

विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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

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१. Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Quiz

२५०० प्रश्न

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

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

अध्याय १ : Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Quiz

१. Who were the scholars appointed to manage the Panji records for Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas, respectively?
- (A) 34 (later expanded to 35).
 - (B) Shabda Khanda.
 - (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
 - (D) Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas).
२. What is the specific title given to Samavedi Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?
- (A) Ramanand
 - (B) Siddhi
 - (C) 1902 and 1985.
 - (D) Chhandogya.
३. What is the specific title given to Yajurvedi Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?
- (A) Maithil
 - (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
 - (C) Manusmriti.
 - (D) Vajasaneyi.
४. According to the Panji preservation rule 'Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha', what is the third thing one should protect books from?
- (A) Purnia (Bhatta Bazar).
 - (B) Saraswat
 - (C) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
 - (D) Loose or weak binding (Sthul Bandhanat).
५. During which month/zodiac transition is it recommended to dry Panji books in the sun?
- (A) Genome mapping or genetics.
 - (B) Avalamba Sarasvati.
 - (C) It is the recommended time to dry and air out the Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests.
 - (D) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.
६. In the 'Pancha Gauda' classification of Brahmins, which five regions are included?
- (A) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
 - (B) Tirhuta.
 - (C) Vedanand Vinod.
 - (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
७. The Panji system records not just ancestry but also historical details like educational titles and ____.
- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.
 - (B) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).
 - (C) Vijaydatt.
 - (D) Shankar Datta
८. Which Panji is used specifically to understand the 'Apapatya' (descendants) of a line?
- (A) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
 - (B) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
 - (C) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
 - (D) Par-Panji.

१. Who was the scholar appointed to manage the Panji for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Shankardatt.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) 2025
- (D) The Pancha Gauda group.

१०. According to the mnemonic for book preservation, what are the three main threats to Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- (C) Vindhya mountains
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

११. Which famous poet's genealogy is recorded in the Shakha Panjis for 19 generations?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (C) Stephen Phillips.
- (D) To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१२. According to the system of 'Pancha Gauda', which five Brahmin groups belong to North India?

- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Sir Ganganath Jha

१३. What is the significance of the 'Vindhya Mountains' in Brahmin classification?

- (A) It is a protective instruction to guard the books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Tattva-Chintamani.
- (C) A group of five northern Brahmin communities: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.

१४. The Panji Prabandh is considered a medieval precursor to what modern biological concept?

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose bindings.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१५. Which three primary social groups were initially covered by the Panji genealogical records?

- (A) Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) The Vindhya mountains.

१६. What was the designation for Maithil Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the Panji?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (B) Namkaran, Chura-karan, Upanayana, and Samavartan.
- (C) Jaybar.
- (D) DRM (Division\ Railway\ Manager)

१७. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda are referred to as ____.

- (A) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- (B) Dharni
- (C) Chandoga
- (D) Saraswat

१८. What was the significance of the work 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta for genealogy?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) It provided early philosophical justification for maintaining written ancestral records (Samuh-Lekhya).
- (D) Shankardatta.

१९. According to the Panji theory, birth alone does not ensure purity; it must be supported by ____.

- (A) Ancestral record verification (Panji)
- (B) Postmaster, Musician (Tabla/Harmonium), Footballer, and Congressman.
- (C) Tantra Varttika.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the difficulty of maintaining exhaustive records for all members.

२०. The regional culture of Mithila was influenced by its geography, situated between the Himalayas and the ____ River.

- (A) 1559 years
- (B) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (C) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- (D) Ganga

२१. What was the primary purpose of establishing the 'Panji Prabandh' in medieval Mithila?

- (A) To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

२२. To preserve Panji manuscripts, they should be dried when the sun enters which zodiac sign?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Engineer (Abhiyanta)
- (C) Sheetal (alias Pritam).
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

२३. The 'Panch Gauda' division of Brahmins includes which five regions?

- (A) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) 2009 A.D.
- (D) Utkal.

२४. Which mountain range historically divides the 'Panch Gauda' Brahmins from the 'Panch Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) Samuha-Lekhya.
- (B) Saika.
- (C) It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.
- (D) Vindhyachal Mountains.

२५. What is the historical significance of 'Tirhuta' script in relation to the Panji system?

- (A) It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.
- (B) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
- (C) It is the original script in which all Panji records are written and preserved.
- (D) Tirhuta script.

२६. What is the primary script used for the digitisation and transliteration project mentioned in the source?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Uderh Panji
- (C) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (D) Jhingur

२७. The historical region of 'Mithila' is situated between the Himalayas and which river?

- (A) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (B) Nepal.
- (C) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (D) They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).

२८. Which group of Brahmins is categorised as 'Panch-Gaud'?

- (A) Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas).
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Gayatri Vishleshan.
- (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaud, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२९. What is the significance of the Vindhyachal Mountains in Brahmin classification?

- (A) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).
- (B) Retired District Judge.
- (C) They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountains.

३०. What is the 'Udhvardhi' division in Mithila?

- (A) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).

३१. What script is used in the modern digital documentation of Panji records as per the source?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- (B) Shabda
- (C) Devanagari (for transliteration from the original Tirhuta).
- (D) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).

३२. In the context of the Panji, what does 'Transliteration' refer to?

- (A) Hore.
- (B) The process of converting records from the ancient Tirhuta script to modern Devanagari script.
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) DRM (Division\ Railway\ Manager)

३३. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the 'Karna Kayastha' community?

- (A) Karna Kayasthas.
- (B) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Shankardatt.
- (D) Viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.

३४. According to the 'Pancha Gauda' classification, Mithila is one of the five Brahmin regions north of the ____.

- (A) Pani.
- (B) Malda.
- (C) Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).

३५. Maithil Brahmins are a sub-group of the larger ____ division of Indian Brahmins.

- (A) Western region
- (B) Vijaydatta
- (C) Shivaji Colony.
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

३६. What is the historical significance of the year 1248 Shaka?

- (A) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- (B) It marks the formal introduction of the Panji management system in Mithila.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.

३७. The text compares the Panji system to modern ____ science.

- (A) Phuldaha.
- (B) Genetic/Genome Mapping.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Chammakar (Naharua).

३८. Maithil Brahmins are divided into two Vedic groups: Samavedis and ____.

- (A) They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.
- (B) Cultural.
- (C) Upanayana (or Namakaran, Chudakaran, Samavartan).
- (D) Yajurvedis.

३९. The formal collection of Panji records began on the Shaka date ____.

- (A) 1248
- (B) The Panji Prabandh records.
- (C) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

४०. Which three social groups were originally included in the Panji Prabandha system?

- (A) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Deputy General Manager (DGM).
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

81. Which geographical feature divides the 'Panch-Gauda' Brahmins from the 'Panch-Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) Dr Phool Singh.
- (B) Vindhya Range
- (C) Chhandogya; Vajasaneyi
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

82. What is the significance of the month of 'Leo' (Sinha Rashi) for Panji preservation?

- (A) It is the recommended time to dry and air out the Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests.
- (B) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.
- (C) Maithil
- (D) Genome Mapping.

83. According to the rule 'Matritah panchami, pitritah saptami', how many maternal generations must be avoided?

- (A) When the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Tirhuta script.
- (D) Five generations.

84. The Maithil Panji system was primarily created to maintain the purity of which three castes?

- (A) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (B) Ganapati Chand.
- (C) Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Teknarayan.

85. The 'Panch-Gaud' classification includes Brahmins from Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and ____.

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) Shabda
- (C) Kshatriyas.
- (D) Sitavati Devi.

86. According to the mnemonic 'Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet', what should the Panji manuscripts be protected from?

- (A) It includes the names of females (Streegana).
- (B) Upanayana and VedÄ rambha.
- (C) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

87. During which solar month is it recommended to dry Panji manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay?

- (A) Vindhyachal
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (mid-August to mid-September).
- (D) 1248

88. The classification of Brahmins into ten types (Five Gauda, Five Dravida) was formalised at which geographical boundary?

- (A) Shankardatt.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) 15 August 2004.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

४९. According to the text, the Panji system was a 'scientific basis' for what specific type of introduction?

- (A) Manusmriti.
- (B) Saraswat.
- (C) Vajasaneyi (अ००अ०० अ०००अ००, अ००अ००अ०० अ००)
- (D) Vamshavali (Genealogical) identity.

५०. Based on Vedic rituals, Maithil Brahmins are divided into which two groups?

- (A) Om Kailashpatye Namah.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Chhandog (Samavedic) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedic).
- (D) Devnath Singh.

५१. Which geographical feature serves as the dividing line between the Pancha Gaur and Pancha Dravid Brahmins?

- (A) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (B) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (C) Genetic/Genome Mapping.
- (D) The Pancha Gauda group.

५२. According to the Panji preservation rule, from what three things must a Panji book be protected?

- (A) Vindhyaachal.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh records.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

५३. Which Puranic list identifies Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat as the _____ Gaur group?

- (A) Genome mapping or genetics.
- (B) To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Pancha.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.

५४. According to the Smritis, how many generations are avoided in the paternal line?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The five regional Brahmin groups of North India: Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Utkal.
- (C) 34 Muls.
- (D) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).

५५. Historically, which three social classes in Mithila maintained Panji records?

- (A) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).
- (B) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (C) The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping.
- (D) Norayil Aankhi

५६. How many total ancestral lines (Kulas) are required for a complete 'Uderh' identification?

- (A) The process of converting records from the ancient Tirhuta script to modern Devanagari script.
- (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

५७. What geographical feature serves as the boundary between the 'Panch Gaur' and 'Panch Dravid' Brahmin groups?
- (A) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.
 - (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
 - (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (D) Water and Oil.
५८. Maithil Brahmins follow which two specific Vedas?
- (A) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
 - (B) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
 - (C) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
 - (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
५९. The 'Panch Gaur' category includes Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and ____ Brahmins.
- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
 - (B) Utkal.
 - (C) IPS (Indian Police Service).
 - (D) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
६०. Maithil Brahmins primarily belong to which of the five northern Brahmin groups?
- (A) Gajendra Thakur.
 - (B) The Panch-Gaur group.
 - (C) UNICEF.
 - (D) The Panji system (or Panji Prabandha).
६१. Who was the first scholar appointed to maintain the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community?
- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
 - (B) Maho Harikrishna.
 - (C) Shankardutt.
 - (D) Maithil.
६२. During which solar month should Panji manuscripts be dried in the sun for preservation?
- (A) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
 - (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.
 - (C) Accountant General.
 - (D) M.B.B.S.
६३. What is the primary ritual difference between Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi weddings in Mithila?
- (A) Panch-Gaud.
 - (B) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
 - (C) Chhandogyas must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
 - (D) Water and Oil.
६४. Which solar month is considered to have the most intense heat ('Kardav') suitable for drying Panji palm leaves?
- (A) Sinha (Leo).
 - (B) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta
 - (C) 153
 - (D) Sarvabhaum

६५. According to the source, why did separate Brahmin cultures emerge in regions like Mithila or Gaur?

- (A) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (B) Stephen Phillips.
- (C) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, attire, and geographic isolation.
- (D) Dr Jagannath Mishra.

६६. The ancient Videha dynasty was centered in which geographical region?

- (A) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
- (B) Saraswat.
- (C) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
- (D) Mithila.

६७. Which ancient philosopher first mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective genealogical records) in the 'Tantra Varttika'?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Abhiyanta Shankar.
- (D) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.

६८. The five Northern Brahmin groups, including Maithils, are collectively known by what name?

- (A) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (B) Stephen Phillips.
- (C) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Panch Gauda.

६९. What rule governs the storage of Panji books to prevent damage?

- (A) Laxmi Kant Jha.
- (B) The Panji records of the Kshatriya community have largely disappeared.
- (C) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).

७०. What is the cultural significance of the 'Tirhuta' script according to the text?

- (A) Thakur Jawahar.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Dilip Kumar (B.Com).
- (D) It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.

७१. The historical document 'Tantra Varttika' by _____ mentions 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of genealogical records.

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format.
- (C) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).
- (D) They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.

७२. The Panji records were historically preserved on which material to prevent damage from water and oil?

- (A) Vindhyachal.
- (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

७३. Which script's preservation is closely tied to the survival of the Panji records?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Tirhuta script.
- (C) MBBS.
- (D) The 16th to the 18th centuries.

७४. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

- (A) Panch Gauda.
- (B) It must take place after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (C) 2025
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddha' or caste purity.

७५. Which regional group of the 'Pancha Gauda' division do the Maithil Brahmins belong to?

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- (C) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

७६. What geographical feature acts as the boundary between the 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmin groups?

- (A) The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Protect the books from water and oil.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

७७. What is the primary objective of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

- (A) Hingu.
- (B) Shaka 1248.
- (C) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (D) An early form of written collective genealogy used by high-born families to protect their caste identity.

७८. The Samavedi Maithil Brahmins follow which specific Shakha?

- (A) Jhingur
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Kauthuma (Chhandogya).

७९. Which geographical boundary divides the 'Pancha Gauda' from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Shivaji Colony.
- (C) Vindhyachal Mountains
- (D) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.

८०. Under which conditions can the Panji books be dried to ensure preservation?

- (A) When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (B) Hingu.
- (C) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (D) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta

८१. Why is the Maithil Panji system considered 'unparalleled' by the authors?

- (A) Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)
- (B) Genome Mapping
- (C) It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire community.
- (D) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.

८२. What is 'Pancha Gauda'?

- (A) Sitavati Devi.
- (B) The five regional Brahmin groups of North India: Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Utkal.
- (C) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.
- (D) The specific Kayastha community in Mithila that shares the Panji system with Brahmins.

८३. Which historical region's capital was the original home of the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
- (B) Videha
- (C) He held an MA degree.
- (D) Legal expert (LLB)

८४. How does the 'Uttara Vivaha' of Samavedic (Chandoga) Brahmins differ from Yajurvedic Brahmins?

- (A) It must take place after sunset following the viewing of the Arundhati star.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains serve as the boundary.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).

८५. What was the specific year in the Shaka calendar when the Panji system was established?

- (A) Shaka 1248
- (B) Dr. Pro. Vednatha
- (C) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- (D) Satish Chandra Singh.

८६. The scholar appointed for the Panji management of Karna Kayasthas was ____.

- (A) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) Naimishik Dharanath.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping.

८७. The scholar appointed for the Panji management of the Kshatriya community was ____.

- (A) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- (B) The purity of the Jati (caste).
- (C) M.B.B.S.
- (D) Vijay Datta

८८. In the preservation of Panji manuscripts, during which month should the books be dried in the sun?

- (A) The sighting of the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (B) When the Sun is in the zodiac of Leo (approx. 16th August to 15th September).
- (C) Shankar Datta
- (D) They are related within prohibited degrees and cannot marry.

८९. The primary language and script used for the original Panji records is ____.
- (A) Vedarmbha.
 - (B) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
 - (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
 - (D) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
९०. The text lists ____ as a famous historical figure whose guru, Iban/Pratidatta, is recorded in the Panji.
- (A) Over 1500 years.
 - (B) Deputy General Manager (DGM).
 - (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
 - (D) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
९१. According to the text, a student of Panji Shastra must avoid ____ when handling manuscripts to prevent decay.
- (A) MBBS.
 - (B) Pancha-Dravida.
 - (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
 - (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.
९२. What is the common name for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the Panji system?
- (A) Ganapati Chand.
 - (B) Jaebaar (or Jayabaar).
 - (C) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
 - (D) Vidyapati Thakur.
९३. The 'Pancha Gauda' classification of Brahmins includes which five regional groups?
- (A) 185
 - (B) Maithil
 - (C) Dharmapur Desh.
 - (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
९४. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins are geographically located in which direction relative to the Vindhyaachal mountains?
- (A) Seven years
 - (B) Virendra Mohan.
 - (C) South.
 - (D) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
९५. Identify the four sacraments (Samskaras) involved in a Chhandogya Upanayana.
- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.
 - (B) 2025
 - (C) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartan.
 - (D) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
९६. When is the best time to dry Panji manuscripts to prevent damage, according to the text?
- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).
 - (B) MA and BL
 - (C) MA and PhD
 - (D) Professor (MA, PhD).

१७. The Panji system is often compared to which modern scientific field in the source title?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) 2025
- (C) Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya
- (D) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation.

१८. Which city was the capital of the ancient Videha dynasty, the cultural heart of Mithila?

- (A) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Mithila (Janakpur).
- (D) Chhandogya

१९. Name one 'Ati-Srestha' (first-tier) MĀṣṭ mentioned in the text.

- (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
- (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.
- (D) IPS (Indian Police Service).

१००. What historical script is primarily used to write Panji records?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (C) Kujouli.
- (D) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).

१०१. Identify the two types of Upanayana ceremonies mentioned for Vajasaneyi Brahmins.

- (A) Upanayana and VedĀ rambha.
- (B) BSc, MBA and Bank Officer
- (C) Engineer-in-Chief.
- (D) The Puranas.

१०२. Which mountain range serves as the geographical boundary between the Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida?

- (A) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains serve as the boundary.
- (C) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.
- (D) Anumana

१०३. What are the four essential sacraments for a Chandoga Brahmin?

- (A) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Vijay Datta
- (C) The Panji system (or Panji Prabandha).
- (D) Genome

१०४. Identify the primary script historically used to record the Panji manuscripts.

- (A) Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.
- (B) He holds an M.A. degree.
- (C) The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.
- (D) IPS (Indian Police Service).

१०५. Why must Panji books be dried when the sun enters the zodiac of Leo (Simha)?

- (A) 2009 A.D.
- (B) Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.

१०६. What happened to the Panji system of the Kshatriyas over time?

- (A) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.
- (B) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१०७. The 'Uttar Vivaha' ceremony, performed after seeing the star Arundhati, is specific to which Veda followers?

- (A) Shaka 1248
- (B) It is specific to the followers of the Samaveda (Chandogas).
- (C) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.
- (D) Cabinet Minister.

१०८. The 'Pachhwari' Brahmins are those associated with the ____ of Mithila.

- (A) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- (B) Vijaydatt.
- (C) Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).
- (D) Western region

१०९. Which manuscript preservation technique is mentioned as being taught to Panji students?

- (A) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (B) The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
- (D) Kujouli.

११०. Which two Vedas are primarily followed by Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Malda.
- (D) The Samaveda (Chandogya) and the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi).

१११. What are the two major geographical divisions of Brahmins in India according to the Puranas?

- (A) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- (D) Samuha-Lekhya.

११२. According to the text, what are the three things from which Panji books must be protected?

- (A) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
- (B) Water, oil, and loose bindings.
- (C) Babulalchand.
- (D) Subhash Kumar.

११३. When is the recommended time of year to dry and preserve Panji books?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) Chairman.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

११४. Which religious reformer's teacher, Ishwar Puri, is identified through the Panji records?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (B) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (C) Tirhuta.
- (D) The Puranas.

११५. What are the four types of religious ceremonies (Samskaras) specifically different for Chandogya Brahmins?

- (A) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Promod Kumar.
- (C) Four: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabha, and Samavartana.
- (D) Manusmriti.

११६. The Panji system forbids marrying the child of which maternal relative?

- (A) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (B) The maternal uncle (mother's brother).
- (C) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravida (South).
- (D) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).

११७. The Maithil Brahmins belong to which of the 'Pancha Gauda' groups?

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
- (C) Vijaydutt.
- (D) The Maithil group.

११८. Which two Vedas are primarily followed by the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

११९. Who was the official tasked with maintaining the genealogical records for the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

- (A) It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Vijaydatta

१२०. Which scholar's work, 'Tantra Varttik', is cited as an early reference to 'Samuha Lekhya' (genealogical records)?

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

- १२१. According to the Puranic geography cited, the boundary between Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida is the ____.**
- (A) Vindhyaachal Mountains
 - (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
 - (C) Yantragya
 - (D) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- १२२. Which Panji type details the specific 'Atma-Parichaya' (self-introduction) of 32 ancestral lines?**
- (A) Uderh Panji
 - (B) Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.
 - (C) Haldhar Mishra.
 - (D) Manusmriti.
- १२३. According to the Panji theory, why did the Brahmin community divide into regional groups like Utkala or Maithil?**
- (A) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
 - (B) Chatrapati, Durlabh, and Bhikhia.
 - (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
 - (D) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.
- १२४. The 'Panch Gauda' Brahmins are geographically located to the north of which mountain range?**
- (A) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
 - (B) Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).
 - (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (D) Maithil.
- १२५. The 'Panch Dravida' Brahmins are geographically located to the south of which mountain range?**
- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (C) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.
 - (D) They are located south of the Vindhya Mountains.
- १२६. What are the four essential ceremonies (Samskaras) for a 'Chandogya' Brahmin student?**
- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
 - (B) The four are Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
 - (C) Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.
 - (D) Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)
- १२७. According to the mnemonic 'Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet', what must Panji books be protected from?**
- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (B) Genome Mapping.
 - (C) Shishir
 - (D) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
- १२८. The Panji system classifies Brahmin sub-groups as Uttakal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and ____.**
- (A) English.
 - (B) Vajasaneyi
 - (C) Saraswat
 - (D) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.

१२९. Which community's Panji records are currently considered largely extinct or obsolete according to the text?

- (A) Sanskrit education.
- (B) The Panji records of the Kshatriya community have largely disappeared.
- (C) Utredh Panji.
- (D) Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).

१३०. Who was the official appointed to manage the Panji for the Kshatriya community?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Tirhuta script.
- (C) Vijaydatt.
- (D) 1248

१३१. The Panji records for the 'Pachhwari' group consist of ____ distinct books or registers.

- (A) 153
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Subhash K. Anand.
- (D) Genome Mapping

१३२. The Panji system classifies the Samavedi Brahmins of Mithila as ____.

- (A) Vijaydutt.
- (B) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (C) Chhandogya
- (D) Engineer-in-Chief.

१३३. The Panji system classifies the Shukla Yajurvedi Brahmins of Mithila as ____.

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (C) A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

१३४. The original home of the Maithil Brahmins according to the text is the region between the Himalayas and the ____ river.

- (A) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).
- (B) Vindhyachal.
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Shishir

१३५. What geographical feature serves as the boundary between the Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida Brahmin groups?

- (A) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (B) Vijaydatta
- (C) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

१३६. Maithil Brahmins primarily follow which two Vedas?

- (A) Panch-Gauda.
- (B) The Pancha Gauda group.
- (C) The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

१३७. What are the four specific sacraments (Samskaras) for a Chhandoga Brahmin during Upanayana?

- (A) Ravindranath (M.A.).
- (B) The Jan Sangh party.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.

१३८. What is the significance of the solar month of Simha (August- September) for Panji books?

- (A) 10
- (B) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Maithil
- (D) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.

१३९. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins include the Maithil, Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, and ____ communities.

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Manusmriti.
- (C) Utkala.
- (D) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)

१४०. What is the geographical boundary between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) Yajnavalkya
- (B) Retired District Judge.
- (C) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Shaka 1248.

१४१. During which solar month should Panji books be dried in the sun for preservation?

- (A) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.
- (B) The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping.
- (C) When the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- (D) North of Vindhya are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'.

१४२. Who is the famous Maithili poet whose 19-generation genealogy is preserved in the Panji?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Arun Kumar.
- (C) Chhandogya.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

१४३. The text describes the Panji system as a precursor to what modern scientific concept?

- (A) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
- (D) The process of converting records from the ancient Tirhuta script to modern Devanagari script.

१४४. What is the significance of the year 1248 Shaka in Mithila history?

- (A) The Puranas.
- (B) Hore.
- (C) Medicine.
- (D) It is the year the Panji Prabandha was officially instituted.

१४५. What is 'Tirhuta' primarily considered in the context of Panji preservation?

- (A) It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.
- (B) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.

१४६. What is 'Karna Kayastha'?

- (A) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (B) The specific Kayastha community in Mithila that shares the Panji system with Brahmins.
- (C) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- (D) Pancha.

१४७. Which three social groups in Mithila were primarily covered by the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Postmaster, Musician (Tabla/Harmonium), Footballer, and Congressman.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) Press Trust of India

१४८. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Samaveda are referred to as ____.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Pandit Ramananda
- (D) Chandog.

१४९. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Yajurveda are referred to as ____.

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) 10
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Vindhyachal Mountains.

१५०. Which geographical feature serves as the dividing line between the Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida Brahmin groups?

- (A) Maithila.
- (B) Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia
- (C) Shankardatta
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

१५१. Which Sanskrit verse provides the rule for preserving Panji books?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Homeopathy specialist (Homeopathy Visheshagya).
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) Jalat Rakshet Tailat Rakshet (Protect from water, protect from oil).

१५२. According to the Panji system, when is the best time to dry genealogical manuscripts?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (C) It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१५३. What was the historical capital of the Videha dynasty, which later became synonymous with Mithila?

- (A) Dharni
- (B) Janakpur.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) It is the time prescribed for drying and preserving the Panji manuscripts using intense sunlight.

१५४. What are the four main sacraments (Sanskars) performed for a 'Chandog' Brahmin during Upanayana?

- (A) UNICEF.
- (B) Namkaran, Chura-karan, Upanayana, and Samavartan.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

१५५. How does the Upanayana process for a 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmin differ from a 'Chandog'?

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Subhash Kumar.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaud, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Vajasaneyi includes 'Vedarambh' as one of the four key sacraments.

१५६. Which script-related movement does the author link to the preservation of Panji books?

- (A) The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur.

१५७. According to the Panji theory, why did regional Brahmin subgroups emerge?

- (A) Ramayana (Ramayani)
- (B) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- (C) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (D) Videha (Mithila)

१५८. What was the primary social objective of creating the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) 1263 A.D.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

१५९. The Pancha Gauda group of Brahmins includes Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and ____.

- (A) Saraswat
- (B) They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.
- (C) To draw a parallel between ancient genealogical record-keeping and modern genetic science in preventing inbreeding.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

१६०. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kayastha community?

- (A) Sakha Panji.
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.
- (D) Maithil.

१६१. According to the text, which caste group has largely lost its Panji records in the modern era?

- (A) Kshatriyas.
- (B) Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).
- (C) Hanumandatt, Bhagwandatt, Shankardatt, and Chandidatt.
- (D) Shivaji Colony.

१६२. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins are located south of which geographic landmark?

- (A) Botany (Vanaspati Shastra).
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Pancha-Dravida.
- (D) The Vindhya Range.

१६३. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins are located north of which geographic landmark?

- (A) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- (B) Kshatriyas
- (C) The Vindhya Range.
- (D) Kalikant.

१६४. What does the Panji system identify as the 'root of Dharma'?

- (A) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- (B) The purity of the Jati (caste).
- (C) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.
- (D) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.

१६५. Maithil Brahmins are primarily followers of which two Vedas?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
- (C) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (D) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.

१६६. The categorisation of Brahmins into 'Panch-Gauda' and 'Panch- Dravida' uses which mountain range as the geographical boundary?

- (A) Araria district.
- (B) Pani.
- (C) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- (D) Vindhya Range

१६७. Which philosopher's 'Tantra Vartika' is cited as an early reference for the practice of 'Samuh-Lekhya' (group records)?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Thakur Jawahar.
- (C) He held an MA degree.
- (D) Vindhya mountains

१६८. In the context of the Panji, what is the 'Panch-Gauda' group?

- (A) The five northern Brahmin communities: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (C) It is specific to the followers of the Samaveda (Chandogas).
- (D) Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)

१६१. Name the five divisions of the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas).
- (C) Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

१७०. The geographical boundary for the Pancha Gauda Brahmins is the region north of the _____ Mountains.

- (A) Mithila Darpan
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (C) 1977 to 1980.
- (D) Vindhyachal

१७१. Which philosopher's 'Tantra Vartika' contains the earliest mention of the 'Samuh Lekhya' (group records) used in genealogy?

- (A) It includes 'Vedarmbha' as a distinct fourth sacrament in the sequence.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- (D) Retired District Judge.

१७२. What specific month is recommended for drying and maintaining the palm-leaf (Talapatra) Panji records?

- (A) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (B) B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.
- (C) The month when the Sun is in the zodiac sign of Leo (Simbha), roughly 16 August to 15 September.
- (D) Accountant General.

१७३. Why is the preservation of Tirhuta script considered vital for Panji management?

- (A) Because almost all historical genealogical records are written exclusively in this script.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.
- (C) Genome Mapping.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

१७४. Who is the primary author/researcher of the research titled 'Genome Mapping: Mithilak Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur
- (B) Panch-Gaud.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.

१७५. According to the Panji system, individuals who were not formally registered were categorised as ____.

- (A) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (C) It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.
- (D) Jayabaar

१७६. Which scholar was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Banmali.
- (B) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).
- (C) Shankardatta
- (D) Shankar Dutt.

१७७. Which mountain range serves as the geographical boundary between the Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Chhandogya must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) Vindhyachal
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) The Vindhya mountains.

१७८. What is the mnemonic rule for preserving Panji books from physical damage?

- (A) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha...').
- (B) Dr Phool Singh.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

१७९. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins belong to the regions south of the ____.

- (A) B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.
- (B) They are located south of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) MA and BL
- (D) Vindhya mountains

१८०. The 'Pancha Dravida' classification includes the Brahmins of Gujarat and ____.

- (A) He is identified with the title 'Vaiya' (Grammarians/Vyakaranachari).
- (B) Shankardatta
- (C) Tirhuta.
- (D) Maharashtra

१८१. Which three social groups were originally included in the 'Panji Prabandh' record-keeping system?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Sitavati Devi.
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

१८२. Maithil Brahmins belong to which of the five northern Brahmin divisions ('Panch Gaud')?

- (A) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Yantragya
- (D) The Maithil group.

१८३. According to Panji preservation rules, what should the books be protected from?

- (A) Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Vindhya

१८४. What is the recommended time of year to dry and air out Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Journalist, translator, publisher, and social worker
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.

१८५. The 'Gaur' Brahmins are located north of the _____ river/mountain range.

- (A) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (B) Vindhya
- (C) It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
- (D) 1902 and 1985.

१८६. The 'Pancha Gauda' division of Brahmins includes Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat and _____.

- (A) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Tirhuta.
- (D) When the Sun is in the sign of Leo (roughly 16 August to 15 September).

१८७. What geographical feature acts as the dividing line between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) DRM (Division \ Railway \ Manager)
- (B) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- (C) Labour Department (Labour Superintendent).
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

१८८. Maithili Brahmins are followers of which two specific Vedas?

- (A) It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.
- (D) Naimishik Dharanath.

१८९. The records for the 'Pachhwari Paith' (lower category) Brahmins include how many Panjis?

- (A) Promod Kumar.
- (B) I.A.S.
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) Chhandogya

१९०. Why is it recommended to dry Panji books when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign?

- (A) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- (B) Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) The 16th to the 18th centuries.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

१९१. What is the primary script used for the 'Genome Mapping' project mentioned in the source?

- (A) Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.
- (B) Shaka 1248.
- (C) The purity of the Jati (caste).
- (D) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).

१९२. Which historical text by Kumarila Bhatta is cited as an early reference for 'Samuha Lekhya' or group genealogical records?

- (A) Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
- (B) It is a protective instruction to guard the books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Tantra Varttika.
- (D) Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.

१९३. The Panji records identify ten divisions of Brahmins in India; which division do the Maithils belong to?

- (A) Panch-Gaud.
- (B) Virendra Mohan.
- (C) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.

१९४. The 'Shakha Panji' of _____ is considered one of the oldest and most comprehensive palm-leaf records still available.

- (A) Pandit Devand (Chhoti Jha).
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (C) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (D) Samuha-Lekhya.

१९५. Why are Maithil Brahmins classified under 'Panch-Gaud' rather than 'Panch-Dravid'?

- (A) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- (B) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- (C) Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

१९६. The Panji management system is described as an early form of _____ mapping in the source text.

- (A) Genome.
- (B) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (C) 2009 A.D.
- (D) Purnea.

१९७. What is the primary objective of the 'Panji Prabandh' in Mithila?

- (A) Dr. Sir Ganganath
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.

१९८. Which geographical feature serves as the boundary between the Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Shivanand
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Par-Panji.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountains.

१९९. According to the Puranas, name the five groups that constitute the 'Pancha-Gauda' Brahmins.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha
- (D) Shake 1248.

२००. Which scholar's 'Tantra-Varttika' mentions 'Samuh Lekhya' as an early form of genealogical record-keeping?

- (A) Sir Ganganath Jha
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).
- (D) Shankar Datta

२०१. Who was appointed to manage the genealogical records for the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Vijaydutt.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.

२०२. What preservation technique is suggested for Panji manuscripts involving the sun?

- (A) 185
- (B) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (C) Abhishek and Anshu.
- (D) Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

२०३. Which scholar's works were recovered from the libraries of Nepal, as mentioned in the Panji history?

- (A) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (B) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.
- (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.

२०४. The primary script used to write the original Panji records is ____.

- (A) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Bank Manager
- (D) 1248

२०५. What are the four 'Samskaras' included in the 'Upanayana' of the Chandoga (Samavedi) Brahmins?

- (A) Deputy General Manager (DGM).
- (B) Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Hospital Management

२०६. Into how many groups are the ten Brahmin categories of India divided based on the Vindhya mountains?

- (A) Ramlal Thakur.
- (B) Vasukinath
- (C) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravida (South).
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२०७. List the five Brahmin groups that comprise the 'Panch Gaur'.

- (A) Shankardatta.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Fifteen (15).
- (D) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.

२०८. Which historical region is the ancestral home of the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Baidyanath.
- (B) The five northern Brahmin communities: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Videha (Mithila)
- (D) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).

२०९. Who was the first registrar appointed for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
- (B) Shankardatta
- (C) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (D) 185

२१०. During which solar month (when the Sun is in a specific constellation) should Panji books be dried in the sun?

- (A) 1977 to 1980.
- (B) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.
- (C) The Vindhyaachal Mountains serve as the boundary.
- (D) Bhai Bhagirath.

२११. What does the text suggest is the modern equivalent of the Panji system?

- (A) Genome Mapping
- (B) Sir Ganganath Jha
- (C) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.
- (D) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.

२१२. How many samskaras (rituals) are involved in the Upanayana ceremony of a Vajasaneyi Brahmin?

- (A) Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
- (B) The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Four: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabha, and Samavartana.
- (D) Pani.

२१३. What is 'Pishun-panji'?

- (A) V.P. Bhatta
- (B) Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
- (C) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- (D) Bacha.

२१४. How long did it take the author/team to complete the transliteration of the Panji books?

- (A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).
- (B) Veena ke Taar.
- (C) Seven years
- (D) Nagar.

२१५. The first reference to 'Samuh Lekhya' (group records) is found in the work of which philosopher?

- (A) Jaybar.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta (Tantra-Vartika).
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

२१६. Which social class of Maithili Brahmins was considered 'Jaybar'?

- (A) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (B) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (C) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

२१७. Who was assigned to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (C) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (D) Shankardatt.

२१८. Name the two major divisions of Indian Brahmins based on geography separated by the Vindhya mountains.

- (A) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).
- (B) Ramlal Thakur.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity.
- (D) Maithil.

२१९. Why did the Panji system decline among the Kshatriya community?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.

२२०. How many total 'Pahis' (categories) exist in the 'Pachhwaripahi' group of Brahmins?

- (A) Maithil
- (B) Fifteen (15).
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.

२२१. What physical mountain range serves as the boundary between the Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravid Brahmin groups?

- (A) Seven
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Bank Manager.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

२२२. According to the preservation rules, when should the palm-leaf Panji manuscripts be dried in the sun?

- (A) Janakpur.
- (B) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.

२२३. Which caste group's Panji records have largely become extinct over time compared to Brahmins and Kayasthas?

- (A) Shishir
- (B) Vijay Datta
- (C) Distinct climates, diets, and languages of different geographical areas.
- (D) Kshatriyas.

२२४. Which text is considered the philosophical basis for maintaining the purity of caste through records in Mithila?

- (A) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.
- (B) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- (C) Om Kailashpatye Namah.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

२३३. What is the geographic divider between the 'Panch Gauda' and 'Panch Dravida' Brahmin groups?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.
- (C) Genome Mapping.
- (D) Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category).

२३४. Which famous poet's genealogy is recorded across seven generations in the Panji books?

- (A) A Kayastha sub-caste in Mithila that uses a similar genealogical system to the Brahmins.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (D) Genetic/Genome Mapping.

२३५. What was the 'Tirhuta' script's relationship to the Panji system?

- (A) Chhandogya
- (B) Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (D) Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.

२३६. Which two major Vedas do Maithil Brahmins primarily follow?

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.
- (D) Bhamati Tika.

२३७. What is the geographic dividing line between 'Pancha-Gauda' and 'Pancha-Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) Five.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Virendra Mohan.
- (D) Shaka 1248

२३८. What script did the Panji system help preserve as its primary 'lifeblood'?

- (A) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (B) Tirhuta script.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) 34 Muls.

२३९. The classification of Brahmins based on their geographic location south of the Vindhyas is ____.

- (A) Pancha-Dravida.
- (B) Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas).
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).

२४०. The ____ mountains serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida Brahmins.

- (A) He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).
- (B) Vindhya.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).

२४१. To which of the five Gauda divisions do the Maithil Brahmins belong?

- (A) Pancha-Gauda.
- (B) Mithila Darpan.
- (C) Anumana
- (D) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.

२४२. What are the two primary Vedas followed by Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

२४३. In the context of Panji preservation, what does 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha' mean?

- (A) Protect [the book] from water and protect it from oil.
- (B) Nine.
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) 1248

२४४. Which text is cited as the source for the definition of the ten divisions of Brahmins (Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida)?

- (A) Malda.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.

२४५. The 'Panch Gauda' division of Northern Indian Brahmins includes Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and ____.

- (A) Accounting (B.Com \ Lekha \ Visheshagya)
- (B) Legal expert (LLB)
- (C) Maithil
- (D) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.

२४६. Which scholar's 'Tantra Vartika' provided an early reference to 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) similar to the Panji system?

- (A) He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).
- (B) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) The genealogical mapping and history of the Maithil Panji system from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

२४७. The Vajasaneyi Brahmins follow the rituals prescribed by the sage ____.

- (A) Panpila Kaanji Prabandh (or Mithila Panji).
- (B) Vijay Datta
- (C) Over 1500 years.
- (D) Yajnavalkya

२४८. Why is the preservation of the Tirhuta script considered vital to the Panji system?

- (A) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (B) Samakalin Tapman
- (C) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

२४९. Which three social groups were primarily included in the original Panji Prabandh system?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (typically mid-August to mid-September).
- (C) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
- (D) Maithili Literature.

२५०. According to the source, why did Indian Brahmins eventually divide into ten regional groups?

- (A) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).

२५१. What is the geographic boundary that separates the Panch Gaur from the Panch Dravid Brahmin groups?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Thakur Jawahar.
- (C) Utkala.
- (D) Saraswat

२५२. Which five Brahmin groups constitute the 'Panch Gaur'?

- (A) The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (B) Abhiyanta Shankar.
- (C) Banmali.
- (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२५३. What is the role of the 'Siddhant Patra' in a Maithil wedding?

- (A) Due to regional influences on climate, diet, language, and local customs.
- (B) It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.
- (C) The five South Indian Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhya mountains.
- (D) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.

२५४. The Panji system primarily maintains records for which three social groups in Mithila?

- (A) Tirhuta script.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartan.

२५५. Into which of the 'Pancha Gauda' divisions do Maithil Brahmins fall?

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) 1902 and 1985.
- (C) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (D) Sainik School (Tilaiya)

२५६. What geographical feature acts as the boundary between the Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Devanagari (for transliteration from the original Tirhuta).

२५७. In the Panji preservation verse, what three things must a book be protected from?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) I.A.S.
- (D) Genome (Genealogical).

२५८. What historical script is considered the 'soul' of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- (B) To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Tirhuta script.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२५९. Which group's Panji records are noted to have become largely extinct over time according to the text?

- (A) Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
- (D) Kshatriyas.

२६०. What specific celestial observation is required in a Chhandogya 'Uttara Vivaha'?

- (A) Cabinet Minister.
- (B) Viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (C) A comprehensive system of genealogical records used to maintain caste purity and manage genetic mapping.
- (D) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, attire, and geographic isolation.

२६१. According to the 'Pancha Gauda' classification, what are the five northern Brahmin groups?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Seven

२६२. The geographical divide between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins is the _____ mountain range.

- (A) Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Vindhyaachal.
- (D) The five regional Brahmin groups of North India: Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Utkal.

२६३. What was the precursor to the Panji system mentioned in Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika'?

- (A) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Babulachand.
- (D) Vijaydatt.

२६४. Which subgroups in Mithila society, besides Brahmins, originally maintained Panji records?

- (A) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (B) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (C) 2025
- (D) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

२६५. What are the two major divisions of 'Pachhwari' Brahmins mentioned in the text?

- (A) Purbari-paat and Pachhwari-paat.
- (B) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

२६६. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktwa' means avoiding _____ generations from the mother's side.

- (A) Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (D) Five.

२६७. Who was appointed to manage the Panji for the Karna Kayastha community?

- (A) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (B) Maithil
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) Hospital Management

२६८. The records for the 'Pachhwari' Brahmins contain how many Panjis?

- (A) Sub-Divisional Officer (Gandhinagar, Purnia).
- (B) Dr. Sir Ganganath
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

२६९. What was the primary purpose for the creation of the Maithili 'Panji Prabandh' system?

- (A) To ensure the genealogical purity and integrity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.
- (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Manusmriti.
- (D) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.

२७०. Those who were not officially recorded in the Panji system were categorised as _____.

- (A) Bihar Vidhan Sabha
- (B) Jaybar
- (C) To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

२७१. How many 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmin groups are there, and what is the Maithil group's position among them?

- (A) Purnea.
- (B) Protect [the book] from water and protect it from oil.
- (C) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
- (D) Shankar Datta

२७२. Identify the four Sanskaras (rituals) performed during the Upanayana of a Chhandogya Brahmin.

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Thakur Jawahar.
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

२७३. What is the significance of 'Tantravarttika' in the history of the Panji system?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains serve as the boundary.
- (B) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta
- (C) Tea Estate Proprietor and Mechanical Junior Engineer.
- (D) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.

२७४. Which Puranic division of Brahmins does the Maithil community belong to?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Utredh Panji.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

२७५. Name the five groups that constitute the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins.

- (A) Protect [the book] from water and protect it from oil.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity.

२७६. What geographical feature serves as the boundary between Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Journalist, translator, publisher, and social worker
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (D) Shankardatt.

२७७. According to the text, why did Panji records eventually stop being maintained for the Kshatriya community?

- (A) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
- (B) Due to the passage of time and lack of systematic institutional support.
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.

२७८. The Panji system was intended to preserve 'Jati Shuddhi', which means ____.

- (A) At any time, day or night.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Caste purity.
- (D) Promod Kumar.

२७९. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins live south of the ____ mountains.

- (A) Vindhya.
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Sakha Panji.

२८०. The Panji Prabandh was originally created for which three specific social groups in Mithila?

- (A) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (mid-August to mid-September).
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Vijaydatt.
- (D) Saath Samundar Paar.

- २८३. The 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' categories divide the total Brahmin community of India into how many regional groups?**
- (A) 10 groups.
 - (B) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
 - (C) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
 - (D) Saraswat
- २८४. To which larger regional division of Brahmins do the 'Maithil Brahmins' belong?**
- (A) The Pancha Gauda group.
 - (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (C) Shri Chandramohan.
 - (D) Vidyapati Thakur.
- २८५. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the 'Karna Kayasthas'?**
- (A) Vindhyaachal Mountains.
 - (B) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.
 - (C) Goshai Jayshiv, Beniram, Kotishwar, Manbodh, and Raghav.
 - (D) Shankardatta.
- २८६. Which ancient philosopher's work, 'Tantra Varttika', mentions 'Samuha Lekhya' as a precursor to the Panji system?**
- (A) 153
 - (B) Saraswat.
 - (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
 - (D) Middle and secondary schools.
- २८७. In the context of historical Mithila, what led to the regional differentiation of Brahmins according to the text?**
- (A) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
 - (B) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.
 - (C) Siddhi
 - (D) Gajendra Thakur
- २८८. What are the four 'Samskaras' (sacraments) observed by Chhandoga Brahmins in Mithila?**
- (A) The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping.
 - (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (C) The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.
 - (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- २८९. The text compares the Panji system to which modern biological concept?**
- (A) Kshatriyas.
 - (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
 - (C) Shankardutt.
 - (D) Genome Mapping.
- २९०. What does the text suggest is the main threat to the preservation of Panji records today?**
- (A) Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.
 - (B) I.A.S.
 - (C) Sodarpur.
 - (D) Vindhya

२८९. Which two Vedas do Maithil Brahmins primarily follow?

- (A) Dr Mohan Rai.
- (B) 2009 A.D.
- (C) 1948-11-07 00:00:00
- (D) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.

२९०. What are the two subdivisions of Maithil Brahmins based on Vedic rituals?

- (A) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.
- (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (C) Chammakar (Naharua).
- (D) Ganapati Chand.

२९१. What are the 'Pancha-Gauda' Brahmin divisions mentioned in the text?

- (A) Norayil Aankhi
- (B) Lalji
- (C) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२९२. Why is the preservation of 'Tirhuta' script considered essential to the Panji system?

- (A) 10
- (B) Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com).
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (D) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.

२९३. Maithil Brahmins primarily belong to which two Vedas?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) Raghunath Shiromani.
- (C) B.Tech.
- (D) Janakpur.

२९४. Which historical region is the Panji system native to?

- (A) 1000
- (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (C) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
- (D) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).

२९५. The Maithil Brahmin community is vertically divided into two Vedic groups based on their rituals: the Chhandogya and the ____.

- (A) Fifteen (15).
- (B) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२९६. Into how many total regional categories does the Purana divide the entire Brahmin community of India?

- (A) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (B) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) 10

२९७. Which mountain range acts as the geographical boundary between the Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Genome
(B) Vindhyachal
(C) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
(D) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.

੨੪੮. Name the five Brahmin communities belonging to the 'Panch Gauda' group.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
(B) Saraswat
(C) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
(D) BA.

२९९. Which famous Maithili poet's genealogy is recorded in the Panji for over 19 generations?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
(B) Vidyapati Thakur.
(C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

300. What modern scientific concept does the author compare the Panji system to in the title of the work?

- (A) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
(B) Vindhychal Mountains.
(C) Genome Mapping
(D) Siddhi

३०१. What are the 'Panch-Gaud' Brahmin divisions mentioned in the Puranas?

- (A) Vajasaneyi ($\text{à}^{\circ}\text{à¥ à}^{\circ}\text{¼à}^{\circ}\text{œà}^{\circ}, \text{à}^{\circ}\text{¿à¥\text{†}à}^{\circ}- \text{à¥€}$)
 (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 (C) Lalji
 (D) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.

३०२. When is the ideal time to sun-dry and air the genealogical Panji books?

- (A) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (typically mid-August to mid-September).
(B) Ganapati Chand.
(C) Manusmriti.
(D) Mithila.

303. Why does the text title the Panji system as 'Genome Mapping'?

- (A) Ganga
(B) Shankar Datta
(C) Abhishek and Anshu.
(D) To draw a parallel between ancient genealogical record-keeping and modern genetic science in preventing inbreeding.

३०४. What are the four Upanayana rituals for Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
(B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
(C) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
(D) Chudakaran, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.

३०५. How did regional isolation (climate and language) affect the Brahmin community according to the text?

- (A) It led to the diversification of Brahmins into ten distinct regional groups (Gaud and Dravid).
- (B) At any time, day or night.
- (C) Pani.
- (D) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).

३०६. What was the primary language/script used for the 'Tantravartika' by Kumarila Bhatta?

- (A) Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) UNICEF.
- (D) Sanskrit.

३०७. How does the Panji system prevent 'inbreeding'?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- (C) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- (D) Sodarpur Mani.

३०८. What is the 'Pancha Gauda' classification of Brahmins?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Maithila.
- (C) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (D) A group of five northern Brahmin communities: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

३०९. What was the 'Samuh Lekhya' mentioned by the philosopher Kumarila Bhatta?

- (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
- (B) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) An early form of written collective genealogy used by high-born families to protect their caste identity.

३१०. According to the Panji theory, what is the 'seed' of Dharma?

- (A) Sarvabhaum
- (B) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (C) The 'Varna' (community), which in turn is rooted in the purity of birth (Janma).
- (D) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).

३११. Which city served as the original capital of the Videha dynasty, the cultural precursor to Mithila?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Mithila (the region eventually became synonymous with the capital's name).
- (C) Samakalin Tapman
- (D) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.

३१२. Who is the primary scholar responsible for the digital imaging and editing of the modern Panji Theory compilation?

- (A) Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.
- (B) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (C) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.

३१३. Why is the preservation of Panji books considered a sacred duty in the text?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Lalji
- (C) Laxmi Kant Jha.
- (D) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.

३१४. The 'Pancha Gauda' group of Brahmins includes Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and ____.

- (A) Maithil
- (B) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) UNICEF.

३१५. The Panji records for Karna Kayasthas were originally entrusted to ____.

- (A) At any time, day or night.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

३१६. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktva Pitritah Saptami Bhajet' implies avoiding ____ maternal and ____ paternal generations.

- (A) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (C) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
- (D) Five; Seven

३१७. The 'Panji Prabandh' system is most strictly preserved today among which two communities?

- (A) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (B) Vijaydatta.
- (C) 500 years.
- (D) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.

३१८. The Panji system classifies the Brahmins of Mithila into two main groups based on ritual: ____ and ____.

- (A) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.
- (B) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
- (C) Shankar Datta
- (D) Chhandogya; Vajasaneyi

३१९. The Panji system serves as a medieval precursor to what modern scientific concept, according to the document title?

- (A) 2012
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (C) Chandog.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

३२०. What was the primary sociological purpose of creating the Mithila Panji Prabandh?

- (A) The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
- (B) Dr. Sir Ganganath
- (C) To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical records.
- (D) Because it contains a continuous and comprehensive genealogical web of a whole community spanning over 1000 years.

३२१. Name the five groups comprising the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins.

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Water and Oil.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Upanayana and Vedā rambha.

३२२. What geographical feature serves as the dividing line between Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.
- (C) MA and PhD
- (D) Tri-pravar identifies three ancestral sages, while Panch-pravar identifies five.

३२३. What is the consequence of marrying a 'Swajata' (blood relative) according to ancient Smritis?

- (A) Vindhya.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity.
- (D) An LLB.

३२४. According to the Panji science, when is the best time to dry the Panji manuscripts to protect them from insects?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept).
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) MSc and PhD.
- (D) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.

३२५. What is the significance of the Sanskrit verse 'Jalat Rakshe, Tailat Rakshe' regarding Panji books?

- (A) Kshatriyas.
- (B) It is a protective instruction to guard the books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

३२६. Which famous Maithili poet's genealogy is extensively preserved through the Panji records?

- (A) Due to the passage of time and the difficulty of maintaining exhaustive records for all members.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) It includes the names of females (Streegana).

३२७. The 'Vanshaja' category of Brahmins is also colloquially referred to as ____.

- (A) Pachhwari Paat
- (B) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Primarily due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic institutional maintenance.
- (D) South Toll (Dakshin Toll) and North Toll (Uttar Toll).

३२८. What is the primary historical purpose of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

- (A) Ratinath.
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

३३९. Identify the two main Vedic divisions of Maithil Brahmins based on their rituals.

- (A) Veena ke Taar.
- (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Cultural.

३३०. Maithil Brahmins are classified under which larger group of the 'Dash-Brahmin' divisions?

- (A) They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Panch-Gauda.
- (D) Pandit Ramananda

३३१. What environmental factor does the text cite for the regional differentiation of Brahmins over time?

- (A) Kshatriyas
- (B) Sainik School (Tilaiya)
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) Distinct climates, diets, and languages of different geographical areas.

३३२. Which Panji type traces the details of descendants and their various migrations?

- (A) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.
- (B) Shakha Panji.
- (C) 1248
- (D) 1000

३३३. The text compares the Panji system to which modern scientific field?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity.
- (B) Genome mapping or genetics.
- (C) Indranand.
- (D) Sodarpur Mani.

३३४. Name one of the four essential sacraments for 'Chhandogya' Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Jhingur
- (C) Upanayana (or Namakaran, Chudakaran, Samavartan).
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

३३५. The Panji system was primarily created for which three social groups in Mithila?

- (A) It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.
- (B) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- (C) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३३६. Maithil Brahmins who are not registered in the Panji system are categorized as ____.

- (A) Shankar Datta
- (B) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (mid-August to mid-September).
- (C) MA and BL
- (D) Jaybar.

३३७. The division of 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins includes Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and ____.

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (C) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

३३८. The geographical boundary for 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins is north of the ____ mountains.

- (A) It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.
- (B) Vindhya mountains
- (C) Vindhyachal.
- (D) Chhandogya.

३३९. Which famous Maithili poet's genealogy is extensively documented in the Panji records?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).
- (C) Srishti-Drishti
- (D) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.

३४०. According to the source, the 'Genome Mapping' metaphor suggests the Panji system was a medieval precursor to ____.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Modern genetic screening for hereditary health and kinship.
- (C) IPS (Indian Police Service).
- (D) 1559 years

३४१. What are the four 'Sanskaras' (rites) observed by Chhandog Brahmins during Upanayana?

- (A) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartan.
- (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).
- (D) Utkala.

३४२. What extra 'Sanskara' do Vajasaneyi Brahmins observe during Upanayana compared to Chhandogs?

- (A) Mithila.
- (B) A specific division into 'Purva-Vivaha' and 'Uttara-Vivaha' (it can happen day or night).
- (C) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).
- (D) Vedarmbha.

३४३. What happened to those Brahmins who were not recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- (B) It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) They were classified as 'Jaybar'.

३४४. The two main Vedic divisions of Maithil Brahmins based on their ritual practices are Chhandogya and ____.

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Maithil
- (D) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.

- ३५३. The geographical division of Indian Brahmins puts Maithil Brahmins under which larger group?**
- (A) Maithil.
 - (B) Pancha Gauda.
 - (C) They were classified as 'Jaybar'.
 - (D) Professor (MA, PhD).
- ३५४. The 'Vajasaneyi' wedding ceremony differs from 'Chhandogya' because it can take place ____.**
- (A) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
 - (B) At any time, day or night.
 - (C) Sita Devi.
 - (D) Utredh Panji.
- ३५५. The Panji theory suggests that Maithil culture moved in which cardinal direction from the Saptasindhu region?**
- (A) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
 - (B) Kumarila Bhatta
 - (C) It includes 'Vedarmbha' as a distinct fourth sacrament in the sequence.
 - (D) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- ३५६. According to the source, the Panji records are written in which script?**
- (A) It provided early philosophical justification for maintaining written ancestral records (Samuh-Lekhya).
 - (B) Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)
 - (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
 - (D) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- ३५७. What mnemonic or rule is given for protecting Panji books from damage?**
- (A) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
 - (B) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat\ raksha\ tailat\ raksha).
 - (C) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
 - (D) Lalji
- ३५८. During which solar month is it recommended to dry and preserve Panji manuscripts?**
- (A) Because it contains a continuous and comprehensive genealogical web of a whole community spanning over 1000 years.
 - (B) Maithil.
 - (C) It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.
 - (D) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- ३५९. The source material equates Panji record-keeping with which modern scientific field?**
- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
 - (B) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
 - (C) Genome Mapping.
 - (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).
- ३६०. What is the specific Shaka era year associated with the implementation of the Panji records?**
- (A) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.
 - (B) Shaka 1248
 - (C) Genome Mapping
 - (D) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.

३६१. According to the source, why did Brahmins differentiate into regional groups like Maithil, Utkal, and Kanyakubja?

- (A) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) A specific division into 'Purva-Vivaha' and 'Uttara-Vivaha' (it can happen day or night).
- (D) It is the recommended time to dry and air out the Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests.

३६२. What geographic boundary separates the Pancha Gauda from the Pancha Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) The four are Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (D) Jallaki.

३६३. In the context of Panji documents, what does 'Digital Imaging' refer to in the document's preface?

- (A) The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format.
- (B) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.
- (C) Vijaydatt.
- (D) Loose or weak binding (Sthul Bandhanat).

३६४. According to the source, when is the best time to dry and preserve Panji books to prevent damage?

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) UNICEF.
- (C) It is the year the Panji Prabandha was officially instituted.
- (D) When the sun enters the Leo (Simha) rashi, typically from mid- August to mid-September.

३६५. According to the Panji, Maithil Brahmins primarily belong to which two Vedas?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- (D) Maharashtra

३६६. The phrase 'Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha' in Panji manuscripts is a warning to protect the book from ____.

- (A) Subhash K. Anand.
- (B) Water and oil.
- (C) Harikrishna
- (D) Thakur Rameshwar.

३६७. According to the source, why did Brahmins in different regions eventually form separate sub-castes like 'Maithil' or 'Kanyakubja'?

- (A) Nepal.
- (B) Upanayana and Vedā rambha.
- (C) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
- (D) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.

३६८. Maithel Brahmins belong to which of the 'Panch-Gaur' groups?

- (A) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.
- (B) The Maithil group.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) The specific Kayastha community in Mithila that shares the Panji system with Brahmins.

३६९. Under what astronomical condition are Panji books historically supposed to be dried for preservation?

- (A) Vedanand Vinod.
- (B) The Vindhya Range.
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.
- (D) Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.

३७०. What happened to the Panji system for Kshatriyas over time?

- (A) It largely fell into disuse or was lost.
- (B) An LLB.
- (C) Pani.
- (D) Vindhya Range

३७१. In the context of Panji, what is 'Asvajanapatra'?

- (A) Utkal.
- (B) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

३७२. According to the text, why did regional Brahmin cultures diverge?

- (A) An LLB.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing and geographical isolation.
- (D) Hindi Literature.

३७३. The five regional groups of North Indian Brahmins (Pancha-Gauda) include Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswata, and ____.

- (A) Maithila.
- (B) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- (C) Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

३७४. Which scholar's work, 'Tantra Varttika', provides early evidence of 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective genealogical records)?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Astrologer (Jyotishi).
- (C) When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) Videha

३७५. What is the 'Pancha-Dravida' classification of Brahmins?

- (A) He held an MA degree.
- (B) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).
- (C) Tantra Varttika.
- (D) The five South Indian Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhya mountains.

३७६. What is the Vedic 'Sakha' of Samavedic Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) The vast majority of ancient Panji records are written exclusively in this script.
- (B) Kauthuma.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.

३७७. Why is the preservation of Tirhuta script considered essential for the Panji system?

- (A) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) The vast majority of ancient Panji records are written exclusively in this script.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Kauthuma.

३७८. According to the source, why did Brahmins in India eventually divide into regional groups like 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida'?

- (A) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (B) Umeshdatt.
- (C) The Vindhya mountains.
- (D) Maithil

३७९. Which five Brahmin groups constitute the 'Pancha Gauda' (Northern group)?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (D) Over 1500 years.

३८०. Which geographical feature serves as the boundary between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Sita Devi.
- (D) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).

३८१. In the Panji system, what is the significance of the month from mid- August to mid-September (Sun in Leo)?

- (A) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.
- (B) Manne.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta
- (D) It is the time prescribed for drying and preserving the Panji manuscripts using intense sunlight.

३८२. The phrase 'Jalat Rakshet Tailat Rakshet' found in Panji manuscripts is an instruction to protect the book from what?

- (A) Saraswat
- (B) Water and Oil.
- (C) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).

३८३. Who was the scholar appointed to manage the Panji of the Karna Kayastha community?

- (A) To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

३८४. Who was the scholar appointed to manage the Panji of the Kshatriya community?

- (A) Nepal.
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) 1248
- (D) Vijay Datta

୩୯୫. According to the source, why did the Kshatriya Panji system eventually fall into disuse?

- (A) Hospital Management
- (B) Pandit Ramananda
- (C) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
- (D) Primarily due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic institutional maintenance.

୩୯୬. Which geographical feature divides the 'Pancha Gauda' from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) M.B.B.S.

୩୯୭. The 'Vindhya' mountains historically serve as the boundary between the Pancha Gauda and the ____.

- (A) Pancha Dravida.
- (B) When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.

୩୯୮. Under which group of the 'Pancha Gauda' classification do Maithil Brahmins fall?

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Ganapati Chand.

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

- (A) To draw a parallel between ancient genealogical record-keeping and modern genetic science in preventing inbreeding.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (D) Shankardatt.

୪୦୦. Who was the first registrar appointed for the Kshatriya Panji records?

- (A) Vijaydatt.
- (B) Subhash K. Anand.
- (C) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (D) Vindhya Mountains

୪୦୧. Out of the 167 original Muls, how many were designated as 'Mukhya' (main) Muls?

- (A) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) It provided early philosophical justification for maintaining written ancestral records (Samuh-Lekhya).
- (D) Vindhya Mountains

୪୦୨. The 'Panch Gaur' Brahmin group includes Maithils, Saraswats, Kanyakubjas, Gaurs, and ____.

- (A) Utkals.
- (B) Nine.
- (C) They are located south of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) 500 years.

३९३. Which geographical feature divides the 'Panch Gaur' from the 'Panch Dravid' Brahmins?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Jallaki.
- (C) Vedanand Vinod.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

३९४. In the context of Mithila, what is the 'Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) A comprehensive system of genealogical records used to maintain caste purity and manage genetic mapping.
- (D) Tirhuta script.

३९५. Who was the primary record keeper appointed for the Kshatriyas in the Panji system?

- (A) Vijaydutt.
- (B) They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).
- (C) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta

३९६. The Panji system originally covered three social groups: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and ____.

- (A) Vijaydatta
- (B) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.
- (C) Kshatriyas.
- (D) Uderh Panji

३९७. Maithil Brahmins are followers of which two Vedas?

- (A) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.

३९८. How did regional culture influence Brahmin divisions into Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat?

- (A) It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Differences in climate, language, diet, and attire led to the categorisation of the 'Panch Gauda'.
- (D) Varna Ratnakara.

३९९. The Panji records were historically maintained for which three social groups in Mithila?

- (A) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (D) Manusmriti.

४००. The 'Panch Gauda' group of Brahmins includes Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat and ____.

- (A) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- (B) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Shankardatt.

४०१. According to the text, the Panji system preserves records spanning over ____ years of history.

- (A) Tirhuta.
- (B) 1000
- (C) M.B.B.S. and M.S.
- (D) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).

४०२. Name the five northern Brahmin groups (Pancha Gauda) mentioned in the Puranas.

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Bhaveshnath Pathak.
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- (D) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.

४०३. What specific ecological rule was suggested for the preservation of Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Ravindranath (M.A.).
- (B) Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com).
- (C) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

४०४. Identify the geographical boundary between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins.

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Sodarpur Mani.
- (C) Ramayana (Ramayani)
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

४०५. Why is the preservation of Tirhuta script considered vital to the Panji system?

- (A) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Protect [the book] from water and protect it from oil.
- (D) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.

४०६. The Panji system was originally applicable to Brahmins, Kayasthas, and which other group in Mithila?

- (A) Kshatriyas.
- (B) It involves four specific Sanskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) North
- (D) Maithil.

४०७. What specific ecological precaution is recommended for preserving Panji manuscripts according to the source?

- (A) Mithila (Janakpur).
- (B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (C) Om Kailashpatye Namah.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

४०८. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins are geographically separated from the 'Pancha Dravida' by which landmark?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Kamal Anand
- (C) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.
- (D) Vindhyachal Mountains.

४०९. Which script's preservation is considered vital to the Panji system's survival?

- (A) Tirhuta.
- (B) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.
- (C) Panch-Gaud.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.

४१०. Who was the designated manager for the Panji of the Kshatriyas?

- (A) The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Vindhyachal
- (D) Vijaydatta.

४११. Maithil Brahmins are divided based on Vedic study into which two primary groups?

- (A) The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.
- (B) Pampalak Panji Prabandh
- (C) Chandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (D) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)

४१२. Which geographic boundary separates the Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida Brahmins?

- (A) The maternal uncle (mother's brother).
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (C) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४१३. How many sacraments (Sanskars) are performed in the Upanayana of a Chandogya Brahmin?

- (A) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.
- (B) Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Four (Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, Samavartana).

४१४. Which document, first mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta, served as the precursor to written genealogical records?

- (A) Samuha-Lekhya.
- (B) Avalamba Sarasvati.
- (C) It was the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project (from Tirhuta to Devanagari).
- (D) Norayil Aankhi

४१५. What is the significance of the month of Simha-Rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept) for Panji preservation?

- (A) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Engineer-in-Chief.
- (C) Manne.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.

४१६. What is the 'Ayaachi' title associated with, in the context of scholar Bhavanath Mishra?

- (A) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- (B) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
- (C) A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

- ४१७. Which philosopher's work, 'Tantra Vartika', provides an early reference to 'Samuha-lekhya' (collective records) used for preserving caste purity?**
- (A) It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
 - (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
 - (D) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- ४१८. Why were the Brahmin communities geographically divided into 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida'?**
- (A) Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.
 - (B) It is specific to the followers of the Samaveda (Chandogas).
 - (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (D) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).
- ४१९. What was the role of 'Shankardatta' in the Panji system's inception?**
- (A) A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.
 - (B) 1248
 - (C) Income Tax Officer.
 - (D) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.
- ४२०. Which document is considered the life-force of the 'Tirhuta' script according to the source material?**
- (A) The Panji Prabandh records.
 - (B) Anumana
 - (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (D) Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
- ४२१. Name the four essential sacraments (Samskaras) performed for Samavedi (Chhandogya) Brahmin initiation.**
- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
 - (B) Jaybar.
 - (C) Homeopathy specialist (Homeopathy Visheshagya).
 - (D) Water and oil.
- ४२२. How does the initiation (Upanayana) of a Vajasaneyi Brahmin differ from a Chhandogya?**
- (A) It includes 'Vedarmbha' as a distinct fourth sacrament in the sequence.
 - (B) Vindhyaachal
 - (C) Shaka 1248
 - (D) Nagaram.
- ४२३. Which philosopher mentioned that 'Maha-kulinas' (those of high birth) preserve their caste through 'Samuha-lekhya'?**
- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
 - (B) North
 - (C) MBBS.
 - (D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.
- ४२४. Out of the 167 'Muls', how many were designated as 'Mukhya' (primary) Muls?**
- (A) 34 Muls.
 - (B) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
 - (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).
 - (D) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).

४२५. The source compares the genealogical accuracy of the Panji system to which modern scientific field?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) 2009 A.D.
- (C) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (D) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.

४२६. To which of the five 'Gaur' Brahmin divisions do Maithil Brahmins belong?

- (A) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.

४२७. What is the matrimonial consequence of two people being 'Svajana'?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) They are related within prohibited degrees and cannot marry.
- (C) Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.
- (D) Genetic/Genome Mapping.

४२८. According to the mnemonic provided, what three things must a Panji book be protected from?

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (C) Maithili Literature.
- (D) To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४२९. What astrological condition identifies the best time to sun-dry and preserve Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Jayabaar
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (D) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).

४३०. The 10 Brahmin divisions (Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid) are collectively discussed in which type of Hindu literature?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Tirhuta.
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.

४३१. Which two main Vedas do Maithil Brahmins primarily follow?

- (A) Samaya.
- (B) He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).
- (C) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

४३२. Maithil Brahmins are classified as part of which larger geographical grouping of Indian Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) The Panch Gauda.
- (C) It is a continuous, written genealogical record spanning over 1000 years for an entire community.
- (D) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.

४३३. The 'Panch Gauda' and 'Panch Dravida' Brahmins are geographically separated by which mountain range?

- (A) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire community.

४३४. Which type of Panji focuses on mapping the migration of families to different regions?

- (A) Sanskrit education.
- (B) Sakha Panji.
- (C) The purity of the Jati (caste).
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

४३५. According to the source, why were regional divisions like Utkala and Maithil created among Brahmins?

- (A) Vindhya.
- (B) Due to regional influences on climate, diet, language, and local customs.
- (C) They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).
- (D) Kalikant.

४३६. Name the four essential sacraments (Samskaras) for the Chhandogya group as per the source.

- (A) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.
- (B) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

४३७. Which historical script is primarily used to write and maintain the Panji records?

- (A) Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia
- (B) Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta
- (C) Teknarayan.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

४३८. Which professional group in Mithila also maintains a Panji system similar to the Brahmins?

- (A) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.
- (B) Due to regional influences on climate, diet, language, and local customs.
- (C) Genome (Genealogical).
- (D) Karna Kayasthas.

४३९. According to the source, why did Maithil Brahmins diverge into distinct regional sub-groups?

- (A) Dr Jagannath Mishra.
- (B) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (D) M.B.B.S. and M.S.

४४०. The 'Pancha Gauda' category of Brahmins includes Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and ____.

- (A) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- (B) Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Saraswat.

- ४४१. The boundary dividing the 'Pancha Gauda' from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins is the _____ mountain range.**
- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (B) Vindhyachal.
 - (C) Seven generations.
 - (D) Indranand.
- ४४२. Under what sun sign should the Panji books be dried to preserve them from insects and moisture?**
- (A) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
 - (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping.
 - (C) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
 - (D) Genome Mapping.
- ४४३. According to the 'Principles for Preservation', what three things must Panji books be protected from?**
- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
 - (B) Indranand.
 - (C) Ratinath.
 - (D) Bihar Vidhan Sabha
- ४४४. Why did the Panji system fall out of use among the Kshatriya community in Mithila?**
- (A) Ratneshwar.
 - (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping.
 - (C) Utkal
 - (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- ४४५. The 'Pancha Gauda' group of Brahmins includes Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and _____.**
- (A) Maithil
 - (B) Sanket, Swapnil, Saurabh, and Vipasha.
 - (C) A group of five northern Brahmin communities: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
 - (D) Samaya.
- ४४६. What is the geographical dividing line between the 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmin groups?**
- (A) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
 - (B) Jagath.
 - (C) Hospital Management
 - (D) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- ४४७. According to the source, the Panji records function similarly to which modern scientific process?**
- (A) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
 - (B) Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.
 - (C) Kalikant.
 - (D) Genome Mapping.
- ४४८. Why is the Maithil Panji system considered 'unparalleled' in the world according to the source?**
- (A) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
 - (B) Delhi University.
 - (C) Because it contains a continuous and comprehensive genealogical web of a whole community spanning over 1000 years.
 - (D) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.

४४९. What happened to individuals categorized as 'Jaybar' in the Panji system?

- (A) Indranand.
- (B) Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)
- (C) Pancha Gauda.
- (D) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).

४५०. What is the 'Upanayana' rite difference for Samavedi (Chhandog) Brahmins?

- (A) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.
- (B) 2025
- (C) Ramayana (Ramayani)
- (D) It involves four specific Sanskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

४५१. Which Sanskrit verse is taught to Panji students to warn about book preservation?

- (A) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
- (B) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).
- (C) M.B.B.S.
- (D) Satish Chandra Singh.

४५२. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins include Maithil, Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, and ____.

- (A) Sinha (Leo).
- (B) Utkal
- (C) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

४५३. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins are separated from the 'Pancha Gauda' by which geographical feature?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Uderh Panji
- (C) Section 190.
- (D) Vindhya.

४५४. Which historical era is used for most dates in the Panji registers?

- (A) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).
- (B) Kshatriyas.
- (C) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

४५५. Why is the preservation of Tirhuta script essential to the Panji system?

- (A) The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) Nearly all historical Panji records (Pothis) are written exclusively in Tirhuta.
- (C) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- (D) Shaka 1248

४५६. In the context of the Panji system, what is 'Karna Kayastha'?

- (A) A Kayastha sub-caste in Mithila that uses a similar genealogical system to the Brahmins.
- (B) Jagath.
- (C) 1886-1998.
- (D) Shabda

४५७. Who authored the 'Varna Ratnakara'?

- (A) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (B) Yantragya
- (C) He is identified with the title 'Vaiya' (Grammarians/Vyakaranachari).
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

४५८. What is the significance of the year 2000 in the context of the Panji project described?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
- (C) It was the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project (from Tirhuta to Devanagari).
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

४५९. Which three primary social groups were initially covered by the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) It includes the names of females (Streegana).
- (B) 153
- (C) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

४६०. The 'Pancha Gauda' classification includes which five Brahmin groups?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) 10
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.

४६१. Which mountain range serves as the geographical boundary between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (D) Astrologer (Jyotishi).

४६२. Why did the Panji system eventually decline among the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Maithila.
- (C) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the difficulty of maintaining exhaustive records for all members.

४६३. What is the 'Upanayanam' sacrament difference for Chhandogya followers?

- (A) It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.
- (B) Tirhuta.
- (C) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.
- (D) Vindhyachal

४६४. Which historical classification groups Maithil Brahmins with Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, and Saraswat Brahmins?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Bank Manager.
- (C) Stephen Phillips.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

- ४६५. Which ancient philosopher first mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective genealogical records) in his work 'Tantra Vartika'?**
- (A) Shubhapati or Meghakar.
 - (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
 - (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
 - (D) The Vindhya Mountains.
- ४६६. What is the primary difference in 'Samskaras' (rites of passage) between Vajasaneyi and Chandoga Brahmins regarding the Veda?**
- (A) Dina
 - (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (C) They were classified as 'Jaybar'.
 - (D) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- ४६७. To preserve palm-leaf Panji books, they should be dried when the sun is in which zodiac sign?**
- (A) Tirhuta script.
 - (B) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
 - (C) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
 - (D) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
- ४६८. The phrase 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha' in Panji preservation translates to 'Protect from ____ and ____'.**
- (A) It is a continuous, written genealogical record spanning over 1000 years for an entire community.
 - (B) Jaebaar (or Jayabaar).
 - (C) Water and Oil.
 - (D) Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.
- ४६९. The 'Pancha-Gauda' group includes Maithil, Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, and ____ Brahmins.**
- (A) Genome Mapping
 - (B) Utkal.
 - (C) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.
 - (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ४७०. Who was appointed to maintain the Panji for the Karna Kayasthas?**
- (A) Shankardatta.
 - (B) They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.
 - (C) Tea Estate Proprietor and Mechanical Junior Engineer.
 - (D) 500 years.
- ४७१. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktva Pitritah Saptami Bhajet' comes from which scripture?**
- (A) Manusmriti.
 - (B) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
 - (C) Om Mahakalaya Namah.
 - (D) To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ४७२. What are the four 'Samskaras' required for the Samavedi (Chhandog) Upanayan?**
- (A) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
 - (B) An LLB.
 - (C) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.
 - (D) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.

४७३. What extra 'Samskara' is included in the Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) Upanayan compared to the Samavedi?

- (A) Railway servant
- (B) Chhandogya must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (C) The Vindhya mountains.
- (D) Vedaarambh.

४७४. Who are the five members of the 'Panch-Gauda' Brahmin group?

- (A) The timeframe is from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- (C) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).
- (D) The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.

४७५. What are the four main rituals (Sanskaras) involved in the 'Upanayana' for Samavedic Brahmins?

- (A) He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

४७६. The 'Panch-Dravida' Brahmins are geographically separated from 'Panch-Gauda' by which mountain range?

- (A) Genetic/Genome Mapping.
- (B) The children are Jivanath, Dhani, and Ghoghna.
- (C) Vindhyachal.
- (D) Chaitra of 2000 CE.

४७७. Why did the Panji system effectively disappear among Mithila's Kshatriyas?

- (A) Pani.
- (B) Purnea.
- (C) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.

४७८. What mnemonic instructions were given to protect Panji books from damage?

- (A) Jagath.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').
- (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.

४७९. What are the two 'Utsh' (divisions) of Brahmins mentioned based on ritual practice?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (D) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).

४८०. What was the significance of the year 2000 in the context of the Panji source material?

- (A) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (B) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.

४८१. The Panji records originally covered which three social groups in Mithila?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
- (C) Pancha Gauda.
- (D) Maithil

४८२. What is the recommended time of year to dry and preserve Panji books to prevent damage?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) Chhandogya
- (C) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).
- (D) Vajasaneyi

४८३. What are the four 'Samskaras' (rituals) involved in a Chhandoga (Samavedic) Upanayana?

- (A) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Virendra Mohan.
- (D) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

४८४. Who is the famous Maithili poet whose ancestry is preserved in the Panji records?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Water and Oil.
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.

४८५. In the context of Panji preservation, what does 'Jalat Rakshe, Tailat Rakshe' mean?

- (A) It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.
- (B) Protect the books from water and oil.
- (C) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.
- (D) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath

४८६. The 'Tirhuta' script is described as the 'soul' of which system in the text?

- (A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh.
- (D) Utkal.

४८७. Which three social groups were originally included in the Mithila Panji records?

- (A) Vedaarambh.
- (B) Panch-Gaud.
- (C) Sodarpur Mani.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४८८. Maithil Brahmins who were not registered in the formal Panji system are known by what name?

- (A) Retired District Judge.
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Seven years

४८९. List the five Brahmin groups that constitute the 'Panch Gaur'.

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Tantra Varttika.
- (C) The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
- (D) Ganga

४९०. Which philosopher wrote the 'Tantra Vartika', providing the earliest known reference to maintaining collective genealogical records?

- (A) Ramlal Thakur.
- (B) The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.

४९१. The modern study of Panji records is increasingly compared to which scientific field?

- (A) Tattva-Chintamani.
- (B) Genomic mapping.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta
- (D) Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.

४९२. In the context of the Panji system, what are the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmin divisions?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Ravindranath (M.A.).
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Chhandogya; Vajasaneyi

४९३. Which Panji record focuses on individuals from the 'Pachhwari' (Western) region?

- (A) Ramlal Thakur.
- (B) MBBS.
- (C) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).
- (D) Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.

४९४. Identify the five Brahmin groups classified under the 'Pancha Gauda' category.

- (A) Vindhyaachal
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

४९५. How often is it recommended to dry the Panji books to protect them from moisture and insects?

- (A) Dharni
- (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (C) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).
- (D) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.

४९६. What geographical feature acts as the boundary between the 'Panch Gauda' and 'Panch Dravida' Brahmin groups?

- (A) Chhandogya
- (B) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Hospital Management
- (D) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.

४९७. Identify the two main divisions of the 'Panch Gauda' group according to the text.

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

४९८. What is the significance of the month of Simha Rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September) for Panji preservation?

- (A) It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.
- (B) Chandoga.
- (C) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.
- (D) Western region

४९९. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravar' and 'Panch-pravar'?

- (A) Varna Ratnakara.
- (B) Tri-pravar identifies three ancestral sages, while Panch-pravar identifies five.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh.
- (D) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).

५००. According to the source, why did Brahmins differentiate into different groups like Maithil, Gaur, and Utkal?

- (A) PhD in Sanskrit
- (B) Delhi University.
- (C) Maithili and Hindi
- (D) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.

५०१. What is the 'Svapinda' rule regarding the mother's side?

- (A) Medicine.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)
- (D) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.

५०२. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmin groups include Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and ____.

- (A) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.
- (B) Railway servant
- (C) Saraswat.
- (D) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.

५०३. What is the mnemonic listed for protecting Panji books from damage?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (C) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).
- (D) South.

५०४. Why is the Panji considered unique globally?

- (A) Siddhi
- (B) 2025
- (C) Dr Jagannath Mishra.
- (D) It is a continuous, written genealogical record spanning over 1000 years for an entire community.

५०५. What are the two major divisions of Maithil Brahmins based on geography?

- (A) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
- (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (C) LIC DO
- (D) Haldhar Mishra.

५०६. Which scholar's work on 'Genome Mapping' is this text excerpted from?

- (A) He held an MA degree.
- (B) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Genome

५०७. Maithil Brahmins are classified as part of which larger group of five northern Brahmin communities?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Gayatri Vishleshan.
- (C) Pancha Gauda.
- (D) Abhishek and Anshu.

५०८. The five Brahmin communities belonging to the 'Pancha Gauda' group are Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and ____.

- (A) Saraswat.
- (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Veena ke Taar.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

५०९. What geographic feature divides the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) The Vindhya mountain range.
- (B) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.
- (C) They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.
- (D) Thakur Rameshwar.

५१०. What are the two major divisions of Maithil Brahmins based on geographic orientation in Panji records?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- (C) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (D) Sanskrit education.

५११. According to the text, why did regional differences arise among Brahmins despite a common Vedic origin?

- (A) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation.
- (B) The Vindhya mountain range.
- (C) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
- (D) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).

५१२. Under whose instructions were the Panji records transliterated from Tirhuta to Devanagari in the modern era?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

५१३. Which social groups in Mithila originally followed the Panji Prabandh system?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Tirhuta.
- (D) M.B.B.S. and M.S.

५१४. In the Shaka calendar, what year marks the formal start of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Katihar.
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) Shaka 1248.
- (D) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.

५१५. The 'Panch-Gaud' category of Brahmins includes Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Saraswat, and ____.

- (A) Maithil.
- (B) 2012
- (C) Samaveda, Kauthuma Shakha.
- (D) Shubhapati or Meghakar.

५१६. What astronomical event marks the conclusion of the 'Uttara Vivah' for Chhandog Brahmins?

- (A) The sighting of the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.
- (C) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.
- (D) Sanskrit.

५१७. What is the significance of the month when the Sun enters Leo (Singh Rashi) for Panji preservation?

- (A) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.
- (B) Subhash Kumar.
- (C) Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

५१८. What modern scientific concept is 'Panji Prabandh' often compared to in the text?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) He held an MA degree.
- (C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (D) Vindhya

५१९. What geographical boundary separates 'Panch Gauda' from 'Panch Dravida' Brahmins?

- (A) 1886-1998.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (D) 1248

५२०. The 'Pari panji' has been in use for approximately how many years?

- (A) Shankar Datta
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) 500 years.
- (D) He holds an M.A. degree.

५२१. What script is referred to as the 'soul' of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Vindhya
- (B) Tirhuta.
- (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept).

५२२. What are the three main social groups for whom the Panji system was originally established?

- (A) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (B) It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire community.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५२३. What is the 'Pancha Gauda' division in the context of Indian Brahmins?

- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) A classification of five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format.
- (D) Maithili Literature.

५२४. How does the timing of the 'Uttara Vivah' differ for Chhandogya Brahmins?

- (A) Thakur Rameshwar.
- (B) It must take place after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (C) Katihar.
- (D) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.

५२५. Maithili Brahmins belong to which of the 'Pancha Gauda' groups?

- (A) The Vindhya mountains.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta (Tantra-Vartika).
- (D) Tarakant.

५२६. How did the geographical divide 'Vindhyachal' classify Indian Brahmins?

- (A) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (B) North of Vindhyachal are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'.
- (C) Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.
- (D) Five; Seven

५२७. What scriptural authority is cited for the rule 'Matritah Panchamim Tyaktva Pitritah Saptamim Bhajet'?

- (A) Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).
- (B) Professor (MA, PhD).
- (C) Tirhuta.
- (D) Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia

५२८. The Panji system was established in the Shaka year ____.

- (A) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
- (B) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (C) 1248
- (D) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).

५२९. The boundary dividing 'Panch-Gaur' and 'Panch-Dravid' Brahmins is the _____ mountain range.

- (A) Maithil
- (B) Vindhya
- (C) Vajasaneyi (अथर्ववेद, अथर्ववेद, अथर्ववेद, अथर्ववेद)
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

५३०. Which philosopher's text, the 'Tantra-Vartika', is cited as the earliest reference to 'Samuha-lekhya' (group records)?

- (A) Manusmriti.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Pancha Gauda.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

५३१. Which philosopher's work 'Tantra Varttika' mentions 'Samuh Lekhya' as a precursor to formal genealogical records?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Shankardutt.
- (C) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (D) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.

५३२. What is the specific name for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda?

- (A) Vedanand Vinod.
- (B) Vijay Datta
- (C) Chandoga.
- (D) Maithila.

५३३. What are the two major divisions of the 10 Brahmin groups separated by the Vindhya mountains?

- (A) Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).
- (B) Pancha.
- (C) Shivaji Colony.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

५३४. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins consist of Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and _____.

- (A) When the sun enters the Leo (Simha) rashi, typically from mid- August to mid-September.
- (B) Saraswat.
- (C) Thakur Jawahar.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.

५३५. The 'Vajasaneyi' wedding ceremony differs from the 'Chandoga' because it does not require _____.

- (A) Chudakaran, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.
- (B) A specific division into 'Purva-Vivaha' and 'Uttara-Vivaha' (it can happen day or night).
- (C) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- (D) Genome (Genealogical).

५३६. What is the primary technical challenge currently facing the preservation of Panji records?

- (A) Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).
- (B) Shankardatt.
- (C) The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

५३७. What is a major procedural difference between Chhandoga and Vajasaneyi weddings regarding timing?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).
- (B) Over 1500 years.
- (C) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.
- (D) Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.

५३८. Who was the first registrar appointed for the Panji of Karn- Kayasthas?

- (A) Shobhanath, Prabhunath, and Raghunath.
- (B) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (C) Anumana
- (D) Shankardutt.

५३९. What script was historically used to write the Panji records in Mithila?

- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Panch-Gauda.
- (D) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.

५४०. What is the 'Aswajanyapan Panji'?

- (A) South.
- (B) A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Nepal.

५४१. According to the source, what was the primary purpose of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Bihar Vidhan Sabha
- (B) It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Chhandogya must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५४२. What are the four essential sacraments (Samskaras) for a 'Chhandoga' (Samavedic) Maithil Brahmin?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Norayil Aankhi
- (D) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

५४३. The 'Panji Prabandh' system is described as a precursor to modern ____ mapping.

- (A) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
- (B) Genome.
- (C) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
- (D) Tarakant.

५४४. Maithil Brahmins following the Yajurveda are specifically referred to as ____.

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५४५. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda are specifically referred to as ____.

- (A) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Chhandogya
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

५४६. According to the text, why did Brahmins divide based on regional geography into 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida'?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
- (C) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (D) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.

५४७. The system of 'Panji Prabandh' is described as a precursor to modern ____ mapping.

- (A) Genome
- (B) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains serve as the boundary.
- (D) Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.

५४८. Which text by Kumarila Bhatta is cited as an early reference to 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records)?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (B) Tantra Varttika.
- (C) He holds an M.A. degree.
- (D) Indranand.

५४९. What is the total number of Panjis recorded in the system?

- (A) 185
- (B) Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

५५०. What is the geographic boundary between 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida'?

- (A) Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) Vedaarambh.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Samaveda, Kauthuma Shakha.

५५१. Geographically, the 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins are divided by which natural boundary?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Harikrishna
- (C) Genome Mapping.
- (D) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.

५५२. Which group within the 'Pancha Gauda' refers specifically to the Brahmins of the Mithila region?

- (A) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.
- (B) Water and oil.
- (C) Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

५५३. The 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins include Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Utkala, and ____.

- (A) Sainik School (Tilaiya)
- (B) Maithil
- (C) Amritnath, Gopinath, and Kartinnath.
- (D) It involves four specific Sanskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

५५४. Which unique ritual Samskara is performed by Vajasaneyi Brahmins but not typically by Chhandogya Brahmins?

- (A) Gajanand.
- (B) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (C) Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
- (D) Deputy General Manager (DGM).

५५५. What is the role of 'Maha-Mahesh Thakur' in the context of Panji evolution?

- (A) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
- (B) A comprehensive system of genealogical records used to maintain caste purity and manage genetic mapping.
- (C) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

५५६. Which specific months are recommended for drying and airing out the Panji manuscripts?

- (A) When the Sun is in the sign of Leo (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- (C) 2025
- (D) He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.

५५७. Under what solar sign (Rashi) is it recommended to sun-dry the Panji palm-leaf manuscripts?

- (A) Vamshavali (Genealogical) identity.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Genome Mapping
- (D) Simha (Leo)

५५८. To which larger geographical classification of North Indian Brahmins do the Maithils belong?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Dharmapur Desh.
- (C) Accounting (B.Com \ Lekha \ Visheshagya)
- (D) Pancha-Gauda

५५९. The Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community were originally managed by which scholar?

- (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
- (B) PhD in Sanskrit
- (C) Shankardatta
- (D) Panch Gauda.

५६०. Which historical registry system is used to document the genealogies of Maithil Brahmins as shown in the source?

- (A) Videha
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) The Panji system (or Panji Prabandha).
- (D) Dharni

୧୧୧. What is the recorded date range for the genealogy mapping (Genome Mapping) in the source material?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Sarvabhaum
- (C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (D) He holds an M.A. degree.

୧୧୨. In the Sake calendar, when was the document written by Pandit Ramananda?

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaud, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Sake 1778
- (C) The Vindhya mountain range.
- (D) Seven years

୧୧୩. What is the equivalent year in the Western calendar for the writing of the document in Sake 1778?

- (A) The Pancha Gauda group.
- (B) 1263 A.D.
- (C) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (D) The sighting of the star Arundhati after sunset.

୧୧୪. What title was associated with Vachaspati?

- (A) Utrerdh Panji.
- (B) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (C) Parama Guru
- (D) Purnea.

୧୧୫. Who was the scribe (likhitam) of the document in the month of Shravana?

- (A) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
- (B) Pandit Ramananda
- (C) Namkaran, Chura-karan, Upanayana, and Samavartan.
- (D) Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.

୧୧୬. What is the 'Mul' (root) for the individual named Harinath in Section 56?

- (A) Jallaki.
- (B) Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
- (D) Differences in climate, language, diet, and attire led to the categorisation of the 'Panch Gauda'.

୧୧୭. In excerpt 174, what specific epithet is attached to MM Batesha?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Saika.
- (D) Avalamba Sarasvati.

୧୧୮. In the phrase 'Afee suta Narahari', who is the parent?

- (A) Sodarpur Mani.
- (B) Afee.
- (C) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).
- (D) Sodarpur.

५६९. What is the common ending 'Datt' in names like 'Shankar Datt' or 'Dev Datt' representative of?

- (A) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (B) Haldhar Mishra.
- (C) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept).

५७०. Who is the 'Suto' of 'Hemkar' according to the Behat Karmaha records?

- (A) Gauripati.
- (B) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.
- (C) Sodarpur Mani.
- (D) The five northern Brahmin communities: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५७१. The document serves as a 'Prabandh'. What does this imply about the structure of the information?

- (A) Medicine.
- (B) It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.
- (C) Saraswat.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५७२. What is the recorded timeframe of the genealogical document 'Genome Mapping'?

- (A) Shivaji Colony.
- (B) The timeframe is from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- (D) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.

५७३. What is the specific timeframe covered by the genealogical mapping in the source material?

- (A) Distinct climates, diets, and languages of different geographical areas.
- (B) Jayabaar
- (C) Tirhuta script.
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

५७४. Who is the 'suto' of 'Vamvan' in the 'Naraun' records?

- (A) A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
- (B) Hingu.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).

५७५. What is the primary subject of the document '121_BatchLM_merge.pdf'?

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Railway servant
- (C) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.
- (D) The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

५७६. Which profession or title is associated with the individual 'Kavi' Shankardatta?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).
- (D) Kshatriyas

५७७. Which profession is linked to the name Gopinath Singh in the genealogical record?

- (A) He is identified with the title 'Vaiya' (Grammarian/Vyakaranachari).
- (B) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.
- (C) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (D) Thirty-two.

५७८. Jivan and Hridaynath are associated with which specific clan?

- (A) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (B) Ekara.
- (C) Pancha Dravida.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

५७९. Kanhai is associated with which specific clan?

- (A) Jaybar.
- (B) The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) 1248
- (D) Sodarpur.

५८०. Which scholar is described as a 'great scholar of the Maithili language' and a Professor at Oxford?

- (A) Maithil
- (B) Sir Ganganath Jha
- (C) Engineer-in-Chief.
- (D) Vedarmbha.

५८१. The records categorize Maithil Brahmins into various groups; which specific 'Panji' category is mentioned for Pathak Mithu?

- (A) Utkal.
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category).
- (D) Maithil Brahmins.

५८२. In the phrasing 'Raghunath suto Bam (14/03)', what do the numbers in parentheses typically indicate?

- (A) Genetic/Genome Mapping.
- (B) Reference coordinates in the physical Panji registers (page/entry).
- (C) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (D) Maithil.

५८३. The records mention 'Janjwal sañ±' as the origin for which individual?

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Shubhapati or Meghakar.
- (C) Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur.

५८४. The 'Panji Prabandh' is essentially a database for _____ mapping.

- (A) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (C) Genome (Genealogical).
- (D) Veena ke Taar.

५८५. Which historical figure is described with the title 'Tika-karaka' (Commentator)?

- (A) Middle and secondary schools.
- (B) Gokulanath.
- (C) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

५८६. What date is recorded at the end of the section regarding Thakur Mahesh's descendants?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Gokulanath.
- (C) 15 August 2004.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.

५८७. What is the primary subject matter of the 'Mithila Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.
- (B) Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)
- (C) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
- (D) Pani.

५८८. What is the historical timeframe covered by the 'Genome Mapping' Panji Prabandh records?

- (A) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (B) North
- (C) Utkala.
- (D) Pani.

५८९. Which Maithili literary figure is identified by the title 'Prashesh'?

- (A) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (B) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).
- (C) Pachhwari Paat
- (D) Baidyanath Jha.

५९०. Prof. Govind and Prof. Jagdish are noted for their contributions to which literary field?

- (A) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
- (B) Saraswat.
- (C) Maithila.
- (D) Pandit Ramananda

५९१. Punya dhar was also known by what other name?

- (A) Shivaji Colony.
- (B) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (C) Baidyanath.
- (D) Manusmriti.

५९२. Which individual is described as a 'Sahastra Gayatri Japakarta' (one who chanted Gayatri a thousand times) in section 72?

- (A) Naimishik Dharanath.
- (B) Kshatriyas.
- (C) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

५९३. Which professional title is associated with Mantreshwar in the Gangaura records?

- (A) Over 1,500 years
- (B) Gajanand.
- (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (D) I.A.S.

५९४. Which professional degree is associated with Yantreshwar in the Gangaura records?

- (A) Jaybar.
- (B) At any time, day or night.
- (C) MA and BL
- (D) M.B.B.S.

५९५. The genealogist 'Abhinav Murari' completed the Ratouli-Darihara records on which date?

- (A) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
- (B) Genomic mapping.
- (C) 1263 A.D.
- (D) The maternal uncle (mother's brother).

५९६. Which specific title is applied to Dinbandhu in Uptip 167 to indicate his expertise in grammar?

- (A) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (B) Gayatri Vishleshan.
- (C) Kalikant.
- (D) The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.

५९७. Which professional medical title is used for Shyam Sundar in Uptip 177?

- (A) M.B.B.S.
- (B) They are related within prohibited degrees and cannot marry.
- (C) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

५९८. Which individual's alias (Pram) is listed as 'Hira' in the Sandahpur records?

- (A) 153
- (B) Chudakaran, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.
- (C) Harshani.
- (D) Pancha Dravida.

५९९. Which professional title is attributed to Dayanath in section 33, indicating his expertise?

- (A) Hore.
- (B) Yantragya
- (C) It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
- (D) Indranand.

६००. According to section 34, Shantinath, Bhaktinath, and Mohanji are the children of ____.

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Vasukinath
- (C) They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.

६०१. The children of Govindji (alias Shyamnath) mentioned in section 35 are Dilip, Deepak, and ____.

- (A) Kauthuma.
- (B) He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).
- (C) Shishir
- (D) Mithila.

६०२. In section 47, Ishwaridatta and Kumarkanth are the children of which individual?

- (A) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Khuni
- (D) Jayabaar

६०३. Which professional title does Amarnath hold according to the record in section 62?

- (A) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta
- (B) He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Maithil.

६०४. In section 65, the children of Mayain are identified as Horil, Janaki, and ____.

- (A) Gokulanath.
- (B) 2009 A.D.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Siddhi

६०५. What is the primary subject matter of the provided source material, '401_BatchLM_merge.pdf'?

- (A) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (B) The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping.
- (C) Purnea
- (D) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).

६०६. Who are the three offspring of Dharani mentioned in the Nagaram section?

- (A) Kamalanayan, Jayakrishna, and Gokulnath.
- (B) Pandit Ramananda
- (C) The 16th to the 18th centuries.
- (D) Vindhya.

६०७. Which section introduces the genealogical records for Sakuri Palli?

- (A) Section 190.
- (B) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Maithil.

६०८. Section 193 documents the genealogy of which specific Pali?

- (A) The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.
- (B) M.B.B.S.
- (C) Phuldaha.
- (D) Ratneshwar.

६०९. Who are the children of Nahiya listed in the Parhi records?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Fifteen (15).
- (C) Goshai Jayshiv, Beniram, Kotishwar, Manbodh, and Raghav.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

६१०. Which Pali's genealogical records begin in Section 203?

- (A) Over 1,500 years
- (B) Samaya.
- (C) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

६११. Which professional designation is associated with Jyotishi Bibujik in Section 174?

- (A) Vajasaneyi (वज्रसनेयि, वज्रसनेयि-वज्र)
- (B) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (C) Astrologer (Jyotishi).
- (D) Ganga

६१२. Who were the children of Kala mentioned in the section 211 record?

- (A) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- (B) Chatrapati, Durlabh, and Bhikhia.
- (C) Sheetal (alias Pritam).
- (D) Vindhyachal.

६१३. Who were the children of Dinanath mentioned in section 212?

- (A) Malda.
- (B) Pancha Gauda.
- (C) Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.
- (D) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.

६१४. Krishmaman, Rudraman, and Karan are the children of which figure?

- (A) Lal.
- (B) Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (D) Astrologer (Jyotishi).

६१५. Vedanand, Bechan, and Duara are identified as the children of whom?

- (A) 12th and 13th centuries
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Manne.
- (D) Karu.

६१६. In section 218, who were the children of Bhawanidatt?

- (A) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (B) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.
- (C) Amritnath, Gopinath, and Kartinnath.
- (D) Saraswat

६१७. Tejnath, Ganesh, and Vishwanath are identified as the children of which figure?

- (A) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- (B) Bacha.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur
- (D) Protect them from water (Jal), oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithil Bandhan).

६१८. Vijaynath, Upendra, and Mahendra are recorded as the children of which individual?

- (A) Norayil Aankhi
- (B) Ratinath.
- (C) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (D) Pancha-Gauda

६१९. Vishweshwar, Jageshwar, and Hari are the children of which individual?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Manne.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) BSc, MBA and Bank Officer

६२०. Who were the children of Sanphul mentioned in section 228?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
- (C) Hanumandatt, Bhagwandatt, Shankardatt, and Chandidatt.
- (D) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

६२१. In section 230, the children of Nath are identified as Bacha, Chhitari, and ____.

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Arun Kumar.
- (C) Harikrishna
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

६२२. In section 240 (Samauli to Nanaur), who are the four children of Pitambar?

- (A) Saraswat.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Sanskrit education.
- (D) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.

६२३. In section 241 (Samauli to Vindhi-Haridev Mishra), who are the five children of Manhar?

- (A) Professor (MA, PhD).
- (B) Maithila.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (D) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.

६२४. In section 263, who are the children of Thotha?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.
- (D) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.

୧୨୫. In the Avahal Hariam section, who are the three children of Mishra Yashodhar?

- (A) The children are Jivanath, Dhani, and Ghoghna.
- (B) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) Kshatriyas.

୧୨୬. In the Rakhwari Hariam section, who are the children of Mishra Chavann?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- (D) Visheshwar Chandra.

୧୨୭. Who are the four children of Harshdatt mentioned in section 276?

- (A) Vindhyachal.
- (B) They are Theghi, Gunanand, Kantikar, and Giridharika.
- (C) Because almost all historical genealogical records are written exclusively in this script.
- (D) Utkala.

୧୨୮. Who are the children of Ram in the Nagram Ghusaut section?

- (A) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
- (B) Chandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (C) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

୧୨୯. Which individual in paragraph 294 is noted for being part of the I.T. Commission?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Videha (Mithila)
- (D) Chhotu

୧୩୦. Who is the literary figure described as a Maithili litterateur in paragraph 316?

- (A) Dr. Pro. Vednatha
- (B) It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur

୧୩୧. Which notable figure is mentioned as 'Dr. Sir' in paragraph 316?

- (A) MA and PhD
- (B) Saika.
- (C) 1902 and 1985.
- (D) Dr. Sir Ganganath

୧୩୨. Which specific professional role did Pathak Baun hold in the Mahishi section?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.
- (C) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (D) Pancha-Gauda

६३३. What geographical area does section 3.161 of the document cover?

- (A) Nagaram.
- (B) Mithila.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Kshatriyas.

६३४. In section (389), which individual is described as a 'Sangeet Shastra Martand'?

- (A) 1248
- (B) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).
- (C) Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
- (D) Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

६३५. The 'Genome Mapping' date range provided in the text's title spans from 450 A.D. to ____.

- (A) 2009 A.D.
- (B) He was instrumental in including the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- (C) Laxmi Kant Jha.
- (D) Panch-Gauda.

६३६. Section (374) invokes which deity at its commencement?

- (A) Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category).
- (B) Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)
- (C) Om Kailashpatye Namah.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

६३७. Section (379) invokes which deity at its commencement?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Om Mahakalaya Namah.
- (C) Mithila (Janakpur).
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

६३८. In the Satlakha records, which specific profession or title is associated with Dwarikanath?

- (A) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (B) Jyotishvid (Astrologer).
- (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

६३९. In the records of Jaimant Jha (623), what title does Jaimant hold?

- (A) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.
- (B) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.
- (C) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

६४०. What is the historical time range documented in the 'Genome Map' of the Mithila Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.
- (C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (D) Vindhyachal.

६४१. Which specific cultural region in India is the focus of the 'Panpila Kaanji Prabandh' genealogical system?

- (A) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').
- (B) Raghunath Shiromani.
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Lal.

६४२. What professional medical qualifications are attributed to Dr Ganpati in section (635)?

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) M.B.B.S. and M.S.
- (D) Shishir

६४३. What professional title is attributed to Mansukh in section (633)?

- (A) Botany (Vanaspati Shastra).
- (B) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (C) Shankardatta
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

६४४. In the genealogical entries for Mishra Vamsidhar, who is recorded as his brother?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Bhai Bhagirath.
- (C) Dina
- (D) Nearly all historical Panji records (Pothis) are written exclusively in Tirhuta.

६४५. What is the primary name of the genealogical system discussed in this text?

- (A) Panpila Kaanji Prabandh (or Mithila Panji).
- (B) Vijaydatt.
- (C) Jaybar.
- (D) Pachhwari Paat

६४६. Besides Hridaynath and Kirtinath, who were the other brothers of Bhayan in section (628)?

- (A) Shobhanath, Prabhunath, and Raghunath.
- (B) The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) A classification of five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.

६४७. The document 'Mithila Panji Prabandh' aims to record genealogical mapping from 450 A.D. to which year?

- (A) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.
- (B) 2009 A.D.
- (C) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.
- (D) North of Vindhyaachal are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'.

६४८. The minister Halayudha was a contemporary of which centuries?

- (A) 1902 and 1985.
- (B) 12th and 13th centuries
- (C) Devnath Singh.
- (D) Sodarpur Mani.

६४९. Professor Narayan Mishra was a renowned Sanskrit scholar at which university?

- (A) Panch-Gauda.
- (B) Labour Department (Labour Superintendent).
- (C) Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).
- (D) Sarvabhaum

६५०. Who were the three children of Lal?

- (A) Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (C) To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical records.
- (D) Vindhya

६५१. Name the four children of Shukdev.

- (A) South Toll (Dakshin Toll) and North Toll (Uttar Toll).
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.

६५२. Ohari's children included Ghoghan, Janardan, Modnath, and ____.

- (A) Sheetal (alias Pritam).
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Kshatriyas
- (D) Maithil.

६५३. Who is identified as the first IPS officer of Sultanpur Pargana in the provided text?

- (A) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- (B) Indranand.
- (C) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (D) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.

६५४. Who is identified as the former Chief Minister of Bihar and an author of economics in the text?

- (A) Dr Jagannath Mishra.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.
- (C) M.B.B.S. and M.S.
- (D) Chammakar (Naharua).

६५५. Nitish Mishra is noted for holding what political position in the Bihar government?

- (A) Vasukinath
- (B) Cabinet Minister.
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Maithil

६५६. What is the specific medical expertise mentioned for Kishore Mohan?

- (A) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.
- (B) Devanagari (for transliteration from the original Tirhuta).
- (C) Homeopathy specialist (Homeopathy Visheshagya).
- (D) Saika.

६५७. What political party was Balkrishna (1930–1990) affiliated with?

- (A) 15 August 2004.
- (B) Because almost all historical genealogical records are written exclusively in this script.
- (C) The Vindhya mountains.
- (D) The Jan Sangh party.

६५८. Balkrishna (1930–1990) was a retired member of which legislative body?

- (A) Laxmi Kant Jha.
- (B) Kshatriyas.
- (C) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.
- (D) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.

६५९. In which district was Narayanjee (M.A.) a social worker for the BJP?

- (A) Araria district.
- (B) Shankardatta
- (C) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.
- (D) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta

६६०. What are Dr Ashok Kumar's primary areas of interest outside of Physics?

- (A) Protect the books from water and oil.
- (B) Natural conservation, literature, and sociology.
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) Vachaspati.

६६१. What professional degree is held by Prem Sundar?

- (A) Varna Ratnakara.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).
- (C) An LLB.
- (D) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.

६६२. What is the professional title or qualification of the individual named Shri Krishna mentioned in the text?

- (A) Legal expert (LLB)
- (B) Yajurvedis.
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.

६६३. What is the professional role held by Gunjan Jha?

- (A) 2009 A.D.
- (B) Chaitra of 2000 CE.
- (C) Pandit Ramananda
- (D) LIC DO

६६४. What educational qualifications are attributed to Dr Prof Prabhukant?

- (A) MA and PhD
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) I.A.S.
- (D) Videha (Mithila)

६६५. According to the text, what is the specific occupation of Indukant?

- (A) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
- (B) The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Railway servant
- (D) I.A.S.

६६६. According to the Pokhariya section, what was the profession of the individual Munna (Maheshwar)?

- (A) Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya
- (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- (C) Bank Manager
- (D) Subhash K. Anand.

६६७. What professional degree does Varun hold, according to his genealogical entry?

- (A) LLB.
- (B) 2012
- (C) Shankardatt.
- (D) Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.

६६८. What is the primary subject of the provided source material?

- (A) The Panji system is considered the 'soul' or 'life-force' that kept the Tirhuta script alive.
- (B) The genealogical mapping and history of the Maithil Panji system from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- (D) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.

६६९. Which professional titles are held by Vinod Mohan?

- (A) He holds an M.A. degree.
- (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

६७०. What are the names of Vinod Mohan's children?

- (A) Pani.
- (B) Sanket, Swapnil, Saurabh, and Vipasha.
- (C) Five; Seven
- (D) Pancha.

६७१. The first Maithil Brahmin Empress mentioned in the text is ____.

- (A) The Samaveda (Chandogya) and the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi).
- (B) Queen Indraivati
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Tattva-Chintamani.

६७२. What was the primary contribution of Lakhima Devi to the Panji system?

- (A) Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.
- (B) Shankardatt.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Vijaydutt.

६७३. Which text was revised and re-edited by Kumar Girijanand Singh?

- (A) Vedanand Vinod.
- (B) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६७४. What was the professional title of Phanishwarnath, a descendant of Shyanamanand?

- (A) He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.
- (B) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
- (C) B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.
- (D) Saath Samundar Paar.

६७५. Which specific discipline was Ganganand Singh a 'shining star' of in the literary sky of Mithila?

- (A) The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.
- (B) Maithili Literature.
- (C) Samaveda, Kauthuma Shakha.
- (D) Dr Mohan Rai.

६७६. What is the primary language used for the titles and names in the genealogical map?

- (A) 2025
- (B) Vindhyachal.
- (C) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).
- (D) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).

६७७. Which descendant of the Pali line is noted as a 'Sanchar Nideshak' (Director of Communications)?

- (A) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Abhiyanta Shankar.
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

६७८. The text spans generations of the 'Maithil' community; which specific caste group is the focus?

- (A) Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) V.P. Bhatta
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

६७९. In the context of the Panji records, who is recorded as the husband of Manjula?

- (A) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.
- (B) Subhash Kumar.
- (C) Om Mahakalaya Namah.
- (D) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.

६८०. Which individual is described as a socialist thinker, freedom fighter, and member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly?

- (A) Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.
- (B) Manusmriti.
- (C) Devnath Singh.
- (D) Maithil.

६८१. Who is the nationally renowned orthopaedic specialist mentioned in the text?

- (A) Tantra Varttika.
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.
- (D) The Maithil group.

६८२. The text mentions a judge of the Patna High Court named _____, who was the husband of Bulbul (Mridula Mishra).

- (A) Satish Chandra Singh.
- (B) Shankardutt.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

६८३. Who is described as an expert in Ancient History (Praak Itihas) and a Bachelor of Laws?

- (A) Water and Oil.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) Kumar Vasanti.
- (D) Gajendra Thakur.

६८४. Which individual is mentioned as a 'Vishwa Vikhyat' (World Famous) medical professional?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Dr Mohan Rai.
- (D) Harshani.

६८५. Which individual is described as a 'Dharmik Vivahita' (Religiously Married) doctor in America?

- (A) Par-Panji.
- (B) Bank Manager.
- (C) Dr Phool Singh.
- (D) Yantragya

६८६. Name the 'Mithila Sanskriti Poshak' (Nurturer of Mithila Culture) mentioned in the socialist context.

- (A) Cabinet Minister.
- (B) Abhiyanta Shankar.
- (C) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- (D) Devnath Singh.

६८७. The text mentions 'M.B.B.S.' doctors like Ganganand and Manoj Kumar. Which professional field do they represent?

- (A) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (B) Medicine.
- (C) Gokulanath.
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

६८८. According to the records, who founded the BMT Law College in Purnia?

- (A) Virendra Mohan.
- (B) Videha
- (C) Gokulanath.
- (D) Shankardatta

६८९. The genealogical map in the 'Pampalak Panji Prabandh' spans from 450 A.D. to which year?

- (A) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.
- (B) Press Trust of India
- (C) 2009 A.D.
- (D) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.

६९०. Before being elected to the Lok Sabha, Kamalnath was a member of which legislative body?

- (A) Visheshwar Chandra.
- (B) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
- (C) Bihar Vidhan Sabha
- (D) 1902 and 1985.

६९१. Which news agency did the journalist and author Kamal Anand work for after his career began in 1968?

- (A) Press Trust of India
- (B) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (C) Bacha.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

६९२. Which literary work by Kamal Anand is classified as a poetry collection ('Kavita Sangrah')?

- (A) Srishti-Drishti
- (B) When the Sun is in the sign of Leo (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (D) When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).

६९३. In which two languages did the author Kamal Anand primarily produce his literary works?

- (A) Shankar Datta
- (B) Maithili and Hindi
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.

६९४. What was the name of the Maithili story collection ('Katha Sangrah') published by Kamal Anand?

- (A) Harikrishna
- (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (C) Norayil Aankhi
- (D) Nepal.

६९५. The genealogical section 'Dharmapur Deshe Hemnagar' focuses on the descendants of which individual?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) 2025
- (C) Dharni
- (D) Mithila.

६९६. Kamal Anand served as the Assistant Editor for which monthly magazine?

- (A) Samakalin Tapman
- (B) Maithil
- (C) Kshatriyas.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

- ६९७. The record '791_BatchLM_merge.pdf' specifically categorises the genealogical mapping as which type of 'Prabandh'?**
- (A) Hospital Management
 - (B) Ganga
 - (C) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
 - (D) Pampilak Panji Prabandh
- ६९८. Who is the author associated with the 'Srishti-Drishti' poetry collection mentioned in the text?**
- (A) 10 groups.
 - (B) Dr Phool Singh.
 - (C) Kamal Anand
 - (D) Utkal
- ६९९. The journalist Kamal Anand was born on which date?**
- (A) Subhash Kumar.
 - (B) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
 - (C) 1948-11-07 00:00:00
 - (D) Yajnavalkya
- ७००. The genealogical map covers a total of how many years approximately?**
- (A) 500 years.
 - (B) 1559 years
 - (C) The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
 - (D) Araria district.
- ७०१. Gajanand, who lived from 1890 to 1962, was the founder of which type of institutions?**
- (A) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
 - (B) It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
 - (C) To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical records.
 - (D) Middle and secondary schools.
- ७०२. In what years did Vinodanand serve as the Parliamentary Secretary?**
- (A) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
 - (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
 - (C) 1977 to 1980.
 - (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ७०३. Who is identified as the first Maithili film producer in the text?**
- (A) Ravindranath (M.A.).
 - (B) Videha
 - (C) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.
 - (D) Upanayana (or Namakaran, Chudakaran, Samavartan).
- ७०४. What medical qualifications and roles are attributed to Dr Vibha Jha?**
- (A) Uderh Panji
 - (B) Kalikant.
 - (C) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
 - (D) It marks the formal introduction of the Panji management system in Mithila.

୭୦୫. Who is the husband of Dr Vibha Jha according to the genealogical record?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)
- (C) Shankardatta
- (D) Utkals.

୭୦୬. What is the specific name of the genealogical management system discussed in the text?

- (A) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (B) Dr Mohan Rai.
- (C) Vijay Datta
- (D) Shankardatta.

୭୦୭. Who served as the Chairman of the Purnia District Council from 1980 to 1990?

- (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) The Ganges (Ganga).
- (C) Shri Chandramohan.
- (D) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.

୭୦୮. M.M.U. Shankarsahay was also known by which name?

- (A) Saika.
- (B) Shri Chandramohan.
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Genetic/Genome Mapping.

୭୦୯. Which educational degree did Rudranarayana hold according to the Vayasi Chaklar Darihara record?

- (A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat\ raksha\ tailat\ raksha).
- (B) 1248
- (C) Katihar.
- (D) He held an MA degree.

୭୧୦. The descendant 'Dhruva Kumar Thakur (IPS)' is noted for his contributions to which educational medium?

- (A) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Sanskrit education.
- (D) Gajanand.

୭୧୧. Name the two children of Bharatkant mentioned in the genealogical map.

- (A) Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)
- (B) Abhishek and Anshu.
- (C) A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

୭୧୨. Which individual is described as a prominent zamindar who acquired 6,600 bighas of land through his own industry?

- (A) Sinha (Leo).
- (B) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- (C) Ramlal Thakur.
- (D) The five South Indian Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhya mountains.

୭୧୩. Ramlal Thakur is noted for organising the 'Pani Pargana Bhoj' a total of ____ times.

- (A) Mithila.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) Nine.

୭୧୪. According to the text, what service did Ramlal Thakur provide to the pargana every Akshaya Tritiya?

- (A) Chaitra of 2000 CE.
- (B) He served sharbat (a sweet drink) from his wells.
- (C) Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

୭୧୫. Professor Vidyanarayan is identified in the text as the author of which literary work?

- (A) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- (B) DRM (Division\ Railway\ Manager)
- (C) Veena ke Taar.
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

୭୧୬. Identify the individual who served as a DSP (Deputy Superintendent of Police), also known by the nickname 'Biblu'.

- (A) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
- (B) Ratneshwar.
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) Karu.

୭୧୭. Which individual in the text is given the titles 'Karmakandi', 'Hasya Samrat' (Emperor of Humour), and 'Samajsevi' (Social Worker)?

- (A) Mithila.
- (B) Maithil
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (D) Kalikant.

୭୧୮. Which individual served as the Director of Finance for the Government of Bihar?

- (A) It includes the names of females (Streegana).
- (B) Arun Kumar.
- (C) Seven
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

୭୧୯. The genealogies mention individuals living in which neighbouring country of India?

- (A) Nepal.
- (B) Hanumandatt, Bhagwandatt, Shankardatt, and Chandidatt.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.

୭୨୦. According to the Shahpur records, Ramlal Thakur acquired land specifically in the ____ pargana.

- (A) Om Mahakalaya Namah.
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Pani.

७२१. Who was the mother of Professor Vinod Kumar of Gandhinagar, Purnia?

- (A) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
- (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (C) Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
- (D) Sita Devi.

७२२. Kirtyanand, a social worker and Sanskrit supporter, lived between which years?

- (A) Dr Jagannath Mishra.
- (B) 1902 and 1985.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

७२३. Which specific Indian region is the primary focus of the genealogical records provided?

- (A) Promod Kumar.
- (B) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- (C) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.

७२४. Nandkumar, the DGP, is a member of which specific Indian police service?

- (A) Jallaki.
- (B) IPS (Indian Police Service).
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.

७२५. Prof. Dr Mahtendranath served as a professor at which specific university?

- (A) Delhi University.
- (B) 34 Muls.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Manusmriti.

७२६. Identify the scientific field of study for Prof. Meeni.

- (A) Botany (Vanaspati Shastra).
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Bank Manager.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

७२७. Identify the profession of Shivranaayan (MSc) in the agricultural sector.

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Pandit Devand (Chhoti Jha).
- (C) Director of Agriculture.
- (D) When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.

७२८. Which medical degree is held by Dr Manvendra Nath?

- (A) 1263 A.D.
- (B) Kshatriyas.
- (C) MBBS.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

७२९. Identify the city in Bihar where 'Barihat (Navratan Hata)' is located.

- (A) Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).
- (B) Purnea.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) The purity of the Jati (caste).

७३०. Identify the professional role of 'Peter', the husband of Vandana.

- (A) It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.
- (B) Income Tax Officer.
- (C) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (D) Sir Ganganath Jha

७३१. Who are the children of Muktanand, residing in Parvavasi Kanholi Ekahra?

- (A) 12000
- (B) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- (C) Vicky, Rinki, and Bauva.
- (D) Genomic mapping.

७३२. What was the specific subject of expertise for Dr Professor Jivanath at Mithila University?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
- (C) Mathematics (Ganit).
- (D) They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.

७३३. What is the professional title of Vasukinath?

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- (C) He was instrumental in including the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- (D) Professor (MA, PhD).

७३४. What were the primary professional and social roles of Kirtyanand Jha?

- (A) Accounting (B.Com \ Lekha \ Visheshagya)
- (B) Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
- (C) Queen Indraivati
- (D) Postmaster, Musician (Tabla/Harmonium), Footballer, and Congressman.

७३५. Identify the individual described as a teacher and large landowner in Katihar.

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (B) Banmali.
- (C) Vijay Datta
- (D) Om Mahakalaya Namah.

७३६. Which scholar is credited with the first Hindi and English verse commentaries on the 'Vedanta Prasthantrayi' and 'Valmiki Ramayana'?

- (A) Bhaveshnath Pathak.
- (B) Tarakant.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).

७३७. Gaurinath Pathak served as the retired _____ of the state of Maharashtra.

- (A) IPS (Indian Police Service).
- (B) Accountant General.
- (C) The Puranas.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

७३८. Sudhanshu Shekhar, mentioned in the genealogy of Chandrashekhar, held which professional degree?

- (A) B.Tech.
- (B) Protect them from water (Jal), oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithil Bandhan).
- (C) It led to the diversification of Brahmins into ten distinct regional groups (Gaud and Dravid).
- (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

७३९. Raghuwansh Pathak, a lawyer and former Public Prosecutor, lived in which town?

- (A) Manusmriti.
- (B) M.B.B.S. and M.S.
- (C) North of Vindhyachal are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'.
- (D) Purnia (Bhatta Bazar).

७४०. Prafull Kumar Chaudhary, an MSc degree holder, held which professional position in a bank?

- (A) Deputy General Manager (DGM).
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Jaybar.

७४१. Which professional title is associated with Sundarkant in the Darihara records?

- (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (D) Due to the passage of time and lack of systematic institutional support.

७४२. Mishr Raghu's five children were Das, Bachhru, Nandan, Sundar, and _____.

- (A) 1977 to 1980.
- (B) The Maithil group.
- (C) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) Dina

७४३. What is the name of the literary work authored by Pt. Punyanand mentioned in the records?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Mithila Darpan.
- (C) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Kshatriyas.

७४४. Pt. Punyanand was noted for being an excellent scholar of which language?

- (A) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (B) English.
- (C) Chandoga
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

७४५. The Panji records identify Panji Anand Jha as an expert in which specific field?

- (A) Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).
- (B) Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).
- (C) Four (Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, Samavartana).
- (D) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.

७४६. Who was the mother of Panji Jhulanand Jha?

- (A) The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Sitavati Devi.
- (C) 10
- (D) The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

७४७. What was the marital connection between Panji Bhikhya Jha and Panji Lutan Jha of Saurath?

- (A) Vedanand Vinod.
- (B) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (D) They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).

७४८. What was the historical name of the region where Shripur and Sultanpur are located?

- (A) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- (B) Dharmapur Desh.
- (C) It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

७४९. Punyanand, a former MLA and scholar, is the author of which historical book?

- (A) Vindhya.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Chandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (D) Mithila Darpan

७५०. What is the primary subject matter of the book 'Maithil Brahmanon ki Panji Vyavastha'?

- (A) At any time, day or night.
- (B) The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

७५१. Who is identified in the text as the author of the work 'Kapal Kundala'?

- (A) Shivanand
- (B) Tarakant.
- (C) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountains.

७५२. Who is described as an expert in Paninian Grammar and a provider of shelter to students?

- (A) Tirhuta script.
- (B) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.
- (C) A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

७५३. Identify the professional title of Arun Kumar Jha mentioned in the later sections.

- (A) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
- (D) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.

७५४. Rishidev holds what professional position in Purnia?

- (A) It was the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project (from Tirhuta to Devanagari).
- (B) It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Sub-Divisional Officer (Gandhinagar, Purnia).

७५५. Goshain suta Parmanand is identified by the alias ____.

- (A) Jhingur
- (B) Four: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabha, and Samavartana.
- (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (D) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.

७५६. Buddhinath, an MSc in Agriculture, worked in what capacity?

- (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Bacha.
- (C) Chandoga
- (D) Bank Manager.

७५७. Nagendra was the author of which analytical book on a specific mantra?

- (A) Gayatri Vishleshan.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Yajnavalkya
- (D) Parama Guru

७५८. Who was the first Maithil Brahmin to serve as the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

- (A) Thakur Jawahar.
- (B) The Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- (D) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

७५९. Identify the first famous Maithil Chartered Accountant who also served as a Union Minister.

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddha' or caste purity.
- (B) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Cultural.
- (D) Thakur Rameshwar.

७६०. According to the excerpts, what is the professional title of Gauri Kumar?

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- (B) Engineer (Abhiyanta)
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Chhandogya

७६१. What is the professional role and location of Kavindra Narayan (BA)?

- (A) Chhotu
- (B) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- (C) Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia
- (D) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.

७६२. List the diverse professional roles held by Sanjiv Kumar of Morasanda.

- (A) Journalist, translator, publisher, and social worker
- (B) A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.
- (C) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (D) A classification of five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

७६३. Vijendra Choudhary is a notable teacher at which type of institution?

- (A) Sainik School (Tilaiya)
- (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.
- (C) Pampila Panji Prabandh.
- (D) Katihar.

७६४. Anil Choudhary, an engineer from IIT, holds what senior railway position?

- (A) DRM (Division \ Railway \ Manager)
- (B) 12000
- (C) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.
- (D) Chhandogya must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.

७६५. Pathak Krishnanand of Maithil Tola, Purnia, is an expert in which field?

- (A) LLB.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Accounting (B.Com \ Lekha \ Visheshagya)
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.

७६६. Dr Kumar Neetu is professionally involved in which sector?

- (A) Hospital Management
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Maithili and Hindi
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.

७६७. Triloknath (BA) is described as an expert and devotee of which scripture?

- (A) Ramayana (Ramayani)
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).
- (C) Pandit Ramananda
- (D) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).

७६८. The 'Vyakaranacharya' title held by Dinesh indicates expertise in what?

- (A) DRM (Division \ Railway \ Manager)
- (B) Genome Mapping
- (C) Sanskrit Grammar
- (D) It marks the formal introduction of the Panji management system in Mithila.

೨೩೩. Vakil Lakshmikanth served as a former Public Prosecutor in which district?

- (A) Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
(B) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.
(C) Gayatri Vishleshan.
(D) Purnea

990. What were the educational qualifications of Vakil Lakshmikanth?

- (A) Genome Mapping.
- (B) MA and BL
- (C) Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).
- (D) Genome Mapping

୭୭୧. What are the professional and educational details for Raghav Ranjan?

- (A) BSc, MBA and Bank Officer
(B) Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.
(C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
(D) Income Tax Officer.

৩৩২. The individual Shishir Kanth (BSc) is noted as having which profession?

- (A) Bank Officer
(B) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.
(C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
(D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.

993. The individual Shivanandan, a professor, holds which specific PhD degree?

- (A) Retired District Judge.
(B) Vajasaneyi (ऋग्वेद ऋषि, ऋचः ऋषिः ऋचः)
(C) PhD in Sanskrit
(D) Vindhyaachal Mountains

998. Who served as the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court according to the text?

- (A) Baidyanath.
(B) Ratneshwar.
(C) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
(D) Laxmi Kant Jha.

७७५. Who is credited as the founder of 'Novelty Press Patna' and the 'Bihar State Book Fair'?

- (A) Taranand Jha.
(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
(C) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
(D) Sitavati Devi.

৩৩৬. Which individual is described as a State Level Cricket Umpire?

- (A) Dilip Kumar (B.Com).
(B) Lalji High School, Raniganj, Araria.
(C) Khuni
(D) Siddhi

७७७. In the Palasini root, which individual is described as a 'Prakhar Tantrik' (intense Tantric practitioner)?

- (A) He held an MA degree.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) 1248
- (D) Devkant

७७८. In the Birin root, who served as the Mukhya (Chief) of the Birin Panchayat?

- (A) Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).
- (B) Tirhuta script.
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) Ramanand

७७९. What is the notable religious affiliation of Acharya Mahendra of Gandhi Nagar, Purnea?

- (A) It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.
- (B) He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.
- (C) MA and PhD
- (D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.

७८०. Amogh Narayan 'Amogh' is recognised as a scholar in which field?

- (A) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Water and Oil.
- (D) Hindi Literature.

७८१. Which school is associated with the teaching career of the scholar Amogh Narayan?

- (A) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
- (B) Lalji High School, Raniganj, Araria.
- (C) Genome (Genealogical).
- (D) Fifteen (15).

७८२. Cloze Deletion: The Hindi literary scholar Amogh Narayan was a teacher at ____ High School.

- (A) Genome mapping or genetics.
- (B) Shankardutt.
- (C) Lalji
- (D) Ancestral record verification (Panji)

७८३. The Ramnagar settlement is divided into which two primary sections in the text?

- (A) Chairman.
- (B) Subhash K. Anand.
- (C) Jaybar.
- (D) South Toll (Dakshin Toll) and North Toll (Uttar Toll).

७८४. Name the individual described as a specialist professor for IAS officers in Mussoorie and an expert in Political Science.

- (A) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (C) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- (D) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).

७८५. According to the source, who authored the book 'Migration and Achievement of Maithil Panditas'?

- (A) Shri Chandramohan.
- (B) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (C) Tirhuta script.
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

७८६. Which individual is identified as a 'Nationally Renowned Journalist' (Rashtriya Khyatiprapt Patrakar) and author?

- (A) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- (B) Pancha Gauda.
- (C) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- (D) Subhash K. Anand.

७८७. Which professional title was held by Ishwar Chandra in the Professor Colony of Purnea before retirement?

- (A) Sanskrit.
- (B) Deputy Collector.
- (C) Nagaram.
- (D) Differences in climate, language, diet, and attire led to the categorisation of the 'Panch Gauda'.

७८८. Which book title, other than those on migration, is attributed to Dr Jagdish Chandra in the Patna section?

- (A) Saath Samundar Paar.
- (B) The 16th to the 18th centuries.
- (C) 15 August 2004.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

७८९. Which individual served as the Director of Regional Doordarshan (Kshaitriya Doordarshan)?

- (A) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)
- (B) Promod Kumar.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.
- (D) Om Kailashpatye Namah.

७९०. Which town is associated with the 'Katihar City' genealogical entry?

- (A) Vedanand Vinod.
- (B) Sub-Divisional Officer (Gandhinagar, Purnia).
- (C) Katihar.
- (D) Tri-pravar identifies three ancestral sages, while Panch-pravar identifies five.

७९१. Which individual is a retired Registrar (Se. Ni. Registrar) mentioned in the Purnea section?

- (A) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.
- (B) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).
- (C) Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
- (D) Visheshwar Chandra.

७९२. The individual 'Vimalakanth' is associated with which colony in Purnea?

- (A) It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire community.
- (B) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Shivaji Colony.

୭୯୩. What is the educational qualification mentioned for Subhash (Pr. Santosh)?

- (A) BA.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (D) He holds an M.A. degree.

୭୯୪. What was the profession and designation of Naresh Pathak?

- (A) Astrologer (Jyotishi).
- (B) Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.
- (C) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.
- (D) Protect [the book] from water and protect it from oil.

୭୯୫. What professional role did Ramesh Chandra Lal Pathak hold?

- (A) Harshani.
- (B) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.
- (C) Retired District Judge.
- (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

୭୯୬. Karunesh Pathak held what professional designation?

- (A) Mithila (the region eventually became synonymous with the capital's name).
- (B) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).
- (C) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).
- (D) Samuha-Lekhya.

୭୯୭. What are the qualifications of Professor Raghavendra?

- (A) MSc and PhD.
- (B) He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
- (C) Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) Sita Devi.

୭୯୮. What is the recorded profession of Vinaykant?

- (A) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) Accountant General.
- (C) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

୭୯୯. What professional title was held by Arun Kumar in the judicial system?

- (A) Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta
- (B) She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
- (C) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- (D) Principal Judge

୮୦୦. The professional Vimal Kumar is recorded as having what level of education?

- (A) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.
- (B) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) The Ganges (Ganga).

८०१. Who is described as a scholar and the editor of 'Aryavarta'?

- (A) Utkal
- (B) It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.
- (C) 1886-1998.
- (D) Umeshdatt.

८०२. What was the recorded lifespan of Swatantra Mishra?

- (A) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
- (B) 1886-1998.
- (C) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.
- (D) Shivanand

८०३. Who was the local landlord (Zamindar) of the Vishnu Pur Dyodi who opposed forced indigo cultivation?

- (A) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- (D) Babulalchand.

८०४. Which scholar is noted for his role as a 'Jury Panch' and organiser of farmers?

- (A) Haldhar Mishra.
- (B) Chhandogya
- (C) The Maithil group.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

८०५. The 'Dharmapur Desh' region is the location for which specific root?

- (A) Sodarpur Mani.
- (B) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation.
- (C) Sita Devi.
- (D) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.

८०६. The famous scholar Vachaspati, author of the 'Bhamati' commentary, is a descendant of which individual in the Baliyas Narsam line?

- (A) LIC DO
- (B) Hospital Management
- (C) Maho Harikrishna.
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

८०७. Who is credited with the authorship of the 'Bhamati' commentary on the Brahma Sutras in this text?

- (A) Vachaspati.
- (B) PhD in Sanskrit
- (C) Pani.
- (D) Sakha Panji.

८०८. What significant linguistic achievement is attributed to Tara Kant Jha in the text?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Manusmriti.
- (C) It led to the diversification of Brahmins into ten distinct regional groups (Gaud and Dravid).
- (D) He was instrumental in including the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

८०९. Who is the author of 'Mithila Itihas' (History of Mithila) as noted in the DDC Gajanand's description?

- (A) Gajanand.
- (B) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- (C) Genome Mapping.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

८१०. Identify the individual who served as the Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council from 2007 to 2012.

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Tarakant.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Water and Oil.

८११. What was the professional designation of Bhavanand within the Government of Bihar?

- (A) Dr. Pro. Vednatha
- (B) V.P. Bhatta
- (C) Engineer-in-Chief.
- (D) Araria district.

८१२. The commentator Vachaspati is famous for his work titled the ____.

- (A) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- (B) Saath Samundar Paar.
- (C) Because the vast majority of historical Panji manuscripts are written exclusively in that script.
- (D) Bhamati Tika.

८१३. Tarakant served as the ____ of the Bihar Legislative Council between 2007 and 2012.

- (A) Chairman.
- (B) Maithila.
- (C) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- (D) Shankardatt.

८१४. The individual Tushar Kumar is professionally associated with the international organisation ____.

- (A) Gajendra Thakur
- (B) Virendra Mohan.
- (C) UNICEF.
- (D) Cultural.

८१५. Panchanand is noted in the records as a retired officer from which department?

- (A) Labour Department (Labour Superintendent).
- (B) He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
- (C) Purnea
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).

८१६. What is the educational qualification of Arun Kumar as listed in the Darihara records?

- (A) Purbari-paat and Pachhwari-paat.
- (B) Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com).
- (C) Dr Mohan Rai.
- (D) Maithil.

৯১৭. During which centuries did Maithil Brahmins primarily migrate to Bengal for livelihood?

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Vindhya Range.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) The 16th to the 18th centuries.

৯১৮. Which major region in Bengal became a prominent settlement for the Maithil Brahmin diaspora mentioned in the text?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (B) Gajendra Thakur.
- (C) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
- (D) Malda.

৯১৯. What were the specific professional titles held by Tapan Kumar of Jalpaiguri?

- (A) Example: Paurialwar, Kujaurialwar, or Aleswar.
- (B) Maithil
- (C) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.
- (D) Tea Estate Proprietor and Mechanical Junior Engineer.

৯২০. Which community is again mentioned in entry 63 as being involved in an 'Antarjatiya' union?

- (A) Vindhya Range
- (B) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (C) Chammakar (Naharua).
- (D) Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta

৯২১. In entry 72, 'Sodarpur Budhwal' is grouped with which specific location?

- (A) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).
- (B) Jagath.
- (C) Press Trust of India
- (D) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.

৯২২. Which individual is linked to the 'Charmakar Naharua' community in entry 60?

- (A) Vijaydutt.
- (B) Nagar.
- (C) 500 years.
- (D) V.P. Bhatta

৯২৩. Which individual is named as a 'MahapĀ tra' (Param Brahmin) in entry 79?

- (A) 500 years.
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) Hore.
- (D) Sitavati Devi.

৯২৪. Which text is Gangesha credited with writing in the genealogical 'Vyakhya'?

- (A) Dr. Sir Ganganath
- (B) The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.
- (C) Naimishik Dharanath.
- (D) Tattva-Chintamani.

८२५. The name 'Sodarpur Belaunch' appears in which entry number?

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Reference coordinates in the physical Panji registers (page/entry).
- (C) Entry 85 (206/II).
- (D) Tattva-Chintamani.

८२६. In entry 81, 'Budhwal Mandar' is associated with which specific location?

- (A) Chandog.
- (B) Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- (C) Kujouli.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

८२७. The entry 227 (Entry 88) mentions 'Mahishi' as the primary location; which region is this historically part of?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Over 1,500 years

८२८. In entry 94, the 'Vartini Vidhwa' is described as the child of whom?

- (A) Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Ganapati Chand.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

८२९. According to the source, what information is uniquely preserved in the 'Rasaul-Arariya' Panji?

- (A) The Bihar Legislative Assembly.
- (B) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
- (C) Tarakant.
- (D) It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.

८३०. Which scholar is credited with the first full English translation of the Tattvachintamani?

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Water and Oil.
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.

८३१. Who provided the digitized copies of Maithil Brahmin genealogical records to Anshuman Pandey in 2007?

- (A) Vindhyaachal Mountains
- (B) Devkant
- (C) Gajendra Thakur.
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

८३२. How did Vasudeva Sarvabhauma successfully transport the Navya- Nyaya teachings to Bengal?

- (A) He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.
- (B) Teknarayan.
- (C) Goshai Jayshiv, Beniram, Kotishwar, Manbodh, and Raghav.
- (D) Vachaspati.

८३३. According to the source, why is the Mithila Panji system considered 'wonderful' and unique in the world?

- (A) Shabda Khanda.
- (B) It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
- (C) Chairman.
- (D) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).

८३४. The source identifies 'V.P. Bhatta' as having completed the full translation of the Tattvachintamani in which year?

- (A) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
- (B) He held an MA degree.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) 2025

८३५. What is the 'Shabda' volume of the Tattvachintamani concerned with?

- (A) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation.
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.
- (D) Om Mahakalaya Namah.

८३६. The Panji-Prabandha was initiated in the year ____ Shaka.

- (A) Vajasaneyi includes 'Vedarambh' as one of the four key sacraments.
- (B) 1248
- (C) Protect the books from water and oil.
- (D) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).

८३७. Which Panji type specifically deals with 'Sahapinda' (kinship) knowledge?

- (A) 1886-1998.
- (B) Shankar Datta
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Utredh Panji.

८३८. The Panji records for Vinu mention his 'Pr.' (alias) as which name?

- (A) Teknarayan.
- (B) When the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
- (C) To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical records.
- (D) Pandit Ramananda

८३९. According to the source material, how many primary types of Panji (genealogical records) exist in Mithila?

- (A) Bank Manager
- (B) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
- (C) Seven
- (D) Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).

८४०. According to the text, for how many years have the people of Mithila consistently maintained detailed genealogical records?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Maithil.
- (C) Over 1,500 years
- (D) Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).

८४१. Aside from Gangesha, who was the only other scholar later conferred with the title 'Paramguru' (Supreme Teacher)?

- (A) Lalji
- (B) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)
- (D) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.

८४२. Which scholar is credited with completing a full translation of the 'Tattvachintamani' by the year 2025?

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
- (C) Kshatriyas.
- (D) V.P. Bhatta

८४३. Identify the four volumes (Khandas) of the 'Tattvachintamani'.

- (A) Vindhyachal.
- (B) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (C) Panch-Gauda.
- (D) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.

८४४. The 'Shalaka' examination was a requirement for receiving which title in the Mithila educational system?

- (A) Bhamati Tika.
- (B) Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, attire, and geographic isolation.
- (C) Sarvabhaum
- (D) Mithila Darpan.

८४५. What is the function of the 'Aswajanyapatra' Panji?

- (A) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
- (B) Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
- (C) Saika.
- (D) When the sun enters the Leo (Simha) rashi, typically from mid- August to mid-September.

८४६. Who provided the digitised copies of the Maithil Brahmin genealogical records to Anshuman Pandey in 2007?

- (A) Saraswat.
- (B) Gajendra Thakur
- (C) Panch-Gaud.
- (D) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).

८४७. Where are the digitised Panji manuscripts currently hosted online?

- (A) Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.
- (B) Jallaki.
- (C) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)
- (D) When the Sun is in the zodiac of Leo (approx. 16th August to 15th September).

८४८. According to the text, which caste was Vijaydatt appointed to record genealogies for?

- (A) 34 Muls.
- (B) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.
- (C) Kshatriyas
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

୯୪୯. Which volume of the Tattvachintamani deals with 'Verbal Testimony'?

- (A) Shabda
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Maithil.
- (D) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).

୯୫୦. Which volume of the Tattvachintamani deals with 'Inference'?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).
- (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (C) Anumana
- (D) At any time, day or night.

୯୫୧. According to section 3.2, what is the specific time range covered by the genome mapping and Panji Prabandha for the Nagram clan?

- (A) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
- (D) Due to the passage of time and lack of systematic institutional support.

୯୫୨. In section (12), who are the children of 'Th. Govind'?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- (C) Mithila (the region eventually became synonymous with the capital's name).
- (D) Regional influences such as climate, language, diet, and attire caused cultural differentiation.

୯୫୩. Identify the children of 'Mukunda' in section (32).

- (A) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (B) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
- (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.

୯୫୪. In section (41), who are the children of 'Panji Dharmapati'?

- (A) Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta
- (B) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.
- (C) Arun Kumar.
- (D) Dr. Pro. Vednatha

୯୫୫. In section (48), who are the children of 'Ishwardatt'?

- (A) Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya
- (B) Pachhbaripar (or Pachhbariba).
- (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.

୯୫୬. The 'Patra Panji' came into common usage approximately how many years ago?

- (A) The Maithil group.
- (B) 500 years.
- (C) B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.
- (D) Genome Mapping.

८५७. What unique feature distinguishes the Rasaá, h-Arariya Panji from all others?

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) Ganga
- (C) It includes the names of females (Streegana).
- (D) Sanskrit.

८५८. In what year and month did the modern transcription and transliteration of ancient Panji records begin?

- (A) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravida (South).
- (B) Chaitra of 2000 CE.
- (C) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
- (D) Yajurvedis.

८५९. How long has the genealogical history of the people of Mithila been documented according to the records?

- (A) Over 1500 years.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

८६०. Which modern scholar provided the digitized copies of genealogical records to Anshuman Pandey in 2007?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur.
- (B) Chandoga.
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).
- (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.

८६१. Who is the author of the 1958 work 'History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila'?

- (A) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.
- (B) It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
- (C) Shankar Datta
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

८६२. Which scholar completed the first full English translation of all four volumes of the 'Tattvachintamani'?

- (A) Maithili and Hindi
- (B) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
- (C) Stephen Phillips.
- (D) Delhi University.

८६३. List the four volumes (Khandas) that comprise the 'Tattvachintamani'.

- (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- (B) Genomic mapping.
- (C) Manne.
- (D) Jaybar.

८६४. Which publishing house produced V.P. Bhatta's translations of the 'Tattvachintamani'?

- (A) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- (B) Vindhya Range
- (C) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- (D) Vajasaneyi includes 'Vedarambh' as one of the four key sacraments.

८६५. Which Bengal scholar passed the 'Shalaka' examination in Mithila to receive the title of 'Sarvabhauma'?

- (A) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.
- (B) Uderh Panji
- (C) Subhash K. Anand.
- (D) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).

८६६. Why did the scholars of Mithila prohibit the copying of the 'Tattvachintamani'?

- (A) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- (B) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- (C) Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category).
- (D) To ensure the genealogical purity and integrity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.

८६७. The Tattvachintamani translation of 'Inference of God' was published in which year by V.P. Bhatta?

- (A) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
- (B) 2025
- (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.

८६८. Which scholar is credited with providing the first full English translation of the Shabda volume of Tattvachintamani?

- (A) Stephen Phillips.
- (B) Dr Phool Singh.
- (C) Vijaydatta.
- (D) Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)

८६९. The transcription of ancient Panjis into modern scripts aimed to reveal Mithila's _____ diversity.

- (A) Cultural.
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Subhash Kumar.
- (D) Tirhuta.

८७०. Who was the disciple of Vasudeva Sarvabhauma that memorised the Tattvachintamani to take it to Bengal?

- (A) Shankardutt.
- (B) Tarakant.
- (C) The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
- (D) Raghunath Shiromani.

८७१. The Tattvachintamani is described as being equivalent to how many other texts?

- (A) Hindi Literature.
- (B) Utkal.
- (C) Jallaki.
- (D) 12000

८७२. What was the title of the dissertation submitted to the University of Michigan regarding Maithil Brahmin caste identity?

- (A) Shankardatt.
- (B) B.Tech.
- (C) I.A.S.
- (D) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.

८७३. The translation of the 'Pratyaksha' volume of Tattvachintamani by V.P. Bhatta was published in what year?

- (A) 2012
- (B) Purnea
- (C) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Mithila (Janakpur).

८७४. In the genealogical tables, what does the number '178/2' or '188/2' typically refer to?

- (A) Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.
- (B) A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
- (C) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
- (D) Veena ke Taar.

८७५. Which logic volume deals with 'Verbal Testimony' or 'Word'?

- (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- (B) Shabda Khanda.
- (C) Shankardatt.
- (D) Abhishek and Anshu.

८७६. Name one of the 'Atyant Shrestha' (first category) Muls mentioned in the source.

- (A) Mithila (Janakpur).
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

८७७. What script did the author find to be the 'lifeblood' of the Panji system?

- (A) Afee.
- (B) Tirhuta.
- (C) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

८७८. Which Mul is categorized under 'Dvitiya Shrestha' (Second Best)?

- (A) Example: Paurialwar, Kujaurialwar, or Aleswar.
- (B) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- (C) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).
- (D) Kumar Vasanti.

८७९. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Hari Singh Dev to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Professor Mayananand Jha.
- (B) 167
- (C) Jaybar.
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mandar-Pandua Mula.

८८०. How many total Gotras are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) First (highest).
- (C) Kumar Singh.
- (D) The first tier (First Class).

८८१. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravar' and 'Pancha-pravar'?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.
- (C) Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.
- (D) Babujan.

८८२. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Pancha-pravar'?

- (A) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

८८३. In Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Beji Purush' represent?

- (A) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Mula'.
- (B) Bisphi
- (C) Tradasya
- (D) Suryamani and Balbhar.

८८४. What is the difference between a 'Mula' and a 'Mula-Gram'?

- (A) Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.
- (B) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) Viryamani.

८८५. How many primary 'Mulas' were originally identified, and which branch was added later as the 35th?

- (A) 167 were identified; the Phandah Mula's Kharaaur branch was added as the 35th.
- (B) 34 or 35.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

८८६. Identify the first three Gotras in the standard list of 20.

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.
- (D) Sharatchandra

८८७. What are the three main categories of the primary 35 Mulas?

- (A) Pandua.
- (B) Ayanthi Shrestha (First Class), Dwitiya Shreni (Second Class), and Madhyam (Middle Class).
- (C) Tetan.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).

८८८. The 'Behat-Kimaha' branch of the Shandilya Gotra is a notable exception because most Kimaha belong to the _____ Gotra.

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Vatsa
- (C) Narayanji.
- (D) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

८८९. Who is the 'Beji Purush' of the Mandar Mula established roughly in 400 AD?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.
- (C) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (D) 20

८९०. Concept: Gotra

- (A) Bharadvaj Gotra.
- (B) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).
- (C) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- (D) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.

८९१. Concept: Pravara

- (A) Devala
- (B) Definition: Moolas are often grouped by their Gotras; for instance, 'Pali' and 'Hariamb' belong to the Vatsa Gotra.
- (C) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (D) Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

८९२. How does the Panji determine 'Mula' for a person living in a new village?

- (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- (B) 20
- (C) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.
- (D) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.

८९३. Which Gotra includes Mulas like Dighey, Sarisab, Mahua, and Pali?

- (A) 167
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).
- (D) Mool Gram.

८९४. Which Gotra includes Mulas like Oini, Khauaal, Mandar, and Visphi?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Bijji Priyankar
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

८९५. Which Mula branch is historically associated with the poet Vidyapati?

- (A) Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools).
- (B) Rameshwar
- (C) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).
- (D) 3.

८९६. How does the Panji track individuals who migrated to distant lands like Bengal or Assam?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (B) Parmanand.
- (C) The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced.
- (D) They are recorded as 'Deshantar-vasi' or associated with the new village while retaining their original 'Mula'.

८९७. The Mula 'Bramhapura' is unique because it is found in _____ different Gotras.

- (A) A famous scholar associated with the Pariharpur-Kariyan Mool of the Sandilya Gotra.
- (B) Narial Rampur.
- (C) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve).
- (D) The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation.

८९८. According to the Panji system, what are the two essential components of a Maithil Brahmin's identity?

- (A) Gotra and Moola.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (C) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (Mool Gram).
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.

८९९. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations.
- (B) 20
- (C) Biji Purush
- (D) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.

९००. Which seven Gotras are considered the most common and well-established in Mithila?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) 20

९०१. How does the Panji system define 'Pravara'?

- (A) Vatsa.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Barhaspatya.
- (D) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

९०२. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara' families?

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (B) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (D) 20 Gotras.

९०३. What was the total number of 'Moolas' (original family roots) initially recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) 167
- (B) One (Kashyap).
- (C) 5.
- (D) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).

९०४. How many 'Main Moolas' are traditionally identified within the 167 original roots?

- (A) Sijhwar
- (B) Rajanpura Darihara (à°à°¼à°œà°¨à°à°½ à°°à°¼ à°à°à°à°à°à°¼) Mool.
- (C) It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna).
- (D) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).

१०५. Which Gotra is exclusively followed by the 'Karna Kayasthas' of Mithila?

- (A) Definition: The ancestral village or root village of a specific Maithil Brahmin lineage used in Panji records.
- (B) Sarisab.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyap.

१०६. What does the 'Beji' of a Moola represent in a family's history?

- (A) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.
- (D) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.

१०७. How does the Panji record handle families that migrate or change villages?

- (A) Eight
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) It tracks both the 'Moola' (original village) and the 'Deragaon' (current village of residence).
- (D) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).

१०८. How many total ancestors must be identified in an Uteá, h to confirm a person's genealogical background?

- (A) The original village associated with the family's lineage.
- (B) Katyayan
- (C) Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).
- (D) 32

१०९. How many distinct Gotras are traditionally recognised among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.
- (B) Naidhruva
- (C) Twenty (20).
- (D) 20

११०. How many 'Moola' (ancestral roots) were identified during the initial collection of Maithil Brahmin records?

- (A) 167
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) They are examples of Madhyam Mools.
- (D) Murari.

१११. Which two Maithil Brahmin Gotras are forbidden from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors?

- (A) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) 32

११२. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Dighwa', 'Sarisab', and 'Mahua'?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) One (Kashyap).
- (C) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- (D) Vatsa.

११३. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Oini', 'Khoual', and 'Mandar'?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) Fudan.

११४. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many distinct Gotras are traditionally followed?

- (A) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or the 'founder' from whom a specific branch of a Mool originates.
- (C) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) There are twenty distinct Gotras.

११५. What does a 'Panji' recordspecifically track for each newborn in a family?

- (A) Patra
- (B) Two (3 and 5).
- (C) Benga Baikunthapur.
- (D) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.

११६. Concept: Grouping of Moolas

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.
- (C) Definition: Moolas are often grouped by their Gotras; for instance, 'Pali' and 'Hariamb' belong to the Vatsa Gotra.
- (D) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.

११७. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Ekhara' and 'Pali' Moolas in the list of minor Gotras?

- (A) Kaundinya.
- (B) Moolgram.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) The lineage claims five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

११८. What is the primary difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara' regarding Rishis?

- (A) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.
- (B) Mander (also known as Madre).
- (C) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.
- (D) Dingari (अंजितं, अंजितं—अंजितं).

११९. What is a 'Bramhapura' Moola noted for in the text?

- (A) It is a rare instance of a Moola that appears across multiple different Gotras.
- (B) 20
- (C) Dayashankar.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

१२०. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji system?

- (A) Sulthanpur.
- (B) Khandwala.
- (C) 20
- (D) Harinamb.

१२१. How many original villages or lineages, known as 'Mulgrams', were initially recorded in the Panji records?

- (A) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (C) 167
- (D) Kashyap.

१२२. The term 'Beeji Purush' refers to what in the context of a Maithil lineage?

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (C) Root village.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific 'Mul' (lineage).

१२३. Gotras that claim three sage ancestors for their Vedic rituals are classified as ____.

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Sargotra
- (C) Brahmapura Mool.
- (D) Hariam Shila

१२४. Gotras that claim five sage ancestors for their Vedic rituals are classified as ____.

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Sodarpur Pali.
- (C) 74
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१२५. In 'Uderh', a complete introduction requires the identification of ancestors from how many total 'Kulas' (lineages)?

- (A) Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- (B) 32
- (C) The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

१२६. What are the names of the seven most prominent and well-established Gotras in Maithil Brahmin society?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) Beeji Purusha
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra.

१२७. Concept: 'Beeji'

- (A) Definition: The foundational ancestor from whom a specific 'Mul' (original lineage) originates. Example: Sandilya for the 'Dighwa' Mul.
- (B) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Five (Pancha-pravara).

१२८. According to the Panji, the Gotra 'Kashyapa' is associated with which three Pravara sages?

- (A) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (B) Palasini
- (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) 34 (later 35).

१२९. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Pracharya (Principal).
- (B) Bharadwaj
- (C) 20
- (D) Basam, Katai, and Brahmapura.

१३०. Name the seven most prominent and populous Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khana branch).
- (B) 167
- (C) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१३१. What does the term 'Mula' represent in the context of the Panji system?

- (A) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (B) Katyayana
- (C) The Chandogya Upanishad.
- (D) The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific clan.

१३२. What is the total number of 'Mula Grams' (original villages) identified in the Panji records?

- (A) Vanshadhar.
- (B) 167
- (C) There are 167 identified Mools.
- (D) Baliyas Narsam.

१३३. Define 'Beeji Purush' in Maithil genealogy.

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.
- (B) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhatta in the text).
- (C) Bansidhar.
- (D) The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.

१३४. How many primary 'Mulas' (roots) were determined as the most significant during the 1326 AD classification?

- (A) A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

१३५. In the Panji system, the term 'Pravara' refers to _____

- (A) 20
- (B) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).
- (D) The illustrious Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a Gotra.

१३६. What is the difference between 'Tripravar' and 'Panchapravar' Gotras?

- (A) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauval Mool.
- (B) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Tripravar Gotras have 3 designated Vedic ancestors, while Panchapravar have 5.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१३७. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Panchapravar'?

- (A) Gangadhar (1/1).
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

१३८. Which Mula belongs to the 'Vatsa' Gotra and the village 'Karmahe'?

- (A) Karmahe.
- (B) Ramdev
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) A lineage that identifies five specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१३९. In the Gotra 'Kashyapa', which Mula is associated with 'Mandi'?

- (A) Janardan.
- (B) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (C) Mandi.
- (D) Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).

१४०. Which Mula of the 'Shandilya' Gotra is associated with the 'Sarisab' lineage?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khanam branch).
- (B) Sarisab.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage or specific 'Mool' originates.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१४१. The 'Panchapravar' list for the Vatsa Gotra includes Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and _____

- (A) Apnuvana.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
- (C) Mool Belur.
- (D) Gautama.

१४२. Which Panji type specifically records the names of female ancestors?

- (A) Tri-pravar lineages name three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravar name five.
- (B) The Panjis of Mithila and Alariya (Maduat-Alariya).
- (C) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.
- (D) Sarisab Mool.

१४३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Katyayana' lineage in Mithila?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Yaduvira.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) The original ancestor or root of a branch.

१४४. Concept: Biji Purush

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) 167
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (D) 20

१४५. How many 'Gotras' are identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji records?

- (A) They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) 167
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) 20

१४६. What are the two main types of 'Pravara' families in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Suryakumar
- (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१४७. The 'Pravara' ancestors are defined as those who originally composed the ____.

- (A) Rigveda hymns (Suktas).
- (B) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).
- (C) Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand
- (D) Mool

१४८. Which three Gotras are specifically classified as 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).
- (C) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.
- (D) Sarvlal.

१४९. How many 'Mools' (lineages) were initially identified in the records of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) 167
- (C) A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.
- (D) Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).

१५०. How many 'Gotras' are considered 'super-eminant' or most populous in Maithil society?

- (A) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

१५१. What is the function of the 'Mool Panji'?

- (A) It provides a general record of all lineages and their ancestral origins.
- (B) Rigveda
- (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- (D) Pali.

१५२. The '20th Gotra' mentioned in the list is ____.

- (A) A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.
- (B) The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.
- (D) Jatukarna.

१५३. How does 'Tri-pravara' differ from 'Panch-pravara' regarding ancestors?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (C) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (D) Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.

१५४. In the Maithil Panji, the 'Mool' identifies the clan, while the 'Moolgram' identifies the ____.

- (A) Ancestral village.
- (B) Vashistha (specifically citing Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara).
- (C) Mandaur Moola.
- (D) Twenty (20).

१५५. The 'Gotra' Sandilya is associated with which 'Pravara' sages?

- (A) Twenty (20).
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.).
- (D) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

१५६. How many primary 'Mools' are selected as 'Antya Shrestha' (Top Grade) in the Panji?

- (A) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).
- (B) Aryabhatta.
- (C) A famous scholar from the Sodarpur Mula known for his selfless teaching.
- (D) Ratnesh.

१५७. The 'Gotra' system in Mithila is ____ (paternal/maternal) in its descent pattern.

- (A) The Panjis of Mithila and Alariya (Maduat-Alariya).
- (B) Raghunath.
- (C) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).
- (D) Vatsa or Savarna.

१५८. Which Gotra includes the sages Aurva, Chyavana, and Bhargava in its Pravara?

- (A) The first tier (First Class).
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Vatsa (and Savarna).
- (D) Mulgram

१५९. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Simhashram lineage?

- (A) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) Haraya.
- (D) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).

१६०. Which 'Mool' is famously associated with the poet Vidyapati?

- (A) Bishphi.
- (B) Hari and Lakshmi
- (C) Mahamaho Trivenibhata.
- (D) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.

१६१. What is the significance of '167 Mools' in the text?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) It represents the total number of distinct Brahmin lineages tracked in Mithila.
- (D) Descent from 5 primary sages.

१६२. What is the total number of 'Gotras' identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) 20
- (B) It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period.
- (C) There were 167 original Mools identified.
- (D) Two (3 and 5).

१६३. What is the total number of 'Mools' (original root villages) recorded in the Panji records?

- (A) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Vasudev and Shukdev.
- (C) 167
- (D) Simsheshwar.

१६४. Out of the 167 original villages, how many are considered 'Mukhya Mool' (primary roots)?

- (A) Mohan
- (B) 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).
- (C) It is a rare instance of a Moola that appears across multiple different Gotras.
- (D) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.

१६५. What are the two types of 'Pravaras' found among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 13 Mools.
- (B) Tri-pravara (three sage ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five sage ancestors).
- (C) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (D) Kashyapa

१६६. How many 'Gotras' are found among the Karn Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Bharadwaj
- (B) There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- (C) One (Kashyap).
- (D) 167

१६७. What is the difference between 'Mool' and 'Moolgram'?

- (A) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Sadanand.
- (D) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.

१६८. Name one of the seven primary, most populous gotras of Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) 32
- (B) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).

१६९. Why is the Savarna gotra prohibited from marrying into the Vatsa gotra?

- (A) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarपुरियेय (any one).
(B) Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)
(C) Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).
(D) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.

೨೭೦. Which specific ancestor is the 'Bijipurush' of the Simhashram Mool?

- (A) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
(C) 20
(D) Subhash Chandra.

१७१. The Maithil Brahmins are divided into how many 'Mools' (original ancestral villages)?

- (A) 20.
(B) Vishnu and Angiras.
(C) 167 Mools.
(D) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.

१७२. How many main 'Gotras' are listed for Maithil Brahmins in total?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
(B) Aryabhatta.
(C) Barhaspatya.
(D) A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१७३. What defines a 'Tri-pravara' family in the Maithil Brahmin tradition?

- (A) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (C) By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village).
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.

१७४. What defines a 'Panch-pravara' family in the Maithil Brahmin tradition?

- (A) Bharadwaj
(B) Aryabhata.
(C) Shri Harsha.
(D) They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

१७५. Which two Gotras are forbidden from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors?

- (A) 20
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Rajanpura Darihara (राजानपुरा दारिहरा) Mool.
- (D) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.

୧୭୬. In the Panji system, what does 'Biji Purush' represent?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.
(B) One (Kashyapa).
(C) Jhapatlal.
(D) Original ancestral village.

१७७. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many Gotras exist?

- (A) Only one (Kashyap).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.
- (C) Goge.
- (D) Haridatta.

१७८. The specific village where a 'Biji Purush' originally resided is called the ____.

- (A) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).
- (B) Shrikar.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.

१७९. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Khandabala' Mool, from which the Kings of Darbhanga emerged?

- (A) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.
- (B) Village
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Deputy Collector (Sales Tax).

१८०. Which deity or sage's name is often identical to the name of a 'Gotra' in Maithil tradition?

- (A) Kaushik Gotra.
- (B) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.
- (C) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- (D) M.M. Halayudha.

१८१. How many 'Gotras' (lineages) are recorded within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Panji Anand Jha.
- (B) Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).
- (C) Ramkrishna and Gopal.
- (D) Twenty.

१८२. How many 'Mula Grams' (original ancestral villages) were initially identified in the Panji records?

- (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (B) Nandlal, Shobhilal, Ramlal, and Mohilal.
- (C) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१८३. How many primary 'Mulas' (roots) were determined out of the total 167?

- (A) 167.
- (B) Bisphi
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (D) Darihara

१८४. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Beeji Purush' represent?

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or founder of a specific lineage/Kula.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.
- (D) Ancient Mulas (roots).

१८५. The 'Mandav' village is the original home of a major Kula in which Gotra?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Bhadreswar
- (C) Brahmpura.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

१८६. In the Maithil Brahmin context, what does a 'Gotra' signify?

- (A) Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasu.
- (B) The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.

१८७. Which seven Gotras are considered most prominent and populous among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Devesh Kumar
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages.

१८८. What is a 'Pravara'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) Twenty.

१८९. How are 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara' lineages distinguished?

- (A) 34 or 35.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- (C) By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.
- (D) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.

१९०. What single Gotra is found among the Karna Kayastha community?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (D) Pahi Jijwal.

१९१. Which Pandit of the Pandua Mula was the very first 'Panji Prabandhak' appointed by the King?

- (A) 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).
- (B) Ratnakar Jha.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Khandavala Karmaha.

१९२. Concept: Mula Panji

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).
- (B) Gotra; Mula.
- (C) Definition: The original records containing the comprehensive genealogical data of all families within a group.
- (D) Ratnapani.

- ११३. The Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community differ from Brahmins because they primarily use ____ for Uterh.**
- (A) Mula (Roots) instead of Gotra.
 - (B) Shiva.
 - (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
 - (D) Pravara.
- ११४. Which Vedic sage's hymns are associated with the 'Shandilya' Gotra for Pravara patha?**
- (A) The genealogy of Aryabhata is recorded.
 - (B) Vatsa.
 - (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
 - (D) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- ११५. The Vatsa Gotra includes which five Rishis in its Panch-pravara?**
- (A) 20
 - (B) 167
 - (C) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
 - (D) 20.
- ११६. The Bharadwaj Gotra includes which three Rishis in its Tri-pravara?**
- (A) In the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Vedic branches.
 - (B) Kashyapa.
 - (C) Muktinath.
 - (D) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- ११७. The 'Khama' branch of the Phandah Mula is notable for what historical reason?**
- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
 - (B) It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period.
 - (C) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
 - (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- ११८. What is a 'Beeji Purush'?**
- (A) It provides a general record of all lineages and their ancestral origins.
 - (B) The founder-ancestor from whom all branches of a Mula originate.
 - (C) The Kashyap Gotra.
 - (D) Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.
- ११९. The 'Mula Gram' represents the ____ of a particular family branch.**
- (A) Original ancestral residence.
 - (B) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.
 - (C) Ramakant.
 - (D) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.
- १२०. Identify one root (Mula) from the 'Madhyam Mula' (middle category).**
- (A) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
 - (B) Earliest known/Root.
 - (C) Beeji Purusha
 - (D) Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.).

१००१. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Uderh' refer to?

- (A) The scholar is Vidyanand Jha Mohiji.
- (B) Haraya.
- (C) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Parashara Gotra.

१००२. How many distinct 'Gotras' are recognized among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).
- (B) Panch-pravara.
- (C) Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.
- (D) Twenty.

१००३. How many 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages) were identified during the initial Panji Prabandh?

- (A) They are recorded as ancestors with 'unknown maternal lineage' (Agyat Matrika).
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Bhatabadi Sodorpur.

१००४. In the Maithil Panji system, what is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Jajival Digoun
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage (Kula).
- (C) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) 167 Mools.

१००५. Which Maithil Brahmin Gotras are classified as 'Panch-pravara' (having five ancestors who composed Vedic hymns)?

- (A) The Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Brahmapura.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara).
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula.

१००६. What distinguishes a 'Tri-pravara' Gotra from a 'Panch-pravara' Gotra?

- (A) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara).
- (C) Tri-pravara identifies three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.

१००७. In Maithil genealogy, what is the difference between a 'Mool' and a 'Moolgram'?

- (A) Chandrabhushan.
- (B) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.
- (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.

१००८. Which Gotra has the highest number of branches (seventy-four) mentioned in the text?

- (A) Twenty (20).
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१००१. Which specific Gotra is the only one found among Karna Kayasthas, according to the Panji records?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) They are examples of Madhyam Mools.
- (C) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- (D) Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.

१०१०. Which category of 'Mool' includes Dighve, Belaonchai, and Ekahate?

- (A) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.
- (B) Goge.
- (C) 167
- (D) Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools).

१०११. How many distinct Gotras are traditionally recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Mool
- (B) 20.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- (D) Karmaha.

१०१२. In the Panji system, what is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced.

१०१३. What distinguishes a 'Tri-pravar' Gotra from a 'Panch-pravar' Gotra?

- (A) Mamamula.
- (B) A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Barhaspatya.

१०१४. Which scholar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva as the first official Panjikar for the Brahmin community?

- (A) 34 or 35.
- (B) Dharani Dhar.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (D) Gunakar Jha of Pandua Mula.

१०१५. How many original 'Mula' (root villages) were initially identified for the Brahmin community during the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) 167.
- (B) 13 Mools.
- (C) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).
- (D) Haraya.

१०१६. How many Gotras are recognised among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.
- (B) Panlivad Jarhatiya
- (C) One (Kashyap).
- (D) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchpravara (five ancestors).

१०१७. Concept: Tri-pravar Gotras

- (A) Example: Sandilya, Kashyap, and Parashar are examples of Gotras with three hymn-composing ancestors.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (D) Definition: The ancestral village or root origin of a specific Brahmin lineage. Example: Sodarpur or Darihara.

१०१८. Concept: Panch-pravar Gotras

- (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (B) It must have five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.
- (D) The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१०१९. In Maithil Brahmin genealogy, what does the term 'Udedh' signify?

- (A) The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Visha.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestors.

१०२०. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- (B) Rachitakanta.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१०२१. What is a 'Biji Purusha' in the context of Panji genealogy?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) The founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (C) Harik
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, and Parashara.

१०२२. How many 'Mula Grams' (root villages) were initially identified in the system?

- (A) 167 Mula Grams.
- (B) Bharadwaj
- (C) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).
- (D) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.

१०२३. Identify the 35th Mula added later to the high-lineage group.

- (A) Bansidhar.
- (B) Uchhahakar.
- (C) A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) The 'Kharaunm' branch of the 'Phandah' Mula.

१०२४. What defines a 'Tri-pravara' Gotra?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (B) Umakant and Sachikant.
- (C) A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Sonelal.

१०२५. What defines a 'Pancha-pravara' Gotra?

- (A) A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- (B) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (D) Naraun.

१०२६. What information is primarily tracked in a 'Sakha Panji'?

- (A) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Palivash (Pali).
- (D) Punyanand

१०२७. Which Gotra is the only one recorded for the Karna Kayastha community in the source material?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Vatsa.
- (C) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (D) Kashyapa.

१०२८. In the context of lineage, what does 'Mula' represent?

- (A) Eight
- (B) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (C) The original village or 'root' location where the Biji Purusha resided.
- (D) Only one: the Kashyap Gotra.

१०२९. What was the occupation of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's guru, Ramapati Upadhyaya, according to the Panji?

- (A) He was a Maithil Brahmin of the 'Karamhe' root village (Mula).
- (B) Biji Purusha.
- (C) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.

१०३०. Which document tracks the educational and academic titles (Upadhis) of ancestors from 450 AD onwards?

- (A) Original ancestral residence.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) The ancient Panji Prabandh records.
- (D) 34 (later increased to 35).

१०३१. Which Gotra includes the Mula 'Sakhuri' and ancestors like 'Mahamaho Deyi'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Shandilya Gotra.
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) 20.

१०३२. The 'Vatsa' Gotra is associated with which set of five Pravaras?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Shandilya
- (D) A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.

१०३३. The 'Kashyapa' Gotra is associated with which three Pravaras?

- (A) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Eight
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

१०३४. The term 'Svarnav' is a synonym for which Gotra in the Panji system?

- (A) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (B) 16
- (C) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Savarna Gotra.

१०३५. Which ancestor of the 'Mandi' Mula is cited as a 'Biji Purusha' with records dating back to 400 AD?

- (A) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.
- (B) Mahamaho Trivenibhata.
- (C) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (D) The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.

१०३६. How many 'Grama' (villages) are typically mentioned in the 'Patra Panji' developed 500 years ago?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (B) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).
- (C) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.
- (D) 167.

१०३७. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are documented within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Mahindrapur Pandua.
- (B) Shandilya Gotra.
- (C) 20
- (D) Mandir.

१०३८. What does the term 'Moolagrama' refer to in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.
- (B) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (D) Tamrakunda

१०३९. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed for the Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Savalal.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Moola.
- (C) It represents the founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- (D) Pandua.

१०४०. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many 'Gotras' are recognized according to the Panji theory?

- (A) Only one: the Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Khadaure or Khauadya.

१०४१. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara' lineages?

- (A) 20
- (B) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (C) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- (D) Tri-pravara (three sage ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five sage ancestors).

१०४२. How many main 'Moolas' were initially established during the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.
- (C) 167
- (D) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.

१०४३. Which Moola did the famous poet Vidyapati belong to?

- (A) Vatsa.
- (B) Bisaphi (associated with the Kashyap Gotra).
- (C) Thirteen.
- (D) Trinayana Bhatta.

१०४४. How many primary 'Moolas' are identified as the most prominent among the 167 documented?

- (A) Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
- (C) 20
- (D) Seven.

१०४५. Which specific Gotra is associated with the 'Sandilya' lineage in the text?

- (A) True.
- (B) There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (D) Sandilya (one of the seven primary gotras).

१०४६. The ancestral lineages that claim descent from the sage 'Kashyap' belong to which Gotra?

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (C) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.
- (D) 20

१०४७. How many lineages (Sakhas) does the 'Mandara' Moola (Kashyap Gotra) have according to the text?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavana.
- (B) The father.
- (C) 74
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.

१०४८. In the classification of Moolas, names like 'Khadaure', 'Khauade', and 'Budhabade' belong to which category?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (B) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).
- (C) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (D) Kashyap

१०४९. What is the function of the 'Moola Panji'?

- (A) Gangadatt.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.
- (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).

१०५०. Which scholar's lineage is traced back 12 generations before him to the 'Mandara' Moola in the text?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan.
- (C) Biji Purusha
- (D) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.

१०५१. In the context of Panji lineage, what is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) 167
- (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.
- (C) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (D) The Parashara Gotra.

१०५२. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji records?

- (A) Savarna.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) 20
- (D) Mool Gram

१०५३. What is the total number of 'Mula' (original roots) established in the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Pahi Jijwal.
- (B) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.
- (C) 167
- (D) Jatukarna.

१०५४. How many 'Mula Gram' (original villages) were designated as the primary roots out of the 167 total?

- (A) The founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Devanand and Ramakant.
- (C) Alaiyar.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).

१०५५. Define 'Tripravara' in the context of Maithil Brahmin lineages.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- (B) 20
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) The original village or place of ancestral residence of a family.

१०५६. Define 'Panchpravara' in the context of Maithil Brahmin lineages.

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.
- (C) An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.
- (D) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).

१०५७. Which three Gotras are specifically categorized as 'Panchapravara'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (B) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (C) It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhatta.
- (D) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.

१०५८. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Mula Gram' represent?

- (A) To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.
- (B) The original village or homestead of a family's earliest recorded ancestor.
- (C) Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.
- (D) Sub-branch or specific family line

१०५९. The Karna Kayasthas are generally associated with which single Gotra?

- (A) Mool Belur.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (D) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).

१०६०. Which famous saint's guru, Ishwar Puri, is linked to the 'Katih' Mula of the Maithil Brahmins in the records?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Trilochan Bhatta.
- (D) Aryabhata.

१०६१. The ancient mathematician _____ is mentioned in the Panji lineage under the Mandaar Mula.

- (A) Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).
- (D) Aryabhata

१०६२. The concept of 'Ayanati Shrestha' refers to which category of Mula?

- (A) The first/highest category of original lineages (e.g. Khadaure, Khauale).
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) Shrikar.
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.

१०६३. How many distinct 'Gotras' (clans) are identified in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (B) Parashar Gotra.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Murari.

१०६४. How many 'Moolas' (original ancestral villages) were identified during the system's inception?

- (A) The Kharaure branch.
- (B) Pushplal.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Silakha Siauli Mool.

१०६५. Out of the 167 Moolas, how many are considered 'Main' or 'Mukhya' Moolas?

- (A) Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Thirty-four or thirty-five.

१०६६. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (C) 20.
- (D) Janaklal.

१०६७. What is a 'Beeji Purusha'?

- (A) Savarna
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- (C) Mahanand and Bhogananda.
- (D) Kaushika Gotra.

१०६८. How many Gotras are considered the most prominent or 'Mahakulas' in Maithil society?

- (A) Vishnu and Angiras.
- (B) Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)
- (C) Jatukarna.
- (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).

१०६९. What are 'Aandhi' Moolas?

- (A) Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).
- (B) Thirteen.
- (C) Main ancestral lineages from which various sub-branches (Shakhas) emerge.
- (D) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.

१०७०. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Mandi' village and has 74 sub-branches?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').
- (C) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (D) Kashyapa.

१०७१. Who was the 'Beeji Purusha' of the Simhashram Moola according to the text?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (B) Parashara.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) 20.

१०७२. In Karna Kayasthas, how many Gotras are typically recognised?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Barah.
- (C) One (Kashyapa).
- (D) Twenty.

१०७३. What distinguishes 'Tri-pravara' Gotras from 'Panch-pravara' Gotras?

- (A) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.
- (B) Mula Gram
- (C) Tri-pravara Gotras cite three sages in their ritual invocation; Panch-pravara cite five.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.

१०७४. List three Gotras that fall under the 'Panch-pravara' category.

- (A) Dharmanath.
- (B) Thirteen (13).
- (C) Devala
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१०७५. Which Gotra includes sages Shandilya, Asita, and Devala in its Pravara?

- (A) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (B) 20.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Vashistha.

१०७६. What does the 'Moola Panji' specifically track?

- (A) 7
- (B) The original ancestral identity and village of a family.
- (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) Thirteen.

१०७७. In the Panji system, how many total ancestors (kula) are traditionally identified in a full 'udhredh' introduction?

- (A) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.
- (B) Bulidath.
- (C) 32
- (D) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).

१०७८. How many 'Gotras' are formally recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Shandilya Gotra.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) 20

१०७९. How many 'Mula Grams' (original villages) were initially identified during the Panji classification?

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Kaundinya.
- (C) 20
- (D) 167

१०८०. Out of the 167 original villages, how many are considered the 'Main Mulas' (primary roots)?

- (A) Somnath (Babulal)
- (B) Shandilya
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) Beeji Purush.

१०८१. Which sage-based lineages belong to the 'Panch-pravara' (five-ancestor) category?

- (A) Ojholi Belauch
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (C) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (D) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.

१०८२. Define the term 'Tri-pravara' in the context of Maithil Gotras.

- (A) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (B) Khandabala.
- (C) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns (suktas).

१०८३. How many Gotras are identified for Karna Kayasthas in the Panji system?

- (A) Sarayug and Bhailal.
- (B) The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).
- (C) One (Kashyap).
- (D) Devala.

१०८४. Which Gotra does the scholar Gunakar Jha (the first Brahmin Panjika) belong to?

- (A) A record detailing the 'Moolgrams' (settled villages) of various lineages, in use for about 500 years.
- (B) Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).
- (C) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).

१०८५. The scholar _____ is mentioned as having identified 4,000 Gotras in his historical research.

- (A) 20
- (B) M.P. Chichalal Rao
- (C) Moti Nandan.
- (D) They are recorded as ancestors with 'unknown maternal lineage' (Agyat Matrika).

१०८६. Which Gotra is associated with the Pravaras: Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva?

- (A) Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).
- (B) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- (C) Jaybar.
- (D) Kashyap

१०८७. The Panji records identify a total of how many distinct 'Gotras' (clans) among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Dharani Dhar.
- (D) Kashyap

१०८८. The term 'Beeji Purush' refers to which individual in a lineage?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific clan/branch.
- (B) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.

१०८९. What defines the 'Tri-Pravara' category in the Panji system?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) The first (highest) category of roots.
- (C) Nagram
- (D) Clans whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१०९०. Which three Maithil Brahmin Gotras are classified as 'Panch- Pravara'?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Bhargava/Vatsa/Savarna variants).
- (C) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.
- (D) Bateshnath and Suryanath.

१०९१. Identify the 'Main MÅ«l' associated with the Sandilya Gotra that has many branches.

- (A) Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (B) It is the central Moola (ancestral root) for seventy-four different branches of that Gotra.
- (C) Digho (or Dighve).
- (D) Abhi.

१०९२. The term 'MÅ«l' in Panji theory primarily designates which two identifiers?

- (A) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (MÅ«l Gram).
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.
- (D) The 'Seed Man' or the founding patriarch of a clan.

१०९३. Which Gotra is the only one found among the Karna Kayasthas according to the source?

- (A) Budhwal Mul.
- (B) Vishnu and Angiras.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trayivikram Bhatta is identified as the Biji Purush.
- (D) Kashyap.

१०९४. Concept: Pravara

- (A) Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.
- (B) A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Rigveda
- (D) Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

१०९५. Identify the Gotra associated with the sage 'Atri' and 'Sankriti' in the Tri-Pravara list.

- (A) Supani Gangori.
- (B) Vashistha.
- (C) Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.
- (D) Vatsa (and Savarna).

१०९६. Which Gotra includes the sages 'Vatsa', 'Asita', and 'Devala'?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) Definition: The foundational ancestor from whom a specific 'Mul' (original lineage) originates. Example: Sandilya for the 'Dighwa' Mul.
- (C) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- (D) Beeji Mahamahopadhyaya

१०९७. Which ancestor is considered the 'Progenitor' for the Mandar village branch of the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) Sakha Panji.
- (B) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.
- (C) Dera
- (D) Mool Belur.

१०९८. Name the Gotra that includes the sages 'Shakti', 'Vashistha', and 'Parashara'.

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) Parashara.
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (D) 20

१०९९. Which Gotra is associated with the sages 'Katyayana', 'Vishnu', and 'Angirasa'?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Sandilya (with Asita and Devala as Pravaras).
- (D) Tri-pravara.

११००. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the Simhashram MÅl mentioned as a contemporary of King Lakshman Sen?

- (A) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
- (B) 20
- (C) Twenty Gotras.
- (D) Halayudha.

११०१. Which Gotra corresponds to the sages 'Mudgala', 'Angirasa', and 'BhArmyashva'?

- (A) 20
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Mudgala.
- (D) Taranand and Dharmanand.

११०२. Which Gotra is linked to the sages 'Vishnuvridha', 'Kandapuccha', and 'Trasadasyu'?

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta
- (B) Vishnuvridha.
- (C) Hariamb (àà¿àà°àà°àà...àà®).
- (D) Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra.

११०३. The term 'Beeji' effectively functions as what in a genealogical tree?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) Sandilya Gotra.
- (D) The root or starting point of that specific family's documented history.

११०४. How many total Gotras are recognised among the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) The ancestral village of their earliest recorded forefather (Beeji Purusha).
- (C) 20
- (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras.

११०५. What defines a 'Tri-pravara' lineage in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) Hariam Shila
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.
- (D) It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.

११०६. What defines a 'Panch-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (B) Baliyas Narsam.
- (C) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

११०७. In Panji terminology, what does the term 'Biji Purush' represent?

- (A) Krishnatrey (Atrey)
- (B) It represents the founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) Khama

११०८. How many 'Mools' (original villages/lineages) were initially identified for the Brahmin community?

- (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Katyayan
- (C) There were 167 original Mools identified.
- (D) Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

११०९. The term 'Moolgram' in the Panji system refers to the original _____ of a family.

- (A) Village
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) Pabauli.
- (D) Karmaha.

१११०. Which Gotra is universally applied to the Karna Kayastha community in Mithila?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (B) The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors.
- (C) The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.
- (D) The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool).

११११. How many hymn-composing ancestors are listed for the Sandilya Gotra?

- (A) Patra
- (B) There are three ancestors: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Kaushika.
- (D) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.

१११२. Which ancestors are shared by the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- (B) Parashar
- (C) Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.
- (D) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.

१११३. What are the three ancestors associated with the Parashar Gotra?

- (A) Raghunath.
- (B) They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.
- (C) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Manccchi).
- (D) Bateshnath and Suryanath.

१११४. According to the source, what is the role of 'Biji Purush' in identifying a lineage?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (C) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (D) He is the oldest known ancestor from whom the lineage is traced.

१११५. What are the three ancestors associated with the Bharadwaj Gotra?

- (A) Bateshnath and Suryanath.
- (B) Pancha-pravara.
- (C) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages.

१११६. Which scholar's lineage is traced back to M.M. Halayudha and Biji Purush Trivikram Bhatta?

- (A) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (B) The scholar is Vidyanand Jha Mohiji.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific family branch.
- (D) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.

१११७. In Panji records, 'Dighwe' and 'Belonche' are examples of which Mool category?

- (A) Mountain, lineage, and name.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed ancestor' from whom a specific lineage is traced.
- (C) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (D) They are examples of Madhyam Mools.

१११८. What is the maximum number of Gotras listed in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) The maximum number is 20.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Tanuklal
- (D) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.

१११९. Name the three ancestors of the Kashyap Gotra Pravara.

- (A) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (B) They are Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Ancient Mools (original roots).
- (D) Kashyapa.

११२०. Which ancestors define the Katyayan Gotra Pravara?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Dular.
- (C) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.
- (D) Kashyap.

११३९. Identify the primary source for the 20 Gotras listed in the Mithila Panji.

- (A) 167
- (B) Pa. Kamalapati.
- (C) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (D) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).

११३०. The Maithil Brahmin community is divided into how many 'Gotras' according to the source material?

- (A) It represents the total number of distinct Brahmin lineages tracked in Mithila.
- (B) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage/Mool.

११३१. Who was the 'Beji Purush' in the context of Mithila's genealogical records?

- (A) Bharadwaj Gotra.
- (B) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (C) There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- (D) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

११३२. What is the difference between 'Tri-Pravara' and 'Panch-Pravara' in Brahmin lineages?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta
- (C) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.
- (D) Shivakant

११३३. Which specific Brahmin Gotras are categorised as 'Panch-Pravara'?

- (A) Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (B) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.
- (C) Pa. Kamalapati.
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

११३४. What is a 'Moolgram' in the Panji system?

- (A) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).
- (B) The original village or ancestral seat of a particular lineage.
- (C) It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna).
- (D) Kashyapa.

११३५. The Panji system identifies how many 'main' Mools (lineages) for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (B) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).
- (C) Moolgram
- (D) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.

११३६. What is the 'Mool Panji'?

- (A) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (B) Kasyapa.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.

११३७. According to the records, which famous Indian mathematician's lineage is traced to the Mandar Mool?

- (A) The original or ancestral village of the clan.
- (B) Aryabhata.
- (C) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (D) The specific Mulgrams (villages) of residence, starting from approximately 500 years ago.

११३८. Who are the 'Ayanishrestha' Mools?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.
- (C) Alaiyar.
- (D) Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).

११३९. How many generations of maternal ancestors are traditionally tracked in a standard Panji 'Utegh'?

- (A) 167
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.

११४०. How many 'Gotras' (lineages) are traditionally identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) 20
- (B) 167
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

११४१. Which specific ancestor is referred to as the 'Biji Purusha' in a family lineage?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.
- (B) Intermediate
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or the original ancestor of the clan.
- (D) Kashyapa

११४२. What does the term 'Mulgram' signify in the context of Panji genealogy?

- (A) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.
- (B) It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.
- (C) The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.

११४३. What defines the 'Tri-pravara' group within Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).
- (C) Gautama.
- (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.

११४४. What defines the 'Panch-pravara' group within Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Patra
- (B) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Original ancestor/progenitor.

११४५. What is the 'Gotra Panji'?

- (A) A record containing all Gotras and their associated original Muls.
- (B) Mandar village.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (D) Phalgun

११४६. How many 'Biji' ancestors' names are typically included in an 'Uderh'?

- (A) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) To distinguish different branches of the same Gotra residing in different original villages.
- (D) 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points).

११४७. The Karnata king Nanyadeva is mentioned in the text as an ancestor of which famous king?

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).
- (C) Kamrama.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

११४८. Which Gotra is the only one found among the 'Karna Kayasthas' of Mithila?

- (A) Biji Purusha.
- (B) 20
- (C) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (D) Kashyapa

११४९. How many 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) 167
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras.

११५०. What is the total number of 'Mools' (original village lineages) identified in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) There are 167 identified Mools.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).
- (C) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (D) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.

११५१. In Maithil genealogy, who is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Iroun (or Irauri).
- (C) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

११५२. The ____ is the name of the original ancestral village associated with a Maithil Brahmin's Mool.

- (A) Descent from 5 primary sages.
- (B) Mool Gram
- (C) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (D) 74

११५३. What is the distinction between 'Tri-Pravara' and 'Panch-Pravara' in the Panji system?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Punyanand and Vinodanand.
- (C) It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) 167

११५४. Which Gotra is universally held by all members of the Karna Kayastha community in Mithila?

- (A) All members belong to the Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Ancestral village lineages (Mools).

११५५. Which period is generally cited for the earliest recorded ancestors in the current Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Vishnuvridha.
- (B) 167
- (C) The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.
- (D) Sodarpur.

११५६. The 'Atyant Shrestha' category refers to the first tier of which genealogical unit?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.
- (C) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (D) Mahavir.

११५७. Why were 34 (later 35) Mools designated as 'Main Mools' out of the total 167?

- (A) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (B) Tulsidatt
- (C) They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.
- (D) 20

११५८. How many 'Panch-Pravara' Gotras are mentioned in the Maithil Brahmin list?

- (A) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).
- (B) Nauutilal
- (C) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve).
- (D) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.

११५९. What is the relationship between 'Mool' and 'Gotra' in the Panji system?

- (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (B) A single Gotra can contain multiple Mools, representing different ancestral villages.
- (C) Aryabhata
- (D) Shandilya.

११६०. The 'Madhyam Mool' category includes how many specific lineages?

- (A) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.
- (B) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (C) It includes eight specific lineages.
- (D) Vishvamitra.

११६१. Which sage is associated with the 'Sandilya' Gotra in the Panji list?

- (A) The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage/Mool.
- (D) Vyakaran Rurananda.

११६२. Which Gotra is associated with the sages Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) The Parashara Gotra.
- (C) Sodarpur Pali.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors.

११६३. The 'Mool' of a person is determined by which ancestral factor?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- (C) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).
- (D) 20.

११६४. How many total Gotras (clans) are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Pushplal.
- (B) The earliest known, identifiable ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' descends.
- (C) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (D) 20

११६५. Which seven Gotras are considered the most prominent and 'well-organised' in Mithila?

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Mahishi.
- (C) 20
- (D) 167

११६६. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.
- (C) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.
- (D) Mountain, lineage, and name.

११६७. How many 'Main Mools' were initially identified out of the 167 total original villages?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) Vatsa Gotra.
- (C) 34 (later increased to 35).
- (D) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).

११६८. How many Gotras are traditionally found within the Karna Kayastha community of Mithila?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (B) One (Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) Dharani Dhar.
- (D) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).

११६९. What is the distinction between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara' lineages?

- (A) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.
- (B) They are Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

११७०. Identify the three Gotras that follow the 'Pancha-pravara' tradition.

- (A) Savarna
- (B) A classification of Gotras whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific hymns of the Rigveda.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Alaiyar.

११७१. List the three ancestors associated with the Sandilya Gotra.

- (A) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) Gangaday.
- (C) 167
- (D) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Mancchi).

११७२. What are 'Madhyam Mools' in the context of the Panji system?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) 167
- (C) Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche.
- (D) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.

११७३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Oini' and 'Mandas' Mools?

- (A) Pakliya (Pakadiye) Mahishi
- (B) The earliest known founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyap.

११७४. The Gotra associated with the 'Ekahra' and 'Panchobh' Mools is ____.

- (A) Vatsa
- (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (C) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).
- (D) Savarna

११७५. Which Gotra includes the Mools of 'Sarisab', 'Mahua', and 'Pali'?

- (A) 20
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

११७६. Which Gotra includes the rishis Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Mahishi.
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which the lineage began.

११७७. Which sage is the Viji Purusha of the 'Mandas' Mool in the Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) Trilocana Bhatta.
- (B) The original village associated with the family's lineage.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (Māṅḍ Gram).

११७८. Who is the Viji Purusha of the 'Simhashram' Mool?

- (A) 167
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.

११७९. Which ancestor is the common link for the 'Sarisab' lineage within the Sandilya Gotra?

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Narhari
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.

११८०. What is the 'Moolgram'?

- (A) The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation.
- (B) Baidyanath Jha.
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) Sodarpur.

११८१. Which Panji register records the 'upadhi' (titles) and educational achievements of ancestors?

- (A) Trilocana Bhatta.
- (B) Khadaure or Khauadya.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Bhargava/Vatsa/Savarna variants).
- (D) Sakha Panji.

११८२. The Gotra of the great poet Vidyapati was ____.

- (A) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.
- (B) Rigveda.
- (C) Pancha-pravara.
- (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).

११८३. Identify the Gotra associated with the Mool 'Kujoli'.

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Mahidhar.
- (D) The first or highest grade.

११८४. Lineages from the 'Alambukaaksh' Gotra are associated with which Mools?

- (A) Basam, Katai, and Brahmapura.
- (B) The original ancestral village of the clan.
- (C) Nandlal, Shobhilal, Ramlal, and Mohilal.
- (D) Nagram.

११८५. The 'Vatsa' Gotra includes which common Mools?

- (A) Thirty-four.
- (B) Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (D) Tri-pravar families have three Rishi ancestors, while Panch-pravar have five.

११८६. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Brahmapura' Mool across multiple lineages?

- (A) Son.
- (B) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.
- (C) Only one (Kashyap).
- (D) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.

११८७. How many total 'Gotras' are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the text?

- (A) 20.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Definition: The ancestral village or root village of a specific Maithil Brahmin lineage used in Panji records.
- (D) Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasu.

११८८. Which two Gotras are traditionally prohibited from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors despite having different names?

- (A) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (D) Sodarpur Khoul.

११८९. In the context of the Panji system, what is a 'Mula'?

- (A) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (B) The ancestral village or root identity of a family.
- (C) Beeji Purush.
- (D) Kashyapa.

११९०. How many 'Mulas' (ancestral roots) were originally identified in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) Vasudev
- (B) 167.
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) Five (Pancha-pravara).

११९१. What is the difference between 'Mula' and 'Mula Grama'?

- (A) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- (B) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (C) Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) Ratnapani.

११९२. A 'Tri-pravara' Gotra is one whose ancestors composed _____ distinct Suktas of the Rigveda.

- (A) 167
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.
- (C) 3.
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

११९३. A 'Pancha-pravara' Gotra is one whose ancestors composed _____ distinct Suktas of the Rigveda.

- (A) Tri-Pravar
- (B) Ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (C) 5.
- (D) 167 Mula Grams.

११९४. What is the function of the 'Mula Panji'?

- (A) Jhapatlal.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (C) It records the original stock and expansion of various family roots.
- (D) It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta.

११९५. What is the function of the 'Gotra Panji'?

- (A) 167
- (B) Parashara.
- (C) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mulas.
- (D) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.

११९६. What is the 'Biji Purusha' in a Maithil lineage?

- (A) Sulthanpur.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (D) Khandwala.

११९७. Which Gotra includes the Mulas of 'Dighva' (Dighwe) and 'Sarisab'?

- (A) Root village.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Mula Panji.
- (D) Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth

११९८. Which Gotra includes the Mulas of 'Oini' and 'Mandu'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (C) Indrananda and Kripananda.
- (D) Puaripa.

११९९. Which Gotra includes the Mulas of 'Pali' and 'Hariamb'?

- (A) 20
- (B) Vatsa.
- (C) Thirty-four.
- (D) Sonelal.

१२००. Which Gotra includes the Mula 'Ekahara'?

- (A) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (B) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
- (C) Gangadatt.
- (D) Twenty.

१२०१. How many main 'Mulas' were selected as 'Atyant Shrestha' (first grade) lineages?

- (A) Tri-pravara refers to lineages citing three ancestral Rishis, while Panch-pravara cites five.
- (B) 167
- (C) Eight.
- (D) 13.

१२०२. What is the significance of the year 1150 Shaka (1228 AD) in the text?

- (A) 20
- (B) It is mentioned in relation to the genealogies of specific lineages like Mandu Mula.
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage.

१२०३. Why is 'Brahmapura' Mula unique in the Maithil Panji?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (C) It is found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.
- (D) Only one (Kashyap).

१२०४. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the source?

- (A) 20
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Rama
- (D) Rigveda

१२०५. Which seven 'Gotras' are considered the most prominent and systematic in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.
- (D) Jaybar.

१२०६. In Maithil genealogy, what does 'Moola' signify?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) The original ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (C) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.
- (D) Hariam Shila

१२०७. How many 'Moolas' (original roots) were initially identified and recorded?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (B) The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.
- (C) 167
- (D) To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.

१२०८. Out of the 167 'Moolas', how many are considered the 'Main Moolas' (Mukhya Moola)?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
- (C) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.
- (D) 167

११०९. Define 'Pravara' in the context of Brahmin lineages.

- (A) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.
- (B) Ramapati.
- (C) 34 or 35.
- (D) 20

१११०. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.
- (C) 34 or 35.
- (D) Ramapati.

११११. What does 'Sakha Panji' record?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) 167
- (C) Tisaunt.
- (D) The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages.

१११२. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Dighe', 'Sarisab', and 'Mahua'?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

१११३. To which Gotra does the 'Oini' Moola belong?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Only one: the Kashyap Gotra.
- (D) Shandilya.

१११४. What is the 'Ayaanti Shrestha' tier in Moola classification?

- (A) Shiva.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) The first/highest grade of Moolas (including Khadaure, Khauade, etc.).
- (D) Village

१११५. Name the second tier of Moolas mentioned in the text.

- (A) Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.
- (B) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (C) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (D) Thirteen.

१११६. What are 'Madhyam Moolas'?

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khandam' branch).
- (D) Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchapravara denotes a lineage with five.

१२१७. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Pali', 'Hariambe', and 'Takarwal' Moolas?

- (A) Sankarshan.
- (B) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- (C) Shandilya
- (D) Vatsa.

१२१८. The Gotra 'Alambukaksha' contains which main Moola?

- (A) The first (highest) category of roots.
- (B) Basaam.
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Five generations.

१२१९. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Nikhuti' Moola?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Suryamani and Balbhar.
- (C) Kaushika.
- (D) Moolgram.

१२२०. The 'Ekahara' and 'Pali' Moolas are found under which Gotra?

- (A) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) There were 167 primary Mulas identified.

१२२१. Which Moola is associated with the great scholar and reformer Mahesh Thakur?

- (A) Phalgun
- (B) Khadaure.
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.

१२२२. The 'Vatsa' Gotra includes rishis like Chyavana, Jamadagni, and ____.

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (D) Aurva.

१२२३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Kushika', 'Atri', and 'Jamadagni' Pravaras?

- (A) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Kaushika.
- (D) Jaykrishna

१२२४. Which single Gotra is predominant among Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Bateshnath and Suryanath.
- (C) Ekahara (also known as Belaunche).
- (D) Kashyapa.

१२२५. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are recognized among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Parashara Gotra.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.
- (C) It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) Twenty.

१२२६. The Maithil Brahmin community recognizes 167 fundamental units known as ____.

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (C) Mools (or Moolgrams).
- (D) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).

१२२७. How many 'main' Mools were originally identified from the total of 167?

- (A) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (C) Trilocana Bhatta.
- (D) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.

१२२८. What term refers to the earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage in a Panji record?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) 20
- (C) Avinsthika Manek.
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

१२२९. What is the 'Moolgram' in the Panji system?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.
- (C) The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१२३०. What is the primary difference between a 'Tri-pravar' and a 'Panch-pravar' lineage?

- (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Tri-pravar lineages name three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravar name five.

१२३१. List the three major gotras that fall under the 'Panch-pravar' category.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- (C) Simhashrama
- (D) Tri-pravara.

१२३२. How many Pravaras are associated with the 'Shandilya' gotra?

- (A) Shandilya Gotra.
- (B) Iroun (or Irauri).
- (C) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (D) Pashupati.

१२३३. In the Maithil Brahmin community, which gotra is the only one recognized for Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Brahmpura.
- (B) Pravaras.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Mula Gram

१२३४. In the context of Panji records, what is a 'Behat'?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) A sub-branch or local derivation of a Mool—à§ à'°à'¾à'®.
- (C) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१२३५. The term 'Beeji' literally translates to ____.

- (A) Bharadvaj Gotra.
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Seed.

१२३६. Which Maithil Brahmin scholar was the teacher of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) Rigveda.
- (C) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- (D) Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).

१२३७. List four of the eight 'Medium Mools' mentioned in the text.

- (A) A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.
- (B) 167
- (C) Dighare, Belaunchi, Ekahate, and Panchobhe.
- (D) Patra Panji.

१२३८. Which gotra is described as having 74 branches spread across Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).
- (B) 167
- (C) Shridhar.
- (D) Sodarpur.

१२३९. Which historical figure's lineage in the Panji is used to calculate the date of ancient Indian astronomers like Aryabhata?

- (A) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').
- (B) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.
- (C) Brahmapura Mool.
- (D) Vasudev

१२४०. What is the total number of Gotras identified among Maithil Brahmins in the source text?

- (A) Jatukarna.
- (B) Kashinath and Shankarnath.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

१२४१. How many 'Mula Grams' (original ancestral villages) were identified during the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) 167 Mula Grams.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (C) Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- (D) Bharadwaj

१२४२. What distinguishes 'Tri-pravara' from 'Panch-pravara' in the Gotra system?

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (B) Kasyapa.
- (C) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (D) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.

१२४३. What is the common Gotra found among Karna Kayasthas according to the text?

- (A) Only one: Kasyapa.
- (B) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (C) Supani Gangori.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१२४४. What is the significance of the 'Beeji Purusha' in a family's genealogy?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- (C) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) Madhyam Mula

१२४५. What is the primary difference between a 'Mula Panji' and a 'Shakha Panji'?

- (A) Mula Panji focuses on ancestral origins, while Shakha Panji details the expanded branches of families over time.
- (B) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Parashar Gotra.

१२४६. Which specific ancestor in the calculation of Chadvith is known as the 'First Chadvith'?

- (A) A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.

१२४७. Which type of Panji documents the female ancestors of a lineage?

- (A) Lattau.
- (B) Bharadvaj Gotra.
- (C) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- (D) It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra.

१२४८. How many main 'Mulas' (villages of origin) were designated as the primary 34/35 units of the system?

- (A) Mander (also known as Madre).
- (B) 35 (including the Khanam branch of Phandah Mula).
- (C) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (D) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).

१२४९. The Gotras of Vatsa, Savarna, and _____ are the only Maithil Brahmin Gotras following the Panch-pravara system.

- (A) Seven Primary (or most populous).
- (B) Three (Shandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (C) Bhola and Chandrakishore
- (D) Bhargava

१२५०. In the Chadvith system, how many maternal-side ancestors are traditionally included in the calculation?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Hariam.
- (C) The progenitor of the Parashar Gotra.
- (D) 13 Mools.

१२५१. What is the role of the 'Gotra Panji'?

- (A) Mahua Khauwal (अठारहवाँ मूल) Mool.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).
- (C) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.
- (D) Nageshwar, Kapileshwar, Vishweshwar, Kameshwar, and Maheshwar.

१२५२. Which Gotra is linked to the ancestors Shandilya, Asita, and Devala?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (B) Simsheshwar.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.

१२५३. Which Gotra is linked to the ancestors Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Tradasya
- (D) Vatsa (or Savarna).

१२५४. Which Gotra includes the Pravara ancestors Shakti, Vashishtha, and Parashara?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (C) Yashodhar.
- (D) Pa. Kamalapati.

१२५५. Which Gotra includes the Pravara ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) Panch-Pravara (Five Pravaras).
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१२५६. In the Panji system, the earliest known progenitor of a lineage branch is called the _____.

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Kujoli
- (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (D) Beeji Purush

१२५७. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are traditionally identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) Raghunath.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (some lists include Garga).
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) 20

१२५८. The term 'Mool' in the Mithila genealogical records refers to the family's ____.

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (C) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१२५९. What are the two specific types of Pravara classifications found in Maithil Brahmins based on the number of sages?

- (A) It is an exception that is found in multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (B) 16 maternal ancestors.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Tri-pravara (three sages) and Panch-pravara (five sages).

१२६०. Which three Gotras among the Maithil Brahmins fall under the 'Panch-pravara' category?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).

१२६१. How many 'Mool-grams' (original villages) were identified at the time of the Panji's creation?

- (A) Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasyu.
- (B) Apnuvana.
- (C) A lineage tracing back to three specific Vedic sage ancestors.
- (D) 167

१२६२. How many 'Shakha' (branches) are documented for the specific Mandar Mool of the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) 74
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Parashar

१२६३. Which Gotra is exclusively found among the Karn Kayasthas of Mithila according to the source?

- (A) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- (B) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

१२६४. What does the 'Mool Panji' primarily record?

- (A) The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.
- (D) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.

१२६५. Which family lineage is identified as having provided the majority of the original Panjikars?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
- (B) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (C) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
- (D) 20

१२६६. How did the Panji system affect the Karn Kayastha community compared to Brahmins?

- (A) It followed similar genealogical principles but focused on different Mools and a single Gotra (Kashyap).
- (B) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (C) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.

१२६७. Which historical source is used to determine the Pravaras of a specific Gotra?

- (A) Five (Pancha-pravara).
- (B) The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

१२६८. The 'Gotra Panji' contains a comprehensive list of ____.

- (A) 34 (later 35).
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.
- (D) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).

१२६९. How many Pravaras are assigned to the Sandilya Gotra?

- (A) 167
- (B) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (C) Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche.
- (D) Shandilya.

१२७०. How many distinct Gotras are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji records?

- (A) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.
- (B) Savarna.
- (C) 20
- (D) Brahmapura.

१२७१. How many total 'Mools' (original ancestral roots) of Brahmins are identified in Mithila?

- (A) 167
- (B) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).
- (C) Mula-Grama.
- (D) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.

१२७२. Out of the 167 Mools, how many are considered the primary or main Mools?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khana branch).
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Iroun (or Irauri).

१२७३. A Brahmin with three ancestors who authored Vedic hymns is classified as having a ____.

- (A) 20
- (B) Ratnakara
- (C) Tri-pravara
- (D) All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.

१२७४. A Brahmin with five ancestors who authored Vedic hymns is classified as having a ____.

- (A) The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.
- (B) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Panch-pravara

१२७५. What is the term for the original patriarch or ancestor who defines a lineage in the Panji records?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (C) Dhaulat (Madhepura).
- (D) Biji Purusha

१२७६. What defines the 'Mool Gram' of an individual in the Panji system?

- (A) The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors.
- (B) MMU Mahidhar
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific lineage or Mula originates.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which the lineage began.

१२७७. How many Gotras are found within the Karna Kayastha community of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Moti Nandan.
- (D) Khatunath.

१२७८. Which Brahmin Gotra is associated with the Pravaras: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval?

- (A) Eight
- (B) Shandilya
- (C) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Manccchi).
- (D) Gotra; Mula.

१२७९. Which Brahmin Gotra is associated with the Pravaras: Bhargava, Jamadagnya, Aurva, Chyavana, and Apnuvana?

- (A) Naidhruva
- (B) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (C) Pali
- (D) Majhyam Karamha Mool.

१२८०. The term 'Mool' refers to the original root, while the village of current residence is known as ____.

- (A) Dera
- (B) Kujoulivad Malngia.
- (C) Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche.
- (D) Bharadwaja.

୧୨୮୧. Who is the legendary Biji Purusha of the lineage starting with 1/1 in the Panji records?

- (A) Katyayan
- (B) Gangadhar of the Gangoli Mool.
- (C) Mandar village.
- (D) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).

୧୨୮୨. Which Mool is associated with the scholar Vidyapati Thakur?

- (A) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- (B) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (C) Shandilya
- (D) Bisphi

୧୨୮୩. In the table provided, the lineage of 'Ayabhata' (27) traces back to which Mool and Biji Purusha?

- (A) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).
- (B) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.
- (D) Ramai.

୧୨୮୪. How many ancestors are included in the identification of 'Chhaid-vadh' (the six-step lineage check)?

- (A) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.
- (B) Six generations of ancestors in both paternal and maternal lines.
- (C) To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).
- (D) Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).

୧୨୮୫. Identify the Gotra associated with the Mool 'Khauaay'.

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Suktas (hymns)
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.

୧୨୮୬. Identify the Gotra associated with the Mool 'Ekhatta'.

- (A) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (B) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).
- (C) Bharadwaj
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).

୧୨୮୭. Which Mool belongs to the Katyayana Gotra?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Kujoli
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

୧୨୮୮. The term 'Mula-Brahmapura' can be found across how many different Gotras?

- (A) Dharmaditya
- (B) Mula Panji.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).

१२८९. Which Mool is associated with the scholar and author of 'Varna Ratnakara', Jyotirishwar Thakur?

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Deval.
- (C) Pallie
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

१२९०. Which specific village is linked to the Mool 'Ghusout'?

- (A) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.
- (B) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)
- (C) Trilathi
- (D) 20

१२९१. The concept of 'Biji' essentially serves as the _____ of a lineage in modern genomic terms.

- (A) Founder or root ancestor.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Mukteshwar.
- (D) 167

१२९२. According to the Panji excerpts, what determines one's membership in a specific Gotra?

- (A) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (B) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (C) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) The ancestral village of their earliest recorded forefather (Beeji Purusha).

१२९३. According to the text, which class of Brahmins is designated as 'Sva-jan' in ancestral records?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Mahinath
- (C) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- (D) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva.

१२९४. Which Gotra includes the Mools: Onini, Sanaki-dhi, and Mandan?

- (A) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.
- (B) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) Shandilya.

१२९५. How many types of 'Gotras' are identified in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Tetan.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Three.
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१२९६. How many 'Mools' (original roots) were initially identified in the Panji system?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific family branch.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) The specific village associated with the Beeji Purush of a clan, used as a primary identifier in genealogy.

१३०५. Which Gotra includes ancestors such as Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar in its Pravara?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) Vasudev and Shukdev.
- (C) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

१३०६. The 'Pancha-Pravara' for the Vatsa Gotra includes Orva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and ____.

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kasyapa, and Parashara (also Savarna, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- (B) Apnuvana
- (C) A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).

१३०७. Which ancestral village is associated with the 'Oini' Mool of the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.
- (B) Oini village (associated with the Oinwar dynasty).
- (C) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (D) The founder-ancestor from whom all branches of a Mula originate.

१३०८. The term 'Maddhyam Mool' refers to the ____ category of lineages in the Panji system.

- (A) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (B) Intermediate
- (C) The distribution of all Mools (roots) within their respective Gotras.
- (D) Vishvamitra.

१३०९. Which specific ancestor is the 'Biji Purusha' of the Mandar Mool, dating back to approximately 400 AD?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- (C) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१३१०. What is the role of 'Mool' and 'Sakh' in identifying a Maithil Brahmin?

- (A) Ayanti Shrestha (First Grade).
- (B) Baldev.
- (C) It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१३११. How does the Panji system handle 'Moolgram' changes due to migration?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.
- (D) Ratnakara

१३१२. Which Gotra has the highest number of branches (74) identified in Mithila?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.

१३३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Kujouli' and 'Jalki' Mools?

- (A) Katyayan.
- (B) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.
- (C) The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors.
- (D) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).

१३४. The historical figure Aryabhata is recorded in the Mandar Mool of the _____ Gotra.

- (A) Gautama.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) 20
- (D) Devdhar.

१३५. Which branch of Samavedi Brahmins is Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's teacher, Ilamapati Upadhyaya, associated with?

- (A) Pallie
- (B) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- (C) Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.
- (D) Karah-Bisai branch of the Vatsa Gotra.

१३६. How many total ancestors' introductions are ideally required to establish a full genealogical identity in the Panji system?

- (A) Purandar.
- (B) Thirty-two (32).
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.

१३७. How many total 'Gotras' are recognized within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.
- (B) 167
- (C) Twenty (20).
- (D) 13.

१३८. How many primary 'Moolgrams' (root villages) were originally identified in the Maithil Panji?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) Eight
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (D) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.

१३९. What are the two types of 'Pravara' families identified among Maithil Brahmins based on Rigvedic sage ancestors?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.
- (C) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (D) Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).

१४०. List the three Gotras categorized as 'Pancha-Pravara'.

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruv (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in some contexts, but text specifies Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga/Vardhanya).
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (D) Beeji Purush

१३२१. Which specific Gotra is common to all Karna Kayasthas mentioned in the text?

- (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).

१३२२. Which 'Mool' does the famous Maithili poet Vidyapati Thakur belong to?

- (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Original ancestral residence.
- (C) Shrikant
- (D) Trinayana Bhatta.

१३२३. Which Gotra includes ancestors such as Sandilya, Asit, and Deval?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.
- (D) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.

१३२४. The ancestors of the _____ Gotra include Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.

- (A) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.
- (B) Parashar
- (C) 20
- (D) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.

१३२५. Which Gotra lists 'Atri' and 'Sankriti' as two of its three Pravara ancestors?

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.
- (C) Tisaunt.
- (D) Sargotra

१३२६. The sage ancestors identified in the Pravara system are described as the original _____ of Rigvedic hymns.

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (C) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.
- (D) Satlakha Satoli

१३२७. In the Panji system, what is a 'Mool' primarily based upon?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Sakaradhi.
- (C) Suptani (असुप्तानि) Mool.
- (D) Vatsa.

१३२८. Identify the Gotra: Ancestors are Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruvi.

- (A) The lineage claims five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra.
- (D) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).

१३२९. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Ayan' (highest excellence) Mools like Kharaure and Khauare?

- (A) The 'seed' or progenitor of the lineage.
- (B) A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).
- (D) Shandilya (implied by lineage lists).

१३३०. What is the 'Biji Purush' of the Mool 'Simbhuwal'?

- (A) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Parashar.

१३३१. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are recognised within the Maithili Brahmin community?

- (A) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) 20

१३३२. How many 'Moolgrams' (original villages) were initially identified in the Panji system?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).
- (B) Nauutilal
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Deval.

१३३३. Of the total Mools, how many were designated as the 'Mukhiya' (primary) Mools?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- (B) Chandrabhushan.
- (C) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.

१३३४. How many ancestors are cited in a 'Tri-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.
- (C) Three.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.

१३३५. How many ancestors are cited in a 'Pancha-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Karu, the son of Janaklal.
- (C) Malangia Kujauli
- (D) 167.

१३३६. Which two Gotras cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors despite being separate clans?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Twenty Gotras.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Root or ancestral village

१३३७. In the Panji system, what is a 'Beeji Purush' ?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (B) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.
- (C) 167
- (D) Dharmaditya

१३३८. The Gotras Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja and Katyayana are known as the _____ Gotras.

- (A) Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (B) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (C) Ojholi Belauch
- (D) Seven Primary (or most populous).

१३३९. The 'Aayachi' title is associated with which famous Panji figure from the Sodarpur Mool?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Beeji Purush
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).

१३४०. Which historical figure from the 4th century AD is cited as a Beeji Purush for the Mandar Mool?

- (A) To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.
- (B) True.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (D) Parashar Gotra.

१३४१. How many Gotras are found among the Karna Kayasthas according to the text?

- (A) Khadoure
- (B) Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.
- (C) The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan.
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

१३४२. In the Panji Prabandh, the original village of a person is called their 'Mool', while the current village is called their _____.

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) He is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (C) Dih
- (D) Genetic marker or chromosomal identifier.

१३४३. What does the 'Gotra Panji' contain?

- (A) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.

१३४४. Who was the 'Beeji' (founding ancestor) of the Kharaure Mool?

- (A) The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (C) Vanshadhar.
- (D) 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points).

१३४५. Which religious teacher and philosopher is mentioned as a disciple of Damodar Upadhyaya of the Kharaure Mool?

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (D) 167

१३४६. The term 'Beeji Purush' refers to the ____ ancestor of a clan.

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) Earliest known/Root.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.

१३४७. Which Gotra does the founding ancestor 'Shandilya' belong to?

- (A) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (B) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

१३४८. The Maithili Brahmin community is primarily divided into how many Mools?

- (A) Panch-pravara.
- (B) Irawal (or Karwal).
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Sankarshan.

१३४९. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Udedh' signify?

- (A) Mangladutt.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.

१३५०. How many specific ancestral roots (Mools) are required to complete the 'Udedh' introduction?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) 32
- (C) Moolgram
- (D) Murari.

१३५१. What term describes the earliest known ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage in a Panji record?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) 20
- (C) Biji Purusha.
- (D) Bhasheshmohan.

१३५२. Which term refers to the original ancestral village associated with a lineage in the Panji system?

- (A) Adhaidanga, Bengal.
- (B) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Sodarpur.

१३५३. What is the total number of Gotras traditionally recognised among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
- (C) Kaushika.
- (D) 20

१३५४. List the seven most prominent and well-established Gotras in the Maithil Brahmin community.

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.

१३५५. What is the Vedic distinction between 'Tripravara' and 'Panchapravara' in lineage tracing?

- (A) Tripravara traces three ancestral sages who composed Rigveda hymns, while Panchapravara traces five.
- (B) Gautam.
- (C) An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.
- (D) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.

१३५६. How many primary 'Mools' (roots) were initially identified from the 167 total Moolgrams?

- (A) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (B) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) Bhagwan, Balbhadra, and Harinandan.

१३५७. What is the 'Asvaganya Patra'?

- (A) The source identifies specific founding ancestors for each Mula, such as Gunakar Jha's lineage founding.
- (B) Mukteshwar.
- (C) A document proving that the couple does not share a common ancestor within the prohibited generational limits.
- (D) Jatukarna.

१३५८. How many categories of Panji books exist, such as Mool, Shakha, and Gotra?

- (A) Sarisabe Baghwans.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Karn Kayastha.
- (D) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).

१३५९. In the Karna Kayastha community, which single Gotra is universally followed?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

१३६०. The 'Brahmapura' Mool is unique because it is found across ____ different Gotras.

- (A) 167
- (B) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- (C) The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.
- (D) Six.

१३६१. Which major Gotra includes the Mools of Digrit, Sarisab, and Mahua?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Twenty Gotras.
- (C) The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.
- (D) Mula (Roots) instead of Gotra.

१३६२. The 'Oini' and 'Khauwal' Mools belong to which major Gotra?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) The sons are Modeshwar Singh and Ratishwar Singh.
- (C) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१३६३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Ekahra' and 'Belonch' Mools?

- (A) The illustrious Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a Gotra.
- (B) Suktas (hymns)
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).

१३६४. The 'Pani-chobh' and 'Sonepur' Mools are primarily associated with the ____ Gotra.

- (A) Example: Sandilya, Kashyap, and Parashar are examples of Gotras with three hymn-composing ancestors.
- (B) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Savarna.
- (D) Vyakaran Rurananda.

१३६५. What does the term 'Biji' imply in the context of 'Biji Purusha'?

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) The 'seed' or progenitor of the lineage.
- (C) The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated.
- (D) Kashyap.

१३६६. How many total 'Gotras' are recognized within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source material?

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) 20
- (C) Ekhatar (Ekhatte).
- (D) It is mentioned in relation to the genealogies of specific lineages like Mandu Mula.

१३६७. What is the total number of primary 'Mulas' (ancestral village origins) recorded for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) Kashinath and Shankarnath.
- (C) Mukteshwar.
- (D) 167

१३६८. What is the definition of a 'Biji Purush' in the Panji system?

- (A) One (Kashyapa).
- (B) The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage or specific 'Mool' originates.
- (D) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.

१३६९. Which Gotra has the highest number of branches (74) listed in the material?

- (A) Ramapati Upadhyaya.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Tri-pravara (three sages) and Panch-pravara (five sages).

१३७०. Maithil Brahmins are classified into two groups based on the number of ancestors who were Vedic seers; what are these two groups?

- (A) Only one (Kashyap).
- (B) 167
- (C) Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).
- (D) 32

१३७१. List the seven most prominent and well-known Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Haridash and Shrinath.
- (B) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Katyayan.

१३७२. Who was the maternal grandfather of the famous philosopher Mahesh Thakur according to Panji records?

- (A) Rudra Jha of Sakarari Mula.
- (B) Nagram.
- (C) Darihara Rajanpura
- (D) Sandilya.

१३७३. In the Panji system, what does a 'Mula Gram' signify?

- (A) Thirty-four (later expanded to 35).
- (B) Jhanjharpur
- (C) The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors.
- (D) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.

१३७४. How many main 'Mulas' were initially identified out of the 167 available?

- (A) He is the oldest known ancestor from whom the lineage is traced.
- (B) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- (D) Sodarpur

१३७५. Concept: 'Atyanta Shrestha' Mulas

- (A) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (B) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Janaklal.
- (D) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.

१३७६. Concept: 'Madhyam' Mulas

- (A) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.
- (C) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (D) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.

१३७७. How many 'Gotras' are listed as 'the remaining 13' (lesser populated) among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Sodarpur-moola.
- (B) Garga, Kaushika, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautama, Moudgalya, Vashistha, Koundinya, Upamanyu, Kapila, Vishnuvridha, Tandi, and Jatukarna.
- (C) Village or ancestral home.
- (D) Gautama Gotra.

१३७८. The Vedic sacrifice 'Darsha' and 'Purnamasa' involve the recitation of which genealogical element?

- (A) Seven Primary (or most populous).
- (B) Pravara.
- (C) Krishnatrey (Atrey)
- (D) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (MÅ«l Gram).

१३७९. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the 'Simhashram' Mula?

- (A) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Vashistha.

१३८०. Which Mula is the philosopher and poet Vidyapati Thakur associated with?

- (A) It is a rare Moola found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (B) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.

१३८१. Formula: The standard generational gap rule from Manu Smriti followed in Panji is ____.

- (A) Gangadhar.
- (B) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).

१३८२. What does the text claim regarding the scientific nature of 'Gotra' and 'Pravara'?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) 16 maternal ancestors.
- (C) They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivritram Bhatta.

१३८३. Who is the 'Biji Purush' of the 'Mandav' Mula?

- (A) Trinayana Bhatta.
- (B) Kaushika.
- (C) The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.
- (D) He belonged to the Kariyan Mool of the Vatsa Gotra.

१३८४. In the Maithil Brahmin community, how many distinct Gotras are recognized?

- (A) It is a Mula found across multiple different Gotras (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, etc.).
- (B) 20
- (C) Ayanti Shrestha.
- (D) There are 167 identified Mools.

१३८५. How many primary 'Mulas' (roots) are identified within the 167 Mula categories?

- (A) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
- (B) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

१३८६. What is the 35th Mula that emerged as an elite branch from the Phanandah Mula?

- (A) Khauwal
- (B) Khama
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.

१३८७. Which three Gotras are categorized under the 'Panch-pravara' group?

- (A) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchpravara (five ancestors).
- (B) The earliest known founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (D) Shandilya

१३८८. What is the 'Biji Purusha' in a lineage?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Karamhe Rouni.

१३८९. What is the 'Mula-gram' of a family in the Panji system?

- (A) The original ancestral village of the clan.
- (B) Mula Panji.
- (C) Ancestral village.
- (D) Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.

१३९०. Which specific ancestor is considered the 'Biji' of the Mandar Mula?

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta
- (B) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) Shatrujit.

१३९१. What is the 'Paura Panji'?

- (A) 32.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).
- (C) A register that mentions the Mula-grams (original villages) of the ancestors.
- (D) Tri-pravara.

१३९२. How many Gotra ancestors are listed for the 'Shandilya' Gotra?

- (A) Panji Anand Jha.
- (B) Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

१३९३. Which Gotra includes 'Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar' as its Pravaras?

- (A) Parashara Gotra.
- (B) Parashar
- (C) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.
- (D) Vashistha.

१३९४. According to the text, how many Mula-grams are found in the 'Mandar' Mula?

- (A) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (B) The scholar is Vidyanand Jha Mohiji.
- (C) 74
- (D) Vatsa (and Savarna).

१३९५. Which religious figure's Guru, Ishwar Puri, is linked to the Maithil Brahmin 'Phanandah' Mula?

- (A) 20
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) Gotra

१३९६. How many Gotras are identified as 'Vyavasthit' (systematically documented and large) in Mithila?

- (A) Pashupati.
- (B) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (C) The earliest known, identifiable ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' descends.
- (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).

१३९७. Which Gotra lists the Pravaras 'Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (B) MMU Mahidhar
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Kashyap

१३९८. Which Gotra lists the Pravaras 'Atrey, Archananas, and Syavasva'?

- (A) Ayanti Shreshtha (First Class).
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.
- (D) Krishnatrey (Atrey)

१३९९. Name one of the 13 'Atyanta Shrestha' (first class) Mulas.

- (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- (B) Dighive Nandanin
- (C) Awasthika Supananda.
- (D) Pancha-pravara.

१४००. How many 'Madhyam' (middle) Mulas are listed in the Panji classification?

- (A) Eight
- (B) Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.
- (C) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra.

१४०१. List three 'Madhyam' Mulas.

- (A) Dighway, Belonchay, and Ekhahane.
- (B) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (C) Sodarpur
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.

१४०२. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Mhua, Sarisab, and Dighaush' Mulas?

- (A) Shandilya
- (B) Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.
- (C) 167
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

१४०३. To which Gotra do the 'Oini, Khauwal, and Sankradi' Mulas belong?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- (B) Pravara.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Kashyap

१४०४. Which Gotra contains the 'Ekahara and Belonch' Mulas?

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruv (Tri-pravara).
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Bharadwaj
- (D) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.

१४०५. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are recognised within the Maithili Brahmin community?

- (A) All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.
- (B) Jatukarna.
- (C) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.
- (D) Twenty.

१४०६. How many 'Moolgrams' (root villages) were initially identified and recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (B) One (Kashyap).
- (C) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) Shandilya.

१४०७. What is the distinction between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara' lineages?

- (A) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) Six.
- (C) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.

१४०८. Which three Gotras are categorized as 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (C) 34 (later 35).
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

- १४०९. Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the _____ Panji to distinguish between different family branches within a Mool.**
- (A) 20
 - (B) Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra.
 - (C) 20 Gotras.
 - (D) Sakha
- १४१०. How many specific 'Mools' are considered in the first tier of the 'Ayanti Shrestha' category?**
- (A) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
 - (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
 - (C) Trivikram Bhatta
 - (D) Thirteen (13).
- १४११. Under the rule of King Harisimhadeva, how many main Mools were prioritised from the initial 167?**
- (A) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
 - (B) Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).
 - (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
 - (D) Khandavala Karmaha.
- १४१२. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Mandar' village Mool which has 74 branches?**
- (A) Dhaulat (Madhepura).
 - (B) Kashyapa.
 - (C) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.
 - (D) Indrananda and Kripananda.
- १४१३. Which Mool did the famous poet Vidyapati Thakur belong to?**
- (A) Karmaha.
 - (B) Bispi (within the Kashyapa Gotra).
 - (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
 - (D) Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.
- १४१४. What is the 'Tri-pravara' list for the Sandilya Gotra?**
- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
 - (B) Trayi-vidya-Bhatta.
 - (C) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
 - (D) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.
- १४१५. The 'Panch-pravara' list for the Vatsa Gotra includes Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and _____.**
- (A) Twenty (20) Gotras.
 - (B) Twenty Gotras.
 - (C) Apnuvan
 - (D) Paboli (or Paroli).
- १४१६. What does the term 'Moolgram' refer to in the Panji registers?**
- (A) Karmada Analpur.
 - (B) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.
 - (C) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.
 - (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage started.

१४१७. Who was the teacher of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu mentioned as belonging to the Karmahe Mool?

- (A) 20
- (B) Ramapati Upadhyaya.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) Kashyap.

१४१८. The Gotra of Karna Kayasthas is exclusively recorded as ____.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Kashyapa
- (C) Dube.
- (D) 167

१४१९. Which Gotra includes the Mools 'Ekharā' and 'Belaonch'?

- (A) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).
- (B) Bharadwaja.
- (C) 20
- (D) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

१४२०. The Mools 'Sodarpur', 'Panchobh', and 'Induar' belong to which Gotra?

- (A) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.
- (B) Paramananda.
- (C) Savarna.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.

१४२१. Which Gotra includes the Mool 'Kuijoulli'?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) Basaam.
- (C) Madhyam (Middle) Mula.
- (D) Thirty-five.

१४२२. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the Mandar Mool in the Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Parashar.
- (D) Triyambak Bhatta.

१४२३. The Panji system classifies 'Ayanti Shrestha' as the ____ category of Mools.

- (A) A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five.
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- (C) Three (Tri-pravara).
- (D) First (highest).

१४२४. In the context of Panji records, what does the term 'Mula' represent?

- (A) 167.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.
- (C) Bharadwaj
- (D) 167

१४२५. How many major 'Gotras' are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source?

- (A) One (Kashyapa).
- (B) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- (C) 20
- (D) Bispi (within the Kashyapa Gotra).

१४२६. The term _____ refers to the original founder or the most distant known ancestor of a family lineage in a Panji.

- (A) Trinayan Bhatt
- (B) Beeji Purush.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).

१४२७. How many 'Mula-Grams' (original villages) were initially identified during the creation of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Haripati.
- (B) 167
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara).
- (D) Kashyapa (अ०•अ०३/४अ०॥अ० अ० अ०^a).

१४२८. In the Panji system, what does 'Tri-pravara' signify?

- (A) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.
- (B) Naraun.
- (C) A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) Tri-pravara names three hymn-composing ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names five.

१४२९. A lineage claiming five rishi ancestors as Vedic hymn composers is referred to as _____.

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) Subhash Chandra.

१४३०. How many main 'Mulas' were derived from the original 167 villages for the primary classification?

- (A) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (B) Kasyapa.
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (D) Manthan

१४३१. Which Gotra includes the major Mulas of Digwa, Sarisab, and Mahua?

- (A) Gangadatt.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).

१४३२. The Gotra associated with the Mulas of Pali, Hariamb, and Tikwal is _____.

- (A) 167
- (B) Sakha
- (C) Vatsa.
- (D) 16

१४३३. According to the Panji theory, 'genome mapping' is achieved through the documentation of ____ and ____.

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) It represents the total number of distinct Brahmin lineages tracked in Mithila.
- (C) Gotra; Mula.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१४३४. Into how many distinct Gotras are Maithil Brahmins divided according to the source material?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Vatsa
- (D) Twenty Gotras.

१४३५. How many original 'Mool Grams' (root villages) were identified during the initial Panji management?

- (A) Suryamani and Balbhar.
- (B) Dighive Nandanin
- (C) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven Mool Grams.

१४३६. Define the term 'Beeji Purush' in the context of Maithil genealogy.

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (C) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

१४३७. What is the specific criteria for a Gotra to be classified as 'Tri-pravar'?

- (A) Original ancestral residence.
- (B) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (C) Rameshwar
- (D) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

१४३८. What is the specific criteria for a Gotra to be classified as 'Panch-pravar'?

- (A) It must have five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Mukteshwar.
- (D) Twenty.

१४३९. Which three Gotras are specifically identified as 'Panch-pravar'?

- (A) Damodar.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Original ancestral village.

१४४०. The term 'Mool' in the Panji system refers to a family's ____.

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) The ancestral root or original village of a lineage.
- (C) Original ancestral village.
- (D) Trilathi

१४४१. Which Gotra is the only one found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) Yashodhara.
- (D) Vatsa (or Savarna).

१४४२. What is the 'Beeji' of the lineage of the famous poet Vidyapati?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).

१४४३. Name one of the thirteen mools listed in the 'Atyanti Shrestha' category.

- (A) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Bisaphi (associated with the Kashyap Gotra).
- (D) Chhokar

१४४४. In the Panji system, the 'Mool Gram' acts as a unique identifier to avoid confusion between families with the same ____.

- (A) Iroun (or Irauri).
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (D) 34 (plus one, totaling 35).

१४४५. Which class of mools includes 'Dighwey', 'Belonchey', and 'Panchobhey'?

- (A) Madhyam Mool (Medium roots).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) It is found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.
- (D) Hari and Lakshmi

१४४६. Who was the 'Mahamaho-upadhyaya' of the Mandar mool identified as a contemporary of King Harisimhaddeva?

- (A) Ajablal, Vasudev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Baldev.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Ratnesh.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.

१४४७. How many major 'Mools' were determined to be primary out of the 167 original villages?

- (A) Paramananda.
- (B) The original village or ancestral seat of a particular lineage.
- (C) Dingari (अंजित, अंजित, अंजित).
- (D) Thirty-four primary Mools.

१४४८. Which specific branch of the Phandah Mool was later added as the 35th primary mool?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) The Kharaure branch.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Kulanand.

१४४९. How many Gotras are traditionally recognised in the Mithila Brahmin community?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Vatsa or Savarna.
- (C) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.
- (D) Twenty (20) Gotras.

१४५०. What is the total number of 'Mools' (original lineages) identified in the Panji system?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.
- (B) Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.
- (D) 74

१४५१. The main 35 Mools are further categorised into which three groups?

- (A) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.
- (B) Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
- (D) The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.

१४५२. Which Gotras belong to the 'Panch-pravara' (five ancestors) category?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (B) He is the root ancestor from whom all verified members of a Mula descend.
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) Devnath (alias Jatanath).

१४५३. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Mandar Mool, a famous lineage in Mithila?

- (A) Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- (D) Tulsidatt

१४५४. What does the Panji record indicate about the ancestors of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.
- (B) His ancestor, Ramapati Upadhyay, was from the Katih-Tilauli Mool of Mithila.
- (C) Mahinath
- (D) 74

१४५५. What is the 'Tri-pravara' definition in Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The third category, including Mools like Dighwe, Belhaunche, and Ekahate.
- (B) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) A lineage tracing back to three specific Vedic sage ancestors.
- (D) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.

१४५६. Which Gotra is associated with the ancestors Shandilya, Asit, and Deval?

- (A) Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).
- (B) The ancestral village or root identity of a family.
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) They share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).

१४५७. Which Gotra is associated with the ancestors Parashara, Shakti, and Vasishtha?

- (A) Parashara Gotra.
- (B) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Village or habitat
- (D) Kashyapa.

१४५८. In the Karna Kayastha community, which is the only recognised Gotra?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) A register that mentions the current Moolagrama (village of residence) and has been in use for about 500 years.
- (C) Beeji Purush.
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

१४५९. Which Mool is noted for having branches in 74 different locations in Mithila?

- (A) Mandir Mool (Kashyapa Gotra).
- (B) Apnuvana
- (C) Sandilya (one of the seven primary gotras).
- (D) Simsheshwar.

१४६०. Out of the 167 'Mool Grams', how many were designated as primary or 'Mukhya'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Thirty-four.
- (C) Katyayana
- (D) 167

१४६१. What is a 'Beeji Purush' in the context of the Panji system?

- (A) Manthan
- (B) Shandilya
- (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).

१४६२. Concept: Tri-pravara

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- (B) Karmahe.
- (C) Only one: Kasyapa.
- (D) Kashyap

१४६३. Concept: Panch-pravara

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (B) Pandua.
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- (D) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.

१४६४. The Maithil Brahmin population is divided into how many main categories of 'Pravara'?

- (A) Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga elsewhere).
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- (D) Sodarpur.

१४६५. Which specific ancestor in the Sandilya Gotra lived in 'Mandar' and is considered a 'Beeji'?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or founder of a specific lineage/Kula.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) All members belong to the Kashyapa Gotra.

१४६६. Which Gotra is exclusively associated with the 'Karna Kayasthas' of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyap.

१४६७. Name the three Gotras that belong to the 'Panch-pravara' category.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.
- (B) Rachitakanta.
- (C) Mool
- (D) Sodarpur.

१४६८. Name the progenitor of the 'Sakadi' lineage in the Panji system.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (B) Haridatta.
- (C) Gautama.
- (D) Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand

१४६९. The progenitor of the 'Sarisab' lineage is ____.

- (A) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.
- (B) Mandir.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Ratnapani.

१४७०. Which ancestor is the 'Beeji' of the 'Oini' Mool?

- (A) Seven Gotras.
- (B) Udyahdev.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.

१४७१. What is the primary purpose of the 'Uderh' in the Panji system?

- (A) Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (C) Thirteen.
- (D) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.

१४७२. How many ancestors' introductions are required to fulfill the complete identification of the 'thirty-two lineages'?

- (A) Biji Purush
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Parashara Gotra.
- (D) Jatukarna.

१४७३. How many distinct Gotras are recognized within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (D) Examples include Khadaure, Khauare, or Budhabare.

१४७४. List four of the seven most common and well-populated Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Ratnakara
- (B) Taranand and Dharmanand.
- (C) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.
- (D) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kasyapa, and Parashara (also Savarna, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).

१४७५. What is the difference between a 'Mula' and a 'Mulagram' in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) Gotra Panji.
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

१४७६. Define 'Biji Purush' within the context of Maithil genealogy.

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed ancestor' from whom a specific lineage is traced.
- (B) The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (C) 167 Mulas.
- (D) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.

१४७७. Who was appointed as the first Panjika for the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (C) Parashara.
- (D) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.

१४७८. What is the 'Tri-pravara' family designation?

- (A) 20
- (B) By the number of sages (Rishis) in the lineage who are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (D) 34 or 35.

१४७९. What is the 'Pancha-pravara' family designation?

- (A) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

१४८०. Which three Gotras are specifically identified as 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (C) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) Vidyapati Thakur.

१४८१. How many 'Mulas' (ancestral roots) were initially identified for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (C) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).

१४८२. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many Gotras are traditionally used in the Panji system?

- (A) Biji Purusha.
- (B) Mangladutt.
- (C) Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- (D) Only one: Kasyapa.

१४८३. The 'Gotra Panji' contains a record of all Gotras and their ____.

- (A) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.
- (B) The ancient Panji Prabandh records.
- (C) It refers to the ancestral origin point or the primary lineage base of a family.
- (D) Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).

१४८४. What is the 'Ayanti Shrestha' category in the Mula system?

- (A) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
- (B) Pahi Jijwal.
- (C) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (D) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.

१४८५. The Madhyam Mula category consists of how many specific roots?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.
- (D) Oini village (associated with the Oinwar dynasty).

१४८६. The root 'Sarisab' belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) 167

१४८७. How are the ancestors of a Gotra defined in the text?

- (A) As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.
- (B) Viryamani.
- (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Raghunathpur.

१४८८. In the Maithil Brahmin community, how many distinct Gotras are identified?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).

१४८९. The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage in the Panji records is called the ____.

- (A) Beeji Purush
- (B) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- (C) Muni.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.

१४९०. What term refers to the original ancestral village of a family in the Panji system?

- (A) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (B) Vasudev
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (D) Mula Gram

१४९१. How many 'Mulas' (ancestral roots) were originally identified for the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.
- (B) 167 Mulas.
- (C) The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauriya.
- (D) Panji Anand Jha.

१४९२. Which unique Gotra is the only one found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) 13.

१४९३. Which classification of Pravara refers to lineages identifying three ancestral sages?

- (A) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (B) Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) Yati-Parichay.

१४९४. Which classification of Pravara refers to lineages identifying five ancestral sages?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Khatunath.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१४९५. Identify the three Gotras that fall under the 'Panch-pravara' category.

- (A) The original village or place of origin of their family lineage.
- (B) Shiva.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).

१४९६. Which Panji record tracks the chronological expansion and migration of families from their original 'Mula Gram'?

- (A) Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchpravara denotes a lineage with five.
- (B) A Tri-pravara has three distinguished sage ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (C) 20
- (D) Sakha Panji.

१४९७. How many major 'Gotras' (clans) are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source?

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) 20

१४९८. What is the total number of 'Mools' (original roots/villages) identified for Brahmins in the system?

- (A) The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Sarisab Mool.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१४९९. In the context of Panji records, what is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Naidhruva
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.

१५००. What is the difference between 'Mool' and 'Moolgram' in the Panji records?

- (A) 20
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific family branch.
- (C) Kujoulivad Malngia.
- (D) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.

१५०१. What determines whether a family is classified as 'Tri-pravara'?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Parashar.
- (C) Muni.
- (D) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.

१५०२. What determines whether a family is classified as 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (B) Vishnupur.
- (C) Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

१५०३. Which three Gotras are specifically mentioned as having 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Vatsa (and Savarna).
- (B) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१५०४. How many main categories (Mool categories) were established during the reign of Harisimhadeva?

- (A) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.
- (B) Panchapravara.
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) Thirty-five.

१५०५. Into which three hierarchical categories were the Brahmin Mools divided?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (C) Deval.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१५०६. What is the only Gotra found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.
- (C) He belonged to the Kariyan Mool of the Vatsa Gotra.
- (D) Ratnakara

१५०७. What is the 'Shandilya' Gotra's Pravara configuration?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) The earliest known foundational ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

१५०८. What is the 'Vatsa' Gotra's Pravara configuration?

- (A) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (B) Kikarod.
- (C) To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.
- (D) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).

१५०९. What is the 'Kashyap' Gotra's Pravara configuration?

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhrav (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Mandar.
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) The original ancestral village or the root of a specific clan.

१५१०. How many total 'Gotras' (lineages) are traditionally identified among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (B) Madhyam (Middle) Mula.
- (C) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve).
- (D) 20

१५११. Name the seven most prominent and well-populated Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.

१५१२. Concept: Mula

- (A) Definition: The original village or ancestral 'root' of a specific family lineage within a Gotra.
- (B) Shandilya
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

१५१३. How many original 'Mula-grams' (root villages) were initially identified during the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Gotra
- (B) 167
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.

१५१४. How does 'Tri-pravara' differ from 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five.
- (B) Bishphi.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Kashyapa

१५१५. Concept: Beeji Purush

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Definition: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific family branch.
- (C) Hridaymani
- (D) Sodarpur.

१५१६. How many Gotras are identified for the Karna Kayastha community in the source material?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Radheli.
- (D) The original village or ancestral seat associated with the Bijee Purusha of a clan.

१५१७. What is the religious significance of 'Pravara' in the Panji system?

- (A) Vishnuvridha.
- (B) It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna).
- (C) 167
- (D) Eight.

१५१८. The text lists 'Dighare', 'Belonche', and 'Ekahate' as examples of which category of Mula?

- (A) Madhyam (Middle) Mula.
- (B) Bisphi
- (C) Seven Primary (or most populous).
- (D) Harik

१५१९. Concept: Sakin

- (A) Definition: The current village of residence for a family branch, distinct from their original 'Mula'.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya).
- (C) Mula (Roots) instead of Gotra.
- (D) Halayudha.

१५२०. The Panji records contain historical notes on ancestors' educational titles and literary achievements; what does this indicate?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Bhargava/Vatsa/Savarna variants).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- (C) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.

१५२१. How many 'Gotras' (lineages) are traditionally recognised among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Harinath.
(B) Twenty.
(C) Biji Purusha.
(D) Kashyap

१५२२. How many 'Mula-Grams' (original villages) were identified during the formalisation of Panji records?

- (A) Genetic marker or chromosomal identifier.
- (B) Triyambak Bhatta.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) A document proving that the couple does not share a common ancestor within the prohibited generational limits.

१५२३. From the 167 original villages, how many 'Mukhya Mula' (primary roots) were specifically designated?

- (A) Hariamb ($\text{à}^{\circ}\text{ç}^{\circ}\text{à}^{\circ}\text{à}^{\circ}\text{à}^{\circ}\dots\text{à}^{\circ}\text{®}$).
 (B) Thirty-four.
 (C) Sandilya Gotra.
 (D) Achimit, son of Mohar.

१५२४. In the context of 'Pravara', what is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.
(B) Palivash (Pali).
(C) Tri-pravara refers to three ancestral rishis who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Pancha-pravara refers to five.
(D) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.

१५२५. Name the three Gotras that are classified as 'Pancha-pravara'.

- (A) Shandilya.
(B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
(C) His ancestor, Ramapati Upadhyay, was from the Katih-Tilauli Mool of Mithila.
(D) Rameshwar.

१५२६. What is the singular Gotra associated with all Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Baidyanath Jha.
(B) Vasudev
(C) Kashyapa.
(D) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).

১৫২৬. Define 'Biji Purush'.

- (A) Kashyapa.
(B) The earliest known, identifiable ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' descends.
(C) Umanath.
(D) Kharaure (Saurath).

१५२८. Which type of Panji record tracks lineages based on the 'Mula- Gram' to identify descendants?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
(B) Mula Panji.
(C) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
(D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.

१५२९. In the Panji system, how many rishis comprise the 'Tri-pravara' of the Shandilya Gotra?

- (A) Sona.
- (B) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) Ojholi Belauch
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१५३०. Which Panji specifically documents the ancestral rishis associated with a lineage?

- (A) Rishinath.
- (B) Barhaspatya.
- (C) Gotra Panji.
- (D) Sodarpur Khoul.

१५३१. Which Gotra includes the 'Mula' named 'Khauary' and 'Kharaury'?

- (A) 20
- (B) Parashara Gotra.
- (C) Ancient Mools (original roots).
- (D) Kashyapa.

१५३२. How many 'Mulas' does the Shandilya Gotra have according to the lists provided?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.
- (B) Approximately 44 (including Dighwa, Sarisab, Mahua, etc.).
- (C) Tri-pravara refers to lineages citing three ancestral Rishis, while Panch-pravara cites five.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).

१५३३. What is 'Ayanthi Shrestha'?

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) Simhashram.
- (C) First (highest).
- (D) The first tier of the most respected 'Mula' roots, such as Kharaury and Khauary.

१५३४. Name one 'Madhyam Mula' listed in the text.

- (A) Root or ancestral village
- (B) Dighway (or Belaunchay, Ekhatay).
- (C) Ramakant.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.

१५३५. The rishi ancestors of the Bharadwaja Gotra are Bharadwaja, Angiras, and ____.

- (A) Kaushik Gotra.
- (B) Mandi.
- (C) Barhaspatya.
- (D) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).

१५३६. Which Gotra is associated with the rishis Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar?

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (C) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
- (D) Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya).

१५३७. In the provided lists, which Gotra does the 'Oini' Mula belong to?

- (A) Jaikrishna.
- (B) Kaundinya Gotra.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.

१५३८. Which Mula is associated with the village 'Sarisab'?

- (A) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (B) Shandilya Gotra.
- (C) They are divided into Tri-pravara (3 ancestors) and Panch-pravara (5 ancestors).
- (D) Seven Gotras.

१५३९. What is the 'Shakha' of a Panji?

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.
- (C) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (D) Radheli.

१५४०. Which rishi is the 'Biji Purush' for the Shandilya Gotra?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Harivansh
- (D) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.

१५४१. What is the primary rishi for the 'Kashyapa' Gotra?

- (A) Lalitnath.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१५४२. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Kujouli' Mula?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.
- (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Twenty.

१५४३. Which scholar is noted as the 'Biji' of the 'Sarisab' Mula?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) Shandilya Gotra.
- (C) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

१५४४. The term 'Mula-Gram' identifies the village of the ____.

- (A) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (B) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (D) Biji Purush (original ancestor).

१५४५. Name the four rishis of the 'Vatsa' Gotra Pravara.

- (A) Shyamdev.
- (B) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (D) Katyayana.

१५४६. In the context of the Panji system, what is a 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Gautama Gotra.
- (B) Baidyanath Jha.
- (C) The earliest known or foundational ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१५४७. How many distinct 'Gotras' are recognized within the Maithili Brahmin community according to the Panji records?

- (A) 20
- (B) Mandir.
- (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (D) Pravaras.

१५४८. Which seven 'Gotras' are considered the most well-established and populous among Maithili Brahmins?

- (A) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.

१५४९. What is the specific meaning of 'Pravara' in the Maithili genealogical system?

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Brahmapura Mool.
- (C) Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand
- (D) Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns.

१५५०. How does a 'Tri-pravara' lineage differ from a 'Pancha-pravara' lineage?

- (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (B) Irawal (or Karwal).
- (C) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh
- (D) Khandila Ekma (अ०-अ०६५ अ०;अ०;अ०२अ०३/४ अ० अ०•अ००अ०३/४) Mool.

१५५१. The original village associated with a specific lineage is known in the Panji system as the ____.

- (A) Shulpani.
- (B) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (C) Mulgram
- (D) Belunche Sakuri Mool.

१५५२. How many 'Mulgrams' (original villages) were initially identified for the Maithili Brahmin community?

- (A) Dr Ramesh Kumar.
- (B) Pabauli.
- (C) 167
- (D) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).

१५५३. The Panji system classifies 35 primary lineages into three categories: Ayanti Shrestha, Dvitiya Shrestha, and ____.

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) Madhyam Mula
- (C) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).
- (D) Darirhara (दादरिहरा).

१५५४. The 'Gotra Panji' contains a list of all Gotras and their ____.

- (A) Ancient Mulas (lineages).
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).
- (D) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).

१५५५. What does a 'Patra Panji' primarily record?

- (A) The specific Mulgrams (villages) of residence, starting from approximately 500 years ago.
- (B) Sargotra
- (C) Kasyapa.
- (D) Pahi Jijwal.

१५५६. How does the Panji system track 'Pravas' (migration)?

- (A) By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village).
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific clan/branch.
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१५५७. Identify the primary 'Mula' category to which the Khadaurey and Khauary lineages belong.

- (A) A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Ayanti Shrestha (First Grade).
- (D) Bishphi.

१५५८. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Mandar Mula, a prominent lineage mentioned in the text?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (B) 7
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१५५९. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Udeah' refer to?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (C) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.
- (D) Seven.

१५६०. How many primary 'Gotras' are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the text?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) Twenty (20) Gotras.
- (D) They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.

१५६१. What is a 'Mool' in the Panji system?

- (A) 167
- (B) Mohan
- (C) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (D) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.

१५६२. How many primary 'Mools' (Mukhya \ Mool) were initially determined in the system?

- (A) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.
- (B) Mandal.
- (C) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

१५६३. What is the total number of 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages) identified in the Maithil Brahmin records?

- (A) 20
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.
- (D) Tradasya

१५६४. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Pravara' signify?

- (A) The specific ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns (Suktas).
- (B) Sarisab Khanguda Mool.
- (C) Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools' used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.
- (D) Kaushika.

१५६५. What is the difference between a 'Tri-pravara' and a 'Pancha-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Tri-pravara names three hymn-composing ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names five.
- (B) Gangadhar of the Gangoli Mool.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage started.

१५६६. Which Gotra is exclusively found among the Karna Kayastha community according to the text?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Pushplal.
- (C) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१५६७. In the Panji classification, what is the 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.
- (B) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.
- (C) Raghunathpur.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.

१५६८. Which Gotras are specifically mentioned as having five ancestors in their Pravara (Pancha-pravara)?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Dayashankar.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Savarna and Vatsa.

१५६१. The 'Brahmapura' Mool is unique because it is found in ____ different Gotras.

- (A) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').
 (B) Six.
 (C) Bharadwaja Gotra.
 (D) Ruini (अंरुणि अंरुणः).

१५७०. What does the 'Shakha Panji' track compared to the 'Mool Panji'?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- (B) Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).
- (C) 167 Mulas.
- (D) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.

১৫৩১. What is a 'Jaybar' Brahmin?

- (A) A Brahmin whose ancestors' details were not recorded during the official Panji census.
(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
(C) Twenty.
(D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.

१५७२. In the Pravara list for the Sandilya Gotra, who are the three ancestors?

- (A) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (C) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.
- (D) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).

१५७३. Which Gotra includes 'Shakti', 'Vashistha', and 'Parashara' in its Pravara?

- (A) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
(B) Bharadwaja.
(C) Only one (Kashyapa).
(D) Parashara.

१५७४. The term 'Moolgram' literally means _____.

- (A) Kashyapa
(B) Kashyapa Gotra.
(C) Root village.
(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

१५७५. What role does the 'Biji Purush' play in identifying a 'Mool'?

- (A) Seven Gotras.
(B) Mukund
(C) Ekanand Singh.
(D) He is the definitive ancestor whose settlement in a village established the 'Mool' name.

१५७६. Which Gotra has 'Kashyapa', 'Avatsara', and 'Naidhruva' in its Pravara?

- (A) Twenty Gotras.
(B) Muralidhara.
(C) Kankir.
(D) Kashyapa.

१५७७. What is the 'Ayaanti Shrestha' category in the Mool classification?

- (A) Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra.
- (B) The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool).
- (C) Pali.
- (D) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.

१५७८. How many Mools are classified under the 'Ayaanti Shrestha' (First Category)?

- (A) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.
- (B) 167
- (C) Thirteen.
- (D) Suryakanta.

१५७९. What is 'Madhyam Mool'?

- (A) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (B) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchpravara (five ancestors).
- (C) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (D) Bulidath.

१५८०. How many Mools are listed as 'Madhyam'?

- (A) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trayivikram Bhatta is identified as the Biji Purush.
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) Eight.

१५८१. What does the term 'Udhaedh' signify in the context of Maithil genealogy?

- (A) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.
- (B) 20
- (C) Padampur.
- (D) Raghunathpur.

१५८२. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are documented among the Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Shatrujit.
- (C) Professor Mayananand Jha.
- (D) Ramapati.

१५८३. In the Panji system, how many 'Mools' (original ancestral villages) are identified as primary?

- (A) The foundational register recording the original village and lineage of every family.
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) Vatsa.

१५८४. How many 'Pravaras' (ancestral lineages within a Gotra) are typically recognized in Maithil Brahmin families?

- (A) They are divided into Tri-pravara (3 ancestors) and Panch-pravara (5 ancestors).
- (B) Muni.
- (C) 13.
- (D) Kashyap.

१५८५. Which three Gotras among Maithil Brahmins are categorized as 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.

१५८६. In Panji terminology, who is the 'Bijee Purusha'?

- (A) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Viji Gangadhar.
- (C) Seven Gotras.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.

१५८७. What is 'Mool Gram' in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The original village or ancestral seat associated with the Bijee Purusha of a clan.
- (B) 34
- (C) A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- (D) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.

१५८८. Why were the Gotras 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' traditionally prohibited from intermarrying despite having different names?

- (A) They share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Ekanand Singh.
- (C) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (D) Simsheshwar.

१५८९. What is the 'Mool' of the Maithil poet Vidyapati as per the Panji records?

- (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) A specific sub-branch or village related to the Budhwal Mool.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage.
- (D) 13 Mools.

१५९०. What is the religious significance of 'Pravara' in Vedic rituals for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) It names the specific sages who composed the Vedic hymns for that lineage's branch.
- (B) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.

१५९१. In the classification of Mools, which category is considered 'Ayanti Shrestha' (first class)?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific family branch.
- (B) Mool
- (C) Sodarpur-moola.
- (D) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.

१५९२. Which Gotra includes the Mools of Dighwe, Sarisab, Mahua, and Pabauli?

- (A) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- (B) Sandilya Gotra.
- (C) Dingari (अं;अँ€àà,àà—àà;à¥€).
- (D) 20 Gotras.

१५९३. Which Gotra includes the Mools of Pali, Hariambe, and Takwal?

- (A) Iroun (or Irauri).
- (B) The detailed genealogical chart encompassing 32 ancestral roots (mulas) used for verification.
- (C) Ojholi Belauch
- (D) Vatsa Gotra.

१५९४. The Mools of Oini, Khaua, and Mandar belong to which Gotra?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) Mahishi.

१५९५. Which Mool is unique for appearing across several Gotras including Sandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Brahmpura.
- (D) Moi-Mohi (derived from Mandar).

१५९६. The 'Tri-pravara' sages for the Sandilya Gotra are Sandilya, Asita, and ____.

- (A) Panji Shivanand Jha of the Sarisabe Baghwans Mool.
- (B) Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- (C) Haridatta.
- (D) Devala.

१५९७. The 'Panch-pravara' sages for the Vatsa Gotra include Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and ____.

- (A) Apnuvana.
- (B) 20
- (C) The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१५९८. The 'Pravara' for the Bharadvaj Gotra consists of Bharadvaj, Angiras, and ____.

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) Barhaspatya.
- (C) 20
- (D) Shivakant

१५९९. According to the Panji system, what determines the 'Mool' of an individual?

- (A) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (B) Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.
- (C) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.
- (D) The original ancestral village where the family's 'Bijee Purusha' resided.

१६००. The Mool 'Belonche' belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Savarna.
- (D) Bharadvaj Gotra.

१६०९. Which Gotras belong to the 'Panch-pravara' category?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Sakha
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

१६१०. What defines a 'Tri-pravara' Gotra in the Maithil Panji system?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) Majhyam Karamha Mool.

१६११. In the Panji system, what does 'Moolgram' refer to?

- (A) Sodarpur
- (B) Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.

१६१२. The text lists ____ as the only Gotra present among Karna Kayasthas.

- (A) Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).
- (B) The primary progenitor or 'seed' ancestor from whom a specific family branch begins.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Kashyap.

१६१३. The Gotra 'Sandilya' contains three specific Pravaras: Sandilya, Asit, and ____.

- (A) 167.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) Deval.

१६१४. How many main 'Mools' were determined from the initial 167 for the purpose of primary classification?

- (A) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.
- (B) Shatrujit.
- (C) 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (D) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.

१६१५. What is the 'Samuh Lekhya' mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.
- (C) 167
- (D) 13 Mools.

१६१६. Which Gotra includes the Mools 'Ekahara' and 'Pali'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (B) Kaundinya.
- (C) The source identifies specific founding ancestors for each Mula, such as Gunakar Jha's lineage founding.
- (D) Kashyap.

१६१७. The 'Gotra Panji' lists all Gotras and their associated ____.

- (A) Ancient Mools (original roots).
- (B) 167
- (C) Mool Panji.
- (D) Kashyapa

१६१८. Which Gotra has the Pravaras Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar?

- (A) Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.
- (B) Parashar.
- (C) The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Udyahdev.

१६१९. The Gotra 'Katyayan' includes the Pravaras Katyayan, Vishnu, and ____.

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Baidyanatha.
- (C) Baliyas Narsam.
- (D) Angiras.

१६२०. What is the 'Beeji' of the Mandar Gotra (often identified with the Mool 'Mandar')?

- (A) Harinamb.
- (B) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Trilochan Bhatt (circa 450 AD).

१६२१. What is a 'Beeji Purush' in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or 'root person' of a specific lineage or clan.
- (B) The detailed identification of ancestors spanning seven generations (32 specific lineages).
- (C) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).
- (D) Bulidath.

१६२२. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are traditionally identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) They are recorded as 'Deshantar-vasi' or associated with the new village while retaining their original 'Mula'.
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) Brahmapura.

१६२३. List the seven most populous or well-known Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Sakaradhi.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) Ajablal, Vasudev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Baldev.

१६२४. In Maithil tradition, what are 'Pravars'?

- (A) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.
- (C) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.

१६२५. How many main 'Mools' (ancestral roots) were initially identified in the formal Panji system?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.
- (C) Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).
- (D) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.

१६२६. Which ancestor represents the 'Matamaha' in a lineage check?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (B) The maternal grandfather.
- (C) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).
- (D) 20

१६२७. The Sandilya Gotra identifies with which specific Pravars?

- (A) Mandai (Mandari).
- (B) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

१६२८. Which Gotra includes the Pravars: Shakti, Vashishtha, and Parashara?

- (A) The 'seed' or progenitor of the lineage.
- (B) Parashara Gotra.
- (C) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.
- (D) Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.

१६२९. What is the significance of the root 'Brahampura' in the text?

- (A) It is a rare example of a Mool (ancestral village) that is found across multiple different Gotras.
- (B) Savarna
- (C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (D) Gotra

१६३०. Who was 'Udayanacharya' according to the records?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) Madhyam Moola (Middle Roots).
- (C) Jatukarna.
- (D) A famous scholar associated with the Pariharpur-Kariyan Mool of the Sandilya Gotra.

१६३१. What was the 'Tantra-Varttik's' view on lineage preservation?

- (A) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.
- (B) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhrav (Tri-pravara).
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

१६३२. What is 'Patra Panji'?

- (A) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- (B) Records used since roughly 500 years ago that focus on the 'Mool-gram' (original village) details.
- (C) Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).

१६४१. The term 'Moola' in the Panji system refers to the original _____ of a family.

- (A) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.
- (B) Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).
- (C) Hariam.
- (D) Village or ancestral home.

१६४२. In the Karna Kayastha community, which single Gotra is universally shared by all members?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

१६४३. What is the term for a family branch that has moved from its original 'Moola' village to a new village?

- (A) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (B) Dih
- (C) Kashinath.
- (D) They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).

१६४४. How many 'Pravaras' does the Shandilya Gotra have?

- (A) Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- (B) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- (C) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (D) Panch-pravara.

१६४५. Which Gotra features five Pravaras: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana?

- (A) Shridhar.
- (B) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (C) Pali.
- (D) The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool).

१६४६. The 20th Gotra listed in the Maithil Brahmin tradition is _____.

- (A) Three (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Original village and root lineage.
- (C) The Sandilya Gotra.
- (D) Jatukarna

१६४७. How many total 'Moolas' are identified across all Maithil Brahmins in the documented collection?

- (A) 167
- (B) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (C) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (D) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.

१६४८. What is the difference between a 'Mool' and a 'Moolgram'?

- (A) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.
- (B) 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.

१६४९. How many distinct 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the source?

- (A) Mukteshwar.
- (B) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras.

१६५०. What is the distinction between 'Tri-pravar' and 'Panch-pravar' families?

- (A) Tri-pravar families have three Rishi ancestors, while Panch-pravar have five.
- (B) Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra.
- (C) Manek.
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin.

१६५१. How many total 'Mools' (clans) were initially identified and recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) Narial Rampur.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

१६५२. Which Gotra is exclusively followed by the 'Karna Kayastha' community of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Pancha-pravara.
- (C) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.
- (D) Vatsa (or Savarna).

१६५३. Which 'Mool' was added as the 35th main lineage in later periods?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) 34 (later 35).
- (C) The Khatam branch of the Phandah Mool.
- (D) Viji Gangadhar.

१६५४. The founding ancestor of the Panji-preservation lineage, who lived around 450 AD, was ____.

- (A) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.
- (B) 167
- (C) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.

१६५५. Which Maithil Brahmin Gotra lists 'Sandilya, Asit, and Deval' as its Pravar ancestors?

- (A) The Sandilya Gotra.
- (B) Alayvar Usrauli
- (C) Kashinath.
- (D) Mahidhar.

१६५६. Which Gotra includes 'Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar' as its Pravar ancestors?

- (A) The Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) The original ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (D) Sandilya (with Asita and Devala as Pravaras).

१६५७. Which Gotra includes 'Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva' as its Pravara ancestors?

- (A) To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) The Kashyap Gotra.
- (D) As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.

१६५८. The term for family records that track only the primary root of the family is ____.

- (A) Biji Priyankar
- (B) Mool Panji.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Kashyapa

१६५९. What role does the 'Biji Purush' play in modern genomic comparisons in the text?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.
- (D) The Gotras and their associated ancient Muls (roots).

१६६०. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are officially recognized among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) Twenty (20).
- (B) Mandaur Moola.
- (C) Apnuvana.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.

१६६१. In Maithil genealogy, what is a 'Beeji Purush'?

- (A) The founding or earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Alaiyar.
- (C) Baidyanath Jha.
- (D) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.

१६६२. What does the term 'Mulgram' signify in the Panji system?

- (A) The original ancestral village of a family branch.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) Harinath.
- (D) Twenty (20) Gotras.

१६६३. How is the 'Pravara' of a Maithil Brahmin lineage determined?

- (A) Gangadhar.
- (B) Adhaidanga, Bengal.
- (C) Ramapati.
- (D) By the number of sages (Rishis) in the lineage who are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.

१६६४. The Gotras Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj are categorized under which Pravara type?

- (A) Panch-pravara.
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- (C) Bishphi.
- (D) Vatsa Gotra.

१६६५. The Gotras Shandilya, Kashyap, and Parashar are categorized under which Pravara type?

- (A) Narayanji.
- (B) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) Baldev.

१६६६. The 'Gotra Panji' contains information regarding which two elements?

- (A) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) 167
- (D) The Gotras and their associated ancient Muls (roots).

१६६७. What is the 'Brahmapura' Mul uniquely known for in the Panji system?

- (A) It is an exception that is found in multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (B) One (Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) 34 (later increased to 35).
- (D) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).

१६६८. Which historical figure, known as the 'Maithil Poet Laureate', has his 7 generations of ancestors detailed in the Panji?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (B) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- (C) Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).
- (D) By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village).

१६६९. Identify the primary sages associated with the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.

१६७०. What are the three components of a 'Gotra' definition as per the Amarkosh?

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (B) Tri-pravara refers to three ancestral rishis who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Pancha-pravara refers to five.
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Mountain, Lineage (Vansha), and Name.

१६७१. What role does the 'Pravara' list play during the thread ceremony (Upayana)?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) It is used to invoke the ancestral sages during the ritual offerings.
- (C) Khandwala.
- (D) Harishwar

१६७२. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are traditionally identified among Maithili Brahmins according to the text?

- (A) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.
- (B) Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.
- (C) There are twenty distinct Gotras.
- (D) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.

१६७३. How many 'Mulas' (root villages) were initially identified and fixed during the formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) Yaduvira.
- (B) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mulagrams.

१६७४. What is the difference between 'Tripravara' and 'Panchpravara'?

- (A) Karmaha Naduar
- (B) Krishnatrey (Atrey)
- (C) Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchpravara denotes a lineage with five.
- (D) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).

१६७५. Which three Gotras are specifically identified as 'Panchpravara'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) 5.
- (C) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga elsewhere).

१६७६. Which Gotra is exclusively found among the Karna Kayasthas according to the source material?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

१६७७. List the primary seven Gotras that comprise the majority of the Maithili Brahmin population.

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.
- (C) 20
- (D) Twenty.

१६७८. How is the 'Biji' of a family typically determined in a Panji entry?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (B) Mannu.
- (C) It provides a general record of all lineages and their ancestral origins.
- (D) It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.

१६७९. What is the 'Bharadwaj' Gotra's Pravara configuration?

- (A) Original ancestral village or lineage.
- (B) Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch.
- (C) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (D) Seven generations.

१६८०. According to the Panji, who is the 'Biji Purush' of the 'Simhashram' Mula?

- (A) Kaushika.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) M.M. Halayudha.

१६८१. What is a 'Mula-Gram' suffix often used for in the records?

- (A) Only one: Kasyapa.
- (B) To distinguish different branches of the same Gotra residing in different original villages.
- (C) Balbhadra.
- (D) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.

१६८२. What is the significance of '32 Mulas' in the Uderh introduction?

- (A) It accounts for all lineages contributing to an individual's ancestry through their grandparents and great-grandparents.
- (B) Ayanthi Shrestha (First Class), Dwitiya Shreni (Second Class), and Madhyam (Middle Class).
- (C) Mamamula.
- (D) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.

१६८३. The Panji system classifies Brahmins into ____ distinct 'Gotras'.

- (A) 20
- (B) 32
- (C) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.
- (D) Original village and root lineage.

१६८४. How many primary 'Mool' (original roots/villages) were initially identified within the Panji system?

- (A) Kulanand.
- (B) 167
- (C) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Twenty.

१६८५. The 167 'Mools' of Maithil Brahmins were condensed into how many main 'Mool' categories?

- (A) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Sarisab Mool.
- (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).

१६८६. List the first five Gotras of Maithil Brahmins as mentioned in the text.

- (A) Shrikant
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, and Parashara.
- (D) Katyayana.

१६८७. What is the highest category of Mools in the Panji classification system?

- (A) Ayanti Shreshtha (First Class).
- (B) Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools).
- (C) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).
- (D) It is an exception that can belong to Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaksha, Gautama, or Bharadwaj.

१६८८. Name three examples of 'Ayanti Shreshtha' Mools.

- (A) Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.
- (B) Only one (Kashyap).
- (C) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).

१६८९. Into what two categories are 'Pravaras' (ancestral sages) divided within Maithil Brahmin families?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (C) 16
- (D) Tri-Pravara (three sages) and Panch-Pravara (five sages).

१६९०. What qualifies a Gotra to be termed 'Tri-Pravara'?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (B) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.
- (C) Ramdev
- (D) Twenty.

१६९१. Which three Gotras are specifically identified as 'Panch-Pravara'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.
- (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- (D) It tracks both the 'Moola' (original village) and the 'Deragaon' (current village of residence).

१६९२. In Panji terminology, who is the 'Beeji Purush'?

- (A) 13 Mools.
- (B) Mukund
- (C) Somnath (Babulal)
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

१६९३. What does the term 'Moolgram' signify in the Panji records?

- (A) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (B) Jatukarna.
- (C) Triyambak Bhatta.
- (D) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.

१६९४. What is the common Gotra for all Karna Kayasthas in Mithila?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Trinayana Bhatta.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) One (Kashyapa Gotra).

१६९५. What is the 'Upanadi' in the context of Panji classifications?

- (A) Mool
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- (C) Sub-categories or detailed sub-branches of the main Mools.
- (D) Gautama Gotra.

१६९६. Who was the 'Beeji' of the Simhashram Mool mentioned in the records?

- (A) Mandir.
- (B) Ratnesh.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Maha-Mahopadhyaya Halayudha.

১৫৯৭. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Mula' represent?

- (A) 167 Mula Grams.
- (B) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) Adhaidanga, Bengal.

১৫৯৮. How many total 'Gotras' are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Vikas and Rakesh.
- (D) Pheku

১৫৯৯. What is the 'Beeji Purush' in the context of Panji genealogy?

- (A) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (B) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.
- (C) Pallie
- (D) 32

১৬০০. How many 'Mulas' (original roots) were primarily identified during the initial Panji management?

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Mandi.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Only one (Kashyap).

১৬০১. What defines a 'Tri-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).
- (B) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) A lineage whose three ancestors are credited with composing hymns in the Rigveda.

১৬০২. The Panji records for Karna Kayasthas consistently mention only one gotra, which is ____.

- (A) It refers to the ancestral village or point of origin of a specific lineage.
- (B) Gunakar Jha of Pandua Mula.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyap.

১৬০৩. What is the primary difference between a 'Mula' and a 'Mula-gram'?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- (B) The Mula is the ancestral origin, while the Mula-gram is the specific village inhabited at the time of Panji management.
- (C) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (D) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.

১৬০৪. Concept: Gotra Panji

- (A) Definition: A register listing all 20 gotras and their ancient associated mulas.
- (B) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (C) Devala.
- (D) One (Kashyapa Gotra).

१७०५. What is the significance of the village 'Mandari' in the Panji system?

- (A) Parmanand.
- (B) It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhatta.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).

१७०६. Which Rigvedic sage is the 'Beeji Purush' for the Sandilya Gotra?

- (A) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).
- (B) Sandilya (with Asita and Devala as Pravaras).
- (C) It accounts for all lineages contributing to an individual's ancestry through their grandparents and great-grandparents.
- (D) Gotra

१७०७. How are the 20 gotras categorized regarding their ancestry?

- (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (B) Ruini (अ०ःअ० अ०ःअ०“अ०€).
- (C) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (D) They are patrilineal, named after the ancient Sage (Rishi) who was the progenitor of the clan.

१७०८. Which scholar is cited as a 'Beeji' for the Mandari Mula around 400 AD?

- (A) Sodarpur Suhatthari
- (B) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.
- (C) Mukteshwar.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१७०९. How many total 'Gotras' (clan lineages) are traditionally identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Suryakumar
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) 20

१७१०. What does the term 'Beeji Purush' represent in a Panji record?

- (A) The original founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.
- (D) Sodarpur Pali.

१७११. How many primary 'Mools' (original ancestral villages) were initially identified in the Panji system?

- (A) The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) 167
- (C) Katyayana Gotra.
- (D) Root or ancestral village

१७१२. Within the 167 'Mools', how many were designated as 'Main Mools' (Mukhya Mool)?

- (A) The original ancestral village of the clan.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.
- (C) Three.
- (D) 34 (later 35).

୧୭୧୩. Which branch of the 'Phandah' Mool was established as the 35th main Mool?

- (A) Khama.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Three.
- (D) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.

୧୭୧୪. Define 'Tri-pravara' in the context of Brahmin lineages.

- (A) A lineage that identifies three distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) A Gotra whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

୧୭୧୫. Define 'Panch-pravara' in the context of Brahmin lineages.

- (A) He is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (B) 20
- (C) A lineage that identifies five distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) 167

୧୭୧୬. List the three Gotras categorized as 'Panch-pravara' in the source material.

- (A) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- (B) Jhanjharpur
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (D) The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.

୧୭୧୭. What were the 'Ayanti Shrestha' Moos?

- (A) The first-tier or most excellent ancestral origins, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.
- (D) Ratnakar Jha.

୧୭୧୮. The list of 20 Gotras includes Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, and which others?

- (A) Kashyap, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan, Garga, Kaushik, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautam, Mudgal, Vasishtha, Kaundinya, Upamanyu, Kapil, Vishnuvridha, Shandi, and Jatukarna.
- (B) Uchhahakar.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

୧୭୧୯. The term 'Beeji' effectively functions as a _____ in modern genetic terms according to the text's theory.

- (A) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) Genetic marker or chromosomal identifier.
- (D) Mandir.

୧୭୨୦. What is the 'Madhyam Mool' category?

- (A) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (B) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (C) 20
- (D) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.

१७२१. List three Rishi ancestors associated with the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (C) Parashara Gotra.
- (D) 167

१७२२. Which Gotra identifies Shakti, Vasishtha, and Parashar as its Pravaras?

- (A) Only one (Kashyap).
- (B) Parashar Gotra.
- (C) Harinath
- (D) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).

१७२३. What is the primary function of the 'Shakha Panji' created during Maharaja Madhav Singh's time?

- (A) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.
- (B) They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).
- (C) Oini village (associated with the Oinwar dynasty).
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.

१७२४. How many 'Mools' are recorded for Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Baidyanath Jha.
- (B) The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.
- (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Rishinath.

१७२५. The 'Beeji Purush' of the Simhashram Mool was ____.

- (A) 32
- (B) Alayvar Usrauli
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Original ancestral village.

१७२६. The 'Beeji Purush' of the Mandar Mool was ____.

- (A) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (B) 34 (later increased to 35).
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).
- (D) Trivikram Bhatta.

१७२७. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the Sodarpura Mool?

- (A) The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Tirthayibhatta
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.
- (D) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).

१७२८. What was the purpose of the 'Mulagram' suffix in Panji records (e.g., Mandar-Siholi)?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) Sakrarhi.
- (C) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).
- (D) One (Kashyap).

१७२९. The Panji records identify Maithil Brahmins as having how many 'Main Mools'?

- (A) Hari and Lakshmi
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) 34
- (D) There are 167 identified Mools.

१७३०. The logic behind the 'Pravara' rule is to avoid marrying descendants of the same ____.

- (A) Supani Gangori.
- (B) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).
- (C) Biji Purush
- (D) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.

१७३१. What is the 'Beeji' of the 'Kharaure' Mool?

- (A) One (Kashyapa).
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools' used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.
- (D) A classification of Gotras whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific hymns of the Rigveda.

१७३२. How many primary 'Moolas' (original lineages) are identified as the most significant out of the 167 recorded?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) 20
- (C) Thirty-four (34), later increased to 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch.
- (D) Bhasheshmohan.

१७३३. What are the two types of 'Pravara' families found among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (B) 20
- (C) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.
- (D) Sixth (Chashtha).

१७३४. In the Panji system, the term ____ refers to the earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.

- (A) Pancha-pravara.
- (B) Beeji Purusha
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Aryabhata.

१७३५. The term ____ refers to the original ancestral village associated with a particular lineage in the Panji records.

- (A) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- (C) It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).
- (D) Moolagrama

१७३६. In the Maithil Brahmin Gotra list, which two Gotras are prohibited from intermarrying because they share ancestors?

- (A) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Hariam Shila
- (C) The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauariya.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

୧୭୩୭. According to the 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta, what was the purpose of 'Samuha-lekhya'?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Alayvar Usrauli
- (D) To record the traditions of ancestors to ensure the preservation of lineage and avoid forgetting family history.

୧୭୩୮. The Karna Kayastha community in Mithila is associated with only one Gotra, which is ____.

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (B) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).

୧୭୩୯. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Dighwa' (Dighore), 'Sarisab', and 'Mahua'?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya).
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj and Katyayana.

୧୭୪୦. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Pali', 'Hariambe', and 'Tarisuni'?

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).
- (D) Vatsa.

୧୭୪୧. Which Gotra includes the Moolas of 'Oini', 'Khauwal', and 'Mandar'?

- (A) Thirty-two (32).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.
- (D) 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).

୧୭୪୨. Identify the Gotra associated with the 'Ekahara' and 'Belauch' Moolas.

- (A) Bharadwaja.
- (B) Beeji Purush.
- (C) 20
- (D) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.

୧୭୪୩. Identify the Gotra associated with the 'Kujoli' and 'Jalki' Moolas.

- (A) Aurva.
- (B) Seven Gotras.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Benga Baikunthapur.

୧୭୪୪. Concept: Paati Panji

- (A) A register that mentions the current Moolagrama (village of residence) and has been in use for about 500 years.
- (B) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Trilochan Bhatta.
- (D) Thirty-four.

୧୭୪୫. Which sage is associated with the 'Katyayana' Gotra?

- (A) Vishnu and Angiras.
- (B) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (C) Damodar.
- (D) It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.

୧୭୪୬. Which sage is associated with the 'Shandilya' Gotra?

- (A) Bhailal.
- (B) Asit and Deval.
- (C) A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.
- (D) It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.

୧୭୪୭. Which sages are associated with the 'Panch-pravara' Vatsa Gotra?

- (A) 20.
- (B) The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).
- (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (D) All members belong to the Kashyapa Gotra.

୧୭୪୮. Which Moola is found in seven different Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa?

- (A) The original village or homestead of a family's earliest recorded ancestor.
- (B) 167
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) Brahmapura.

୧୭୪୯. In the list of the 20 Maithil Brahmin Gotras, which Gotra is listed first?

- (A) Suryakanta.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Muralidhara.
- (D) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.

୧୭୫୦. How does the text define 'Beeji' in the context of lineage?

- (A) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj.

୧୭୫୧. The 'Tri-pravara' Shandilya Gotra is traced back to Shandilya, Asit, and ____.

- (A) The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.
- (B) They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.
- (C) Deval
- (D) Kashyapa.

୧୭୫୨. Which Gotra corresponds to the sages 'Shakti', 'Vashishtha', and 'Parashar'?

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (C) The detailed genealogical chart encompassing 32 ancestral roots (mulas) used for verification.
- (D) 20

१७५३. Which Gotra corresponds to the sages 'Bharadwaja', 'Angiras', and 'Barhaspatya'?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) Madhyam (Middle) Mula.
- (C) Twenty (20).
- (D) Bharadwaja Gotra.

१७५४. Where was the 'Vatsa' Gotra's ancestral knowledge regarding rituals codified?

- (A) Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).
- (B) 167
- (C) Twenty Gotras.
- (D) In the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Vedic branches.

१७५५. In the context of Panji, how many maternal and paternal ancestors collectively form the required 'Uddeh'?

- (A) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.
- (B) 32
- (C) The original ancestral village or the root of a specific clan.
- (D) Twenty.

१७५६. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji records?

- (A) 3 primary sages.
- (B) 20
- (C) Puaripa.
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.

१७५७. How many 'Mula Grams' (ancestral villages) were originally identified in the Maithil Panji system?

- (A) 167
- (B) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
- (C) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (D) Shandilya.

१७५८. Out of the 167 Mulas, how many are considered the 'primary' or 'main' Mulas?

- (A) 34 (later 35).
- (B) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (C) Parashara.
- (D) Katyayana

१७५९. A lineage tracing back to three sage ancestors is known as a ____.

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (B) Twenty Gotras.
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- (D) Tri-pravara.

१७६०. A lineage tracing back to five sage ancestors is known as a ____.

- (A) Sandilya
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Pancha-pravara.

१७६१. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Pancha-pravara' in Maithil tradition?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Gotra; Mula.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) Sakha

१७६२. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many Gotras are typically recognised?

- (A) Shandilya
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (D) Phandah.

१७६३. Which ancestor is considered the 'Biji Purusha' in a Panji record?

- (A) Mahanand and Bhogananda.
- (B) Katyayan.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.

१७६४. Into how many categories are the main 35 Mulas divided?

- (A) 167
- (B) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.
- (C) Three (Ayanti Srestha, Second Category, and Madhyam Mula).
- (D) Barhaspatya

१७६५. What is the name of the branch added to the main Mulas as the 35th branch?

- (A) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch.
- (D) Naraun.

१७६६. Gotras like Shandilya, Kashyapa, and Parashara are examples of which Pravara type?

- (A) Tri-pravara.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१७६७. Which specific ancestor is referred to as the 'Pramatamaha'?

- (A) Rameshwar.
- (B) The maternal great-grandfather.
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.

१७६८. The Panji records state that Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's teacher, Ishwar Puri, belonged to which Maithil Mula?

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) Kirmahe Phandah.
- (C) 7
- (D) The original village associated with the family's lineage.

१७६१. In the Tri-pravara of the 'Shandilya' Gotra, who are the three sages?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.

१७७०. According to the Panji rules, why can't a Vatsa Gotra person marry a Savarna Gotra person?

- (A) 34
- (B) MMU Mahidhar
- (C) Dhaulat (Madhepura).
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.

१७७१. In the list of 20 Gotras, which Gotra is associated with the 'Dehadi' root?

- (A) Mander (also known as Madre).
- (B) Jatukarna.
- (C) There are three ancestors: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Sandilya.

१७७२. In the Panji records, how many 'Moolgrams' (original ancestral villages) were initially established?

- (A) 34 (later 35).
- (B) 167
- (C) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- (D) The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१७७३. Who is considered the 'Biji Purush' in a Maithil Brahmin lineage?

- (A) The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.
- (B) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- (C) Darirhara (दादरिहरा).
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage or specific 'Mool' originates.

१७७४. Maithil Brahmins are divided based on the number of Pravaras they have into which two categories?

- (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (B) It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.
- (C) Kashinath.
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

१७७५. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Panch-pravara' in the Maithil tradition?

- (A) 20
- (B) Tri-pravara refers to three ancestral rishis who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Pancha-pravara refers to five.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (D) Aryabhata.

१७७६. The term 'Mool' in the Panji system primarily identifies an individual's ____.

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Kariham-Bilaunch.
- (C) 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (D) Ancestral village or place of origin.

१७७७. Which Gotra includes the most branches (74) in Mithila according to the text?

- (A) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Kashyapa
- (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.

१७७८. In 'Panch-pravara', who are the five specific rishis associated with the Vatsa Gotra?

- (A) The Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- (C) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Professor Mayananand Jha.

१७७९. Name the seven most prominent and well-documented Gotras in the Maithil Brahmin society.

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.
- (C) A lineage that identifies three distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१७८०. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Mula' signify?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific family lineage.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (D) Fudan.

१७८१. How many distinct 'Mulas' (roots) were recorded in the records of the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.
- (B) 167
- (C) Prachin Panji (Ancient Records).
- (D) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.

१७८२. What is the 'Beaji Purush' in a genealogical tree?

- (A) Sub-branch or specific family line
- (B) 34 (later 35).
- (C) Bhatabadi Sodorpur.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.

१७८३. What is 'Tri-pravara'?

- (A) Mandar village.
- (B) Shulpani.
- (C) 20
- (D) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).

१७८४. What is 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.

१७८५. Which three Gotras among the Maithil Brahmins are identified as having 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Original root village of a lineage
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).
- (C) Vanshadhar.
- (D) Pracharya (Principal).

१७८६. What is the function of the 'Sakha Panji' introduced during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.
- (C) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (D) Indrananda and Kripananda.

१७८७. The genealogical record of 32 specific ancestors used in the Panji system is called the ____.

- (A) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).
- (C) That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Yati-Parichay.

१७८८. In the Panji system, how is the 'Beaji' of a branch family identified?

- (A) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).
- (B) By tracking back to the common ancestor who first settled in the original Mula-Gram.
- (C) Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).
- (D) Shivanath, Bateshnath, and Jagannath.

१७८९. Which Gotra does the 'Karna Kayastha' community exclusively belong to in Mithila?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Gautama Gotra.
- (C) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- (D) 20

१७९०. Who is 'Ayachi Mishra' (Bhavanath Mishra) in the context of the Panji?

- (A) Tanuklal
- (B) Karn Kayastha.
- (C) Barah.
- (D) A famous scholar from the Sodarpur Mula known for his selfless teaching.

१७९१. The 'Gotra Panji' contains a listing of every Gotra and their ____.

- (A) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (B) Ancient Mulas (roots).
- (C) The earliest known or foundational ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

१७९२. What is the 'Brahmapura' Mula unique for in the Maithil Panji?

- (A) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.
- (B) 167.
- (C) It is a Mula found across multiple different Gotras (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, etc.).
- (D) The ancestral root or original clan designation of a family line.

୧୭୯୩. Which Gotra is associated with the sages 'Shandilya, Asit, and Deval'?

- (A) Mandaur Moola.
- (B) Murari.
- (C) Mandir.
- (D) Shandilya.

୧୭୯୪. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are recognised within the Maithel Brahmin community?

- (A) M.P. Chichalal Rao
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Khadaure or Khauadya.
- (D) Naraun Katai

୧୭୯୫. How many primary 'Mula-grams' (original villages) were identified as core ancestral roots?

- (A) Vatsa and Kashyapa.
- (B) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) Bisaphi Mool and Kashyapa Gotra.

୧୭୯୬. Which two Gotras are prohibited from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Uchhahakar.

୧୭୯୭. Which group within the Maithil community is noted for having only one Gotra (Kashyapa)?

- (A) Karna Kayasthas.
- (B) It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.
- (C) Kaushika Gotra.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.

୧୭୯୮. What is the 'Ayanthi' category in the classification of Mulas?

- (A) A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.
- (B) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) A group of 'best' or first-tier original villages/lineages.

୧୭୯୯. What term describes Maithil Brahmins whose ancestors were not initially registered in the Panji system but were included later?

- (A) 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.
- (D) Karmaha Analpur

୧୮୦୦. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the source material?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- (B) 20
- (C) Brahmpura.
- (D) Shandilya.

१८०१. What is a 'Biji Purush' in the Panji system?

- (A) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) 20
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.

१८०२. What defines 'Tri-pravara' in the context of Gotra identification?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Basaam.
- (D) A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१८०३. What defines 'Pancha-pravara' in the context of Gotra identification?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Asita (or Devala).
- (D) A lineage that identifies five specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१८०४. Name the three Gotras that typically follow the 'Pancha-pravara' tradition.

- (A) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.
- (B) Uchhahakar.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.

१८०५. How many classifications of Panji books currently exist (e.g., Mul, Shakha, Gotra, etc.)?

- (A) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Pravaras.

१८०६. Which Gotra includes the most branches (74) identified in Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (C) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.
- (D) Mool Gram

१८०७. According to the Panji system, what is the 'Brahmapura' Mul exception?

- (A) It is a Mul that is found across multiple Gotras like Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.
- (B) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.
- (D) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).

१८०८. Which Mul-Gram corresponds to the 'Oini' lineage?

- (A) Barhaspatya.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) Vatsa Gotra.

१८०९. According to the Panji text, what is the relationship between Gotra and 'Pita' (Father)?

- (A) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- (B) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.
- (C) Gotra is the identification of the ancient patriarch/Rishi of the paternal lineage.
- (D) Moolgram.

१८१०. Which Panji serves as a repository for academic titles and educational achievements of ancestors since 450 AD?

- (A) Vasudeva.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.
- (C) Prachin Panji (Ancient Records).
- (D) Kaundinya.

१८११. What is the total number of primary 'Gotras' (lineages) identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (C) Twenty (20).
- (D) 32

१८१२. In the context of the Panji system, what does the term 'Biji Purush' signify?

- (A) The earliest known founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (B) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.
- (C) 3.
- (D) Harishwar

१८१३. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Naidhruva
- (B) Kapildev.
- (C) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.
- (D) Dharani Dhar.

१८१४. The Panji system identifies how many 'Moola Grams' (original villages) from which the 167 lineages spread?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).
- (B) Punyanand
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (D) Trilochan Bhatta.

१८१५. How many main 'Moolas' were initially prioritised from the total 167?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.
- (C) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khandam branch.
- (D) Seven.

१८१६. What is 'Sakha Panji'?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (B) A detailed record of the branches and sub-branches of a family lineage, tracking the expansion from the original Moola.
- (C) A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) 74

१८१७. How does the Panji system account for families that migrated to other regions like Bengal (e.g., Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's ancestors)?

- (A) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (B) Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya).
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).
- (D) 167 Mulas.

१८१८. In the ritual context of 'Pravara', what was the original purpose of invoking these ancestors during a sacrifice?

- (A) 167
- (B) Ekanand Singh.
- (C) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.
- (D) 20

१८१९. The 'Tantra Varttika' suggests that 'Samuha Lekhya' were maintained specifically to avoid forgetting ancestors of which two castes?

- (A) Ojholi Belauch
- (B) Gangadhar (1/1).
- (C) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Kshatriyas and Brahmins.

१८२०. What was the significance of the village 'Mandu' for the Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (B) It is the central Moola (ancestral root) for seventy-four different branches of that Gotra.
- (C) The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.
- (D) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).

१८२१. The term used for a female ancestor from a family of temple dancers or specific service groups is ____.

- (A) Mahishi.
- (B) Devadasi
- (C) Tripravara (three).
- (D) The original ancestral village of a family branch.

१८२२. How many ancestors are included in the 'Utegh' list to ensure no common ancestor is shared within prohibited degrees?

- (A) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).
- (B) Thirty-two (32).
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Shridhar.

१८२३. The scholar Vidyapati Thakur belonged to which Moola?

- (A) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (B) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (C) Janaklal.
- (D) It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).

१८२४. Which ancestral sages are common to the Shandilya gotra?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).
- (C) Kaushika Gotra.
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१८२५. Which ancestral sages are common to the Bharadwaja gotra?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- (B) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Chhokar

१८२६. The scholar Mahesh Thakur, who founded the Darbhanga Raj, belonged to which Moola?

- (A) Sagar.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Kharaure (Saurath).

१८२७. How many 'Mula Grams' (original villages) were identified during the initial Panji collection?

- (A) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- (B) 167.
- (C) Rameshwar
- (D) Sodarpur.

१८२८. What defines a 'Biji Purush' in the Panji records?

- (A) Rahatmina.
- (B) Katyayana.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.
- (D) It is found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.

१८२९. Lineages that are not of the same Gotra but share the same ancestors and cannot intermarry are called ____.

- (A) Panji Shivanand Jha of the Sarisabe Baghwans Mool.
- (B) Sargotra
- (C) The original ancestral village or clan name of a lineage.
- (D) Kashyap.

१८३०. Which Gotra includes the pravaras: Sandilya, Asita, and Devala?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) The specific ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns (Suktas).

१८३१. The 'Vatsa' Gotra belongs to which pravara category based on the number of ancestors invoked?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Brahmapura Mool.
- (C) Panch-Pravara (Five Pravaras).
- (D) Parmanand.

१८३२. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Panch-Pravara' in the Maithil system?

- (A) Deval
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.
- (C) Lakshmikara.
- (D) Twenty.

१८३३. The rule stating a person cannot marry someone from their own Gotra is known as ____.

- (A) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).
- (B) Village or ancestral home.
- (C) Gautama.
- (D) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh

१८३४. In the Panji system, the term 'Mula' refers to the ____.

- (A) Garh Bisphi.
- (B) Subhash Chandra.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) Original ancestral village or lineage.

१८३५. Which Gotra consists of the lineages: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva?

- (A) Trilochan Bhatta.
- (B) Kujoli
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.

१८३६. In Karna Kayasthas, how many Gotras are traditionally recognised?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) The genealogy of Aryabhata is recorded.
- (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).

१८३७. Lineages belonging to the 'Ayan-Shrestha' (First Category) of the 35 main mulas include ____.

- (A) Dube.
- (B) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.

१८३८. Concept: Pan Panji

- (A) 167
- (B) Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors.
- (C) They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.

१८३९. The person from whom a lineage spreads into different villages while maintaining the same root is called the ____.

- (A) Biji Purush
- (B) Mool
- (C) Vatsa
- (D) 167

१८४०. The historical figure 'Lakhima' in the Panji records is associated with which Gotra and lineage?

- (A) Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.
- (C) Hariam Shila
- (D) Beeji Purush.

१८४१. Which Gotra is associated with the Pravara 'Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara'?

- (A) Hanumandutt.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Vatsa.
- (D) Parashara.

१८४२. Which Gotra is associated with the Pravara 'Angirasa, Vashistha, and Barhaspatya'?

- (A) Gautama.
- (B) Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools).
- (C) Supani Gangori.
- (D) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.

१८४३. The manual verification process where a Panjikar checks ancestors before a wedding is called ____.

- (A) Trivenir Bhatta.
- (B) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)
- (C) Darirhara.
- (D) Shandilya.

१८४४. The 'Vishnuvridha' Gotra features which specific Pravaras?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (C) Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasyu.
- (D) Baldev.

१८४५. Which lineage is described as having 74 branches originating from the Mandar village?

- (A) Ekhatar (Ekhatte).
- (B) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula.
- (D) Baidyanatha.

१८४६. Which Gotra includes the Pravara 'Shandilya, Asita, and Devala'?

- (A) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)
- (B) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Sandilya (one of the seven primary gotras).
- (D) Shandilya.

१८४७. Maithil Brahmins are divided into how many distinct 'Gotras' (clans)?

- (A) 20
- (B) Nand Kishore.
- (C) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.
- (D) Darirhara.

१८४८. In Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Mula' designate?

- (A) 20
- (B) Only one (Kashyap).
- (C) The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage.
- (D) Ramapati.

१८४९. How many original 'Mulas' (ancestral villages) were initially identified for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 167
- (B) Six.
- (C) Darirhara (दादरहरा).
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

१८५०. What defines a 'Tri-Pravara' lineage in Maithil tradition?

- (A) A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) It means to collect, gather, or accumulate information.
- (D) 167 Mools.

१८५१. Which specific Gotras are classified as 'Pancha-Pravara' (having five Vedic hymn-composing ancestors)?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Their academic titles, village of residence, and notable deeds or faults.

१८५२. In the context of the Panji system, what is the 'Biji Purush'?

- (A) Rigveda.
- (B) Kulanand.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

१८५३. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Mandane' Mula, spanning 74 branches in Mithila?

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.
- (B) One (Kashyap).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

१८५४. The ancestor who lived circa 400 AD and is considered the Biji Purush of the Mandan Mula is ____.

- (A) The ancestral root or original clan designation of a family line.
- (B) Trivenir Bhatta.
- (C) All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.
- (D) Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.

१८५५. What is the 'Mula-Gram'?

- (A) The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan.
- (B) 20
- (C) Kapildev.
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

१८५६. In the Panji system, what is the significance of 'Brahmapura'?

- (A) There were 167 original Mools identified.
- (B) Deval.
- (C) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (D) 20

१८५७. What term refers to the earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage in the Panji system?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Three.
- (C) Mandaur Moola.
- (D) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).

१८५८. What does the term 'Mulgram' signify in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Puaripa.
- (C) Shrikara.
- (D) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.

१८५९. Define 'Tri-pravara' in the context of Maithil Gotras.

- (A) Hariam.
- (B) The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.
- (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) 167

१८६०. Define 'Panch-pravara' in the context of Maithil Gotras.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) Bharadwaj.
- (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed five specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) Kashyap.

१८६१. Which three Gotras are classified as Panch-pravara?

- (A) Gangadatt.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१८६२. Who were the three sages associated with the Shandilya Gotra?

- (A) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) M.M. Halayudha.

१८६३. List the three sages (Pravaras) associated with the Kashyap Gotra.

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Mandai (Mandari).
- (C) Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) Sodarpur.

१८६४. Which Gotra is the only one found among Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (B) An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Shandilya.

१८६५. How many sages are mentioned in the Pravara for the Parashar Gotra?

- (A) It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) Three (Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar).
- (C) Deval
- (D) Kashyapa.

१८६६. Which Gotra is associated with the sages Angira, Vashistha, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Gautam.
- (B) Bharadwaj.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) 167

१८६७. Which Gotra is associated with the sages Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angira?

- (A) One (Kashyap).
- (B) The original village or root settlement of a specific lineage.
- (C) Katyayan.
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).

१८६८. Which Gotra includes the sages Vishnuvridha, Paurukutsa, and Trasadasyu?

- (A) Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).
- (B) A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.
- (C) Vishnuvridha.
- (D) Katyayana

१८६९. Name the sages in the Bharadwaj Gotra's Pravara.

- (A) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१८७०. How many total 'Gotras' are recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the text?

- (A) 20
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (D) Khama

१८७१. How many 'Gotras' are considered well-established and numerically dominant in Maithil society?

- (A) Ramapati.
- (B) The ancestral village or root identity of a family.
- (C) 7
- (D) Tripravar Gotras have 3 designated Vedic ancestors, while Panchapravar have 5.

१८७२. What is a 'Moola' in the Panji system?

- (A) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (B) The original village or root settlement of a specific lineage.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- (D) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.

१८७३. How many 'Moola-grams' (original villages) are recorded in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) Tripravara (three).
- (B) 167
- (C) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).
- (D) Ancestral village or place of origin.

१८७४. What is the 'Pravara' of a Gotra?

- (A) 167
- (B) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya and Apnuvana.
- (D) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).

१८७५. How does a 'Tri-pravara' differ from a 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) A Tri-pravara has three distinguished sage ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Kasyapa.

१८७६. The Gotras Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj are classified as having ____ pravaras.

- (A) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).
- (B) Five.
- (C) It is mentioned in relation to the genealogies of specific lineages like Mandu Mula.
- (D) Vatsa (and Savarna).

१८७७. In the Karna Kayastha community, how many Gotras exist according to the text?

- (A) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.
- (B) Only one (Kashyap).
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.

१८७८. How does the Panji record distinguish between 'Moola' and 'Gram'?

- (A) Dharmanath.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khandam' branch).
- (D) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.

१८७९. How did the Panji system adapt to migration?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Suphal
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).

१८८०. The 20 Gotras of Maithil Brahmins are divided based on their number of ____.

- (A) Ratnapani
- (B) Kaushika Gotra.
- (C) Pravaras.
- (D) Jhapatlal.

१८८१. How many 'Gotras' are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji?

- (A) 20
- (B) Ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (C) Kasyapa.
- (D) Ramai.

१८८२. How many 'Mools' (ancestral roots) were initially recorded in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) 167
- (B) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (Mool Gram).
- (C) Mohan
- (D) Dipbaheradhi.

१८८३. How many Pravaras are associated with the 'Sandilya' Gotra?

- (A) Vishnuvridha Gotra.
- (B) Paati Panji
- (C) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula.

१८८४. In Mithila, the village where the 'Beeji Purush' originally resided is called the ____.

- (A) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (B) Paati Panji
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Umakant and Sachikant.

१८८५. According to the text, what is the 'Panch-pravara' (five sages) list for the Vatsa Gotra?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya and Apnuvana.
- (B) Narayanji.
- (C) They are divided into Tri-pravara (3 ancestors) and Panch-pravara (5 ancestors).
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin.

१८८६. The 'Tri-pravara' Gotras are those whose ancestors composed hymns in the ____.

- (A) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.
- (B) Rigveda.
- (C) Vatsa (and Savarna).
- (D) Original root village of a lineage

१८८७. Within the 167 original Mools, how many were considered 'Mukshya' (primary) Mools?

- (A) 20
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.

१८८८. Which historical figure's lineage is traced in the Panji as the 'Beeji' for the Shishiram Mool?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Naidhruva
- (C) Vatsa Gotra.
- (D) 167 Mulas.

१८८९. The term 'Beeji' in a Panji entry refers to the count of ____ from the founding ancestor to the current individual.

- (A) Generations.
- (B) Biji Purusha.
- (C) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१८९०. The Madhyam Mool group includes lineages such as Digahve, Belonche and ____.

- (A) Shrikar.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.
- (C) Ekhatar (Ekhatte).
- (D) Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya).

१८९१. In the Karna Kayastha Panji, how many Gotras are primarily recognised?

- (A) Naraun.
- (B) Purushottam.
- (C) One (Kashyapa).
- (D) Kashyap

१८९२. The Panji system documents the movement of Maithil Brahmins to other regions like Bengal; for example, the ancestors of ____ Mahaprabhu.

- (A) Chaitanya.
- (B) To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).
- (C) Vatsa.
- (D) It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhatta.

१८९३. According to the Panji, the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras are forbidden to intermarry due to common ____.

- (A) Pravaras.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

१८९४. How many Pravaras are associated with the 'Kashyapa' Gotra?

- (A) Vishnuvridha.
- (B) Mula Panji focuses on ancestral origins, while Shakha Panji details the expanded branches of families over time.
- (C) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).
- (D) Apnuvana.

१८९५. How many total 'Gotras' are identified among the Maithil Brahmins in the source material?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (C) Twenty (20).
- (D) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.

१८९६. What is the specific meaning of a 'Tri-Pravara' lineage?

- (A) Raghunath's son Harinath.
- (B) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (C) Original ancestor/progenitor.
- (D) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

१८९७. What is the specific meaning of a 'Panch-Pravara' lineage?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (B) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.
- (C) Dighway, Belonchay, and Ekshahane.
- (D) They share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).

१८९८. In genealogical terms, what is a 'Beeji Purusha'?

- (A) 20.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.
- (C) The original progenitor or earliest known ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (D) Parmanand.

१८९९. What does 'Moolagrama' signify in the Panji records?

- (A) Narhari
- (B) The original village or place of ancestral residence of a family.
- (C) It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram.
- (D) Vasudev

१९००. How many 'Moolas' (original root families) were primarily identified among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- (C) Vinodanand
- (D) 167

१९०१. What defines the 'Shakha Panji' specifically?

- (A) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.
- (D) A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.

१९०२. Which Veda is associated with 'Tri-Pravara' and 'Panch-Pravara' as a prayer to invite Agni?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Budhwal.
- (C) It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra.
- (D) Rigveda.

१९०३. Who is the 'Beeji' of the Mandar family lineage mentioned in the text?

- (A) Trayi-vidya-Bhatta.
- (B) Mandai (Mandari).
- (C) To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.
- (D) Kashyapa.

१९०४. What is 'Moola Panji'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (B) The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauriya.
- (C) Kharaure (or Khauria).
- (D) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.

११०५. Which Vedic sage's name is often associated with the Sandilya Gotra?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) 6
- (C) Kashyap, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan, Garga, Kaushik, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautam, Mudgal, Vasishtha, Kaundinya, Upamanyu, Kapil, Vishnuvridha, Shandi, and Jatukarna.
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

११०६. What is the total number of primary 'Gotras' identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source?

- (A) Mannu.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (C) 20
- (D) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.

११०७. What is the total number of 'Mulas' (roots) recorded for Maithil Brahmins in the Panji records?

- (A) 167
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

११०८. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara' in the context of Gotras?

- (A) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.
- (D) To distinguish different branches of the same Gotra residing in different original villages.

११०९. The Sandilya Gotra is classified as having how many Pravaras?

- (A) The illustrious Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a Gotra.
- (B) Moolgram.
- (C) Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Three (Tri-pravara).

१११०. Vatsa and Savarna Gotras are examples of lineages following how many Pravaras?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauval Mool.
- (C) Puaripa.
- (D) Five (Pancha-pravara).

११११. Which Gotra is shared by all Karna Kayasthas in Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) 167
- (C) 32
- (D) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

१११२. Which 'Mula' is associated with the famous Maithili poet Vidyapati?

- (A) All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).
- (B) Bisapi (though the source lists lineages like 'Mandavi').
- (C) Ekanand Singh.
- (D) Gopal.

१११३. How many 'Mahatools' or primary branches were identified among the 167 original Mulas?

- (A) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (B) 20
- (C) 34 (plus one, totaling 35).
- (D) Three (Ayanti Srestha, Second Category, and Madhyam Mula).

१११४. In the list of 20 gotras, 'Kashyapa' is associated with which primary Pravaras?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Savarna.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१११५. Which gotra includes the pravaras Shakti, Vashishtha, and Parashara?

- (A) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or the founder of a specific family lineage.
- (C) Bhola and Chandrakishore
- (D) Parashara.

१११६. What is the significance of the village 'Behat' in the Panji examples?

- (A) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta.

१११७. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Kharaure Mula?

- (A) Root or ancestral village
- (B) Sarisab Khanguda Mool.
- (C) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (D) The source identifies specific founding ancestors for each Mula, such as Gunakar Jha's lineage founding.

१११८. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are recognized in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) 20
- (B) Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.

१११९. How many ancestors' introductions are ideally required to establish the 'full' lineage of a person?

- (A) 167
- (B) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) 32

११२०. How many 'Moola-Grams' (original villages) were initially identified in the system?

- (A) Hariamb (हरीम्ब).
- (B) Mandal.
- (C) Nanautivar (Mool) and Nanauti (Gram).
- (D) 167

११२१. How many 'Main Moolas' (primary roots) were determined out of the 167 original villages?

- (A) Kaushika.
- (B) Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) 34 (later 35).
- (D) They are examples of Madhyam Mools.

११२२. Which branch of the Khanam moola was added as the 35th main moola at a later date?

- (A) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).
- (B) Phandah.
- (C) Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.

११२३. Who is the 'Beeji Purush' in a Panji record?

- (A) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.
- (D) The earliest known foundational ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

११२४. How many Gotras are commonly found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) One (Kashyapa).
- (B) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).
- (C) Duvahit.
- (D) The Parashara Gotra.

११२५. What is the 'Moola Panji'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara).
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) The foundational register recording the original village and lineage of every family.
- (D) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.

११२६. Who is the earliest mentioned foundational ancestor (Beeji Purush) of the Mandar moola?

- (A) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Triveni Bhatta (approx. 400 AD).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (D) Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.).

११२७. Identify the Gotra of the 'Oini' moola Brahmins.

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- (C) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.
- (D) Tri-pravara

११२८. Identify the Gotra of the 'Saribas' moola Brahmins.

- (A) Vyakaran Parmananda.
- (B) The founding or earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.

११३९. Identify the Gotra of the 'Pali' moola Brahmins.

- (A) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.
- (B) 20
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) Vatsa.

११३०. Identify the Gotra of the 'Dighe' (Dighwe) moola Brahmins.

- (A) Mahadev, Jaydev, and Maheshwar.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Bhargava

११३१. The term 'Moola' in Panji indicates the ancestral ____.

- (A) Yashodhar.
- (B) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- (C) Kamrama.
- (D) Village (place of origin).

११३२. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Shiveshwar
- (B) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- (C) Dih Darihara.
- (D) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.

११३३. How many 'Gotras' are formally recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source material?

- (A) Kharaure (or Kharauri).
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.

११३४. How many 'Mula-gramas' (original villages) were initially identified in the Panji system?

- (A) Dharmanath.
- (B) There are twenty distinct Gotras.
- (C) Trivenir Bhatta.
- (D) 167 Mula-gramas.

११३५. In the Panji system, what does a 'Beeji Purush' signify?

- (A) Three (Shandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (B) Jatukarna.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

११३६. The 'Tri-pravara' classification refers to lineages that claim descent from how many primary sages?

- (A) Mahidhar.
- (B) 3 primary sages.
- (C) Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.
- (D) Vasudev

१९३७. What does the term 'Pancha-pravara' indicate regarding a Gotra's ancestry?

- (A) The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (B) 167
- (C) Descent from 5 primary sages.
- (D) Trilochan Bhatta.

१९३८. The Panji system classifies 'Gotras' into how many distinct categories based on their 'Pravara' count?

- (A) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (B) Two (3 and 5).
- (C) Tetan.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

१९३९. Which Gotra includes the Mulas 'Dighwa', 'Sarisab', and 'Mahua'?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Sarvial.
- (D) Mula Panji.

१९४०. What is the 'Mula' of a Maithil Brahmin primarily based upon?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (C) Duvahit.
- (D) Krishnanand, Shamanand, and Girijanand.

१९४१. What defines the 'Beeji Purush' of the Sandilya Gotra lineage from the village 'Gangoli'?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (B) Gangadhar (1/1).
- (C) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (D) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

१९४२. Among Karna Kayasthas, which Gotra is universally followed according to the Panji records?

- (A) Three.
- (B) Sakha
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (D) Kashyap.

१९४३. Identify the Gotra belonging to the 'Beeji Purush' M.M. Halayudha.

- (A) Haridatta.
- (B) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhatta in the text).
- (C) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (D) Simhashram.

१९४४. Which Maithil Brahmin Gotra lists 'Parashar' as one of its five primary sages (Pancha-pravara)?

- (A) Karmaha Behat
- (B) Sarisab Mool.
- (C) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (D) Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.

१९४५. How many primary 'Mulas' were selected as 'Main Mulas' out of the 167 recorded?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.

१९४६. What is the meaning of 'Arsha' in the context of Pravaras?

- (A) Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).
- (B) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (C) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- (D) Parmanand.

१९४७. Which Gotra is associated with the Beeji Purush 'Trivikram Bhatta' ?

- (A) Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors.
- (B) Mandir.
- (C) The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.
- (D) Naidhruva

१९४८. What does the 'Gotra Panji' primarily contain?

- (A) Kankir.
- (B) 167
- (C) Sarayug and Bhailal.
- (D) A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.

१९४९. The 'Beeji' of the 'Khauwal' Mula is associated with which village?

- (A) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (B) Oini.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Darihara Ratauli Mool.

१९५०. Which sage is the progenitor of the 'Kashyap' Gotra?

- (A) Pushplal.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Maha-Mahopadhyay Tritayan Bhatt.

१९५१. Lineages claiming the 'Pancha-pravara' sages Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavana belong to which Gotras?

- (A) Vatsa (and also Savarna).
- (B) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).
- (C) Vatsa or Savarna.
- (D) Twenty.

१९५२. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Budhwal' Mula?

- (A) Vasudeva.
- (B) Vishnuvridha.
- (C) Moolgram
- (D) Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya).

१९५३. The Panji system records a total of how many original 'Gots' (Gotras) among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Jatukarna

१९५४. Define 'Pravara' in the context of the Panji system.

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) 20
- (D) The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१९५५. Which three Gotras are classified as 'Panchapravara' (having five Pravaras)?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) 20
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Bharadwaj Gotra.

१९५६. Name the three ancestors associated with the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Paati Panji
- (B) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (C) Biji Purush (original ancestor).
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१९५७. Define 'Bijipurush' in the Mithila Panji system.

- (A) The original village or place of origin of their family lineage.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.
- (C) Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

१९५८. What does the 'Mulgram' signify in a person's introduction?

- (A) Mansukh.
- (B) Chakradhar.
- (C) The original village associated with the family's lineage.
- (D) Mandar village.

१९५९. Among Maithil Brahmins, which Gotra has the highest number of branches (e.g., 74 branches for one Mul)?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Krishnadev.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra.

१९६०. According to the source, the Karna Kayasthas are generally associated with which single Gotra?

- (A) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).

११६१. What are the two types of 'Pravara' families in Mithila?

- (A) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Six.
- (C) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchapravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Sodarpur-moola.

११६२. Identify the Gotra: Its ancestors include Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara.

- (A) Parashara Gotra.
- (B) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (D) Kashyapa.

११६३. Identify the Gotra: Its ancestors include Bharadwaja, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

- (A) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.
- (B) The first tier of the most respected 'Mula' roots, such as Kharaury and Khauary.
- (C) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).

११६४. Which 'Mul' is unique because its members can belong to seven different Gotras, including Shandilya and Vatsa?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage.
- (B) Brahmapura Mul.
- (C) The first tier of the most respected 'Mula' roots, such as Kharaury and Khauary.
- (D) Moolgram.

११६५. Which Gotra is associated with the ancestors Garga, Ghrita, Vaishampayana, Kaushika, and Mandavyatharva?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) Garga Gotra.
- (C) 167.
- (D) Irawal (or Karwal).

११६६. What is the 'Samuh-lekhya' as described by Kumarila Bhatta?

- (A) They are Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (B) Thirteen.
- (C) Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.

११६७. Which Gotra includes the ancestors Kaundinya, Maitravaruna, and Vashistha (in some contexts mentioned as Kaundinya)?

- (A) Kaundinya Gotra.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Shrikar.
- (D) Twenty Gotras.

११६८. The Panji system classifies 'Shandilya' as a ____ Pravara Gotra.

- (A) Garga Gotra.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (C) Tripravara (three).
- (D) Shandilya.

११६१. The list of 20 Gotras includes 'Vishnuvridha'. Who are its associated ancestors?

- (A) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.
- (C) Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuccha, and Trasadasu.
- (D) Devdhar.

११७०. The Mul 'Sarisab' belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Sakha
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) 74

११७१. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Oini' Mul?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (B) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (C) The ancestral root or clan origin of a family.
- (D) Sodarpur

११७२. Which Mul is associated with the 'Budhwal' village and Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (B) To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations.
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Budhwal Mul.

११७३. Who was the first 'Bijipurush' of the Mandi Mul?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (C) Trilochan Bhatta.
- (D) Kashyap.

११७४. Which ancient philosopher is mentioned in the genealogy as an ancestor of the Mandi Mul (around 400 AD)?

- (A) Aryabhata.
- (B) There are twenty distinct Gotras.
- (C) The 'Kharaunm' branch of the 'Phandah' Mula.
- (D) Ratnakar Jha.

११७५. The Gotra 'Alambukaksha' belongs to which Pravara category?

- (A) The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Jhapatlal.
- (C) Tripravara (three).
- (D) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.

११७६. What does the term 'Uderh' refer to in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) Beeji Purush
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) The detailed identification of ancestors spanning seven generations (32 specific lineages).
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

११७७. How many distinct Gotras are recognized among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (C) 20
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

११७८. What does 'Pravara' signify in Maithil Brahmin genealogy?

- (A) Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.
- (C) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) Devapani and Ailapani

११७९. The first known common ancestor of a 'Mool' is referred to as the ____.

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Nagram
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

११८०. How many 'Mools' (ancestral village lineages) were initially identified and recorded in the system?

- (A) 167
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.
- (C) Krishnatrey (Atrey)
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.

११८१. How many Gotras exist within the Karna Kayastha community of Mithila?

- (A) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (Mool Gram).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (C) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
- (D) One (Kashyap).

११८२. How many distinct 'Mool-grams' were eventually reduced to 34 or 35 primary ones?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) 167
- (C) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.

११८३. What is the term for the original village associated with a lineage that is recorded alongside the current residence?

- (A) Shridhar.
- (B) Garh Bisphi.
- (C) Mool Gram.
- (D) Apnuvana

११८४. According to the 'Amarakosh' dictionary cited in the text, what are the three meanings of 'Gotra'?

- (A) Mountain, lineage, and name.
- (B) Mangladutt.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated.

१९८५. How many 'Sakhas' (branches) are identified for the Mandar Mool of the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) Vishnu and Angiras.
- (B) The maximum number is 20.
- (C) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.
- (D) 74

१९८६. In the Panji system, what does 'Tri-pravara' signify about one's ancestors?

- (A) That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (D) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.

१९८७. What does the term 'Udebha' signify in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).
- (B) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- (C) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

१९८८. How many distinct Brahmin Gotras are identified in the Maithil Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) 20.
- (C) Biji Purush
- (D) Twenty.

१९८९. What is the difference between a 'Tri-pravara' and a 'Panch-pravara' lineage?

- (A) The lineage claims five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.).
- (C) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

१९९०. How many 'Mulas' (original ancestral village lineages) are recorded for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (B) 167.
- (C) Twenty (20) Gotras.
- (D) Kaushika.

१९९१. In the Panji system, what does the 'Beeji Purusha' represent?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific lineage or Mula originates.
- (B) Gautama.
- (C) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

१९९२. What is the only Gotra found within the Karna Kayastha community of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) Avinsthika Manek.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

१९९३. Name one of the primary sage ancestors of the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).
- (B) 20
- (C) Kumar Singh.
- (D) Suptani (असित, अशित, अशित, अशित, अशित) Mool.

१९९४. The term 'Mula Grama' in the Panji system identifies what piece of information?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) Triyambak Bhatta.
- (C) The original village where a specific lineage branch was established.
- (D) Benga Baikunthapur.

१९९५. Into which two Pravara categories are Maithil Gotras divided?

- (A) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.
- (B) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (C) Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuccha, and Trasadasyu.
- (D) Devala

१९९६. The Vatsa Gotra identifies with which Pravara category?

- (A) Tri-pravara Gotras cite three sages in their ritual invocation; Panch-pravara cite five.
- (B) Panch-pravara.
- (C) Deval.
- (D) Vatsa (or Savarna).

१९९७. How many main 'Mula' villages were initially identified out of the 167 recorded?

- (A) 34 (later 35).
- (B) Sarisab Khangur
- (C) 167 Mools.
- (D) 20.

१९९८. In Maithil Brahmin society, what determines a person's 'Mula'?

- (A) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).
- (B) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.
- (C) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.
- (D) The ancestral village of their earliest recorded forefather (Beeji Purusha).

१९९९. Which Gotra does the 'Ekahara' Mula belong to?

- (A) One (Kashyapa).
- (B) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Bharadwaj.
- (D) It is found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.

२०००. The 'Oini' Mula belongs to which specific Gotra?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).
- (C) Rameshwar.
- (D) Jalpadutt.

२००१. What is the primary role of the 'Pravara' in Vedic rituals?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or 'root person' of a specific lineage or clan.
- (B) A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.
- (C) To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations.
- (D) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.

२००२. Name one of the sage ancestors of the Bharadwaj Gotra.

- (A) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
- (B) Subhash Chandra.
- (C) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (D) Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya).

२००३. The 'Mandir' Mula is associated with which Brahmin Gotra?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) 34 (later 35).
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Apnuvana

२००४. Which Gotra is linked to the 'Sarisab' and 'Mahua' Mulas?

- (A) Twenty Gotras.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) 167
- (D) 167 Mools.

२००५. The 'Kaushika' Gotra is associated with which ancient sage?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Sodarapur Tetarihar
- (C) Panji Anand Jha.
- (D) Vishvamitra.

२००६. What is the significance of 'Beeji Purusha' in a family's genealogy?

- (A) Vachaspatya.
- (B) 20
- (C) He is the root ancestor from whom all verified members of a Mula descend.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२००७. How many total 'Gotras' are recognized among the Maithil Brahmins according to the source?

- (A) Yati-Parichay.
- (B) Tetan.
- (C) 20
- (D) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).

२००८. Name the three Gotras that belong to the 'Panch-Pravar' (five-ancestor) category.

- (A) The ancient Panji Prabandh records.
- (B) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- (C) The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

२००९. What is a 'Moolgram' in the context of the Panji system?

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated.
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२०१०. How many 'Mools' (original root families) were initially identified for the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Seven Primary (or most populous).
- (B) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (C) 167
- (D) Vatsa or Savarna.

२०११. Concept: Tri-Pravar

- (A) Pali.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (D) A classification of Gotras whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific hymns of the Rigveda.

२०१२. Which Gotra includes the Mools 'Sararisab', 'Mahua', and 'Pali'?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) Pheku
- (C) Parashara.
- (D) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.

२०१३. How does a 'Mool' differ from a 'Gotra'?

- (A) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.
- (B) Original root village of a lineage
- (C) Shiva.
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२०१४. Name one of the 'Mukhya' (main) 34 Mools listed in the text.

- (A) Examples include Khadaure, Khauare, or Budhabare.
- (B) Madhyam Mula
- (C) Ekahara (also known as Belaunche).
- (D) Sonelal.

२०१५. Identify the Gotra of a family belonging to the 'Oini' Mool.

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.
- (C) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.

२०१६. Which specific ancestor is the 'Biji' of the Mandar Mool?

- (A) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.
- (B) Apnuvana.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Trivikram Bhatta.

२०१७. How many main 'Pravaras' are associated with the 'Sandilya' Gotra?

- (A) 20
- (B) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Shri Mani Thakur.
- (D) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२०१८. Which Sanskrit dictionary defines 'Gotra' as having eleven meanings, including 'mountain' and 'lineage'?

- (A) Vachaspathya.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) The specific ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns (Suktas).
- (D) Beeji Purush.

२०१९. The document identifies the 'Biji Purusha' of the Simhashram Mool as ____.

- (A) MMU Mahidhar
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Mool Panji.

२०२०. Which Gotra does the 'Babhanyama' Mool belong to?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (B) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).

२०२१. How many specific 'Gotras' are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Twenty Gotras.
- (B) Aryabhata
- (C) Dr Ramesh Kumar.
- (D) 20

२०२२. How many 'Mool-grams' (original villages) were initially identified within the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya).
- (D) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.

२०२३. How does the 'Pravara' of a Brahmin differ from their 'Gotra'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.
- (C) Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).

२०२४. What determines whether a Brahmin lineage is 'Tri-pravara' or 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (C) Mool, Utetdh, Gotra, and Patra.
- (D) Darirhara.

२०२५. Which two Gotras in Maithil Brahmins cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors despite having different names?

- (A) The earliest known or foundational ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Vatsa
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific 'Mul' (lineage).
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

२०२६. What are the three main ancestors associated with the Shandilya Gotra?

- (A) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) Hariam.
- (C) The founding or earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) Pali.

२०२७. Who were the five ancestors identified in the Vatsa Gotra's Pravara?

- (A) Supani Gangori.
- (B) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.
- (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavana.
- (D) Feku.

२०२८. The 'Biji Purusha' in a Panji record refers to which individual?

- (A) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage.
- (C) Mandir Mool (Kashyapa Gotra).
- (D) Hariam.

२०२९. Maithil Brahmin society is 'Pitru Pradhana', meaning the Gotra is determined by which parent?

- (A) The father.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Parmanand.
- (D) Three (Tri-pravara).

२०३०. Concept: Mool

- (A) Awasthika Supananda.
- (B) Sijhuar
- (C) Thirty-four primary Mools.
- (D) Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra.

२०३१. Which Gotra is exclusively found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

२०३२. How many main 'Mools' were categorised as 'Ayanth Shrestha' (first class) in the medieval era?

- (A) Pa. Kamalapati.
- (B) Thirteen.
- (C) Brahmipura.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२०३३. The 'Madhyam Mool' category in Maithil Brahmins includes Dighwe, Belonche, and ____.

- (A) Trinayana Bhatta.
- (B) Twenty (20).
- (C) Panchobhe
- (D) Shri Mani Thakur.

२०३४. Which Gotra includes the Mools of Khardore, Khauare, and Sodarpurie?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya).
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२०३५. How many primary Gotras are traditionally recognized among Maithil Brahmins according to the source material?

- (A) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (B) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (C) Twenty (20) Gotras.
- (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.

२०३६. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Beeji Purush' signify?

- (A) Palivash (Pali).
- (B) Vatsa.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (D) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.

२०३७. What is the 'Mool' of a person in the Panji system?

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva.
- (B) Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage.

२०३८. Define 'Pravara' in the context of Maithil Brahmin genealogy.

- (A) Trilathi
- (B) Shandilya
- (C) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

२०३९. Which three Gotras are categorized as 'Pancha-Pravara' (having five ancestral Rishis)?

- (A) Sadananda and Rurananda.
- (B) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya).

२०४०. Identify the three Rishi ancestors associated with the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (D) Twenty.

२०४१. Identify the three Rishi ancestors associated with the Kashyap Gotra.

- (A) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.
- (B) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (C) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva.
- (D) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.

२०४२. In the Panji system, what are 'Moolgrams'?

- (A) Mool Panji.
- (B) The original villages from which various branches of a lineage dispersed.
- (C) Jhapatlal.
- (D) Devadasi

२०४३. How many primary 'Mool' (roots) were initially identified for the 167 village-based groups?

- (A) Lakshmikant.
- (B) Thirty-four (34), which later expanded to thirty-five (35) with the inclusion of the Khanama branch.
- (C) Sakha Panji.
- (D) The first/highest grade of Moolas (including Khadaure, Khauade, etc.).

२०४४. The Gotra of Karna Kayasthas in Mithila is exclusively ____.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Devnath (alias Jatanath).
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Vishwanath.

२०४५. In 'Tri-pravara', how many Vedic Rishi ancestors are cited?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or the original ancestor of the clan.
- (C) Three.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

२०४६. In 'Pancha-pravara', how many Vedic Rishi ancestors are cited?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.
- (B) Manbodh.
- (C) Five.
- (D) It is a rare Moola found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

२०४७. The Panji records identify lineages of the famous poet Vidyapati. How many generations are recorded between him and his ancestor Tirthayibhatta?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Apnuvana.
- (C) The Sakha Panji.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.

२०४८. Which Gotra includes Rishis like Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar?

- (A) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (B) Vasudev
- (C) Phandah (branch of Khagram).
- (D) Parashar Gotra.

२०४९. Which Gotra includes Rishis like Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Bharadwaj Gotra.
(B) Sodarpur.
(C) Brahmapura.
(D) The first (highest) category of roots.

२०५०. Which Gotra includes Rishis like Vishwamitra, Atri, and Jamadagni?

- (A) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).
(B) Kaushik Gotra.
(C) Kharaure (Saurath).
(D) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).

၃၀၄၃. What is a 'Mool-Gotra Panji'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
(B) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.
(C) Devdhar.
(D) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.

२०५२. In the Panji system, individuals who share the same Gotra but have different Mools are ____ to marry.

- (A) Budhwal Mul.
(B) Mahishi.
(C) Prohibited (due to Gotra-exogamy rules).
(D) Harinath.

२०५३. Which Maithil Brahmin ancestor is cited as the founder of the 'Mandir' Mool of the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
(B) The sons are Modeshwar Singh and Ratishwar Singh.
(C) 32 ancestors.
(D) Tirthayibhatta

२०५४. Identify the Gotra associated with the Rishi 'Gautama'.

- (A) Parashar Gotra.
(B) Gautama Gotra.
(C) Vyakaran Parmananda.
(D) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.

२०५५. Identify the Gotra associated with the Rishis 'Katyayana', 'Vishnu', and 'Angiras'.

- (A) Katyayana Gotra.
 (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.
 (C) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
 (D) Ruini (अरुणि).

೨೦೪೬. Identify the Gotra associated with 'Vishnuvridha', 'Kautipuchha', and 'Trasadasyu'.

- (A) Vishnuvridha Gotra.
(B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
(C) Sonelal.
(D) Dera

२०५७. Identify the Gotra associated with 'Maudgalya', 'Angiras', and 'Barhaspatya'.

- (A) Maudgalya Gotra.
- (B) Thirty-four.
- (C) Tri-pravara names three hymn-composing ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names five.
- (D) 167

२०५८. What is the 'Beeji' of the 'Ghoghi-Sam' lineage?

- (A) Awasthika Supananda.
- (B) Panch-pravara
- (C) The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

२०५९. What is the 'Beeji' of the 'Sodarpur' lineage?

- (A) Khandabala.
- (B) Kariham-Bilaunch.
- (C) Guldi.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२०६०. Who was the 'Beeji' of the 'Simhasram' Mool?

- (A) A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Gotra; Mula.
- (C) The distribution of all Mools (roots) within their respective Gotras.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२०६१. Which Gotra corresponds to the 'Basaha' Mool?

- (A) Gargya Gotra.
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.

२०६२. How many 'Gotras' are recognized within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the source?

- (A) Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.
- (D) Brahmapura.

२०६३. How many 'Mulas' (root villages) are traditionally identified in the Panji system?

- (A) Sarisab Mool.
- (B) The Kharaure branch.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

२०६४. Out of the 167 total Mulas, how many are considered 'Mukhya' (primary) Mulas?

- (A) Beeji Mahamahopadhyaya
- (B) Achimit, son of Mohar.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific clan/branch.
- (D) Thirty-four (later expanded to 35).

२०६५. List the three Gotras that belong to the 'Pancha-pravara' (five ancestor) category.

- (A) Maha-Mahopadhyay Tritayan Bhatt.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- (C) 167.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).

२०६६. What is a 'Beeji Purusha' in Maithil genealogical terms?

- (A) 167
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (C) One (Kashyapa).
- (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).

२०६७. How many ancestors are invoked in a 'Tri-pravara' lineage?

- (A) Dih Darihara.
- (B) Pali.
- (C) Three.
- (D) Vishvamitra.

२०६८. The specific Mula of 'Pandua' belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (D) One (Kashyap).

२०६९. The Mula 'Ere' belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) Vatsa.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (C) Rigveda.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२०७०. The 'Ayanthi Shrestha' category refers to which grade of Mulas?

- (A) Shatrujit.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (D) The first or highest grade.

२०७१. Name one Mula that belongs to the 'Madhyama' (Middle) grade.

- (A) Dighwe (or Belaunch, Panchobhe, etc.).
- (B) Phandah (specifically from the village of Kanhaili).
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) One (Kashyap).

२०७२. What is the specific ancestral village term used when a person's ancestors moved to a new location but maintained their root name?

- (A) Mula-Grama.
- (B) Trinayan Bhatt
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.
- (D) Founder or root ancestor.

२०७३. The term for an ancestor who migrates and establishes a new branch of a Mula is ____.

- (A) Moolgram
- (B) They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.
- (C) Deval.
- (D) Deraderi.

२०७४. According to the source, how many primary Gotras are considered the most prominent/organized in Mithila?

- (A) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (D) Haraya.

२०७५. Which historical figure was the Progenitor (Beeji Purusha) of the 'Sandilya' Gotra in Mithila?

- (A) Damodar and Mathuranand.
- (B) Bishphi.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (D) Sandilya Rishi.

२०७६. What is the primary Gotra followed by all Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Ancient sage ancestors who were original composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.

२०७७. Who was the 'Beeji Purusha' of the Mula 'Sarisab'?

- (A) Kasyapa.
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) 167
- (D) 20 Gotras.

२०७८. What is the term for a person's 'Maternal Grandfather's Mula'?

- (A) Simhashram.
- (B) Mamamula.
- (C) 7
- (D) Twenty.

२०७९. How does a Panji record help in performing 'Pindadaana' (ancestral rites)?

- (A) Bharadwaj.
- (B) Tamrakunda
- (C) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.
- (D) 167

२०८०. What is the total number of 'Gotras' identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the text?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Vatsa.

२०८१. List the seven most prominent and well-known Gotras in the Maithil Brahmin community.

- (A) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (B) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) A detailed genealogical introduction encompassing 32 branches of ancestors.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj and Katyayana.

२०८२. Define 'Pravara' in the Maithil Brahmin genealogical system.

- (A) Gangadhar.
- (B) The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage.

२०८३. What does 'Mool' represent in the Panji system?

- (A) The ancestral 'root' or original clan identity.
- (B) 34 (later increased to 35).
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific family lineage or Moola.
- (D) Bharadwaj

२०८४. What does 'Moolgram' signify in Mithila genealogy?

- (A) Vatsa
- (B) Apnuvan
- (C) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).

२०८५. How many total 'Mools' (original lineages) were initially recorded for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) Beeji Purush.
- (C) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (D) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').

२०८६. What is the 'Bijipurush' in a lineage?

- (A) Shandilya (implied by lineage lists).
- (B) The earliest known ancestor or the 'founder' from whom a specific branch of a Mool originates.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).

२०८७. According to Kumarila Bhatta in 'Tantra Vartika', what is the purpose of 'Samuha Lekhya'?

- (A) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (B) Parashar.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) 167 Mools.

२०८८. Which Gotra is the only one traditionally associated with the Karna Kayasthas in the text?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Definition: A register listing all 20 gotras and their ancient associated mulas.
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Alaiyar.

२०८९. Name one of the ancestors involved in the 'Tri-pravara' of the Shandilya Gotra.

- (A) Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (C) Asita (or Devala).
- (D) Kashyapa

२०९०. Name one of the ancestors involved in the 'Pancha-pravara' of the Vatsa Gotra.

- (A) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (B) Mohan
- (C) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- (D) 20

२०९१. The text lists 'Ayanthi Shrestha' as the first category of Mools; how many are in this group?

- (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva.
- (B) Beeji Purush
- (C) Kariham-Bilaunch.
- (D) 13 Mools.

२०९२. In Panji records, what information is usually paired with the ancestor's name?

- (A) Bhadreshwar
- (B) Their academic titles, village of residence, and notable deeds or faults.
- (C) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.
- (D) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.

२०९३. How many Gotras are considered 'Vyavasthit' (systematically organised and populous) in Mithila?

- (A) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) Seven Gotras.

२०९४. What is the primary role of the 'Bijipurush' in the record books?

- (A) The father.
- (B) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Only one (Kashyapa).

२०९५. The Maithil Brahmin community is primarily divided into how many 'Gotras' (clans)?

- (A) Gangadhar of the Gangoli Mool.
- (B) Jatukarna.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) 20

२०९६. In the Panji system, what is a 'Moola'?

- (A) Khama
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.
- (D) Trivenir Bhatta.

२०९७. How many primary 'Moolas' were identified during the initial formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchpravara denotes a lineage with five.
- (B) 167
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Families that have migrated or moved from their original 'Mula Grama'.

२०९८. In genealogical terms, who is the 'Beeji Purusha'?

- (A) Devala.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) The original progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Moola'.

२०९९. Who was the first Panjekar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the records?

- (A) Gunakar Jha (of Pandua Moola).
- (B) Vishvamitra.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.

२१००. Identify the Gotra: This group includes the lineages of 'Dighve', 'Sarisab', and 'Mahua'.

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Devala
- (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Sandilya.

२१०१. Identify the Gotra: This group includes the lineages of 'Pali', 'Hariamb', and 'Takarwal'.

- (A) Karmaha Analpur
- (B) Yashodhar.
- (C) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (D) Vatsa.

२१०२. How many 'Pravaras' are associated with the 'Sandilya' Gotra?

- (A) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.
- (B) Three (Tri-pravara).
- (C) Balbhadra.
- (D) Mohan

२१०३. How many 'Pravaras' are associated with the 'Vatsa' Gotra?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.
- (B) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Five (Pancha-pravara).
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२१०४. The 'Pancha-pravara' of the Vatsa Gotra includes Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and ____.

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) Kashyapa
- (C) Devala
- (D) Ratnapani.

२१०५. The 'Gotra Panji' contains a comprehensive list of every Gotra and its associated ____.

- (A) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- (C) 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points).
- (D) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.

२१०६. M.M. Trivenibhatta (c. 400 AD) is identified as the 'Beeji Purusha' of which major lineage?

- (A) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.
- (B) A lineage whose three ancestors are credited with composing hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Mandaur Moola.
- (D) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.

२१०७. Which famous saint's guru, Ramapati Upadhyaya, is documented in the Panji records as belonging to the Karmahe-Tarauni Moola?

- (A) Twenty Gotras.
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) Muktinath.
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

२१०८. The 'Utenrh Panji' focuses on identifying the names of ____ generations of ancestors.

- (A) Six
- (B) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).
- (C) Tamrakunda
- (D) Sodarpur

२१०९. Which Moola is found across multiple Gotras including Sandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa?

- (A) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (B) The first or highest grade.
- (C) 16 maternal ancestors.
- (D) Brahmapura.

२११०. What are the seven most common and well-known Gotras among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Seven Primary (or most populous).
- (B) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (C) Raghunathpur.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.

२१११. What is the 'Beeji Purush' in a Panji record?

- (A) Mannu.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- (C) Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).
- (D) Pracharya (Principal).

२११२. The term 'Moolgram' refers to which piece of genealogical information?

- (A) Sarisab.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Shrikar.

२११३. How many primary 'Mools' (ancestral roots) were originally determined in the Panji system?

- (A) Janaklal.
- (B) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (C) 167
- (D) Halayudha.

२११४. Which Gotra includes the Mools 'Oini', 'Khouwal', and 'Mandar'?

- (A) 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points).
- (B) Vatsa or Savarna.
- (C) Jagati Pavoli (Pavipalli).
- (D) Kashyap.

२११५. The Panji records identify Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's guru, Ramapati Upadhyaya, as belonging to which Mool?

- (A) Gautama Gotra.
- (B) The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.
- (C) Mahanand and Bhogananda.
- (D) Kariham-Bilaunch.

२११६. How many Gotras exist for Karna Kayasthas according to the text?

- (A) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.
- (B) Devdhar.
- (C) Only one (Kashyap).
- (D) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.

२११७. In the context of Mools, what does 'Ayanti Shrestha' represent?

- (A) The original ancestral identity and village of a family.
- (B) The original or ancestral village of the clan.
- (C) He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate.
- (D) The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauariya.

२११८. What does the 'Gotra Panji' record?

- (A) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (B) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (C) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (D) The distribution of all Mools (roots) within their respective Gotras.

२११९. Identify the 'Beeji Purush' of the Mandar Mool of Kashyap Gotra.

- (A) 167
- (B) Rigveda hymns (Suktas).
- (C) Trilochan Bhatt.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२१२०. Which Mool is unique for being found in multiple Gotras like Sandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.
- (C) 20
- (D) It is used to invoke the ancestral sages during the ritual offerings.

२१२१. How does the Panji document provide historical insight into migration?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) By recording transitions from 'Moolgram' (original village) to new residences.
- (C) 167
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

२१२२. Which sage is the 'Beeji Purush' for the Sandilya Gotra's Khardaur Mool?

- (A) Sankarshan.
- (B) Kashyapa
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Chaitanya.

२१२३. Which Gotra includes the Rishis 'Atri' and 'Sankriti'?

- (A) It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram.
- (B) Vashistha.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.

२१२४. Which Mool belongs to the first category (Ayanti Shrestha) and is associated with the village 'Sarisab'?

- (A) Manek.
- (B) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Sarisab Mool.
- (D) Kalar.

२१२५. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the Simhashram Mool?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Katyayana
- (C) Vatsa
- (D) Thirteen.

२१२६. Which Mool was added as the 35th main branch later in the history of the Panji?

- (A) Kharaure (Saurath).
- (B) Ekhatar (Ekhatte).
- (C) Five (Pancha-pravara).
- (D) Phandah (branch of Khagram).

२१२७. Which sage is associated with the 'Beeji' of the Bharadwaj Gotra?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Sadanand.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.

२१२८. Which specific village is mentioned as the source of the 'Mandar' Mool's 74 branches?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Pali.
- (C) Mandar village.
- (D) 20

२१२९. What is the meaning of 'Moola' in the Panji system?

- (A) Prohibited (due to Gotra-exogamy rules).
- (B) The original village or ancestral root from which a family lineage begins.
- (C) 20
- (D) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).

२१३०. How many 'Moolas' (ancestral roots) are recorded for Maithil Brahmins in the system?

- (A) 167
- (B) Original root village of a lineage
- (C) It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).
- (D) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.

२१३१. Which two Gotras are prohibited from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors despite being distinct clans?

- (A) Alaiyar.
- (B) Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- (C) Haridatta.
- (D) Savarna and Vatsa.

२१३२. What is the specific 'Gotra' shared by all members of the Karna Kayastha community in Mithila?

- (A) Parashar
- (B) Bharadwaja.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

२१३३. What does the 'Biji Purush' represent in a lineage record?

- (A) By recording transitions from 'Moolgram' (original village) to new residences.
- (B) The original ancestral lineage or 'root'.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific family branch.

२१३४. What are the three sages associated with the 'Shandilya' Gotra?

- (A) Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).
- (C) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२१३५. The sages Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagni, and Apnuvana belong to which Gotra's Pravara?

- (A) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (B) Chakradhar.
- (C) Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२१३६. Which specific ancestor is the 'Biji Purush' of the Mandar Moola?

- (A) Sargotra
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) 35 (including the Khanam branch of Phandah Mula).

२१३७. According to the Panji, a person in the _____ position relative to a girl's ancestors cannot marry her.

- (A) Thirty-four (34), later increased to 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch.
- (B) Parashara Gotra.
- (C) Sixth (Chashtha).
- (D) Bhargava

२१३८. List three of the primary seven Gotras that comprise the majority of the Maithil Brahmin population.

- (A) Tulsidatt
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap (others: Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (C) The original village or ancestral seat of a particular lineage.
- (D) One (Kashyapa).

२१३९. What are the three meanings of 'Gotra' found in the 'Amarkosha'?

- (A) Radheli.
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (D) Madhura.

२१४०. Which Gotra is associated with the sages Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar?

- (A) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (B) Parashar.
- (C) Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (D) 20

२१४१. Which Gotra is associated with the sages Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (B) To record the traditions of ancestors to ensure the preservation of lineage and avoid forgetting family history.
- (C) Bharadwaj.
- (D) Panch-pravara.

२१४२. Identify the primary 'Moolas' of the 'Atyanti Shrestha' (First Tier) classification.

- (A) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).
- (B) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (C) Ratnakara
- (D) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).

२१४३. Define 'Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's' genealogical connection to Mithila as per the Panji.

- (A) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (B) His ancestors (Umapati Upadhyay) belonged to the Karmehe- Nanaure Moola and migrated to Bengal.
- (C) Lakshmikara.
- (D) The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.

२१४४. The 'Panchobhe' and 'Dighway' lineages belong to which classification tier?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) Hariamb (असित...असित).
- (D) Madhyam Moola (Middle Roots).

२१४५. How many main 'Moolas' were initially identified out of the 167 during the system's inception?

- (A) Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) 20
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).

२१४६. What is the role of the 'Brahmaputra' Moola in Gotra classification?

- (A) A specific sub-branch or village related to the Budhwal Mool.
- (B) The Kharaure branch.
- (C) Kaushika.
- (D) It is a rare Moola found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

२१४७. Which ancient astronomer is listed in the Mandar Moola lineage in the Panji records?

- (A) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Dera
- (D) 20

२१४८. Which Gotra includes sages like Mudgalya, Angiras, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Deputy Collector (Sales Tax).
- (B) Mudgalya.
- (C) 20
- (D) 167

२१४९. How many 'Gotras' are formally recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the source material?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- (C) Prohibited (due to Gotra-exogamy rules).
- (D) Sodarpur.

२१५०. How many 'Mulas' (original root families) were identified at the inception of the Panji system?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) 167 Mulas.
- (C) Mahavir.
- (D) Sandilya.

२१५१. What is the specific term for the founding ancestor of a family lineage in the Panji system?

- (A) Biji Purusha.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (some lists include Garga).

२१५२. What is the meaning of 'Mula Grama' in the genealogical records?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin of a specific lineage.
- (B) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- (C) Trilocana Bhatta.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.

२१५३. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara' families?

- (A) Village or habitat
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) He was a Maithil Brahmin of the 'Karamhe' root village (Mula).
- (D) Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.

२१५४. Which three Gotras are categorized as 'Pancha-pravara'?

- (A) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.
- (D) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.

२१५५. Which Maithil Brahmin Gotra has the highest number of branches (74)?

- (A) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- (D) Ancestral village or root of a lineage.

२१५६. What is the unique 'Gotra' characteristic of the Karna Kayastha community in Mithila?

- (A) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.
- (B) Muktinath and Baidyanath.
- (C) 20
- (D) Vatsa.

२१५७. Which specific village is identified as the Mula Grama for the 'Sodarpuriye' Ayanti Shrestha lineage?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Sandilya
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.

२१५८. The branch 'Khandavala', to which the later Rajas of Darbhanga belonged, originates from which Gotra?

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) The first-tier or most excellent ancestral origins, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.
- (C) Raghunath.
- (D) Shandilya.

२१५९. The term 'Panchobhe' belongs to which category of Mulas?

- (A) Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.
- (B) Madhyam Mula (Middle category).
- (C) Bisaphi Mool and Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Parashara Gotra.

२१६०. Which sage ancestors are associated with the 'Shandilya' Gotra?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).

२१६१. Which sage ancestors are associated with the 'Kashyapa' Gotra?

- (A) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (B) Sandilya
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

२१६२. What is a 'Viji' (or Beeji) in Panji terminology?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in the Pravara section).
- (B) The primary progenitor or 'seed' ancestor from whom a specific family branch begins.
- (C) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (D) It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.

२१६३. The Panji system classifies 'Uttal' families. What does this mean?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (C) It refers to a lineage whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Families that have migrated or moved from their original 'Mula Grama'.

२१६४. How many main 'Mulas' are considered the primary roots from which the 167 branches spread?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) 34 (or 35 including the later Phandah branch).
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Madhyam (Middle) Mula.

२१६५. Which Gotra does the 'Brahmapura' Mula belong to?

- (A) Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.
- (C) It is an exception that can belong to Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaksha, Gautama, or Bharadwaj.
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mandar-Pandua Mula.

२१६६. What is the 'Gutra Panji'?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Karmaha Naduar
- (C) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.

२१६७. Which Mula does the famous scholar Ayiachi Mishra belong to?

- (A) Visha.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) 16
- (D) 20

२१६८. How many distinct family lineages (Mulas) are traditionally required to be identified for a complete 'Utaidh'?

- (A) 32.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- (D) Kaushik Gotra.

२१६९. How many total 'Gotras' (clans) are officially recognised in the Maithil Brahmin Panji system?

- (A) Ojholi Belauch
- (B) Sankarshan.
- (C) 20.
- (D) Shandilya.

२१७०. What is the total number of original root villages ('Mulas') recorded for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) 167.
- (C) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.
- (D) Thirty-two (32).

२१७१. Of the original 167 root villages, how many were identified as the 'primary' (Mukhya) Mulas?

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (D) 34 or 35.

२१७२. What does the term 'Biji Purush' signify in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) 32
- (B) The father.
- (C) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.
- (D) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.

२१७३. The Amarkosha dictionary defines the term 'Gotra' using which three meanings?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Phaturi (Shobhanath progenitor).
- (C) Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.
- (D) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.

२१७४. Which ancient text provides the first recorded use of the word 'Gotra' to mean a family or clan?

- (A) Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools' used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.
- (B) The Chandogya Upanishad.
- (C) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (D) Ilamapati Upadhyay (Katih Mula).

२१७५. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Mandai Mula, whose lineage was documented by the Panjekar Modanand Jha?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२१७६. What is the only 'Gotra' found among the Karna Kayasthas of Mithila according to the Panji system?

- (A) By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.
- (B) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Kashyap.

२१७७. What is the 'Mula Panji'?

- (A) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- (B) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.
- (C) Vatsa or Savarna.
- (D) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.

२१७८. In the Rigveda, the word 'Gotra' was initially used to refer to a group of cattle or a ____.

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) Cloud.
- (C) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- (D) Thakur.

२१७९. The total number of 'Gotras' identified within the Maithil Brahmin community is ____.

- (A) 20
- (B) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) It is a rare instance of a Moola that appears across multiple different Gotras.
- (D) Pali.

२१८०. In the Panji Prabandha, what are 'Mulas'?

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- (C) Kasyapa.
- (D) 20

२१८१. How many 'Mula-grams' (original villages) were initially identified in the genealogical records?

- (A) Bhagwan, Balbhadra, and Harinandan.
- (B) 167
- (C) It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.
- (D) Jatukarna.

२१८२. Out of the 167 Mulas, how many are considered the primary or 'main' Mulas?

- (A) 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Ancestral village lineages (Mools).
- (D) Mahavir.

२१८३. A Gotra whose ancestors composed five Rigvedic Suktas is categorised as ____.

- (A) Karmaha Naduar
- (B) It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period.
- (C) Panch-pravara
- (D) Vatsa.

२१८४. The term used for the founding ancestor of a specific Mula in the Panji records is ____.

- (A) It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.
- (B) Beeji Purush
- (C) Tri-pravara (three sage ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five sage ancestors).
- (D) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.

२१८५. How does the Panji record distinguish between different branches of the same Mula?

- (A) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Manccchi).
- (B) The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated.
- (C) Sixth (Chashtha).
- (D) Only one: Kasyapa.

२१८६. Which famous mathematician's lineage is recorded in the Mandar Mula of the Panji?

- (A) The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.
- (B) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (C) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Aryabhata.

२१८७. According to the Panji, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the disciple of which Maithil scholar?

- (A) It refers to a lineage whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Ilamapati Upadhyay (Katih Mula).
- (C) Twenty (20) Gotras.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).

२१८८. Concept: Mulagram

- (A) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).
- (B) 32
- (C) Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.
- (D) Hanumandutt.

२१८९. How many Gotras are considered highly organised and populous within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (B) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- (C) Kashinath.
- (D) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.

२१९०. Which Gotra is the only one found among the Karna Kayasthas, according to the text?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Sarisab.
- (C) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.

२१९१. What is the primary rule for the 'Beeji Purush' identification?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate.
- (C) Yashodhara.
- (D) Shri Harsha.

२१९२. Which Mula is associated with the scholar Modanand Jha, who received the title 'Panji Shastra Martand'?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Dharani Dhar.
- (C) Adhaidanga, Bengal.
- (D) Moi-Mohi (derived from Mandar).

२१९३. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the Mandar Mula?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (C) Thirty-four.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.

२१९४. What is the 'Ayanthi Shrestha' category in the Panji?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) The first or highest grade of the main Mulas, including Kharaure, Khauware, and Budhabare.
- (C) Sita, Gita, and Gauri.
- (D) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

२१९५. Which Gotra includes the Mula 'Panchobhe'?

- (A) Savarna.
- (B) His ancestors (Umapati Upadhyay) belonged to the Karmehe- Nanaure Moola and migrated to Bengal.
- (C) Raghunathpur.
- (D) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.

२१९६. The Bharadwaja Gotra includes which famous Mula?

- (A) Rudra Jha of Sakarari Mula.
- (B) Ekahara (also known as Belaunche).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२१९७. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji system?

- (A) Deval
- (B) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) 20
- (D) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).

२१९८. What is the difference between a 'Tri-pravara' and a 'Pancha-pravara' Gotra?

- (A) Ratnapani
- (B) Brahmapura.
- (C) Kujoli
- (D) A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five.

२१९९. Name the three Gotras that follow the 'Pancha-pravara' system in Mithila.

- (A) Visha.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Sub-categories or detailed sub-branches of the main Mools.
- (D) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.

२२००. Which specific Gotra is followed by the entirety of the Karna Kayastha community in Mithila?

- (A) 34 (later 35).
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Balbhadra.
- (D) Kasyapa.

२२०१. In the list of 20 Gotras, which Gotra lists 'Sandilya, Asit, and Deval' as its Pravaras?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Trinayana Bhatta.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific lineage or Mula originates.

२२०२. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Oini' and 'Maudar' Muls?

- (A) Kasyapa.
- (B) One (Kashyapa).
- (C) Chandrabhushan.
- (D) Savarna

२२०३. Which historical record-keeping format describes ancestors and their titles, such as 'Mahamahopadhyaya'?

- (A) Mula Panji focuses on ancestral origins, while Shakha Panji details the expanded branches of families over time.
- (B) The Sakha Panji.
- (C) 167
- (D) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh

२२०४. Which Gotra is associated with the Pravaras 'Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar'?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.

२२०५. In the Maithil Panji system, what is meant by the term 'Uderh'?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).

२२०६. How many specific ancestors must be identified to establish a complete 'Uderh'?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Kashinath and Shankarnath.
- (D) 20

२२०७. How many primary Gotras (lineages) are recognised in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) The original village or 'root' location where the Biji Purusha resided.
- (B) Mandir.
- (C) Twenty Gotras.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

२२०८. According to the Panji Prabandh, what is the 'Mool' of a person?

- (A) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
- (B) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.
- (D) Rajanpura Darihara (अपराधमूलकः अपराधमूलकः अपराधमूलकः अपराधमूलकः) Mool.

२२०९. What term is used to describe the founding ancestor of a lineage in a Panji record?

- (A) Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya).
- (B) Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).
- (C) Brahmapura Mul.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

२२१०. In Maithil Brahmin terminology, what defines a 'Pravara'?

- (A) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.
- (B) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) It contains all the 'Gotras' (clans) and their ancient 'Mools' (roots).
- (D) Dera

२२११. How does a 'Tri-pravara' lineage differ from a 'Panch-pravara' lineage?

- (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Gotra
- (D) Seven.

२२१२. Name the three Gotras that typically belong to the 'Panch-pravara' category.

- (A) Kashinath.
- (B) Bharadwaj.
- (C) Deraderi.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).

२२१३. How many main 'Mools' (ancestral villages) were initially identified for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the 'founder' from whom a specific branch of a Mool originates.
- (B) Shrikant
- (C) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
- (D) 167 Mools.

२२१४. What are the three ancestors associated with the Shandilya Gotra Pravara?

- (A) Gangadhar.
- (B) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (C) 32
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२२१५. What specific Gotra is held by all members of the Karn Kayastha community according to the text?

- (A) Mandar (Madrai) Kanasam
- (B) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- (C) Kashyap Gotra.
- (D) Harisimhadeva

२२१६. The term 'Beeji' in a Panji record identifies the _____ of that particular Mool.

- (A) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (B) Original ancestor/progenitor.
- (C) Punyanand and Vinodanand.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

२२१७. In the Panji classification, what is a 'Moolgram'?

- (A) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (B) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta
- (D) The specific village where a branch of a 'Mool' eventually settled and became identified with.

२२१८. What is the 'Patra Panji'?

- (A) Lakshmikant.
- (B) 20
- (C) It refers to the number of distinguished ancestors (three or five) who were seers or composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) A record detailing the 'Moolgrams' (settled villages) of various lineages, in use for about 500 years.

२२१९. In the context of the Panji, what does 'Ayanthi Shrestha' refer to?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) 167
- (C) Ilamapati Upadhyay (Katih Mula).
- (D) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).

२२२०. What are 'Madhyam Mools'?

- (A) The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.
- (B) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- (C) 20
- (D) Twenty.

२२२१. What does the Panji record indicate about the ancestors of the famous poet Vidyapati?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage.
- (B) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (C) Three (Tri-pravara).
- (D) Damodar and Mathuranand.

२२२२. Identify the Gotra of the 'Oini' Mool, a prominent Maithil Brahmin lineage.

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Shri Mani Thakur.
- (C) 16
- (D) 167

२२२३. According to the Panji theory, what modern biological concept is most similar to the 'Gotra' system?

- (A) 20
- (B) Suryakumar
- (C) Biji Purush
- (D) The Y-chromosome lineage passed down from a single male ancestor.

२२२४. Which historical figure is mentioned as having a Pravara including 'Shakti, Vashishtha, and Parashar'?

- (A) Goge.
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- (C) The progenitor of the Parashar Gotra.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२२२५. In the Maithil Brahmin context, what is a 'Moolgram' suffix (e.g., 'Sarisab' in 'Sodarpur-Sarisab')?

- (A) It indicates the specific village where that branch of the Sodarpur Mool settled.
- (B) Dular.
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Kashyap Gotra.

२२२६. In the Maithil Brahmin community, how many distinct 'Gotras' (clans) are recognised?

- (A) 167.
- (B) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
- (C) 20
- (D) A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.

२२२७. What does the term 'Mulgram' represent in Mithila genealogy?

- (A) 7
- (B) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific clan.

२२२८. Which two Gotras are prohibited from intermarrying because they share the same ancestors despite being distinct names?

- (A) The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- (D) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).

२२२९. In genealogical terms, what does 'Pravar' denote?

- (A) Ancient sage ancestors who were original composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Vatsa Gotra.
- (C) Alayvar Nandypur
- (D) Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

२२३०. Which Brahmin Gotras belong to the 'Panch-pravar' category?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- (B) Palasini
- (C) To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.
- (D) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.

२२३१. The 20 Brahmin Gotras include Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyap, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan, Gargya, Kaushik, and ____.

- (A) Sandilya Rishi.
- (B) Original (or ancestral)
- (C) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- (D) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).

२२३२. What determines if a Brahmin is 'Panch-pravar'?

- (A) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
- (B) A group of 'best' or first-tier original villages/lineages.
- (C) It refers to the ancestral village or point of origin of a specific lineage.
- (D) Ramapati.

२२३३. How many Gotras are listed in the 'Tri-pravar' list?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) 167 Mulas.
- (D) 16

२२३४. Name one Gotra from the 'Tri-pravar' list starting with 'S'.

- (A) Dayashankar.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (D) Karmaha.

२२३५. What is the significance of the ancestral village names like 'Behat', 'Bhaura', or 'Lohna' in the Panji?

- (A) They serve as 'Mulgrams' to distinguish different branches of the same 'Mul'.
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (D) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.

२२३६. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Oini' and 'Mandaich' Muls?

- (A) Shulpani.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Panch-pravara

२२३७. The 'Shandilya' Gotra includes Muls like Digho, Sarisab, Mahua, and ____.

- (A) Apnuvana.
- (B) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (C) Paboli (or Paroli).
- (D) Chandrapati

२२३८. In the context of the Panji, what is 'Beeji'?

- (A) The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (B) The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages.
- (C) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
- (D) Shandilya

२२३९. How does the Panji track 'social migration'?

- (A) 34
- (B) 20
- (C) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).
- (D) Kashyapa.

२२४०. Which Gotra is mentioned as having ancestors including Atri and Sankriti?

- (A) Vasishta.
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (C) They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.
- (D) Nand Kishore.

२२४१. Which Gotra is mentioned as having ancestors including Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva?

- (A) They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) 34 (later increased to 35).
- (D) Moolgram.

२२४२. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are officially recognised among Maithil Brahmins according to the source?

- (A) 20.
- (B) Sagar.
- (C) Dube.
- (D) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.

२२४३. In the Maithil Panji system, what does the term 'Biji Purusha' signify?

- (A) Umakant and Sachikant.
- (B) Phandah (branch of Khagram).
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the founder of a specific family lineage.
- (D) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.

२२४४. What does a 'Mula' represent in the genealogical record of a Maithil Brahmin?

- (A) Twenty (20).
- (B) The original village or place of origin of their family lineage.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

२२४५. How many total 'Mulas' (original villages) are identified for Maithil Brahmins in the records?

- (A) 167.
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Moolgram.

२२४६. How many 'Mulas' are considered the primary or 'Mukhya' ones among the total 167 identified?

- (A) 167
- (B) Dharni, Dukharan, Duryodhan, and Harijit.
- (C) Dharmanath.
- (D) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).

२२४७. Name the seven most populous and well-organised Gotras among Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) By tracking back to the common ancestor who first settled in the original Mula-Gram.
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- (D) 20

२२४८. What is the difference between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Pancha-pravara' in Maithil Brahmin families?

- (A) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (B) It refers to the number of distinguished ancestors (three or five) who were seers or composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).

२२४९. Which Gotras are classified as 'Pancha-pravara' (having five Pravaras)?

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Vashistha.
- (C) Murari.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

२२५०. In Karna Kayasthas, only one Gotra is traditionally recognized. Which one is it?

- (A) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.
- (B) 167 Mools.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Naraun.

२२५१. What does the 'Mula Panji' record?

- (A) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.
- (B) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (C) The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.
- (D) Jaykrishna

२२५२. Which Gotra includes the Mula 'Oini', famous for the Oiniwar dynasty of Mithila?

- (A) Brahmapura Mool.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Jalpadutt.
- (D) Kaundinya.

२२५३. Which Mula is associated with the great Maithili poet Vidyapati?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in the Pravara section).
- (B) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (C) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (D) Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.

२२५४. The Panji records identify that the maternal ancestors of Vatsa and Savarna Gotras are the same. True or False?

- (A) True.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Gautama Gotra.
- (D) Pravaras.

२२५५. Which Mula under the Parashara Gotra is associated with the scholar M.M. Mahesh Thakur?

- (A) Kharaure (or Kharauri).
- (B) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (C) Surgan Pindokhar
- (D) Madhyam Mula

२२५६. How many Pravaras does the Shandilya Gotra have?

- (A) Three (Shandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- (B) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.
- (C) Darihara Rajanpura
- (D) Moolgram.

२२५७. How many major 'Gotras' (clans) are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Twenty.

२२५८. How many 'Muls' (root lineages) and 'Mulgrams' (ancestral villages) were initially established in the system?

- (A) 167
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Patra

२२५९. Which two Gotras are prohibited from intermarrying because they share the same sage ancestors despite having different names?

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Six generations of ancestors in both paternal and maternal lines.
- (D) By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.

२२६०. What term describes the first known ancestor of a specific lineage in the Panji system?

- (A) Panch-pravara
- (B) Beeji Purush.
- (C) Ancestral village or place of origin.
- (D) Katyayan.

२२६१. Which Gotra does the Beeji Purush 'Trivikram Bhatta' belong to?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (C) The Parashar Gotra.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.

२२६२. What is the literal meaning of 'Beeji Purush' in genealogical terms?

- (A) Parashar
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (C) The 'Seed Man' or the founding patriarch of a clan.
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२२६३. In the 20 Gotras, which one is 'Katyayana'?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (B) A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.
- (C) Darihara
- (D) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.

२२६४. Which Gotra only has one branch in the Karna Kayastha community?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Madhyam Moola (Middle Roots).
- (D) Sub-branch or specific family line

२२६५. How many 'Pravar' sages are associated with the 'Vatsa' Gotra?

- (A) Kaundinya.
- (B) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) The ancestral root or original village of a lineage.
- (D) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.

२२६६. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Shakti, Vashishtha, and Parashar' pravars?

- (A) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.
- (B) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
- (C) Parashar.
- (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).

२२६७. Why is the record of 'Beeji Purush' and 'Mulgram' considered the most useful for genealogical tracking?

- (A) It is a Mula found across multiple different Gotras (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, etc.).
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Mool Panji.
- (D) They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.

२२६८. How many total 'Gotras' are identified among the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Dera
- (B) Devanand and Ramakant.
- (C) 20
- (D) Pheku

२२६९. The primary genealogical ancestor of a lineage is referred to as the ____.

- (A) It names the specific sages who composed the Vedic hymns for that lineage's branch.
- (B) Beeji Purush
- (C) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).
- (D) Kashyap.

२२७०. How many 'Mools' (original ancestral kernels) were initially identified for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) A group of 'best' or first-tier original villages/lineages.
- (B) Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (D) 167

२२७१. Of the 167 Mools, how many are considered the 'main' or primary Mools?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) It represents the founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.

२२७२. Which two Gotras cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors despite having different names?

- (A) The father.
- (B) Shrikara.
- (C) Biji Purusha.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

२२७३. Who is the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Simbhuaal' Mool within the Parashar Gotra?

- (A) Khandwala
- (B) 167
- (C) Rama
- (D) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

२२७४. How many sages are associated with the 'Shandilya' Gotra Pravar?

- (A) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२२७५. How many sages are associated with the 'Vatsa' Gotra Pravar?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (C) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (D) 34 (later 35).

२२७६. According to Kumarila Bhatta, why did Brahmins and Kshatriyas maintain 'Samooch Lekhya'?

- (A) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- (B) Supani Gangori.
- (C) To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).
- (D) Seven Primary (or most populous).

२२७७. The 'Vashistha' Gotra belongs to which Pravar category?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (B) 167
- (C) Dular.
- (D) Tri-Pravar (Vashistha, Atri, and Sankriti).

२२७८. The 'Vishnuvridha' Gotra belongs to which Pravar category?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- (B) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (C) 20
- (D) Tri-Pravar (Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuchh, and Trasadasyu).

२२७९. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Sarsab' Mool within the Shandilya Gotra?

- (A) Narhari
- (B) Avinsthika Manek.
- (C) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.
- (D) Ratnapani

२२८०. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Oini' Mool within the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) The first (highest) category of roots.
- (B) Ayanthi Shrestha (First Class), Dwitiya Shreni (Second Class), and Madhyam (Middle Class).
- (C) Udyandev
- (D) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).

२२८१. What is the 'Pan Panji' ?

- (A) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).
- (B) Original ancestral village.
- (C) M.M. Halayudha.
- (D) A record that includes the mention of 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages), in use for about 500 years.

२२८२. Which historical mathematician/astronomer is mentioned in the Panji lineage of the 'Mander' Mool?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (B) Aryabhata
- (C) 6
- (D) Kashyapa

२२८३. The 'Panchobh' Mool belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).
- (C) Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.
- (D) Savarna

२२८४. The 'Belonch' Mool belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) By recording transitions from 'Moolgram' (original village) to new residences.
- (B) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.
- (C) The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan.
- (D) Bharadwaj

२२८५. Who is mentioned as the 'Guru' of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in the Panji records?

- (A) Katyayan
- (B) Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).
- (C) Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.
- (D) The Mula is the ancestral origin, while the Mula-gram is the specific village inhabited at the time of Panji management.

२२८६. Who is the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Simhashram' Mool?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- (C) Damodar.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

२२८७. The 'Kujauti' Moolgram belongs to which Gotra?

- (A) Katyayan
- (B) 167
- (C) Aryabhata
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

२२८८. How many 'Gotras' (clans) are traditionally recognised among Maithili Brahmins?

- (A) Tradasya
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Shyamdev.
- (D) Twenty.

२२८९. What does the term 'Moola' signify in the Panji system?

- (A) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.
- (C) Karmaha Analpur
- (D) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).

२२९०. What is 'Moolagram'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- (C) Bateshnath and Suryanath.
- (D) The specific village associated with the Beeji Purush of a clan, used as a primary identifier in genealogy.

२२९१. How many main Mools (roots) were identified out of the 167 total?

- (A) Dular.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khandam' branch).
- (C) 20
- (D) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

२२९२. The 'Ayanti Shrestha' category includes which tier of Mools?

- (A) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.
- (B) Tri-Pravar (Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuchh, and Trasadasyu).
- (C) The first (highest) category of roots.
- (D) Alayvar Nandypur

२२९३. Maithili Brahmins who contribute to the 'Sandilya' Gotra follow which Pravara?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Khatunath.
- (C) 167.
- (D) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२२९४. Which Gotra is associated with the 'Tri-pravara' sages Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya?

- (A) Bharadwaja.
- (B) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (C) Savarna and Vatsa.
- (D) Purandar.

२२९५. Which Mool category is considered 'Madhyam' (Middle)?

- (A) Devanand.
- (B) The third category, including Mools like Dighwe, Belhaunche, and Ekahate.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

२२९६. Who was the 'Beeji Purush' for the Mandar Moola according to the records?

- (A) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (B) Shivakant
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२२९७. What is the 'Tri-pravara' group of sages for the Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) It accounts for all lineages contributing to an individual's ancestry through their grandparents and great-grandparents.
- (B) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

२२९८. What is the total number of 'Gotras' identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji records?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२२९९. How many 'Mools' (original village lineages) were initially documented in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

- (A) 167
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) Shrikant
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).

२३००. Out of the 167 Mools, how many are considered the 'primary' or 'main' Mools?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.
- (C) Gotra; Mula.
- (D) 20

२३०१. Which Maithil community is noted for having only one Gotra, the Kashyap Gotra?

- (A) It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Karn Kayastha.

२३०२. What does the term 'Beeji Purush' represent in a lineage record?

- (A) 20
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific family branch.
- (C) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- (D) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.

२३०३. What is the genealogical significance of the 'Mool Gram' in the records?

- (A) Panji Anand Jha.
- (B) It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.
- (C) Pa. Kamalapati.
- (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२३०४. The primary ancestors of the Shandilya Gotra are Shandilya, Asita, and ____.

- (A) Devala
- (B) 167
- (C) Hridaymani
- (D) Kashyapa.

२३०५. Which major Gotra is associated with the 'Oini' and 'Khauwal' Mools?

- (A) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).
- (B) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- (C) Dayashankar.
- (D) Kashyap.

२३०६. The 'Ayanti Shrestha' category belongs to which tier of Mool classification?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).
- (B) The first tier (First Class).
- (C) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Tamrakunda

२३०७. How many total 'Gotras' are identified within the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji records?

- (A) 20
- (B) Baldev.
- (C) Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).
- (D) Dingari (देवदेव, देवदेव—देवदेव).

२३०८. How many 'Main Mools' (Mukhya Mool) were initially identified within the 167 total original villages?

- (A) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

२३०९. According to the Panji Prabandha, how many 'Pravaras' define a 'Tri-Pravara' lineage?

- (A) 167.
- (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- (C) Three ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२३१०. Which three Gotras among Maithil Brahmins are classified as 'Panch-Pravara' (having five sage ancestors)?

- (A) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) 32
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

२३११. Who was the scholar from the 'Pandua' Mool appointed to oversee the Panji management for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- (B) Bhargava
- (C) Sarisab Mool.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२३१२. Why are the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras prohibited from intermarrying despite being different names?

- (A) Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.
- (B) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- (C) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- (D) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).

२३१३. Identify the Gotra: Its sages are Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

२३१४. Identify the Gotra: Its sages are Atri, Vashistha, and Sankriti.

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) Kashyap Gotra.

२३१५. In the Panji system, 'Sarpinda' refers to ancestors sharing the same ____.

- (A) Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).
- (B) 167
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Muralidhara.

२३१६. Who was the 'progenitor' (Beeji Purush) of the 'Vishwain' Mool (Simbari branch)?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) 167
- (C) Vatsa and Kashyapa.
- (D) Maha-Mahopadhyay Tritayan Bhatt.

२३१७. In the context of the Panji system, what does the term 'Utaidh' represent?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) A sub-branch or local derivation of a Mool—à§ à'°à'¾à'®.
- (C) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.

२३१८. How many primary or 'organized' Gotras exist among Maithil Brahmins that are most frequently cited?

- (A) Narhari
- (B) Seven Gotras.
- (C) Twenty Gotras.
- (D) Bharadwaja Gotra.

२३१९. The list of 20 Gotras includes Sandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Katyayana, and ____.

- (A) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).
- (B) Bisapi (though the source lists lineages like 'Mandavi').
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.

२३२०. What are 'Moolas' in the Panji system?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.
- (C) Vatsa.
- (D) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.

२३२९. Which Gotra shares the same Pravar as the Parashara Gotra?

- (A) Vashistha (specifically citing Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara).
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Haridash and Shrinath.

२३३०. Which Gotra is associated with the ancestors Angiras, Vashistha, and Brihaspati?

- (A) Rigveda hymns (Suktas).
- (B) The original founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- (C) Gautama.
- (D) Yati-Parichay.

२३३१. The sages associated with the Bharadwaja Gotra are Bharadwaja, Angiras, and ____.

- (A) Barhaspatya
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Surgan Pindokhar
- (D) 167

२३३२. Which Gotra includes sages like Vishwavisnu and Angiras?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) They are recorded as 'Deshantar-vasi' or associated with the new village while retaining their original 'Mula'.
- (C) Aryabhata
- (D) Katyayana.

२३३३. Which Gotra cites the ancestors Atri, Sankriti, and Vashistha?

- (A) Devdhar.
- (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.

२३३४. Identify the Gotra of 'Brahmapura' Moola families if they are not Sandilya or Vatsa.

- (A) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (B) 35 (including the Khanam branch of Phandah Mula).
- (C) One (Kashyapa).
- (D) They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.

२३३५. In the Panji, the 'Beeji' ancestor of the Sandilya Gotra is often listed as ____.

- (A) True.
- (B) Jaykrishna
- (C) The original ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (D) Sandilya

२३३६. How many ancestors are included in a full 'Utaidh' check?

- (A) 20
- (B) 167
- (C) 32 ancestors.
- (D) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.

२३४५. What is the meaning of 'Mula Gram' in the context of the Panji records?

- (A) It signifies the original ancestral village or place of residence for a family lineage.
- (B) To record the traditions of ancestors to ensure the preservation of lineage and avoid forgetting family history.
- (C) Apnuvana.
- (D) Original ancestral village or lineage.

२३४६. How many 'Mula' (original roots) were identified in the primary 20 Gotras of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) There were 167 primary Mulas identified.
- (D) Karmaha.

२३४७. The list of 20 Gotras includes Sandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kasyapa, and ____.

- (A) Three (Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar).
- (B) Twenty (20).
- (C) Parashara.
- (D) Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.

२३४८. What is the definition of 'Tripravara' in the Maithil Brahmin system?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) In the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Vedic branches.
- (C) It refers to a lineage whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) Thirty-four.

२३४९. Lineages where five ancestors composed Rigvedic hymns are categorised as ____.

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (B) Trilocana Bhatta.
- (C) Panchapravara.
- (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns (suktas).

२३५०. The highest category of Mulas, including Khadaurya and Khauadya, is known as ____.

- (A) Ayanti Shrestha.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.
- (D) Kashyap

२३५१. What is the unique Gotra found within the Karna Kayastha community of Mithila?

- (A) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Kaushik Gotra.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

२३५२. Which famous mathematician and astronomer's genealogy is recorded in the Panji as being from the Mandar Mula?

- (A) 5.
- (B) The genealogy of Aryabhatta is recorded.
- (C) Mula Gram
- (D) Panji Anand Jha.

२३५३. Who was the 'Biji Purush' of the Mandar Mula, a prominent lineage in Mithila?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trayivikram Bhatta is identified as the Biji Purush.
- (B) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२३५४. In Panji records, what is recorded for a person categorized as 'Devadasi'?

- (A) They are recorded as ancestors with 'unknown maternal lineage' (Agyat Matrika).
- (B) Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.
- (C) Village or ancestral home.
- (D) Aryabhata

२३५५. Which scholar is noted as the Biji Purush for the Simhashram Mula?

- (A) Bhargava
- (B) 34 (plus one, totaling 35).
- (C) He is the definitive ancestor whose settlement in a village established the 'Mool' name.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२३५६. Which Mula is associated with the scholar Modanand Jha, who was awarded the title 'Panji Shastra Martand'?

- (A) The Mohaji (Maudgalya Gotra) lineage.
- (B) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) Khama.

२३५७. What is the primary role of the 'Biji' in a Panji entry?

- (A) It marks the starting point or root from which all subsequent branches of a family are tracked.
- (B) Dharmaditya
- (C) Phandah.
- (D) Kashyap.

२३५८. Define the term 'Beeji Purusha' within the Panji system.

- (A) Thirteen.
- (B) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhatta in the text).
- (C) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) Bateshnath and Suryanath.

२३५९. How many primary 'Gotras' are identified among Maithil Brahmins in the Panji records?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (B) Kshatriyas and Brahmins.
- (C) Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).
- (D) 20

२३६०. The Panji system identifies a total of _____ 'Mulas' (original roots/villages) among the community.

- (A) Garh Bisphi.
- (B) Oini.
- (C) Shrikara.
- (D) 167

२३६१. What does the term 'Mula Grama' signify in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) Maha-Mahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.
- (C) Shukla Mohan.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२३६२. What is the distinction between 'Tri-pravara' and 'Panch-pravara'?

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) Tri-pravara refers to lineages citing three ancestral Rishis, while Panch-pravara cites five.

२३६३. What is 'Uteá¹h' in the Panji system?

- (A) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).
- (B) The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) The detailed genealogical chart encompassing 32 ancestral roots (mulas) used for verification.

२३६४. Name one of the most prominent Mulas listed in the first category (Ayanthi Shrestha).

- (A) Mamamula.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) The first (highest) category of roots.
- (D) Khadaure or Khauadya.

२३६५. Which Gotra includes the Mulas 'Kujauli' and 'Tilauli'?

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) Katyayana
- (C) Vatsa (and Savarna).
- (D) Five generations.

२३६६. The Vatsa Gotra includes which famous Mula from which many scholars originate?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.
- (C) Pali
- (D) Kashyapa.

२३६७. Which Mula is associated with the Beeji Purusha 'Mahamohopadhyaya Halayudha'?

- (A) A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) Simhashrama

२३६८. What information does the 'Mula Panji' primarily contain?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (C) 20
- (D) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchpravara (five ancestors).

੨੩੬੯. What information does the 'Gotra Panji' primarily contain?

- (A) 167
(B) The lists of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
(C) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauul Mool.
(D) They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).

२३७०. Identify the Gotra associated with the Mula 'Ekahara'.

- (A) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).
(B) Pabauli.
(C) Taranand and Dharmanand.
(D) It is a rare example of a Mool (ancestral village) that is found across multiple different Gotras.

२३७१. Which Gotra is associated with the Mula 'Uchiti'?

- (A) Kashyapa.
(B) Vatsa
(C) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).
(D) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).

२३७२. The Mula 'Budhabal' is found in which two Gotras?

- (A) Vatsa and Kashyapa.
(B) Twenty.
(C) Mandar Diha
(D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).

२३७३. The scholar 'Vachaspati Mishra' is associated with which village/Mula in the Panji?

- (A) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
 (B) Palivash (Pali).
 (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).
 (D) Rajanpura Darihara (राजानपुरा दारिहरा) Mool.

੨੩੭੪. Identify the Beeji Purusha of the 'Khadaure' Mula.

- (A) To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations.
(B) Mandai (Mandari).
(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
(D) Ratnakara

२३७५. The 'Karna Kayasthas' primarily follow which single Gotra?

- (A) Benga Baikunthapur.
(B) Kashyapa
(C) Thirty-four (34), later increased to 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch.
(D) Twenty (20).

२३७६. The Panji system identifies how many total 'Gotras' (clans) among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Twenty.
(B) 167.
(C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
(D) Jatukarna.

२३७७. The formal introduction or 'Uderh' of an individual involves providing the lineage of how many ancestors?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Maudgalya Gotra.
- (C) Shri Chandra, Dev Chandra, and Vinod Chandra.
- (D) Lattau.

२३७८. What is the total number of 'Moolas' (original lineages) documented within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Moi-Mohi (derived from Mandar).
- (B) Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.

२३७९. The original village of residence that identifies a specific lineage is known as the ____.

- (A) Moolgram
- (B) 167
- (C) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (D) Shandilya Gotra.

२३८०. How many main 'Moolas' were initially identified as the most prominent out of the 167 documented lineages?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) 32
- (C) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- (D) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.

२३८१. Which three Gotras are categorized under the 'Pancha-pravara' group?

- (A) Babujan.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (C) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).

२३८२. Which social group in Mithila traditionally follows only the 'Kashyapa' Gotra according to the text?

- (A) Karna Kayastha.
- (B) Dvaditiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) Thirteen.

२३८३. What is the significance of 'Shakha Panji' in the Maithil system?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).
- (C) It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.
- (D) It refers to the original ancestral village or the primary lineage of a family.

२३८४. The historical figure 'Vidyapati Thakur' belongs to which specific Mool and Gotra?

- (A) A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Karamhe Rouni.
- (D) Bisaphi Mool and Kashyapa Gotra.

२३८५. Which Mool is famously associated with the 'Ayachi' scholar lineage?

- (A) Sarisab.
- (B) The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) Kashyap.

२३८६. How many distinct Gotras are identified among the Maithil Brahmin community according to the Panji records?

- (A) 20
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) Dih Darihara.
- (D) Karmaha.

२३८७. What term refers to the earliest known ancestor of a specific 'Mool' (lineage) in the Panji records?

- (A) Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).
- (B) Biji Purush
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (D) Raghunath's son Harinath.

२३८८. Which seven Gotras are considered the most populous and major lineages among Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Beeji Purush
- (B) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.

२३८९. The unique 'Brahmapura' Mool is found across how many different Gotras?

- (A) Aryabhata.
- (B) M.M. Halayudha.
- (C) 6
- (D) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२३९०. Which category of 'Mool' includes the lineages of Khadaure, Khauade, and Budhabade?

- (A) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) 20
- (D) Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)

२३९१. The five Pravar sages shared by the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras are Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and ____.

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) Darihara Rajanpura
- (C) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.
- (D) The Gotras and their associated ancient Muls (roots).

२३९२. A Gotra that names three sage ancestors in the Rigveda is classified as ____.

- (A) Mahua Khauwal (à¤®à¤¹à¥ à¤¸à¤¾ à¤—à¥Eà¤†à¤²) Mool.
- (B) Tri-Pravar
- (C) Mula-Grama.
- (D) One (Kashyapa).

२३९३. The philosopher Bhavanath Misra, known as Ayanchi Misra, belonged to which famous Maithil Mool?

- (A) Devala
- (B) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (C) Sodarpur
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

२३९४. The three Pravar sages for the Shandilya Gotra are Shandilya, Asita, and ____.

- (A) Visha.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Devala
- (D) As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.

२३९५. In the Panji terminology, a person's identity is defined by their Mool and their ____.

- (A) Ratnakar Jha.
- (B) Achimit, son of Mohar.
- (C) Moolgram
- (D) 13.

२३९६. The Mools of Dighei, Sarisab, and Mahua are all associated with which Gotra?

- (A) Shandilya
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).
- (D) Sub-branch or specific family line

२३९७. What is the 'Utedh' in the Panji system?

- (A) They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.
- (B) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).
- (C) A detailed genealogical introduction encompassing 32 branches of ancestors.
- (D) 167

२३९८. Which Gotra includes the original village of Mandar and the lineage of Triayan Bhatta?

- (A) Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).
- (B) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.

२३९९. How many primary 'Mools' (original village origins) were identified at the inception of the Panji system?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) Ancient Mulas (lineages).
- (C) 167
- (D) Twenty Gotras.

२४००. The concept of 'Pravar' refers to ancestors who were the original composers of hymns in the ____.

- (A) Rigveda
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Only one: Kasyapa.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२४०१. The 'Oinwar' (Oinisa) branch is stated to be prominent within the ____ Gotra.

- (A) Brahmapura Mul.
- (B) Deraderi.
- (C) 20
- (D) Kashyapa (अ०•अ०३/४अ०॥अ० अ०⁻ अ०^a).

२४०२. The ancestor 'Kamadeva' is associated with which offspring branch in Sarisab?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) Devkant
- (C) Dingari (अ०;अ०॥अ०,अ०—अ०;अ०॥).
- (D) The original ancestral village from which the lineage began.

२४०३. Under the 'Vatsa' Gotra, 'Sangram' is the branch associated with ____.

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) Sarisab Baghwash
- (C) Sadanand.
- (D) Lakshmikara.

२४०४. Which scholar is associated with the 'Pali' village and the Vatsa Gotra as an 'Acarya'?

- (A) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Udayakara.
- (D) Mandir.

२४०५. The ancestor 'Bhikhe' is associated with which branch in the Baliyas village?

- (A) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- (B) Ruini (अ०;अ० अ०†अ०—अ०॥).
- (C) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

२४०६. The individual 'Taranaya' is associated with which ancestor in the Ekahara village?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Alayvar Nandypur
- (D) Shrikara.

२४०७. From which village was the progenitor (Biji) Vishnu Sharma, whose son was Haraditya?

- (A) Janaklal.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Khadaure or Khauadya.
- (D) Garh Bisphi.

२४०८. In section (30), Jiveshwar is the son of which ancestor associated with Garh Yamugam?

- (A) Thirty-two (32).
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Shrikar.

२४०९. The ancestor Diwakar, son of Shubhakar, was associated with which village?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Tisaunt.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (D) Bisapi (though the source lists lineages like 'Mandavi').

२४१०. In section (53), who were the sons of the ancestor Mani?

- (A) Mula-Grama.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (C) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.
- (D) Brahmapura Mool.

२४११. What village is associated with the lineage of Jiveshwar in the context of the Shandilya Gotra in section (48)?

- (A) 167
- (B) Mahua Khauwal (अ०@अ०¹अ० अ०;अ०³/₄ अ०-अ०(अ०†अ०²) Mool.
- (C) Kamrama.
- (D) Tulsidatt

२४१२. Kirtikara's son 'Dube Rauve' is associated with which village (Moola)?

- (A) Supani Gangori.
- (B) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (C) Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra.

२४१३. Identify the 'Moola' (original ancestral village/clan) mentioned frequently alongside individuals from 'Sodarpur'.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (B) Lakshmikara.
- (C) Sodarpur-moola.
- (D) 20

२४१४. In Mithila genealogy, what does a 'Mool' refer to?

- (A) Apnuvana
- (B) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

२४१५. What is the primary function of recording 'Mools' like Khoul or Sodarpur?

- (A) Sulthanpur.
- (B) A document proving that the couple does not share a common ancestor within the prohibited generational limits.
- (C) Vikas and Rakesh.
- (D) To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.

२४१६. The entry for 'Gharbarana' mentions 'Dhumra Budhwal'. What is 'Dhumra'?

- (A) Budhwal Mul.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- (D) A specific sub-branch or village related to the Budhwal Mool.

२४१७. Which lineage is associated with the 'Anwalpur' village?

- (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (B) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- (C) Sarisabe Baghwans.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२४१८. Who was the father of Maharaj Samar Singh mentioned on page 271?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Three.
- (C) The root or starting point of that specific family's documented history.
- (D) Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.

२४१९. What is a 'Moola' in the Maithil genealogical system described in the text?

- (A) There are 20 identified Gotras.
- (B) The original ancestral village or clan name of a lineage.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) The Mohaji (Maudgalya Gotra) lineage.

२४२०. From which Moola (ancestral lineage) does the individual 'Vidyapati' descend in the first section?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Naraun.
- (C) It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.
- (D) Devapani and Ailapani

२४२१. Which Moola is associated with the individual 'Lakshmidhara' in the early part of the text?

- (A) Budhwal.
- (B) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Vatsa
- (D) 167 Mools.

२४२२. In the records of the 'Sarisab' Moola, who is the son of Pashupati?

- (A) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (B) Baidyanatha.
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) Dighway (or Belaunchay, Ekhatay).

२४२३. Which Moola is identified for the individual 'Madhusudana' in the context of the daughter of Vidyapati?

- (A) Mangladutt.
- (B) Naraun.
- (C) Five.
- (D) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.

२४२४. Which specific Moola is 'Bhavanand' associated with in the early lineage descriptions?

- (A) Kshatriyas and Brahmins.
- (B) Mahinath
- (C) Chandrabhushan.
- (D) Sarisab.

२४२५. Which Moola is associated with the individual 'Rupanatha' in the context of 'Hariam'?

- (A) Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) 167 Mulas.
- (C) Hariam.
- (D) 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).

२४२६. Which Moola is linked to the individual 'Gauripati' in the 'Karmaha' records?

- (A) Tulsidatt
- (B) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.
- (C) Beeji Purush.
- (D) Karmaha.

२४२७. The 'Oini' Moola is associated with which historical figure in the text?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Original village and root lineage.
- (D) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.

२४२८. Which specific ancestor is the 'suto' of 'Kamalapati' in the 'Budhwal' lineage?

- (A) Muralidhara.
- (B) Brahmapura.
- (C) Pushplal.
- (D) Nagram

२४२९. Which Moola is associated with 'Harsh' (Harkhu) in the Mandar records?

- (A) Mandar.
- (B) Gunakar Jha (of Pandua Moola).
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Moola.
- (D) Vanshadhar.

२४३०. Who is the son of 'Ganesha' from the 'Alay' Moola?

- (A) Beeji Purusha
- (B) Karna Kayasthas.
- (C) Vashistha.
- (D) Haraya.

२४३१. Who is the father of 'Uday' in the 'Baliyas' Moola?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).
- (B) It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Three.
- (D) Dube.

२४३२. Which Moola is 'Vidyananda' associated with in the section concerning 'Mahesh'?

- (A) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).
- (B) 167
- (C) It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२४३३. According to the text, 'Khandwala' is the Moola of which son of 'Yathu'?

- (A) Savarna.
- (B) Haripati.
- (C) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.
- (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).

२४३४. Who is identified as the 'suto' of 'Vidyapati' from the 'Sodarpur' Moola?

- (A) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- (C) Udyahdev.
- (D) Ramapati.

२४३५. In the genealogical table, 'Bhavadeva' is linked to which Moola regarding his grandson 'Gatiram'?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- (B) Duvahit.
- (C) Shyamdev.
- (D) Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.

२४३६. Which 'Mula' (ancestral village) is associated with the lineage of Shri Ram and his son Lakshmi Kant?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Pali.
- (C) Tisaunt.
- (D) To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.

२४३७. In the Panji system, the mention of 'Kutustha' usually refers to what?

- (A) The original ancestor or root of a branch.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Indrananda and Kripananda.
- (D) Five generations.

२४३८. What does the term 'Mula' refer to in the Panji system?

- (A) It refers to the original root village or the foundational ancestral home of a family branch.
- (B) 167
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Garga, Kaushika, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautama, Moudgalya, Vashistha, Koundinya, Upamanyu, Kapila, Vishnuvridha, Tandi, and Jatukarna.

२४३९. According to the text, which village or origin (mool) is associated with Jeevdhar?

- (A) Sodarpur
- (B) Aryabhata.
- (C) The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) Mool

२४४०. Maninath is associated with which specific mool?

- (A) He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate.
- (B) Visha.
- (C) Khandwala
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

२४४१. The individual Bani Dauhitra hails from which mool?

- (A) 32 ancestors.
- (B) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Khauwal
- (D) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.

२४४२. In the context of the Mithila genealogical records, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) Dighway, Belonchay, and Ekhahane.
- (B) It signifies the original ancestral village or place of residence for a family lineage.
- (C) Trilathi
- (D) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.

२४४३. Which ancestral lineage (Mool) is associated with the individual Gangaram?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (B) The original ancestor or root of a branch.
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) Yugal.

२४४४. To which prominent 'Mool' (original clan/village) is Gauri Nath Singh primarily associated?

- (A) Kalar.
- (B) Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (C) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- (D) Sodarpur.

२४४५. Which specific village/clan is referred to as 'Sodarpur' in the lineage entries?

- (A) Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools' used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.
- (B) Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Vatsa and Kashyapa.
- (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).

२४४६. Which Mool is associated with the lineage of Maheshwar Datta and his daughter Kulmani?

- (A) The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) They are associated with the Khoul Mool.
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.

२४४७. Which village or Mool is linked to the individual named 'Khalifa Dharanath'?

- (A) 167
- (B) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Sarvalal.

२४४८. Which Mool is associated with 'Babu' Vamshadhari Singh?

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) The 'Kharaunm' branch of the 'Phandah' Mula.
- (C) He is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (D) Basam, Katai, and Brahmapura.

२४५७. Vabh Tirthishwar Singh's daughter is recorded as being from which Mool?

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Mahindrapur Pandua.
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (D) They serve as 'Mulgrams' to distinguish different branches of the same 'Mul'.

२४५८. Identify the Mool associated with 'Gopinath', the son of 'Yadu Nath'.

- (A) Darirhara.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.
- (D) 34 (later 35).

२४५९. Which specific clan or 'Mool' is 'Indrapat' associated with in the early sections of the text?

- (A) Munni.
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) Ramai.

२४६०. In the lineage of 'Lagudadhi', who is the son of 'Biji'?

- (A) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Yashodhara.
- (C) Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch.
- (D) Rameshwar.

२४६१. What is the primary meaning of the term 'Mool' within the Maithil Brahmin genealogical system?

- (A) Hanumandutt.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mandar-Pandua Mula.
- (C) It refers to the original ancestral village or the primary lineage of a family.
- (D) True.

२४६२. According to section 2.85, who is the father of Raghutirtha from the Sodarpur Mool?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.
- (D) Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.

२४६३. Who are identified as the two sons of Jnan from the Khandwala Mool?

- (A) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- (B) Original ancestral village or lineage.
- (C) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.
- (D) Ramkrishna and Gopal.

२४६४. In the lineage of Indranath, who is the son of Luchai mentioned from the Sodarpur Mool?

- (A) Aryabhata
- (B) Rishinath.
- (C) Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).
- (D) Goge.

२४७३. Bhayo Jha is the son of Sone and belongs to which Mool according to the text?

- (A) Six
- (B) The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.
- (C) Khandwala.
- (D) He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate.

२४७४. Who is the son of Rameshwar from the Khandwala Mool recorded in section 2.91?

- (A) Raghunath.
- (B) Shukla Mohan.
- (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Tetan.

२४७५. In Uptip 185, who is the son of Harijiv belonging to the Sakaradhi Mool?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (C) Balbhadra.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.

२४७६. Chhatranath is the son of which person from the Sarisab Mool according to section 2.94?

- (A) Kashinath.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) Twenty.

२४७७. The son of Shesha, named Yuganath, is associated with which Mool in section 2.94?

- (A) Panch-Pravara (Five Pravaras).
- (B) Uchhahakar.
- (C) Khandwala.
- (D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.

२४७८. What village is associated with the 'Mool' of Bhavadev in Uptip 167?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Puariya.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Original ancestral village.

२४७९. The son of Bhagwanadatta, named Chhandradev, belongs to which Mool?

- (A) Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- (B) Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) Sakrarhi.

२४८०. According to Uptip 170, the daughter of Bagdu is married into which Mool?

- (A) Six
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Rama
- (D) 32

२४८१. Who is the father of Kapileshwar in the lineage of Rathinath?

- (A) A lineage that identifies five distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.
- (C) Rathinath (specifically the Kakhanatar progenitor).
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).

२४८२. Amarnath and Vijaynath are the sons of _____ in the progeny of Phuchi.

- (A) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
- (B) Three.
- (C) Tri-pravar lineages name three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravar name five.
- (D) 20

२४८३. Sir Ganganath Jha's maternal lineage (Dau) is connected to which progenitor from Sakaradhi?

- (A) Harshanath.
- (B) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

२४८४. Who is the father of the brothers Shambhunath and Umanath in entry 190?

- (A) Garga, Kaushika, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautama, Moudgalya, Vashistha, Koundinya, Upamanyu, Kapila, Vishnuvridha, Tandi, and Jatukarna.
- (B) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.
- (C) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- (D) Phaturi (Shobhanath progenitor).

२४८५. The village 'Karmaha' is frequently mentioned in the records as the seat of the progenitor _____.

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (B) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.
- (C) Jalpadutt.
- (D) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh

२४८६. Who is the progenitor of the Ranitola branch mentioned in section 3.10?

- (A) Baidyanath Jha.
- (B) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Definition: The current village of residence for a family branch, distinct from their original 'Mula'.
- (D) Yaduvira.

२४८७. The 'Hati' branch recordsection 3.39 mentions 'Gajraj Chaudhary' as the ancestor of whom?

- (A) Bachcha and Khatamlal.
- (B) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.
- (C) Gangadhar (1/1).
- (D) Dr Ramesh Kumar.

२४८८. To which specific 'Mool' (root clan) do the Raiyam, Sarisab, and Nagaram branches belong?

- (A) Sodarpur
- (B) Mandar village.
- (C) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (D) 20 Gotras.

२४८९. The ancestral village or clan of origin for a Maithil Brahmin family is traditionally called a ____.

- (A) 167.
- (B) Harik
- (C) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- (D) Mool

२४९०. In the record of Horari's daughter, who was the son of Dukhmanyam from the Khandwala Mool?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Barah.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२४९१. Shambhunath, the son of Biku, belongs to which ancestral origin (Mool)?

- (A) Rigveda
- (B) Pandua.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) Vishwanath.

२४९२. In the record of Manbodh (section 205), who is the son of Harikrishna from the Baliyas Mool?

- (A) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- (B) Taranand and Dharmanand.
- (C) Original ancestral village or lineage.
- (D) Shatruijit.

२४९३. Who is the son of Nandishwar from the Pandua Mool mentioned in the daughter's record of Aparaj?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) Nand Kishore.
- (C) Mansukh.
- (D) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).

२४९४. In section 207, who is the father of the son-in-law Shatruijit in Aniruddha's record?

- (A) Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.
- (B) Three (Tri-pravara).
- (C) The original ancestral village of the clan.
- (D) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.

२४९५. Vanshiddhar is the son of which person in the Mander Mool line?

- (A) Yashodhar.
- (B) Gangadatt.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).
- (D) 167

२४९६. Ratan is identified as the son of which person from the Baliyas Mool?

- (A) Kumar Singh.
- (B) A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (D) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).

२४९७. Vindhyanath is the son of which person from the Babhaniyam Mool?

- (A) It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhata.
- (B) Khatunath.
- (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (D) Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra.

२४९८. Vidyath is the son of which person from the Ekahara Mool?

- (A) 167
- (B) Gangadatt.
- (C) Bansidhar.
- (D) Twenty.

२४९९. Vindhyanath is identified as the son of which person from the Sarisab Mool?

- (A) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).
- (B) Pushplal.
- (C) 74
- (D) Ramashankar.

२५००. Ishdatt is the son of which individual from the Pandua Mool?

- (A) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns (suktas).
- (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (C) Muni.
- (D) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.

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

१. (D) Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatt (for Kayasthas) and Vijaydatt (for Kshatriyas).

२. (D) Chhandogya. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya.

३. (D) Vajasaneyi. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi.

४. (D) Loose or weak binding (Sthul Bandhanat). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Loose or weak binding (Sthul Bandhanat).

५. (D) When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), roughly from 16th August to 15th September.

६. (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

७. (B) Migrations (Pravas-Apravas). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Migrations (Pravas-Apravas).

८. (D) Par-Panji. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Par-Panji.

९. (A) Shankardatt. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatt.

१०. (D) Water, oil, and loose binding. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.

११. (A) Vidyapati Thakur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.

१२. (C) **Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
१३. (D) **They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They serve as the geographic boundary between the Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South) Brahmins.
१४. (B) **Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
१५. (B) **Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
१६. (C) **Jaybar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jaybar.
१७. (C) **Chandoga** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chandoga
१८. (C) **It provided early philosophical justification for maintaining written ancestral records (Samuh-Lekhya).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It provided early philosophical justification for maintaining written ancestral records (Samuh-Lekhya).
१९. (A) **Ancestral record verification (Panji)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ancestral record verification (Panji)
२०. (D) **Ganga** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ganga
२१. (A) **To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To maintain the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhi) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
२२. (D) **Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
२३. (B) **Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
२४. (D) **Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal Mountains.
२५. (C) **It is the original script in which all Panji records are written and preserved.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the original script in which all Panji records are written and preserved.
२६. (C) **Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
२७. (C) **The Ganges (Ganga).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Ganges (Ganga).
२८. (D) **Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaud, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaud, Maithil, and Saraswat.
२९. (C) **They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They serve as the boundary between the Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South) groups.
३०. (D) **A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A vertical division of Brahmins based on their specific Vedic Samhita (Vajasaneyi vs Chhandogya).
३१. (C) **Devanagari (for transliteration from the original Tirhuta).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devanagari (for transliteration from the original Tirhuta).
३२. (B) **The process of converting records from the ancient Tirhuta script to modern Devanagari script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The process of converting records from the ancient Tirhuta script to modern

Devanagari script.

३३. (C) **Shankardatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatt.
३४. (C) **Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal Mountains.
३५. (D) **Pancha Gauda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda.
३६. (B) **It marks the formal introduction of the Panji management system in Mithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It marks the formal introduction of the Panji management system in Mithila.
३७. (B) **Genetic/Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genetic/Genome Mapping.
३८. (D) **Yajurvedis.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurvedis.
३९. (A) **1248** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1248
४०. (B) **Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
४१. (D) **The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
४२. (A) **It is the recommended time to dry and air out the Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the recommended time to dry and air out the Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests.
४३. (D) **Five generations.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Five generations.
४४. (A) **Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
४५. (A) **Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
४६. (D) **Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.
४७. (C) **When the sun is in the sign of Leo (mid-August to mid-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the sun is in the sign of Leo (mid-August to mid-September).
४८. (D) **The Vindhya Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya Mountains.
४९. (D) **Vamshavali (Genealogical) identity.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vamshavali (Genealogical) identity.
५०. (C) **Chhandog (Samavedic) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedic).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandog (Samavedic) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedic).
५१. (B) **The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
५२. (D) **Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.
५३. (C) **Pancha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha.
५४. (A) **Seven generations.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Seven generations.
५५. (B) **Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya.
५६. (C) **Thirty-two.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Thirty-two.

५७. (B) **The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
५८. (D) **Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
५९. (B) **Utkal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal.
६०. (B) **The Panch-Gaur group.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panch-Gaur group.
६१. (C) **Shankardutt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardutt.
६२. (A) **When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
६३. (C) **Chhandogyas must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogyas must perform the Uttar-Vivah ceremony after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
६४. (A) **Sinha (Leo).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sinha (Leo).
६५. (C) **Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, attire, and geographic isolation.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, attire, and geographic isolation.
६६. (D) **Mithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila.
६७. (A) **Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
६८. (D) **Panch Gauda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panch Gauda.
६९. (C) **They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
७०. (D) **It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the 'soul' or 'life-force' of the Panji Prabandh.
७१. (A) **Kumarila Bhatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta
७२. (B) **Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Palm leaves (Talpatra) or Basaha-patra.
७३. (B) **Tirhuta script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta script.
७४. (D) **To ensure 'Jati Shuddha' or caste purity.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To ensure 'Jati Shuddha' or caste purity.
७५. (A) **Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
७६. (B) **The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
७७. (C) **Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maintaining 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and genealogical records.
७८. (D) **Kauthuma (Chhandogya).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kauthuma (Chhandogya).
७९. (A) **The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
८०. (A) **When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
८१. (C) **It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire community.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It contains continuous genealogical records for over 1000 years across an entire

community.

८२. (B) **The five regional Brahmin groups of North India: Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Utkal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The five regional Brahmin groups of North India: Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Utkal.

८३. (B) **Videha** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Videha

८४. (A) **It must take place after sunset following the viewing of the Arundhati star.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It must take place after sunset following the viewing of the Arundhati star.

८५. (A) **Shaka 1248** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shaka 1248

८६. (B) **Shankar Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankar Datta

८७. (D) **Vijay Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijay Datta

८८. (B) **When the Sun is in the zodiac of Leo (approx. 16th August to 15th September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the zodiac of Leo (approx. 16th August to 15th September).

८९. (C) **Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

९०. (C) **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

९१. (D) **Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.

९२. (B) **Jaebaar (or Jayabaar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jaebaar (or Jayabaar).

९३. (D) **Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

९४. (C) **South.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: South.

९५. (C) **Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartan.

९६. (A) **When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid- August to mid-September).

९७. (A) **Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.

९८. (C) **Mithila (Janakpur).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila (Janakpur).

९९. (A) **Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabaware (among others).

१००. (A) **Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०१. (A) **Upanayana and VedĀ rambha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Upanayana and VedĀ rambha.

१०२. (B) **The Vindhyachal Mountains serve as the boundary.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains serve as the boundary.

१०३. (A) **They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

१०४. (C) **The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script was used.

१०५. (D) It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the time of most intense heat, which helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture.
१०६. (A) It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It eventually became extinct and is no longer actively maintained.
१०७. (B) It is specific to the followers of the Samaveda (Chandogas). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is specific to the followers of the Samaveda (Chandogas).
१०८. (D) Western region — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Western region
१०९. (B) The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The protection of books from water, oil, and loose binding.
११०. (D) The Samaveda (Chandogya) and the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Samaveda (Chandogya) and the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi).
१११. (A) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).
११२. (B) Water, oil, and loose bindings. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose bindings.
११३. (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (roughly 16 August to 15 September). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
११४. (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
११५. (A) Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upayana, and Samavartana.
११६. (B) The maternal uncle (mother's brother). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The maternal uncle (mother's brother).
११७. (D) The Maithil group. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Maithil group.
११८. (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
११९. (D) Vijaydatta — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydatta
१२०. (D) Kumarila Bhatta — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta
१२१. (A) Vindhya Mountains — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya Mountains
१२२. (A) Uderh Panji — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Uderh Panji
१२३. (A) Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local culture over time.
१२४. (A) They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
१२५. (D) They are located south of the Vindhya Mountains. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are located south of the Vindhya Mountains.
१२६. (B) The four are Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The four are Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
१२७. (D) They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They must be protected from water, oil, and loose binding.
१२८. (C) Saraswat — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat

१२९. (B) **The Panji records of the Kshatriya community have largely disappeared.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panji records of the Kshatriya community have largely disappeared.
१३०. (C) **Vijaydatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydatt.
१३१. (A) **153** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 153
१३२. (C) **Chhandogya** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya
१३३. (D) **Vajasaneyi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi
१३४. (C) **Ganga** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ganga
१३५. (D) **The Vindhya Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya Mountains.
१३६. (D) **Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
१३७. (C) **Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
१३८. (D) **It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the time when the palm-leaf or paper books are dried in the sun to preserve them.
१३९. (C) **Utkala.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala.
१४०. (C) **The Vindhya Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya Mountains.
१४१. (C) **When the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
१४२. (D) **Vidyapati Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.
१४३. (B) **Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
१४४. (D) **It is the year the Panji Prabandha was officially instituted.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the year the Panji Prabandha was officially instituted.
१४५. (B) **The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The 'soul' or lifeline of the Panji Prabandha system.
१४६. (B) **The specific Kayastha community in Mithila that shares the Panji system with Brahmins.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The specific Kayastha community in Mithila that shares the Panji system with Brahmins.
१४७. (A) **Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
१४८. (D) **Chandog.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chandog.
१४९. (C) **Vajasaneyi.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi.
१५०. (D) **The Vindhychal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhychal Mountains.
१५१. (D) **Jalat Rakshet Tailat Rakshet (Protect from water, protect from oil).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jalat Rakshet Tailat Rakshet (Protect from water, protect from oil).
१५२. (B) **When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
१५३. (B) **Janakpur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Janakpur.
१५४. (B) **Namkaran, Chura-karan, Upanayana, and Samavartan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namkaran, Chura-karan, Upanayana, and Samavartan.

- १५५. (D) Vajasaneyi includes 'Vedarambh' as one of the four key sacraments.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi includes 'Vedarambh' as one of the four key sacraments.
- १५६. (A) The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The preservation of the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- १५७. (B) Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to climatic differences, food habits, language, and geographic isolation.
- १५८. (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of caste) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- १५९. (A) Saraswat** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat
- १६०. (B) Shankardatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta.
- १६१. (A) Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas.
- १६२. (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- १६३. (C) The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- १६४. (B) The purity of the Jati (caste).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The purity of the Jati (caste).
- १६५. (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- १६६. (D) Vindhya Range** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya Range
- १६७. (A) Kumarila Bhatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta
- १६८. (A) The five northern Brahmin communities: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The five northern Brahmin communities: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- १६९. (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- १७०. (D) Vindhyachal** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal
- १७१. (B) Kumarila Bhatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta
- १७२. (C) The month when the Sun is in the zodiac sign of Leo (Simbha), roughly 16 August to 15 September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The month when the Sun is in the zodiac sign of Leo (Simbha), roughly 16 August to 15 September.
- १७३. (A) Because almost all historical genealogical records are written exclusively in this script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because almost all historical genealogical records are written exclusively in this script.
- १७४. (A) Gajendra Thakur** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur
- १७५. (D) Jayabaar** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jayabaar
- १७६. (D) Shankar Dutt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankar Dutt.
- १७७. (D) The Vindhya mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya mountains.
- १७८. (A) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha...').** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha...').
- १७९. (D) Vindhya mountains** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya mountains

- १८०. (D) Maharashtra** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maharashtra
- १८१. (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- १८२. (B) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- १८३. (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.
- १८४. (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August- September).
- १८५. (B) Vindhya** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya
- १८६. (B) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- १८७. (D) The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- १८८. (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- १८९. (C) One hundred and fifty-three.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: One hundred and fifty-three.
- १९०. (A) Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because the sunlight is strongest then, which helps preserve the palm leaves from pests.
- १९१. (D) Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devanagari (transliterated from Tirhuta).
- १९२. (C) Tantra Varttika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tantra Varttika.
- १९३. (A) Panch-Gaud.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panch-Gaud.
- १९४. (A) Pandit Devand (Chhoti Jha).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pandit Devand (Chhoti Jha).
- १९५. (C) Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because Mithila is located north of the Vindhya Mountains.
- १९६. (A) Genome.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome.
- १९७. (C) To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To ensure the genetic and genealogical purity (Jati Shuddhita) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- १९८. (D) The Vindhyachal mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountains.
- १९९. (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २००. (B) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- २०१. (B) Vijaydutt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydutt.
- २०२. (D) Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Drying the books when the sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (approx. mid-August to mid-September).
- २०३. (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

- २०४. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- २०५. (C) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- २०६. (C) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravida (South).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravida (South).
- २०७. (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २०८. (C) Videha (Mithila)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Videha (Mithila)
- २०९. (B) Shankardatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta
- २१०. (B) Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Simha (Leo), roughly August to September.
- २११. (A) Genome Mapping** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping
- २१२. (C) Four: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabha, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Four: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabha, and Samavartana.
- २१३. (C) A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A derogatory or critical register (implied in context of social faults).
- २१४. (C) Seven years** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Seven years
- २१५. (B) Kumarila Bhatta (Tantra-Vartika).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta (Tantra-Vartika).
- २१६. (C) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers.
- २१७. (D) Shankardatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatt.
- २१८. (A) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).
- २१९. (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping institutions.
- २२०. (B) Fifteen (15).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Fifteen (15).
- २२१. (B) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- २२२. (D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign, typically between mid-August and mid-September.
- २२३. (D) Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas.
- २२४. (B) Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mimamsa Darshan (specifically Shabar Bhashya and Tantra Varttik).
- २२५. (A) Protect them from water (Jal), oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithil Bandhan).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect them from water (Jal), oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithil Bandhan).
- २२६. (D) Manusmriti.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Manusmriti.
- २२७. (C) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

- २५३. (B) It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the formal written permission required before the wedding can proceed according to Shastra.
- २५४. (C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- २५५. (A) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- २५६. (C) The Vindhyaachal mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyaachal mountains.
- २५७. (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.
- २५८. (C) Tirhuta script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta script.
- २५९. (D) Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas.
- २६०. (B) Viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- २६१. (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २६२. (C) Vindhyaachal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyaachal.
- २६३. (A) Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samuh Lekhya (Collective Records).
- २६४. (D) Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Karna Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- २६५. (A) Purbari-paat and Pachhwari-paat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Purbari-paat and Pachhwari-paat.
- २६६. (D) Five.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Five.
- २६७. (C) Shankardatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta.
- २६८. (D) One hundred and fifty-three.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: One hundred and fifty-three.
- २६९. (A) To ensure the genealogical purity and integrity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To ensure the genealogical purity and integrity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.
- २७०. (B) Jaybar** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jaybar
- २७१. (C) There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: There are five groups; Maithil is one of the five Northern (Pancha Gauda) Brahmin groups.
- २७२. (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- २७३. (D) It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is an ancient text by Kumarila Bhatta that validates the necessity of keeping caste records.
- २७४. (A) Pancha Gauda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda.

- २७५. (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २७६. (B) The Vindhya mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya mountain range.
- २७७. (B) Due to the passage of time and lack of systematic institutional support.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to the passage of time and lack of systematic institutional support.
- २७८. (C) Caste purity.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Caste purity.
- २७९. (A) Vindhya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya.
- २८०. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- २८१. (A) 10 groups.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 10 groups.
- २८२. (A) The Pancha Gauda group.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Pancha Gauda group.
- २८३. (D) Shankardatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta.
- २८४. (C) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- २८५. (B) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and dress affected local customs and practices.
- २८६. (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- २८७. (D) Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
- २८८. (A) Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Lack of knowledge of the Tirhuta script and declining social participation.
- २८९. (D) Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samaveda and Shukla Yajurveda.
- २९०. (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- २९१. (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २९२. (D) Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because almost all original Panji manuscripts are written in this specific script.
- २९३. (A) Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- २९४. (C) Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila (North Bihar, India, and parts of Nepal).
- २९५. (D) Vajasaneyi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi
- २९६. (D) 10** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 10
- २९७. (B) Vindhya** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhya
- २९८. (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २९९. (B) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.

- ३००. (C) Genome Mapping** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping
- ३०१. (B) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ३०२. (A) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (typically mid-August to mid-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (typically mid-August to mid-September).
- ३०३. (D) To draw a parallel between ancient genealogical record-keeping and modern genetic science in preventing inbreeding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To draw a parallel between ancient genealogical record-keeping and modern genetic science in preventing inbreeding.
- ३०४. (D) Chudakaran, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chudakaran, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.
- ३०५. (A) It led to the diversification of Brahmins into ten distinct regional groups (Gaud and Dravid).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It led to the diversification of Brahmins into ten distinct regional groups (Gaud and Dravid).
- ३०६. (D) Sanskrit.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sanskrit.
- ३०७. (C) By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: By mathematically excluding 32 ancestral lines to ensure genetic diversity in marital unions.
- ३०८. (D) A group of five northern Brahmin communities: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A group of five northern Brahmin communities: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ३०९. (D) An early form of written collective genealogy used by high-born families to protect their caste identity.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: An early form of written collective genealogy used by high-born families to protect their caste identity.
- ३१०. (C) The 'Varna' (community), which in turn is rooted in the purity of birth (Janma).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The 'Varna' (community), which in turn is rooted in the purity of birth (Janma).
- ३११. (B) Mithila (the region eventually became synonymous with the capital's name).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila (the region eventually became synonymous with the capital's name).
- ३१२. (D) Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur and Nagendra Kumar Jha.
- ३१३. (D) They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are the 'lifeblood' of the Tirhuta script and the only surviving 1000-year-old genealogical network in the world.
- ३१४. (A) Maithil** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil
- ३१५. (B) Shankar Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankar Datta
- ३१६. (D) Five; Seven** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Five; Seven
- ३१७. (D) Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithili Brahmins and Karna Kayasthas.
- ३१८. (D) Chhandogya; Vajasaneyi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya; Vajasaneyi
- ३१९. (D) Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
- ३२०. (C) To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical records.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To ensure the maintenance of 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) through genealogical

records.

३२९. (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

३२९. (A) The Vindhyaachal mountain range. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyaachal mountain range.

३२९. (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The offspring are considered 'Chandal' and the couple is excluded from Arya dignity.

३२९. (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 Aug to 15 Sept).

३२९. (B) It is a protective instruction to guard the books from water, oil, and loose binding. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is a protective instruction to guard the books from water, oil, and loose binding.

३२९. (B) Vidyapati Thakur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.

३२९. (A) Pachhwari Paat — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pachhwari Paat

३२९. (C) To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To maintain caste purity and record the genealogy of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३२९. (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).

३२९. (C) Panch-Gauda. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panch-Gauda.

३२९. (D) Distinct climates, diets, and languages of different geographical areas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Distinct climates, diets, and languages of different geographical areas.

३२९. (B) Shakha Panji. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shakha Panji.

३२९. (B) Genome mapping or genetics. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome mapping or genetics.

३२९. (C) Upanayana (or Namakaran, Chudakaran, Samavartan). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Upanayana (or Namakaran, Chudakaran, Samavartan).

३२९. (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३२९. (D) Jaybar. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jaybar.

३२९. (A) Maithil. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.

३२९. (C) Vindhyaachal. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyaachal.

३२९. (A) Vidyapati Thakur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.

३२९. (B) Modern genetic screening for hereditary health and kinship. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Modern genetic screening for hereditary health and kinship.

३२९. (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

३२९. (D) Vedarmbha. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vedarmbha.

३२९. (D) They were classified as 'Jaybar'. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They were classified as 'Jaybar'.

३४४. (B) **Vajasaneyi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi
३४५. (C) **Saraswat** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat
३४६. (C) **North** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: North
३४७. (B) **Pachhbaripar (or Pachhbariba)**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pachhbaripar (or Pachhbariba).
३४८. (A) **Manusmriti**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Manusmriti.
३४९. (D) **Varna Ratnakara**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Varna Ratnakara.
३५०. (A) **Karna Kayasthas**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Karna Kayasthas.
३५१. (B) **Shake 1248**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shake 1248.
३५२. (D) **Samaveda, Kauthuma Shakha**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samaveda, Kauthuma Shakha.
३५३. (B) **Pancha Gauda**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda.
३५४. (B) **At any time, day or night**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: At any time, day or night.
३५५. (A) **Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi)**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Eastward (Prachyabhimukhi).
३५६. (C) **Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
३५७. (B) **Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat\ raksha\ tailat\ raksha)**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat\ raksha\ tailat\ raksha).
३५८. (D) **When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in Leo (Sinha Rashi), typically mid-August to mid- September.
३५९. (C) **Genome Mapping**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
३६०. (B) **Shaka 1248** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shaka 1248
३६१. (A) **Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to variations in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultural influences over time.
३६२. (C) **The Vindhyachal mountain range**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
३६३. (A) **The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The modern preservation method used to store ancient palm-leaf records in digital format.
३६४. (D) **When the sun enters the Leo (Simha) rashi, typically from mid- August to mid-September**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the sun enters the Leo (Simha) rashi, typically from mid- August to mid- September.
३६५. (A) **Yajurveda and Samaveda**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
३६६. (B) **Water and oil**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water and oil.
३६७. (C) **Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to regional differences in climate, language, diet, and distinct local cultures.
३६८. (B) **The Maithil group**. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Maithil group.

- ३६९. (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.
- ३७०. (A) It largely fell into disuse or was lost.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It largely fell into disuse or was lost.
- ३७१. (B) A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A certificate stating that the parties are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ३७२. (C) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing and geographical isolation.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing and geographical isolation.
- ३७३. (A) Maithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithila.
- ३७४. (A) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ३७५. (D) The five South Indian Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhya mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The five South Indian Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhya mountains.
- ३७६. (B) Kauthuma.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kauthuma.
- ३७७. (B) The vast majority of ancient Panji records are written exclusively in this script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The vast majority of ancient Panji records are written exclusively in this script.
- ३७८. (A) Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to geographical variations in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
- ३७९. (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ३८०. (A) The Vindhychal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhychal mountain range.
- ३८१. (D) It is the time prescribed for drying and preserving the Panji manuscripts using intense sunlight.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the time prescribed for drying and preserving the Panji manuscripts using intense sunlight.
- ३८२. (B) Water and Oil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water and Oil.
- ३८३. (B) Shankar Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankar Datta
- ३८४. (D) Vijay Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijay Datta
- ३८५. (D) Primarily due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic institutional maintenance.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Primarily due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic institutional maintenance.
- ३८६. (B) The Vindhychal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhychal Mountains.
- ३८७. (A) Pancha Dravida.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Dravida.
- ३८८. (A) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- ३८९. (D) Shankardatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatt.
- ३९०. (A) Vijaydatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydatt.
- ३९१. (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 34 (later expanded to 35).
- ३९२. (A) Utkals.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkals.

- ३९३. (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- ३९४. (C) A comprehensive system of genealogical records used to maintain caste purity and manage genetic mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A comprehensive system of genealogical records used to maintain caste purity and manage genetic mapping.
- ३९५. (A) Vijaydutt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydutt.
- ३९६. (C) Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas.
- ३९७. (B) Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- ३९८. (C) Differences in climate, language, diet, and attire led to the categorisation of the 'Panch Gauda'.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Differences in climate, language, diet, and attire led to the categorisation of the 'Panch Gauda'.
- ३९९. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.
- ४००. (C) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- ४०१. (B) 1000** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1000
- ४०२. (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- ४०३. (C) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They should be dried in the sun when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).
- ४०४. (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- ४०५. (D) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in Tirhuta script.
- ४०६. (A) Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas.
- ४०७. (B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when it is in the Leo zodiac sign.
- ४०८. (D) Vindhyachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal Mountains.
- ४०९. (A) Tirhuta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta.
- ४१०. (D) Vijaydatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vijaydatta.
- ४११. (C) Chandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- ४१२. (B) The Vindhyachal mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountains.
- ४१३. (D) Four (Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, Samavartana).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Four (Namkarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, Samavartana).
- ४१४. (A) Samuha-Lekhya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samuha-Lekhya.

- ४१५. (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf records in the sun to prevent decay.
- ४१६. (C) A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A scholar who does not accept any donations or fees for his services.
- ४१७. (C) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ४१८. (A) Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to regional influences like climate, language, and dietary habits over time.
- ४१९. (D) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community.
- ४२०. (A) The Panji Prabandh records.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panji Prabandh records.
- ४२१. (A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- ४२२. (A) It includes 'Vedarmbha' as a distinct fourth sacrament in the sequence.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It includes 'Vedarmbha' as a distinct fourth sacrament in the sequence.
- ४२३. (A) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ४२४. (A) 34 Muls.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 34 Muls.
- ४२५. (A) Genome Mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.
- ४२६. (B) Maithil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.
- ४२७. (B) They are related within prohibited degrees and cannot marry.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are related within prohibited degrees and cannot marry.
- ४२८. (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.
- ४२९. (D) When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- ४३०. (C) The Puranas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Puranas.
- ४३१. (D) Yajurveda and Samaveda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yajurveda and Samaveda.
- ४३२. (B) The Panch Gauda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panch Gauda.
- ४३३. (C) The Vindhyaachal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyaachal Mountains.
- ४३४. (B) Sakha Panji.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sakha Panji.
- ४३५. (B) Due to regional influences on climate, diet, language, and local customs.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to regional influences on climate, diet, language, and local customs.
- ४३६. (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- ४३७. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).
- ४३८. (D) Karna Kayasthas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Karna Kayasthas.
- ४३९. (B) Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural influences like language and diet.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to geographical isolation, distinct climates, and regional cultural

influences like language and diet.

४४०. (D) Saraswat. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat.

४४१. (B) Vindhyachal. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal.

४४२. (C) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.

४४३. (A) Water, oil, and loose binding. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water, oil, and loose binding.

४४४. (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping.

४४५. (A) Maithil — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil

४४६. (D) The Vindhyachal mountains. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountains.

४४७. (D) Genome Mapping. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.

४४८. (C) Because it contains a continuous and comprehensive genealogical web of a whole community spanning over 1000 years. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Because it contains a continuous and comprehensive genealogical web of a whole community spanning over 1000 years.

४४९. (D) They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They were those who were not formally recorded in the genealogical registers (Panjis).

४५०. (D) It involves four specific Sanskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It involves four specific Sanskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

४५१. (B) Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha Raksha Shithila Bandhanat (Protect from water, oil, and loose binding).

४५२. (B) Utkal — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal

४५३. (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal Mountains.

४५४. (A) Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shaka Era (Shaka Samvat).

४५५. (B) Nearly all historical Panji records (Pothis) are written exclusively in Tirhuta. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Nearly all historical Panji records (Pothis) are written exclusively in Tirhuta.

४५६. (A) A Kayastha sub-caste in Mithila that uses a similar genealogical system to the Brahmins. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A Kayastha sub-caste in Mithila that uses a similar genealogical system to the Brahmins.

४५७. (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

४५८. (C) It was the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project (from Tirhuta to Devanagari). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It was the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project (from Tirhuta to Devanagari).

४५९. (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

- ४६०. (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil and Saraswat.
- ४६१. (A) The Vindhychal Mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhychal Mountains.
- ४६२. (D) Due to the passage of time and the difficulty of maintaining exhaustive records for all members.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to the passage of time and the difficulty of maintaining exhaustive records for all members.
- ४६३. (A) It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It consists of four steps: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan and Samavartan.
- ४६४. (A) Pancha Gauda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda.
- ४६५. (B) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ४६६. (D) Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyis include 'Vedarambha' (beginning of Veda study), while Chandogas do not.
- ४६७. (B) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between mid-August and mid- September.
- ४६८. (C) Water and Oil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Water and Oil.
- ४६९. (B) Utkal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal.
- ४७०. (A) Shankardatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta.
- ४७१. (A) Manusmriti.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Manusmriti.
- ४७२. (D) Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upanayan, and Samavartan.
- ४७३. (D) Vedaarambh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vedaarambh.
- ४७४. (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.
- ४७५. (D) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- ४७६. (C) Vindhychal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhychal.
- ४७७. (D) Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to the passage of time and the loss of practitioners who could maintain the complex records.
- ४७८. (C) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding ('Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet...').
- ४७९. (D) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi).
- ४८०. (B) It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It marked the start of the project to transliterate ancient Panji records from Tirhuta script into Devanagari.
- ४८१. (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

- ४८२. (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) sign (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- ४८३. (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- ४८४. (C) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vidyapati Thakur.
- ४८५. (B) Protect the books from water and oil.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect the books from water and oil.
- ४८६. (C) The Panji Prabandh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panji Prabandh.
- ४८७. (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ४८८. (B) Jaybar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jaybar.
- ४८९. (A) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ४९०. (C) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ४९१. (B) Genomic mapping.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genomic mapping.
- ४९२. (C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ४९३. (C) Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vatnam (Pachhwari Paanth).
- ४९४. (D) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ४९५. (C) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. August-September).
- ४९६. (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- ४९७. (D) Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ४९८. (A) It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the recommended time to dry and air the Panji books to protect them from moisture and pests.
- ४९९. (B) Tri-pravar identifies three ancestral sages, while Panch-pravar identifies five.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tri-pravar identifies three ancestral sages, while Panch-pravar identifies five.
- ५००. (D) Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to geographical migration, local climate, food, language, and culture.
- ५०१. (D) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for five generations.
- ५०२. (C) Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat.
- ५०३. (C) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul bandhanat).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Protect from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalat raksh, tailat raksh, raksh sthul

bandhanat).

५०४. (D) It is a continuous, written genealogical recordspanning over 1000 years for an entire community. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is a continuous, written genealogical recordspanning over 1000 years for an entire community.

५०५. (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

५०६. (C) Gajendra Thakur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur.

५०७. (C) Pancha Gauda. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda.

५०८. (A) Saraswat. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat.

५०९. (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.

५१०. (C) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

५११. (A) Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Differences in climate, language, diet, clothing, and geographic isolation.

५१२. (A) Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur and colleagues (as part of the Digital Imaging project).

५१३. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५१४. (C) Shaka 1248. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shaka 1248.

५१५. (A) Maithil. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.

५१६. (A) The sighting of the star Arundhati after sunset. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The sighting of the star Arundhati after sunset.

५१७. (A) It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the time recommended to dry the manuscripts in the sun to prevent decay.

५१८. (A) Genome Mapping. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome Mapping.

५१९. (B) The Vindhya Mountains. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhya Mountains.

५२०. (C) 500 years. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 500 years.

५२१. (B) Tirhuta. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta.

५२२. (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५२३. (B) A classification of five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A classification of five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५२४. (B) It must take place after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It must take place after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.

५२५. (B) Maithil. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil.

५२६. (B) North of Vindhyachal are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: North of Vindhyachal are the 'Pancha Gauda' and south are the 'Pancha Dravida'.

५२७. (A) **Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Manusmriti (regarding skipping 5 maternal and 7 paternal generations).
५२८. (C) **1248** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1248
५२९. (B) **Vindhyachal** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vindhyachal
५३०. (B) **Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
५३१. (A) **Kumarila Bhatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumarila Bhatta.
५३२. (C) **Chandoga.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chandoga.
५३३. (A) **Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).
५३४. (B) **Saraswat.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saraswat.
५३५. (B) **A specific division into 'Purva-Vivaha' and 'Uttara-Vivaha' (it can happen day or night).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A specific division into 'Purva-Vivaha' and 'Uttara-Vivaha' (it can happen day or night).
५३६. (C) **The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The declining knowledge of the Tirhuta script among the general community and new scholars.
५३७. (D) **Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandoga weddings must see the Arundhati star at sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings can occur at any time.
५३८. (D) **Shankardutt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardutt.
५३९. (B) **Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
५४०. (B) **A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A record of non-relatedness used for confirming eligibility.
५४१. (B) **It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It was created to maintain caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
५४२. (D) **They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
५४३. (B) **Genome.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome.
५४४. (A) **Vajasaneyi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vajasaneyi
५४५. (C) **Chhandogya** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhandogya
५४६. (D) **Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Due to differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultural influences over time.
५४७. (A) **Genome** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome
५४८. (B) **Tantra Varttika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tantra Varttika.
५४९. (A) **185** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 185
५५०. (C) **The Vindhyachal mountains.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountains.

५५१. (A) **The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Vindhyachal mountain range.
५५२. (C) **Maithil Brahmins.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil Brahmins.
५५३. (B) **Maithil** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil
५५४. (C) **Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vedarmbha (commencement of Vedic study).
५५५. (C) **He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He simplified the paternal avoidance rule to skip only six generations, which was accepted by society.
५५६. (A) **When the Sun is in the sign of Leo (roughly 16 August to 15 September).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: When the Sun is in the sign of Leo (roughly 16 August to 15 September).
५५७. (D) **Simha (Leo)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Simha (Leo)
५५८. (D) **Pancha-Gauda** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pancha-Gauda
५५९. (C) **Shankardatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shankardatta
५६०. (C) **The Panji system (or Panji Prabandha).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Panji system (or Panji Prabandha).
५६१. (C) **450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
५६२. (B) **Sake 1778** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sake 1778
५६३. (B) **1263 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1263 A.D.
५६४. (C) **Parama Guru** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Parama Guru
५६५. (B) **Pandit Ramananda** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pandit Ramananda
५६६. (A) **Jallaki.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jallaki.
५६७. (D) **Avalamba Sarasvati.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Avalamba Sarasvati.
५६८. (B) **Afee.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Afee.
५६९. (A) **A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: A common naming convention within the Maithil Brahmin and Kayastha communities of the region.
५७०. (A) **Gauripati.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gauripati.
५७१. (B) **It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is an organised, systematic arrangement or treatise on genealogy.
५७२. (B) **The timeframe is from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The timeframe is from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
५७३. (D) **450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
५७४. (B) **Hingu.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Hingu.
५७५. (D) **The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The management of Maithil Panji (genealogical records) from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
५७६. (C) **He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He is identified as a 'Kavi' (Poet).

५७७. (A) He is identified with the title 'Vaiya' (Grammarian/Vyakaranachari). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He is identified with the title 'Vaiya' (Grammarian/Vyakaranachari).
५७८. (B) Ekara. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ekara.
५७९. (D) Sodarpur. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sodarpur.
५८०. (B) Sir Ganganath Jha — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sir Ganganath Jha
५८१. (C) Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chaturth Shreni (Fourth Category).
५८२. (B) Reference coordinates in the physical Panji registers (page/entry). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Reference coordinates in the physical Panji registers (page/entry).
५८३. (B) Shubhapati or Meghakar. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shubhapati or Meghakar.
५८४. (C) Genome (Genealogical). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Genome (Genealogical).
५८५. (B) Gokulanath. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gokulanath.
५८६. (C) 15 August 2004. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 15 August 2004.
५८७. (C) It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is a genealogical record or genome mapping of individuals in the Mithila region.
५८८. (A) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
५८९. (D) Baidyanath Jha. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Baidyanath Jha.
५९०. (A) Maithili Sahitya (Literature). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithili Sahitya (Literature).
५९१. (C) Baidyanath. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Baidyanath.
५९२. (A) Naimishik Dharanath. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Naimishik Dharanath.
५९३. (D) I.A.S. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: I.A.S.
५९४. (D) M.B.B.S. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: M.B.B.S.
५९५. (A) 09 July 2008 (Wednesday). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 09 July 2008 (Wednesday).
५९६. (A) Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian). — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maha Vaiyakarana (Great Grammarian).
५९७. (A) M.B.B.S. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: M.B.B.S.
५९८. (C) Harshani. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Harshani.
५९९. (B) Yantragya — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Yantragya
६००. (B) Vasukinath — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vasukinath
६०१. (C) Shishir — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shishir
६०२. (C) Khuni — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Khuni
६०३. (A) Bhugarbh Abhiyanta — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bhugarbh Abhiyanta
६०४. (D) Siddhi — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Siddhi
६०५. (B) The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping. — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Mithila Panji Prabandh, a system of genealogical records and genome mapping.

- ೬೦೬. (A) Kamalanayan, Jayakrishna, and Gokulnath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kamalanayan, Jayakrishna, and Gokulnath.
- ೬೦೭. (A) Section 190.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Section 190.
- ೬೦೮. (C) Phuldaha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Phuldaha.
- ೬೦೯. (C) Goshai Jayshiv, Beniram, Kotishwar, Manbodh, and Raghav.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Goshai Jayshiv, Beniram, Kotishwar, Manbodh, and Raghav.
- ೬೧೦. (B) Samaya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samaya.
- ೬೧೧. (C) Astrologer (Jyotishi).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Astrologer (Jyotishi).
- ೬೧೨. (B) Chatrapati, Durlabh, and Bhikhia.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chatrapati, Durlabh, and Bhikhia.
- ೬೧೩. (C) Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vishwanath, Shaktinath, and Muktinath.
- ೬೧೪. (A) Lal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Lal.
- ೬೧೫. (D) Karu.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Karu.
- ೬೧೬. (C) Amritnath, Gopinath, and Kartinnath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Amritnath, Gopinath, and Kartinnath.
- ೬೧೭. (B) Bacha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bacha.
- ೬೧೮. (B) Ratinath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ratinath.
- ೬೧೯. (B) Manne.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Manne.
- ೬೨೦. (C) Hanumandatt, Bhagwandatt, Shankardatt, and Chandidatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Hanumandatt, Bhagwandatt, Shankardatt, and Chandidatt.
- ೬೨೧. (C) Harikrishna** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Harikrishna
- ೬೨೨. (D) Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Palat, Garib, Khagu, and Machala.
- ೬೨೩. (D) Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dharni, Nayan, Harikrishna, Bana, and Rupnath.
- ೬೨೪. (C) The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The children are Nathe, Nena, and Bhaiya.
- ೬೨೫. (A) The children are Jivanath, Dhani, and Ghoghna.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The children are Jivanath, Dhani, and Ghoghna.
- ೬೨೬. (C) The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The children are Saheb, Nilambar, and Bhanjan.
- ೬೨೭. (B) They are Theghi, Gunanand, Kantikar, and Giridharika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They are Theghi, Gunanand, Kantikar, and Giridharika.
- ೬೨೮. (A) His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: His children are Ishannath, Viku, and Sanphula.
- ೬೨೯. (D) Chhotu** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chhotu
- ೬೩೦. (A) Dr. Pro. Vednatha** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr. Pro. Vednatha
- ೬೩೧. (D) Dr. Sir Ganganath** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr. Sir Ganganath

६३२. (C) **He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He was a Jury in the Calcutta High Court.
६३३. (A) **Nagaram.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Nagaram.
६३४. (C) **Kumar Shyamanand Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumar Shyamanand Singh.
६३५. (A) **2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2009 A.D.
६३६. (C) **Om Kailashpatye Namah.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Om Kailashpatye Namah.
६३७. (B) **Om Mahakalaya Namah.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Om Mahakalaya Namah.
६३८. (B) **Jyotishvid (Astrologer).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotishvid (Astrologer).
६३९. (C) **Jyotishi (Astrologer).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotishi (Astrologer).
६४०. (C) **450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
६४१. (C) **Mithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila.
६४२. (C) **M.B.B.S. and M.S.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: M.B.B.S. and M.S.
६४३. (B) **Jyotishi (Astrologer).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotishi (Astrologer).
६४४. (B) **Bhai Bhagirath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bhai Bhagirath.
६४५. (A) **Panpila Kaanji Prabandh (or Mithila Panji).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panpila Kaanji Prabandh (or Mithila Panji).
६४६. (A) **Shobhanath, Prabhunath, and Raghunath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shobhanath, Prabhunath, and Raghunath.
६४७. (B) **2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2009 A.D.
६४८. (B) **12th and 13th centuries** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 12th and 13th centuries
६४९. (C) **Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.).
६५०. (A) **Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Babureiya, Nandipat and Shirika.
६५१. (D) **Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kartik, Sudhir, Virendra and Sukhsena.
६५२. (A) **Sheetal (alias Pritam).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sheetal (alias Pritam).
६५३. (B) **Indranand.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Indranand.
६५४. (A) **Dr Jagannath Mishra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Jagannath Mishra.
६५५. (B) **Cabinet Minister.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Cabinet Minister.
६५६. (C) **Homeopathy specialist (Homeopathy Visheshagya).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Homeopathy specialist (Homeopathy Visheshagya).
६५७. (D) **The Jan Sangh party.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Jan Sangh party.
६५८. (C) **The Bihar Legislative Assembly.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Bihar Legislative Assembly.
६५९. (A) **Araria district.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Araria district.
६६०. (B) **Natural conservation, literature, and sociology.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Natural conservation, literature, and sociology.

६६१. (C) **An LLB.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: An LLB.
६६२. (A) **Legal expert (LLB)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Legal expert (LLB)
६६३. (D) **LIC DO** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: LIC DO
६६४. (A) **MA and PhD** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: MA and PhD
६६५. (C) **Railway servant** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Railway servant
६६६. (C) **Bank Manager** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bank Manager
६६७. (A) **LLB.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: LLB.
६६८. (B) **The genealogical mapping and history of the Maithil Panji system from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The genealogical mapping and history of the Maithil Panji system from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
६६९. (A) **He holds an M.A. degree.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He holds an M.A. degree.
६७०. (B) **Sanket, Swapnil, Saurabh, and Vipasha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sanket, Swapnil, Saurabh, and Vipasha.
६७१. (B) **Queen Indraivati** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Queen Indraivati
६७२. (A) **Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Developing the evolutionary path of Panji management and recording Dharmashastra.
६७३. (A) **Vedanand Vinod.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vedanand Vinod.
६७४. (C) **B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), indicating his educational qualification.
६७५. (B) **Maithili Literature.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithili Literature.
६७६. (C) **Maithili (written in Devanagari script).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithili (written in Devanagari script).
६७७. (C) **Abhiyanta Shankar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Abhiyanta Shankar.
६७८. (A) **Maithil Brahmins.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithil Brahmins.
६७९. (B) **Subhash Kumar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Subhash Kumar.
६८०. (C) **Devnath Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devnath Singh.
६८१. (C) **Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Vidhan Chandra Singh.
६८२. (A) **Satish Chandra Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Satish Chandra Singh.
६८३. (C) **Kumar Vasanti.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kumar Vasanti.
६८४. (C) **Dr Mohan Rai.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Mohan Rai.
६८५. (C) **Dr Phool Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Phool Singh.
६८६. (D) **Devnath Singh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devnath Singh.
६८७. (B) **Medicine.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Medicine.
६८८. (A) **Virendra Mohan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Virendra Mohan.
६८९. (C) **2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2009 A.D.
६९०. (C) **Bihar Vidhan Sabha** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bihar Vidhan Sabha
६९१. (A) **Press Trust of India** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Press Trust of India

६९२. (A) **Srishti-Drishti** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Srishti-Drishti
६९३. (B) **Maithili and Hindi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maithili and Hindi
६९४. (C) **Norayil Aankhi** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Norayil Aankhi
६९५. (C) **Dharni** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dharni
६९६. (A) **Samakalin Tapman** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Samakalin Tapman
६९७. (D) **Pampilak Panji Prabandh** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pampilak Panji Prabandh
६९८. (C) **Kamal Anand** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kamal Anand
६९९. (C) **1948-11-07 00:00:00** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1948-11-07 00:00:00
७००. (B) **1559 years** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1559 years
७०१. (D) **Middle and secondary schools.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Middle and secondary schools.
७०२. (C) **1977 to 1980.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1977 to 1980.
७०३. (A) **Ravindranath (M.A.).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ravindranath (M.A.).
७०४. (C) **She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: She is an MBBS, MS, and a renowned female physician.
७०५. (B) **Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Premchandra Jha (MBBS, MS)
७०६. (A) **Pampila Panji Prabandh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pampila Panji Prabandh.
७०७. (C) **Shri Chandramohan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shri Chandramohan.
७०८. (A) **Saika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saika.
७०९. (D) **He held an MA degree.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He held an MA degree.
७१०. (C) **Sanskrit education.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sanskrit education.
७११. (B) **Abhishek and Anshu.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Abhishek and Anshu.
७१२. (C) **Ramlal Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ramlal Thakur.
७१३. (D) **Nine.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Nine.
७१४. (B) **He served sharbat (a sweet drink) from his wells.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He served sharbat (a sweet drink) from his wells.
७१५. (C) **Veena ke Taar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Veena ke Taar.
७१६. (B) **Ratneshwar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ratneshwar.
७१७. (D) **Kalikant.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kalikant.
७१८. (B) **Arun Kumar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Arun Kumar.
७१९. (A) **Nepal.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Nepal.
७२०. (D) **Pani.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pani.
७२१. (D) **Sita Devi.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sita Devi.
७२२. (B) **1902 and 1985.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1902 and 1985.
७२३. (D) **The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The Mithila (Tirhut) region of Bihar.

- ७२४. (B) IPS (Indian Police Service).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: IPS (Indian Police Service).
- ७२५. (A) Delhi University.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Delhi University.
- ७२६. (A) Botany (Vanaspati Shastra).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Botany (Vanaspati Shastra).
- ७२७. (C) Director of Agriculture.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Director of Agriculture.
- ७२८. (C) MBBS.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: MBBS.
- ७२९. (B) Purnea.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Purnea.
- ७३०. (B) Income Tax Officer.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Income Tax Officer.
- ७३१. (C) Vicky, Rinki, and Bauva.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vicky, Rinki, and Bauva.
- ७३२. (C) Mathematics (Ganit).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mathematics (Ganit).
- ७३३. (D) Professor (MA, PhD).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Professor (MA, PhD).
- ७३४. (D) Postmaster, Musician (Tabla/Harmonium), Footballer, and Congressman.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Postmaster, Musician (Tabla/Harmonium), Footballer, and Congressman.
- ७३५. (B) Banmali.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Banmali.
- ७३६. (A) Bhaveshnath Pathak.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bhaveshnath Pathak.
- ७३७. (B) Accountant General.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Accountant General.
- ७३८. (A) B.Tech.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: B.Tech.
- ७३९. (D) Purnia (Bhatta Bazar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Purnia (Bhatta Bazar).
- ७४०. (A) Deputy General Manager (DGM).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Deputy General Manager (DGM).
- ७४१. (C) Jyotishi (Astrologer).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jyotishi (Astrologer).
- ७४२. (D) Dina** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dina
- ७४३. (B) Mithila Darpan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila Darpan.
- ७४४. (B) English.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: English.
- ७४५. (B) Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Panji-shastra (Genealogical Science).
- ७४६. (B) Sitavati Devi.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sitavati Devi.
- ७४७. (D) They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: They were brothers-in-law (Mausa connection).
- ७४८. (B) Dharmapur Desh.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dharmapur Desh.
- ७४९. (D) Mithila Darpan** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila Darpan
- ७५०. (B) The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The systematic structure of genealogical records among Maithil Brahmins.
- ७५१. (A) Shivanand** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shivanand
- ७५२. (B) Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta.
- ७५३. (A) Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Retired Officer of the Jute Corporation of India.

୭୫୫. (D) **Sub-Divisional Officer (Gandhinagar, Purnia).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sub-Divisional Officer (Gandhinagar, Purnia).
୭୫୬. (A) **Jhingur** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jhingur
୭୫୭. (D) **Bank Manager.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bank Manager.
୭୫୮. (A) **Gayatri Vishleshan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gayatri Vishleshan.
୭୫୯. (A) **Thakur Jawahar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Thakur Jawahar.
୭୬୦. (D) **Thakur Rameshwar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Thakur Rameshwar.
୭୬୧. (B) **Engineer (Abhiyanta)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Engineer (Abhiyanta)
୭୬୨. (C) **Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bank Official in Prabhat Colony, Purnia
୭୬୩. (A) **Journalist, translator, publisher, and social worker** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Journalist, translator, publisher, and social worker
୭୬୪. (A) **Sainik School (Tilaiya)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sainik School (Tilaiya)
୭୬୫. (A) **DRM (Division\ Railway\ Manager)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: DRM (Division\ Railway\ Manager)
୭୬୬. (C) **Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Accounting (B.Com\ Lekha\ Visheshagya)
୭୬୭. (A) **Hospital Management** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Hospital Management
୭୬୮. (A) **Ramayana (Ramayani)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ramayana (Ramayani)
୭୬୯. (C) **Sanskrit Grammar** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sanskrit Grammar
୭୭୦. (D) **Purnea** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Purnea
୭୭୧. (B) **MA and BL** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: MA and BL
୭୭୨. (A) **BSc, MBA and Bank Officer** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: BSc, MBA and Bank Officer
୭୭୩. (A) **Bank Officer** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bank Officer
୭୭୪. (C) **PhD in Sanskrit** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: PhD in Sanskrit
୭୭୫. (D) **Laxmi Kant Jha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Laxmi Kant Jha.
୭୭୬. (A) **Taranand Jha.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Taranand Jha.
୭୭୭. (A) **Dilip Kumar (B.Com).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dilip Kumar (B.Com).
୭୭୮. (D) **Devkant** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Devkant
୭୭୯. (D) **Ramanand** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ramanand
୭୮୦. (B) **He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He is a prominent disciple of Dwarika Peeth Shankaracharya Swarupananda Saraswati.
୭୮୧. (D) **Hindi Literature.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Hindi Literature.
୭୮୨. (B) **Lalji High School, Raniganj, Araria.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Lalji High School, Raniganj, Araria.
୭୮୩. (C) **Lalji** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Lalji

- ୭୮୩. (D) South Toll (Dakshin Toll) and North Toll (Uttar Toll).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: South Toll (Dakshin Toll) and North Toll (Uttar Toll).
- ୭୮୪. (A) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- ୭୮୫. (B) Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dr Professor Jagdish Chandra.
- ୭୮୬. (D) Subhash K. Anand.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Subhash K. Anand.
- ୭୮୭. (B) Deputy Collector.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Deputy Collector.
- ୭୮୮. (A) Saath Samundar Paar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Saath Samundar Paar.
- ୭୮୯. (B) Promod Kumar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Promod Kumar.
- ୭୯୦. (C) Katihar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Katihar.
- ୭୯୧. (D) Visheshwar Chandra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Visheshwar Chandra.
- ୭୯୨. (D) Shivaji Colony.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shivaji Colony.
- ୭୯୩. (A) BA.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: BA.
- ୭୯୪. (B) Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Assistant Manager Legal at N.T.C. Kanpur, Government of India.
- ୭୯୫. (C) Retired District Judge.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Retired District Judge.
- ୭୯୬. (C) BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: BA and Accounts Clerk (Lekha Lipik).
- ୭୯୭. (A) MSc and PhD.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: MSc and PhD.
- ୭୯୮. (C) Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Acharya (Teacher/Scholar).
- ୭୯୯. (D) Principal Judge** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Principal Judge
- ୮୦୦. (B) Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Higher Education (Uchcha Shiksha)
- ୮୦୧. (D) Umeshdatt.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Umeshdatt.
- ୮୦୨. (B) 1886-1998.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1886-1998.
- ୮୦୩. (D) Babulalchand.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Babulalchand.
- ୮୦୪. (A) Haldhar Mishra.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Haldhar Mishra.
- ୮୦୫. (A) Sodarpur Mani.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sodarpur Mani.
- ୮୦୬. (C) Maho Harikrishna.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Maho Harikrishna.
- ୮୦୭. (A) Vachaspati.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vachaspati.
- ୮୦୮. (D) He was instrumental in including the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He was instrumental in including the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- ୮୦୯. (A) Gajanand.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajanand.
- ୮୧୦. (B) Tarakant.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tarakant.
- ୮୧୧. (C) Engineer-in-Chief.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Engineer-in-Chief.

८१२. (D) **Bhamati Tika.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bhamati Tika.
८१३. (A) **Chairman.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chairman.
८१४. (C) **UNICEF.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: UNICEF.
८१५. (A) **Labour Department (Labour Superintendent).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Labour Department (Labour Superintendent).
८१६. (B) **Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com).
८१७. (D) **The 16th to the 18th centuries.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: The 16th to the 18th centuries.
८१८. (D) **Malda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Malda.
८१९. (D) **Tea Estate Proprietor and Mechanical Junior Engineer.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tea Estate Proprietor and Mechanical Junior Engineer.
८२०. (C) **Chammakar (Naharua).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chammakar (Naharua).
८२१. (B) **Jagath.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Jagath.
८२२. (B) **Nagar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Nagar.
८२३. (C) **Hore.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Hore.
८२४. (D) **Tattva-Chintamani.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tattva-Chintamani.
८२५. (C) **Entry 85 (206/II).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Entry 85 (206/II).
८२६. (C) **Kujouli.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kujouli.
८२७. (C) **Mithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Mithila.
८२८. (C) **Ganapati Chand.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ganapati Chand.
८२९. (D) **It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is the only Panji that includes the names of women.
८३०. (A) **Stephen Phillips.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Stephen Phillips.
८३१. (C) **Gajendra Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur.
८३२. (A) **He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: He memorised the entire Tattvachintamani and Nyayakusumanjali Karika because copying the texts was forbidden.
८३३. (B) **It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It provides a continuous, comprehensive genealogical record of a large population for over 1500 years.
८३४. (D) **2025** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2025
८३५. (C) **Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Verbal Testimony or 'Word'.
८३६. (B) **1248** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 1248
८३७. (D) **Utredh Panji.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Utredh Panji.
८३८. (A) **Teknarayan.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Teknarayan.
८३९. (C) **Seven** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Seven

- ८४०. (C) Over 1,500 years** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Over 1,500 years
- ८४१. (C) Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vacaspati Mishra II (Nutan Vachaspati)
- ८४२. (D) V.P. Bhatta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: V.P. Bhatta
- ८४३. (B) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- ८४४. (C) Sarvabhaum** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Sarvabhaum
- ८४५. (A) It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It is one of the seven types of Panji used in the genealogical system (often used for non-agnatic relatives).
- ८४६. (B) Gajendra Thakur** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur
- ८४७. (C) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)
- ८४८. (C) Kshatriyas** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Kshatriyas
- ८४९. (A) Shabda** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shabda
- ८५०. (C) Anumana** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Anumana
- ८५१. (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- ८५२. (B) Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Ratidhar, Paran, and Gokulnath
- ८५३. (B) Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Lakshminath (alias Dokai), Naitik, Kaminnath, and Chichana
- ८५४. (A) Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Bodhan, Chhaban, Shobhan, and Panji Kamalnayan Datta
- ८५५. (A) Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Parasmani, Kulanand, and Indramaniya
- ८५६. (B) 500 years.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 500 years.
- ८५७. (C) It includes the names of females (Streegana).** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: It includes the names of females (Streegana).
- ८५८. (B) Chaitra of 2000 CE.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Chaitra of 2000 CE.
- ८५९. (A) Over 1500 years.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Over 1500 years.
- ८६०. (A) Gajendra Thakur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Gajendra Thakur.
- ८६१. (A) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.
- ८६२. (C) Stephen Phillips.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Stephen Phillips.
- ८६३. (A) Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, and Shabda.
- ८६४. (A) Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.
- ८६५. (A) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Vasudeva Sarvabhauma.

- ८६६. (A) To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: To maintain intellectual control and force students to memorise the text.
- ८६७. (B) 2025** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2025
- ८६८. (A) Stephen Phillips.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Stephen Phillips.
- ८६९. (A) Cultural.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Cultural.
- ८७०. (D) Raghunath Shiromani.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Raghunath Shiromani.
- ८७१. (D) 12000** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 12000
- ८७२. (D) Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Recasting the Brahmin in Medieval Mithila.
- ८७३. (A) 2012** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: 2012
- ८७४. (C) Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Specific page or entry numbers within the Panji volumes.
- ८७५. (B) Shabda Khanda.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Shabda Khanda.
- ८७६. (C) Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Example: Kharaure, Khauare, Budhabare, or Sodarpur.
- ८७७. (B) Tirhuta.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Tirhuta.
- ८७८. (A) Example: Paurialwar, Kujaerialwar, or Aleswar.** — The analytical point asked in this question is captured by: Example: Paurialwar, Kujaerialwar, or Aleswar.
- ८७९. (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mandar-Pandua Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mandar-Pandua Mula.
- ८८०. (A) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- ८८१. (C) Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.
- ८८२. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- ८८३. (A) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Mula'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Mula'.
- ८८४. (A) Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula is the original ancestral root, while Mula-Gram is the specific village of residence at the time the Panji was recorded.
- ८८५. (A) 167 were identified; the Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch was added as the 35th.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 were identified; the Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch was added as the 35th.
- ८८६. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.

८८७. (B) Ayanthi Shrestha (First Class), Dwitiya Shreni (Second Class), and Madhyam (Middle Class). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanthi Shrestha (First Class), Dwitiya Shreni (Second Class), and Madhyam (Middle Class).

८८८. (B) Vatsa — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa

८८९. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.

८९०. (B) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).

८९१. (D) Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

८९२. (C) The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The 'Mula' is fixed as the earliest known ancestral village, while the current residence becomes the 'Mula-Gram'.

८९३. (B) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

८९४. (A) Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

८९५. (C) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).

८९६. (D) They are recorded as 'Deshantar-vasi' or associated with the new village while retaining their original 'Mula'. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are recorded as 'Deshantar-vasi' or associated with the new village while retaining their original 'Mula'.

८९७. (C) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve).

८९८. (A) Gotra and Moola. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra and Moola.

८९९. (B) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

९००. (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

९०१. (D) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

९०२. (A) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.

१०३. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
१०४. (D) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
१०५. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
१०६. (D) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.
१०७. (C) It tracks both the 'Moola' (original village) and the 'Deragaon' (current village of residence). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It tracks both the 'Moola' (original village) and the 'Deragaon' (current village of residence).
१०८. (D) 32 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32
१०९. (D) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
११०. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
१११. (C) Vatsa and Savarna. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
११२. (A) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
११३. (B) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
११४. (A) Only one (Kashyapa). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyapa).
११५. (D) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.
११६. (C) Definition: Moolas are often grouped by their Gotras; for instance, 'Pali' and 'Hariamb' belong to the Vatsa Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: Moolas are often grouped by their Gotras; for instance, 'Pali' and 'Hariamb' belong to the Vatsa Gotra.
११७. (A) Kaundinya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaundinya.
११८. (C) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.
११९. (A) It is a rare instance of a Moola that appears across multiple different Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a rare instance of a Moola that appears across multiple different Gotras.
१२०. (C) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

- १२१. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १२२. (D) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific 'Mul' (lineage).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific 'Mul' (lineage).
- १२३. (A) Tri-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara.
- १२४. (D) Panch-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara.
- १२५. (B) 32** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32
- १२६. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.
- १२७. (A) Definition: The foundational ancestor from whom a specific 'Mul' (original lineage) originates. Example: Sandilya for the 'Dighwa' Mul.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The foundational ancestor from whom a specific 'Mul' (original lineage) originates. Example: Sandilya for the 'Dighwa' Mul.
- १२८. (C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- १२९. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १३०. (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadvaja, and Katyayana.
- १३१. (D) The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific clan.
- १३२. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १३३. (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.
- १३४. (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).
- १३५. (D) The illustrious Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The illustrious Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a Gotra.
- १३६. (C) Tripravara Gotras have 3 designated Vedic ancestors, while Panchpravara have 5.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara Gotras have 3 designated Vedic ancestors, while Panchpravara have 5.
- १३७. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

- १३८. (A) Karmahe.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmahe.
- १३९. (C) Mandi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandi.
- १४०. (B) Sarisab.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab.
- १४१. (A) Apnuvana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvana.
- १४२. (B) The Panjis of Mithila and Alariya (Maduat-Alariya).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Panjis of Mithila and Alariya (Maduat-Alariya).
- १४३. (C) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- १४४. (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- १४५. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १४६. (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- १४७. (A) Rigveda hymns (Suktas).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rigveda hymns (Suktas).
- १४८. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Arva).
- १४९. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १५०. (A) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- १५१. (A) It provides a general record of all lineages and their ancestral origins.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It provides a general record of all lineages and their ancestral origins.
- १५२. (D) Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jatukarna.
- १५३. (D) Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.
- १५४. (A) Ancestral village.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestral village.
- १५५. (D) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

- १५६. (A) 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 13 (e.g. Khadaure, Khauade, Bodhabade).
- १५७. (C) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).
- १५८. (C) Vatsa (and Savarna).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (and Savarna).
- १५९. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १६०. (A) Bishphi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bishphi.
- १६१. (C) It represents the total number of distinct Brahmin lineages tracked in Mithila.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It represents the total number of distinct Brahmin lineages tracked in Mithila.
- १६२. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १६३. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १६४. (B) 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later increased to 35 with the inclusion of the Khauwal branch of the Phandah mool).
- १६५. (B) Tri-pravara (three sage ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five sage ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (three sage ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five sage ancestors).
- १६६. (C) One (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyap).
- १६७. (D) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- १६८. (D) Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya (others include Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- १६९. (C) Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Because they share identical 'Pravaras' (sage ancestors).
- १७०. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १७१. (C) 167 Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.
- १७२. (A) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- १७३. (A) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

- १७४. (D) They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They have five ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- १७५. (B) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- १७६. (A) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.
- १७७. (A) Only one (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyap).
- १७८. (C) Moolgram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram.
- १७९. (C) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १८०. (C) The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancient Rishi who founded the lineage.
- १८१. (D) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १८२. (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १८३. (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- १८४. (B) The earliest known ancestor or founder of a specific lineage/Kula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or founder of a specific lineage/Kula.
- १८५. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १८६. (B) The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The name of a remote, learned ancestor (Rishi) from whom the family descends paternally.
- १८७. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- १८८. (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- १८९. (C) By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.
- १९०. (B) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

१११. (B) Ratnakar Jha. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnakar Jha.

११२. (C) Definition: The original records containing the comprehensive genealogical data of all families within a group. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The original records containing the comprehensive genealogical data of all families within a group.

११३. (A) Mula (Roots) instead of Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula (Roots) instead of Gotra.

११४. (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

११५. (C) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.

११६. (D) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

११७. (B) It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It was established as the 35th Mula for a high lineage in a later period.

११८. (B) The founder-ancestor from whom all branches of a Mula originate. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The founder-ancestor from whom all branches of a Mula originate.

११९. (A) Original ancestral residence. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original ancestral residence.

१०००. (D) Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighway (or Belaunch, Ekahate, Panchobhe, etc.).

१००१. (C) The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The introduction or identification of seven generations of ancestors.

१००२. (D) Twenty. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.

१००३. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.

१००४. (B) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage (Kula). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage (Kula).

१००५. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, text notes Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv as Panch-pravara).

१००६. (C) Tri-pravara identifies three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara identifies three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.

१००७. (B) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool is the

original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.

१००८. (B) Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

१००९. (A) Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

१०१०. (D) Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam Mool (Medium Mools).

१०११. (B) 20. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20.

१०१२. (D) The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced.

१०१३. (B) A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five.

१०१४. (D) Gunakar Jha of Pandua Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gunakar Jha of Pandua Mula.

१०१५. (A) 167. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.

१०१६. (C) One (Kashyap). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyap).

१०१७. (A) Example: Sandilya, Kashyap, and Parashar are examples of Gotras with three hymn-composing ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Example: Sandilya, Kashyap, and Parashar are examples of Gotras with three hymn-composing ancestors.

१०१८. (C) Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Example: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj (in some contexts) are examples of Gotras with five hymn-composing ancestors.

१०१९. (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestors.

१०२०. (C) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

१०२१. (A) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.

१०२२. (A) 167 Mula Grams. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mula Grams.

१०२३. (D) The 'Kharaunm' branch of the 'Phandah' Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The 'Kharaunm' branch of the 'Phandah' Mula.

१०२४. (C) A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.

- १०२५. (B) A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- १०२६. (A) The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The branching out of lineages from their original root villages (Mula).
- १०२७. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १०२८. (C) The original village or 'root' location where the Biji Purusha resided.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or 'root' location where the Biji Purusha resided.
- १०२९. (A) He was a Maithil Brahmin of the 'Karamhe' root village (Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He was a Maithil Brahmin of the 'Karamhe' root village (Mula).
- १०३०. (C) The ancient Panji Prabandh records.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancient Panji Prabandh records.
- १०३१. (B) Shandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya Gotra.
- १०३२. (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- १०३३. (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- १०३४. (D) Savarna Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna Gotra.
- १०३५. (B) Mahamaho Trivenibhata.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamaho Trivenibhata.
- १०३६. (B) Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Both the current village of residence and the Mula Grama (root village).
- १०३७. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १०३८. (A) The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or place of residence associated with an ancestral lineage.
- १०३९. (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Moola.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Moola.
- १०४०. (A) Only one: the Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one: the Kashyap Gotra.
- १०४१. (C) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.

- १०४३. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १०४३. (B) Bisaphi (associated with the Kashyap Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (associated with the Kashyap Gotra).
- १०४४. (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).
- १०४५. (D) Sandilya (one of the seven primary gotras).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya (one of the seven primary gotras).
- १०४६. (A) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- १०४७. (C) 74** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 74
- १०४८. (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- १०४९. (C) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.
- १०५०. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १०५१. (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.
- १०५२. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १०५३. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १०५४. (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- १०५५. (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- १०५६. (A) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- १०५७. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- १०५८. (B) The original village or homestead of a family's earliest recorded ancestor.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or homestead of a family's earliest recorded ancestor.
- १०५९. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

- १०६०. (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- १०६१. (D) Aryabhata** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhata
- १०६२. (A) The first/highest category of original lineages (e.g. Khadaure, Khauale).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first/highest category of original lineages (e.g. Khadaure, Khauale).
- १०६३. (C) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १०६४. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १०६५. (D) Thirty-four or thirty-five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four or thirty-five.
- १०६६. (A) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.
- १०६७. (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- १०६८. (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- १०६९. (C) Main ancestral lineages from which various sub-branches (Shakhas) emerge.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Main ancestral lineages from which various sub-branches (Shakhas) emerge.
- १०७०. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १०७१. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १०७२. (C) One (Kashyapa).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).
- १०७३. (C) Tri-pravara Gotras cite three sages in their ritual invocation; Panch-pravara cite five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara Gotras cite three sages in their ritual invocation; Panch-pravara cite five.
- १०७४. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- १०७५. (C) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १०७६. (B) The original ancestral identity and village of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral identity and village of a family.
- १०७७. (C) 32** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32

- १०७८. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १०७९. (D) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १०८०. (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).
- १०८१. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- १०८२. (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns (suktas).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns (suktas).
- १०८३. (C) One (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyap).
- १०८४. (B) Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).
- १०८५. (B) M.P. Chichalal Rao** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: M.P. Chichalal Rao
- १०८६. (D) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- १०८७. (B) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १०८८. (A) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific clan/branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific clan/branch.
- १०८९. (D) Clans whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Clans whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- १०९०. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Bhargava/Vatsa/Savarna variants).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Bhargava/Vatsa/Savarna variants).
- १०९१. (C) Digho (or Dighve).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Digho (or Dighve).
- १०९२. (A) Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (MĀṅl Gram).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Progenitor (Beeji Purush) and Original Village (MĀṅl Gram).
- १०९३. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १०९४. (D) Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- १०९५. (B) Vashistha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha.

- १०९६. (A) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- १०९७. (B) Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Nayan-Bhatta.
- १०९८. (B) Parashara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.
- १०९९. (A) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- ११००. (D) Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Halayudha.
- ११०१. (C) Mudgala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mudgala.
- ११०२. (B) Vishnuvridha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnuvridha.
- ११०३. (D) The root or starting point of that specific family's documented history.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The root or starting point of that specific family's documented history.
- ११०४. (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- ११०५. (D) It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- ११०६. (C) It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a lineage where five ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- ११०७. (B) It represents the founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It represents the founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- ११०८. (C) There were 167 original Mools identified.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There were 167 original Mools identified.
- ११०९. (A) Village** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Village
- १११०. (C) The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.
- ११११. (B) There are three ancestors: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are three ancestors: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- १११२. (D) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.
- १११३. (B) They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.

१११४. (D) He is the oldest known ancestor from whom the lineage is traced. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is the oldest known ancestor from whom the lineage is traced.

१११५. (C) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

१११६. (B) The scholar is Vidyanand Jha Mohiji. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The scholar is Vidyanand Jha Mohiji.

१११७. (D) They are examples of Madhyam Mools. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are examples of Madhyam Mools.

१११८. (A) The maximum number is 20. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The maximum number is 20.

१११९. (B) They are Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

११२०. (C) They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are Katyayan, Vishnu, and Angiras.

११२१. (D) They are Angiras, Vashistha, and Barhaspatya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are Angiras, Vashistha, and Barhaspatya.

११२२. (D) Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta is the founding ancestor.

११२३. (A) He belonged to the Kariyan Mool of the Vatsa Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He belonged to the Kariyan Mool of the Vatsa Gotra.

११२४. (D) It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is recorded under the Bisphi branch of the Kashyap Gotra.

११२५. (A) Village or habitat — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Village or habitat

११२६. (A) The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Mudgala Gotra includes these ancestors.

११२७. (D) Sub-branch or specific family line — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sub-branch or specific family line

११२८. (A) It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram.

११२९. (D) The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The primary sources are the Vedic lineages of the seven great sages (Saptarishi).

११३०. (C) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

११३१. (D) The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

११३२. (C) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.

— This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.

११३३. (A) Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj.

११३४. (B) The original village or ancestral seat of a particular lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or ancestral seat of a particular lineage.

११३५. (B) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).

११३६. (D) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.

११३७. (B) Aryabhata. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhata.

११३८. (B) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.

११३९. (C) Five generations. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five generations.

११४०. (A) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

११४१. (C) The earliest known progenitor or the original ancestor of the clan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or the original ancestor of the clan.

११४२. (A) The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or place of residence of a specific family lineage.

११४३. (D) Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lineages whose three ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.

११४४. (B) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.

११४५. (A) A record containing all Gotras and their associated original Muls. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record containing all Gotras and their associated original Muls.

११४६. (D) 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32 (representing 32 different ancestral points).

११४७. (A) Harisimhadeva — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harisimhadeva

- ११४८. (D) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- ११४९. (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- ११५०. (A) There are 167 identified Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are 167 identified Mools.
- ११५१. (C) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- ११५२. (B) Mool Gram** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool Gram
- ११५३. (C) It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- ११५४. (A) All members belong to the Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: All members belong to the Kashyapa Gotra.
- ११५५. (C) The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.
- ११५६. (B) It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.
- ११५७. (C) They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.
- ११५८. (A) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).
- ११५९. (B) A single Gotra can contain multiple Mools, representing different ancestral villages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A single Gotra can contain multiple Mools, representing different ancestral villages.
- ११६०. (C) It includes eight specific lineages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It includes eight specific lineages.
- ११६१. (A) The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The sages are Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- ११६२. (B) The Parashara Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Parashara Gotra.
- ११६३. (B) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- ११६४. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- ११६५. (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna,

Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

११६६. (B) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.

११६७. (C) 34 (later increased to 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later increased to 35).

११६८. (B) One (Kashyapa Gotra). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa Gotra).

११६९. (A) It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to whether three or five distinct Vedic rishi ancestors are invoked in a Gotra's lineage.

११७०. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

११७१. (A) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.

११७२. (C) Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche.

११७३. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

११७४. (D) Savarna — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna

११७५. (B) Sandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.

११७६. (C) Bharadwaja. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja.

११७७. (A) Trilocana Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilocana Bhatta.

११७८. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

११७९. (C) Ratnapani. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.

११८०. (A) The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation.

११८१. (D) Sakha Panji. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sakha Panji.

११८२. (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa (specifically the Bisapi branch).

११८३. (A) Katyayana. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.

११८४. (A) Basam, Katai, and Brahmapura. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Basam, Katai, and Brahmapura.

- ११८५. (B) Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali, Hariambe, Tisauti, and Tarkar.
- ११८६. (B) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.
- ११८७. (A) 20.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20.
- ११८८. (B) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- ११८९. (B) The ancestral village or root identity of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or root identity of a family.
- ११९०. (B) 167.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.
- ११९१. (A) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- ११९२. (C) 3.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 3.
- ११९३. (C) 5.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 5.
- ११९४. (C) It records the original stock and expansion of various family roots.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It records the original stock and expansion of various family roots.
- ११९५. (C) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mulas.
- ११९६. (C) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor of a specific Mula.
- ११९७. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- ११९८. (A) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- ११९९. (B) Vatsa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.
- १२००. (B) Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj (also Kaundinya).
- १२०१. (D) 13.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 13.
- १२०२. (B) It is mentioned in relation to the genealogies of specific lineages like Mandu Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is mentioned in relation to the genealogies of specific lineages like Mandu Mula.
- १२०३. (C) It is found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is found across multiple Gotras,

including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.

१२०४. (A) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

१२०५. (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१२०६. (B) The original ancestral village or root of a lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or root of a lineage.

१२०७. (C) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१२०८. (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 including the Phandah branch).

१२०९. (A) The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The group of illustrious rishi ancestors associated with a specific Gotra.

१२१०. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१२११. (D) The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The expanded lineages of families as they moved from their original Moola to new villages.

१२१२. (A) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

१२१३. (B) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१२१४. (C) The first/highest grade of Moolas (including Khadaure, Khauade, etc.). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first/highest grade of Moolas (including Khadaure, Khauade, etc.).

१२१५. (C) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).

१२१६. (B) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.

१२१७. (D) Vatsa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.

१२१८. (B) Basaam. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Basaam.

१२१९. (C) Kaushika. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushika.

१२२०. (C) Kaundinya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaundinya.

- १२२१. (B) Khadaure.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadaure.
- १२२२. (D) Aurva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva.
- १२२३. (C) Kaushika.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushika.
- १२२४. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १२२५. (D) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १२२६. (C) Mools (or Moolgrams).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mools (or Moolgrams).
- १२२७. (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- १२२८. (A) Beeji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.
- १२२९. (C) The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.
- १२३०. (D) Tri-pravar lineages name three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravar name five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravar lineages name three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravar name five.
- १२३१. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- १२३२. (C) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- १२३३. (C) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १२३४. (B) A sub-branch or local derivation of a Moolà'—à§ à'°à'¼à'®.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A sub-branch or local derivation of a Moolà'—à§ à'°à'¼à'®.
- १२३५. (D) Seed.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seed.
- १२३६. (D) Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ishvara Puri (or Paramananda Puri, associated with the Vatsa gotra and Kimah mool).
- १२३७. (C) Dighare, Belaunchi, Ekahate, and Panchobhe.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighare, Belaunchi, Ekahate, and Panchobhe.
- १२३८. (A) Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).
- १२३९. (A) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').

- १२४०. (C) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- १२४१. (A) 167 Mula Grams.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mula Grams.
- १२४२. (A) Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara identifies three specific ancestors as Rigvedic seers, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- १२४३. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १२४४. (B) He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is the earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage is officially tracked.
- १२४५. (A) Mula Panji focuses on ancestral origins, while Shakha Panji details the expanded branches of families over time.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula Panji focuses on ancestral origins, while Shakha Panji details the expanded branches of families over time.
- १२४६. (C) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- १२४७. (C) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- १२४८. (B) 35 (including the Khanam branch of Phandah Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 35 (including the Khanam branch of Phandah Mula).
- १२४९. (D) Bhargava** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhargava
- १२५०. (A) Five generations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five generations.
- १२५१. (C) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.
- १२५२. (C) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १२५३. (D) Vatsa (or Savarna).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (or Savarna).
- १२५४. (A) Parashara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.
- १२५५. (C) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- १२५६. (D) Beeji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush
- १२५७. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

- १२५८. (B) Ancestral village or place of origin.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestral village or place of origin.
- १२५९. (D) Tri-pravara (three sages) and Panch-pravara (five sages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (three sages) and Panch-pravara (five sages).
- १२६०. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- १२६१. (D) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १२६२. (A) 74** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 74
- १२६३. (C) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- १२६४. (C) The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.
- १२६५. (C) The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The family of Gunakar Jha (Mandar Mool).
- १२६६. (A) It followed similar genealogical principles but focused on different Mools and a single Gotra (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It followed similar genealogical principles but focused on different Mools and a single Gotra (Kashyap).
- १२६७. (B) The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).
- १२६८. (C) All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: All Gotras and their associated ancient Mools.
- १२६९. (B) Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Sandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- १२७०. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १२७१. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १२७२. (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khana branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khana branch).
- १२७३. (C) Tri-pravara** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara
- १२७४. (D) Panch-pravara** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara
- १२७५. (D) Biji Purusha** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purusha
- १२७६. (D) The original ancestral village from which the lineage began.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village from which the lineage began.

- १२७७. (B) One (Kashyapa).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).
- १२७८. (B) Shandilya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya
- १२७९. (B) Vatsa (or Savarna).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (or Savarna).
- १२८०. (A) Dera** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dera
- १२८१. (B) Gangadhar of the Gangoli Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar of the Gangoli Mool.
- १२८२. (D) Bisphi** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisphi
- १२८३. (B) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- १२८४. (B) Six generations of ancestors in both paternal and maternal lines.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six generations of ancestors in both paternal and maternal lines.
- १२८५. (A) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- १२८६. (C) Bharadwaj** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj
- १२८७. (C) Kujoli** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kujoli
- १२८८. (D) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaaksh, Gautama, and Gargya).
- १२८९. (C) Pallie** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pallie
- १२९०. (C) Trilathi** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilathi
- १२९१. (A) Founder or root ancestor.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Founder or root ancestor.
- १२९२. (B) Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Paternal descent from an ancient Sage (Rishi).
- १२९३. (C) Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Those who share common ancestors within the prohibited degree of seven generations.
- १२९४. (C) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- १२९५. (B) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.

- १२९६. (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १२९७. (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).
- १२९८. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in the Pravara section).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in the Pravara section).
- १२९९. (C) Suktas (hymns)** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Suktas (hymns)
- १३००. (D) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage/Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage/Mool.
- १३०१. (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village from which a family lineage originated.
- १३०२. (A) Seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven.
- १३०३. (A) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- १३०४. (B) Deval** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Deval
- १३०५. (A) Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.
- १३०६. (B) Apnuvana** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvana
- १३०७. (B) Oini village (associated with the Oinwar dynasty).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Oini village (associated with the Oinwar dynasty).
- १३०८. (B) Intermediate** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Intermediate
- १३०९. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- १३१०. (C) It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It identifies their original root lineage and their current family branch.
- १३११. (C) The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village name is retained as the 'Mool', but the new village is added as the current residence.
- १३१२. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १३१३. (A) Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayan.

- १३१४. (B) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- १३१५. (D) Karah-Bisai branch of the Vatsa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karah-Bisai branch of the Vatsa Gotra.
- १३१६. (B) Thirty-two (32).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-two (32).
- १३१७. (C) Twenty (20).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20).
- १३१८. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- १३१९. (D) Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).
- १३२०. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in some contexts, but text specifies Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga/Vardhanya).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in some contexts, but text specifies Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga/Vardhanya).
- १३२१. (C) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १३२२. (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- १३२३. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १३२४. (B) Parashar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar
- १३२५. (A) Vashistha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha.
- १३२६. (B) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- १३२७. (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or place of origin.
- १३२८. (B) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १३२९. (D) Shandilya (implied by lineage lists).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya (implied by lineage lists).
- १३३०. (C) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- १३३१. (C) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १३३२. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.

- १३३३. (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- १३३४. (C) Three.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three.
- १३३५. (A) Five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five.
- १३३६. (A) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- १३३७. (A) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- १३३८. (D) Seven Primary (or most populous).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven Primary (or most populous).
- १३३९. (D) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).
- १३४०. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivein Bhatta.
- १३४१. (D) Only one (Kashyapa).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyapa).
- १३४२. (A) Moolgram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram.
- १३४३. (D) A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A list of all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mools.
- १३४४. (C) Vanshadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vanshadhar.
- १३४५. (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- १३४६. (B) Earliest known/Root.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Earliest known/Root.
- १३४७. (C) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १३४८. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १३४९. (C) A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A formal introduction covering seven generations of ancestors.
- १३५०. (B) 32** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32
- १३५१. (C) Biji Purusha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purusha.

- १३५२. (C) Moolgram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram.
- १३५३. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १३५४. (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- १३५५. (A) Tripravara traces three ancestral sages who composed Rigveda hymns, while Panchappravara traces five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara traces three ancestral sages who composed Rigveda hymns, while Panchappravara traces five.
- १३५६. (A) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).
- १३५७. (C) A document proving that the couple does not share a common ancestor within the prohibited generational limits.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A document proving that the couple does not share a common ancestor within the prohibited generational limits.
- १३५८. (B) Seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven.
- १३५९. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १३६०. (D) Six.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six.
- १३६१. (A) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १३६२. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १३६३. (C) Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja.
- १३६४. (C) Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna.
- १३६५. (B) The 'seed' or progenitor of the lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The 'seed' or progenitor of the lineage.
- १३६६. (B) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १३६७. (D) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १३६८. (B) The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage or clan branch.
- १३६९. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

- १३७०. (C) Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (3 seers) and Pancha-pravara (5 seers).
- १३७१. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- १३७२. (A) Rudra Jha of Sakarari Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rudra Jha of Sakarari Mula.
- १३७३. (D) The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village of the 'Biji Purush' (founding ancestor) of a lineage.
- १३७४. (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mula).
- १३७५. (A) Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The first-grade ancestral lineages, including names like Khadaure, Khauare, and Sarisabe.
- १३७६. (D) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.
- १३७७. (B) Garga, Kaushika, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautama, Moudgalya, Vashistha, Koundinya, Upamanyu, Kapila, Vishnuvridha, Tandi, and Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Garga, Kaushika, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautama, Moudgalya, Vashistha, Koundinya, Upamanyu, Kapila, Vishnuvridha, Tandi, and Jatukarna.
- १३७८. (B) Pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pravara.
- १३७९. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १३८०. (B) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- १३८१. (B) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).
- १३८२. (C) They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are ancient classifications comparable to modern chromosome or genetic markers (Guna sutra).
- १३८३. (A) Trinayana Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trinayana Bhatta.
- १३८४. (B) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १३८५. (D) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).

- १३८६. (B) Khama** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khama
- १३८७. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- १३८८. (A) The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the 'seed man' of a specific clan/Mula.
- १३८९. (A) The original ancestral village of the clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of the clan.
- १३९०. (A) Trivikram Bhatta** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta
- १३९१. (C) A register that mentions the Mula-grams (original villages) of the ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A register that mentions the Mula-grams (original villages) of the ancestors.
- १३९२. (B) Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- १३९३. (B) Parashar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar
- १३९४. (C) 74** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 74
- १३९५. (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- १३९६. (D) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- १३९७. (D) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- १३९८. (D) Krishnatrey (Atrey)** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Krishnatrey (Atrey)
- १३९९. (A) Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kharaure, Khauware, or Budhabare (among others).
- १४००. (A) Eight** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Eight
- १४०१. (A) Dighway, Belonchay, and Ekhahane.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighway, Belonchay, and Ekhahane.
- १४०२. (A) Shandilya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya
- १४०३. (D) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap

- १४०४. (C) Bharadwaj** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj
- १४०५. (D) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १४०६. (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- १४०७. (C) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- १४०८. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.
- १४०९. (D) Sakha** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sakha
- १४१०. (D) Thirteen (13).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirteen (13).
- १४११. (B) Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (34), plus one later addition (Khama branch of Phandah).
- १४१२. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १४१३. (B) Bispi (within the Kashyapa Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bispi (within the Kashyapa Gotra).
- १४१४. (C) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- १४१५. (C) Apnuvan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvan
- १४१६. (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage started.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village from which a family lineage started.
- १४१७. (B) Ramapati Upadhyaya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramapati Upadhyaya.
- १४१८. (B) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- १४१९. (B) Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja.
- १४२०. (C) Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna.
- १४२१. (A) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- १४२२. (D) Triyambak Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Triyambak Bhatta.

- १४३३. (D) First (highest).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: First (highest).
- १४३४. (B) The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of a specific family lineage.
- १४३५. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १४३६. (B) Beeji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.
- १४३७. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १४३८. (C) A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage that claims three rishi ancestors as composers of Vedic hymns.
- १४३९. (C) Panch-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara.
- १४४०. (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- १४४१. (C) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १४४२. (C) Vatsa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.
- १४४३. (C) Gotra; Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra; Mula.
- १४४४. (D) Twenty Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty Gotras.
- १४४५. (D) One hundred and sixty-seven Mool Grams.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven Mool Grams.
- १४४६. (B) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- १४४७. (D) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- १४४८. (A) It must have five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It must have five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- १४४९. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- १४४०. (C) Original ancestral village.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original ancestral village.

- १४४१. (B) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- १४४२. (D) Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pandit Vishwarup (derived from the Mandar Mool).
- १४४३. (A) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).
- १४४४. (B) Gotra** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra
- १४४५. (A) Madhyam Mool (Medium roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam Mool (Medium roots).
- १४४६. (C) Ratnesh.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnesh.
- १४४७. (D) Thirty-four primary Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four primary Mools.
- १४४८. (B) The Kharaure branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Kharaure branch.
- १४४९. (D) Twenty (20) Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20) Gotras.
- १४५०. (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.
- १४५१. (C) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
- १४५२. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- १४५३. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenibhatta.
- १४५४. (B) His ancestor, Ramapati Upadhyay, was from the Katih-Tilauli Mool of Mithila.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: His ancestor, Ramapati Upadhyay, was from the Katih-Tilauli Mool of Mithila.
- १४५५. (C) A lineage tracing back to three specific Vedic sage ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage tracing back to three specific Vedic sage ancestors.
- १४५६. (C) Shandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya Gotra.
- १४५७. (A) Parashara Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara Gotra.
- १४५८. (A) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- १४५९. (A) Mandir Mool (Kashyapa Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandir Mool (Kashyapa Gotra).

- १४६०. (B) Thirty-four.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four.
- १४६१. (D) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage (Mool).
- १४६२. (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- १४६३. (C) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five specific 'Suktas' (hymns) in the Rigveda.
- १४६४. (A) Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.
- १४६५. (B) Trivikram Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta.
- १४६६. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १४६७. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhardwaj.
- १४६८. (B) Haridatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haridatta.
- १४६९. (D) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- १४७०. (B) Udyahdev.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Udyahdev.
- १४७१. (D) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.
- १४७२. (B) Thirty-two.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-two.
- १४७३. (A) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १४७४. (D) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kasyapa, and Parashara (also Savarna, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kasyapa, and Parashara (also Savarna, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- १४७५. (B) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.
- १४७६. (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed ancestor' from whom a specific lineage is traced.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or 'seed ancestor' from whom a specific lineage is traced.

- १४७७. (D) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- १४७८. (C) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- १४७९. (A) Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotras whose ancestors composed five specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- १४८०. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- १४८१. (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
- १४८२. (D) Only one: Kasyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one: Kasyapa.
- १४८३. (D) Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).
- १४८४. (D) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.
- १४८५. (A) Eight.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Eight.
- १४८६. (B) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- १४८७. (A) As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: As the ancient sages (Rishis) who are the original progenitors of the entire community sharing that Gotra.
- १४८८. (C) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- १४८९. (A) Beeji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush
- १४९०. (D) Mula Gram** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula Gram
- १४९१. (B) 167 Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mulas.
- १४९२. (B) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- १४९३. (C) Tri-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara.
- १४९४. (D) Panch-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara.

- १४९५. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bidah (or Garga in some lists).
- १४९६. (D) Sakha Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sakha Panji.
- १४९७. (C) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १४९८. (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १४९९. (D) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.
- १५००. (D) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.
- १५०१. (D) Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Having three ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- १५०२. (C) Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Having five ancestors who were authors of Rigvedic hymns.
- १५०३. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- १५०४. (D) Thirty-five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-five.
- १५०५. (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).
- १५०६. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १५०७. (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- १५०८. (D) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).
- १५०९. (A) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruv (Tri-pravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruv (Tri-pravara).
- १५१०. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १५११. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- १५१२. (A) Definition: The original village or ancestral 'root' of a specific family lineage within a Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The original village or ancestral 'root' of a specific family lineage within a Gotra.

१५१३. (B) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१५१४. (A) Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five.

१५१५. (B) Definition: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific family branch. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific family branch.

१५१६. (B) One (Kashyapa). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).

१५१७. (B) It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna).

१५१८. (A) Madhyam (Middle) Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam (Middle) Mula.

१५१९. (A) Definition: The current village of residence for a family branch, distinct from their original 'Mula'. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The current village of residence for a family branch, distinct from their original 'Mula'.

१५२०. (D) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.

१५२१. (B) Twenty. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.

१५२२. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.

१५२३. (B) Thirty-four. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four.

१५२४. (C) Tri-pravara refers to three ancestral rishis who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Pancha-pravara refers to five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara refers to three ancestral rishis who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Pancha-pravara refers to five.

१५२५. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.

१५२६. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१५२७. (B) The earliest known, identifiable ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' descends. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known, identifiable ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' descends.

१५२८. (B) Mula Panji. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula Panji.

१५२९. (B) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

- १५३०. (C) Gotra Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra Panji.
- १५३१. (D) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १५३२. (B) Approximately 44 (including Dighwa, Sarisab, Mahua, etc.).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Approximately 44 (including Dighwa, Sarisab, Mahua, etc.).
- १५३३. (D) The first tier of the most respected 'Mula' roots, such as Kharaury and Khauary.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first tier of the most respected 'Mula' roots, such as Kharaury and Khauary.
- १५३४. (B) Dighway (or Belaunchay, Ekhatay).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighway (or Belaunchay, Ekhatay).
- १५३५. (C) Barhaspatya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Barhaspatya.
- १५३६. (A) Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar Gotra.
- १५३७. (C) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १५३८. (B) Shandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya Gotra.
- १५३९. (C) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- १५४०. (A) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १५४१. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १५४२. (A) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- १५४३. (A) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- १५४४. (D) Biji Purush (original ancestor).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purush (original ancestor).
- १५४५. (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- १५४६. (C) The earliest known or foundational ancestor of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known or foundational ancestor of a specific lineage.
- १५४७. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १५४८. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna,

Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१५४९. (D) Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns.

१५५०. (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.

१५५१. (C) Mulgram — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mulgram

१५५२. (C) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१५५३. (B) Madhyam Mula — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam Mula

१५५४. (A) Ancient Mulas (lineages). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient Mulas (lineages).

१५५५. (A) The specific Mulgrams (villages) of residence, starting from approximately 500 years ago. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific Mulgrams (villages) of residence, starting from approximately 500 years ago.

१५५६. (A) By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village).

१५५७. (C) Ayanti Shrestha (First Grade). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanti Shrestha (First Grade).

१५५८. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.

१५५९. (B) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.

१५६०. (A) Twenty. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.

१५६१. (D) The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or place of origin of a lineage.

१५६२. (C) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.

१५६३. (B) One hundred and sixty-seven. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.

१५६४. (A) The specific ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns (Suktas). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns (Suktas).

१५६५. (A) Tri-pravara names three hymn-composing ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara names three hymn-composing ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names five.

१५६६. (D) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१५६७. (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.

१५६८. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१५६९. (B) Six. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six.

१५७०. (D) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.

१५७१. (A) A Brahmin whose ancestors' details were not recorded during the official Panji census. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Brahmin whose ancestors' details were not recorded during the official Panji census.

१५७२. (A) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१५७३. (D) Parashara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.

१५७४. (C) Root village. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Root village.

१५७५. (D) He is the definitive ancestor whose settlement in a village established the 'Mool' name. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is the definitive ancestor whose settlement in a village established the 'Mool' name.

१५७६. (D) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१५७७. (B) The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool).

१५७८. (C) Thirteen. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirteen.

१५७९. (A) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.

१५८०. (D) Eight. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Eight.

१५८१. (A) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.

१५८२. (A) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

१५८३. (B) 167 Mools. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.

- १५८४. (A) They are divided into Tri-pravara (3 ancestors) and Panch-pravara (5 ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are divided into Tri-pravara (3 ancestors) and Panch-pravara (5 ancestors).
- १५८५. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- १५८६. (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- १५८७. (A) The original village or ancestral seat associated with the Bijee Purusha of a clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or ancestral seat associated with the Bijee Purusha of a clan.
- १५८८. (A) They share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).
- १५८९. (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- १५९०. (A) It names the specific sages who composed the Vedic hymns for that lineage's branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It names the specific sages who composed the Vedic hymns for that lineage's branch.
- १५९१. (D) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- १५९२. (B) Sandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya Gotra.
- १५९३. (D) Vatsa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa Gotra.
- १५९४. (B) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- १५९५. (C) Brahmpura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmpura.
- १५९६. (D) Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devala.
- १५९७. (A) Apnuvana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvana.
- १५९८. (B) Barhaspatya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Barhaspatya.
- १५९९. (D) The original ancestral village where the family's 'Bijee Purusha' resided.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village where the family's 'Bijee Purusha' resided.
- १६००. (D) Bharadvaj Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadvaj Gotra.
- १६०१. (C) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.

- १६०२. (B) Katyayan Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayan Gotra.
- १६०३. (B) Kaushik Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushik Gotra.
- १६०४. (C) Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.
- १६०५. (D) 16 maternal ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 16 maternal ancestors.
- १६०६. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १६०७. (A) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.
- १६०८. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १६०९. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- १६१०. (C) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- १६११. (D) The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific ancestral village from which a family lineage originates.
- १६१२. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १६१३. (D) Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Deval.
- १६१४. (C) 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (plus the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- १६१५. (B) Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Collective genealogical records maintained by noble families to prevent the forgetting of ancestors.
- १६१६. (B) Kaundinya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaundinya.
- १६१७. (A) Ancient Mools (original roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient Mools (original roots).
- १६१८. (B) Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.
- १६१९. (D) Angiras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Angiras.

१६२०. (D) Trilochan Bhatt (circa 450 AD). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilochan Bhatt (circa 450 AD).

१६२१. (A) The earliest known common ancestor or 'root person' of a specific lineage or clan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor or 'root person' of a specific lineage or clan.

१६२२. (A) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

१६२३. (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

१६२४. (C) The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

१६२५. (A) 167 Mools. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.

१६२६. (B) The maternal grandfather. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The maternal grandfather.

१६२७. (D) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

१६२८. (B) Parashara Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara Gotra.

१६२९. (A) It is a rare example of a Mool (ancestral village) that is found across multiple different Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a rare example of a Mool (ancestral village) that is found across multiple different Gotras.

१६३०. (D) A famous scholar associated with the Pariharpur-Kariyan Mool of the Sandilya Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A famous scholar associated with the Pariharpur-Kariyan Mool of the Sandilya Gotra.

१६३१. (A) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.

१६३२. (B) Records used since roughly 500 years ago that focus on the 'Mool-gram' (original village) details. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Records used since roughly 500 years ago that focus on the 'Mool-gram' (original village) details.

१६३३. (C) Kaushika Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushika Gotra.

१६३४. (D) Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mohiji-Saurath (branch of Kharauri Mool), Sandilya Gotra.

१६३५. (D) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

१६३६. (A) 34 (later expanded to 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).

१६३७. (D) The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The lineage claims three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

१६३८. (B) The lineage claims five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The lineage claims five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.

१६३९. (A) Savarna and Vatsa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna and Vatsa.

१६४०. (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific family lineage or Moola. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific family lineage or Moola.

१६४१. (D) Village or ancestral home. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Village or ancestral home.

१६४२. (C) Kashyapa — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa

१६४३. (B) Dih — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dih

१६४४. (C) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

१६४५. (B) Vatsa (and also Savarna). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (and also Savarna).

१६४६. (D) Jatukarna — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jatukarna

१६४७. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१६४८. (A) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.

१६४९. (D) There are 20 recognised Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are 20 recognised Gotras.

१६५०. (A) Tri-pravar families have three Rishi ancestors, while Panch-pravar have five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravar families have three Rishi ancestors, while Panch-pravar have five.

१६५१. (C) 167 Mools. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.

१६५२. (A) Kashyap Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.

१६५३. (C) The Khatam branch of the Phandah Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Khatam branch of the Phandah Mool.

१६५४. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.

- १६५५. (A) The Sandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Sandilya Gotra.
- १६५६. (A) The Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Parashar Gotra.
- १६५७. (C) The Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Kashyap Gotra.
- १६५८. (B) Mool Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool Panji.
- १६५९. (C) He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is viewed as the source of the specific Y-chromosome or genetic marker for the entire clan.
- १६६०. (A) Twenty (20).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20).
- १६६१. (A) The founding or earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The founding or earliest known ancestor of a specific lineage.
- १६६२. (A) The original ancestral village of a family branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of a family branch.
- १६६३. (D) By the number of sages (Rishis) in the lineage who are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By the number of sages (Rishis) in the lineage who are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns.
- १६६४. (A) Panch-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara.
- १६६५. (C) Tri-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara.
- १६६६. (D) The Gotras and their associated ancient Muls (roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Gotras and their associated ancient Muls (roots).
- १६६७. (A) It is an exception that is found in multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is an exception that is found in multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- १६६८. (A) Vidyapati Thakur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vidyapati Thakur.
- १६६९. (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- १६७०. (D) Mountain, Lineage (Vansha), and Name.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mountain, Lineage (Vansha), and Name.
- १६७१. (B) It is used to invoke the ancestral sages during the ritual offerings.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is used to invoke the ancestral sages during the ritual offerings.
- १६७२. (C) There are twenty distinct Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are twenty distinct Gotras.

- १६७३. (D) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mulagrams.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mulagrams.
- १६७४. (C) Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchappravara denotes a lineage with five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara denotes a lineage with three primary Rishi ancestors, while Panchappravara denotes a lineage with five.
- १६७५. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga elsewhere).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga elsewhere).
- १६७६. (B) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- १६७७. (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- १६७८. (D) It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is determined by identifying the earliest ancestor who settled in a specific village, establishing the 'Mula'.
- १६७९. (C) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya (Tripravara).
- १६८०. (D) M.M. Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: M.M. Halayudha.
- १६८१. (B) To distinguish different branches of the same Gotra residing in different original villages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To distinguish different branches of the same Gotra residing in different original villages.
- १६८२. (A) It accounts for all lineages contributing to an individual's ancestry through their grandparents and great-grandparents.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It accounts for all lineages contributing to an individual's ancestry through their grandparents and great-grandparents.
- १६८३. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १६८४. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १६८५. (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).
- १६८६. (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, and Parashara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, and Parashara.
- १६८७. (A) Ayanti Shreshtha (First Class).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanti Shreshtha (First Class).
- १६८८. (A) Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadaure, Khauaadya, and Budhabare.
- १६८९. (D) Tri-Pravara (three sages) and Panch-Pravara (five sages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravara (three sages) and Panch-Pravara (five sages).

- १६९०. (B) Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Having three ancestors who composed hymns (Suktas) for the Rigveda.
- १६९१. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- १६९२. (D) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- १६९३. (D) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of a family lineage.
- १६९४. (C) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १६९५. (C) Sub-categories or detailed sub-branches of the main Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sub-categories or detailed sub-branches of the main Mools.
- १६९६. (D) Maha-Mahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Maha-Mahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १६९७. (B) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- १६९८. (B) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- १६९९. (A) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- १७००. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- १७०१. (D) A lineage whose three ancestors are credited with composing hymns in the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose three ancestors are credited with composing hymns in the Rigveda.
- १७०२. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १७०३. (B) The Mula is the ancestral origin, while the Mula-gram is the specific village inhabited at the time of Panji management.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Mula is the ancestral origin, while the Mula-gram is the specific village inhabited at the time of Panji management.
- १७०४. (A) Definition: A register listing all 20 gotras and their ancient associated mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: A register listing all 20 gotras and their ancient associated mulas.
- १७०५. (B) It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is the mula for a vast number of families (74 branches) including famous scholars like Ayarbhatta.

- १७०६. (B) Sandilya (with Asita and Devala as Pravaras).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya (with Asita and Devala as Pravaras).
- १७०७. (D) They are patrilineal, named after the ancient Sage (Rishi) who was the progenitor of the clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are patrilineal, named after the ancient Sage (Rishi) who was the progenitor of the clan.
- १७०८. (B) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: M.M. Trivem Bhatta.
- १७०९. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १७१०. (A) The original founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mool'.
- १७११. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १७१२. (D) 34 (later 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35).
- १७१३. (A) Khama.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khama.
- १७१४. (A) A lineage that identifies three distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage that identifies three distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- १७१५. (C) A lineage that identifies five distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage that identifies five distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- १७१६. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- १७१७. (A) The first-tier or most excellent ancestral origins, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first-tier or most excellent ancestral origins, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.
- १७१८. (A) Kashyap, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan, Garga, Kaushik, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautam, Mudgal, Vasishtha, Kaundinya, Upamanyu, Kapil, Vishnuvridha, Shandi, and Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan, Garga, Kaushik, Alambukaksh, Krishnatreya, Gautam, Mudgal, Vasishtha, Kaundinya, Upamanyu, Kapil, Vishnuvridha, Shandi, and Jatukarna.
- १७१९. (C) Genetic marker or chromosomal identifier.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Genetic marker or chromosomal identifier.
- १७२०. (D) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.

- १७२१. (A) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- १७२२. (B) Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar Gotra.
- १७२३. (A) To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To provide a detailed, branched pedigree of individual families rather than just the core 'Mool' data.
- १७२४. (B) The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.
- १७२५. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १७२६. (D) Trivikram Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta.
- १७२७. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Prajapati.
- १७२८. (C) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).
- १७२९. (C) 34** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34
- १७३०. (D) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.
- १७३१. (B) Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar.
- १७३२. (C) Thirty-four (34), later increased to 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (34), later increased to 35 with the addition of the 'Khauam' branch.
- १७३३. (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- १७३४. (B) Beeji Purusha** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purusha
- १७३५. (D) Moolagrama** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolagrama
- १७३६. (D) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- १७३७. (D) To record the traditions of ancestors to ensure the preservation of lineage and avoid forgetting family history.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To record the traditions of ancestors to ensure the preservation of lineage and avoid forgetting family history.

- १७३८. (C) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- १७३९. (A) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १७४०. (D) Vatsa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.
- १७४१. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- १७४२. (A) Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja.
- १७४३. (C) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- १७४४. (A) A register that mentions the current Moolagrama (village of residence) and has been in use for about 500 years.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A register that mentions the current Moolagrama (village of residence) and has been in use for about 500 years.
- १७४५. (A) Vishnu and Angiras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnu and Angiras.
- १७४६. (B) Asit and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Asit and Deval.
- १७४७. (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- १७४८. (D) Brahmapura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.
- १७४९. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- १७५०. (A) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- १७५१. (C) Deval** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Deval
- १७५२. (A) Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar Gotra.
- १७५३. (D) Bharadwaja Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja Gotra.
- १७५४. (D) In the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Vedic branches.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: In the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Vedic branches.
- १७५५. (B) 32** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32
- १७५६. (B) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

- १७५७. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १७५८. (A) 34 (later 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35).
- १७५९. (D) Tri-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara.
- १७६०. (D) Pancha-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pancha-pravara.
- १७६१. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- १७६२. (C) Only one (Kashyapa).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyapa).
- १७६३. (D) The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founder of the lineage.
- १७६४. (C) Three (Ayanti Srestha, Second Category, and Madhyam Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Ayanti Srestha, Second Category, and Madhyam Mula).
- १७६५. (C) Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch.
- १७६६. (A) Tri-pravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara.
- १७६७. (B) The maternal great-grandfather.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The maternal great-grandfather.
- १७६८. (B) Kirmahe Phandah.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kirmahe Phandah.
- १७६९. (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- १७७०. (D) Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.
- १७७१. (B) Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jatukarna.
- १७७२. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १७७३. (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage or specific 'Mool' originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom the lineage or specific 'Mool' originates.
- १७७४. (A) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).

- १७७५. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- १७७६. (D) Ancestral village or place of origin.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestral village or place of origin.
- १७७७. (B) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- १७७८. (B) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana.
- १७७९. (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- १७८०. (B) The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or 'root' of a specific family lineage.
- १७८१. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १७८२. (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific lineage.
- १७८३. (D) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).
- १७८४. (A) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).
- १७८५. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).
- १७८६. (B) To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To track branches of families that moved from their original Mula- Gram to new locations.
- १७८७. (D) Yati-Parichay.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Yati-Parichay.
- १७८८. (B) By tracking back to the common ancestor who first settled in the original Mula-Gram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By tracking back to the common ancestor who first settled in the original Mula-Gram.
- १७८९. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १७९०. (D) A famous scholar from the Sodarpur Mula known for his selfless teaching.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A famous scholar from the Sodarpur Mula known for his selfless teaching.
- १७९१. (B) Ancient Mulas (roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient Mulas (roots).
- १७९२. (C) It is a Mula found across multiple different Gotras (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, etc.).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a Mula found across multiple

different Gotras (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, etc.).

१७९३. (D) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

१७९४. (B) Twenty. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.

१७९५. (C) 34 (later expanded to 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).

१७९६. (A) Vatsa and Savarna. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.

१७९७. (A) Karna Kayasthas. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karna Kayasthas.

१७९८. (D) A group of 'best' or first-tier original villages/lineages. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A group of 'best' or first-tier original villages/lineages.

१७९९. (B) Jaybar. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jaybar.

१८००. (B) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

१८०१. (D) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific lineage.

१८०२. (D) A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage that identifies three specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१८०३. (D) A lineage that identifies five specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage that identifies five specific ancestral Rishis who composed Vedic hymns.

१८०४. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१८०५. (C) Seven. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven.

१८०६. (A) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१८०७. (A) It is a Mul that is found across multiple Gotras like Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a Mul that is found across multiple Gotras like Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyapa.

१८०८. (B) Kashyapa Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.

१८०९. (C) Gotra is the identification of the ancient patriarch/Rishi of the paternal lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra is the identification of the ancient patriarch/Rishi of the paternal lineage.

१८१०. (C) Prachin Panji (Ancient Records). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Prachin Panji (Ancient Records).

१८११. (C) Twenty (20). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20).

१८१२. (A) The earliest known founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.

१८१३. (C) Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara indicates three ancestral sages who composed Vedic hymns, while Panch-pravara indicates five such sages.

१८१४. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

१८१५. (C) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khandam branch. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khandam branch.

१८१६. (B) A detailed record of the branches and sub-branches of a family lineage, tracking the expansion from the original Moola. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A detailed record of the branches and sub-branches of a family lineage, tracking the expansion from the original Moola.

१८१७. (B) Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Their origins are traced back to their original Mithila Moola (e.g., Khauwal Moola for Chaitanya).

१८१८. (C) To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To invite Agni (the sacrificial fire) by reciting the names of distinguished sage-ancestors.

१८१९. (D) Kshatriyas and Brahmins. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kshatriyas and Brahmins.

१८२०. (B) It is the central Moola (ancestral root) for seventy-four different branches of that Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is the central Moola (ancestral root) for seventy-four different branches of that Gotra.

१८२१. (B) Devadasi — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devadasi

१८२२. (B) Thirty-two (32). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-two (32).

१८२३. (A) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).

१८२४. (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

१८२५. (B) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.

१८२६. (D) Kharaure (Saurath). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kharaure (Saurath).

१८३७. (B) 167. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.

१८३८. (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.

१८३९. (B) Sargotra — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sargotra

१८३०. (B) Sandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.

१८३१. (C) Panch-Pravara (Five Pravaras). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-Pravara (Five Pravaras).

१८३२. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.

१८३३. (D) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sagotra Vivah Nishedh

१८३४. (D) Original ancestral village or lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original ancestral village or lineage.

१८३५. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१८३६. (B) One (Kashyapa). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).

१८३७. (D) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.

१८३८. (B) Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors.

१८३९. (A) Biji Purush — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purush

१८४०. (B) Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra, Sakaradi Mula.

१८४१. (D) Parashara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.

१८४२. (A) Gautama. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gautama.

१८४३. (B) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check) — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)

१८४४. (C) Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasyu. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnuvridha, Kaunipuchha, and Trasadasyu.

१८४५. (C) Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra, Mandar Mula.

१८४६. (D) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

१८४७. (A) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

१८४८. (C) The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or place of origin for a specific family lineage.

१८४९. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१८५०. (A) A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

१८५१. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharv.

१८५२. (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage or 'Mula'. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

१८५३. (C) Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

१८५४. (B) Trivenir Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivenir Bhatta.

१८५५. (A) The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific village identified as the primary residence of the progenitor of a clan.

१८५६. (C) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

१८५७. (A) Beeji Purush. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.

१८५८. (D) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.

१८५९. (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Gotra whose ancestors composed three specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.

१८६०. (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed five specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Gotra whose ancestors composed five specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.

१८६१. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

१८६२. (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

- १८६३. (C) Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- १८६४. (C) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- १८६५. (B) Three (Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar).
- १८६६. (A) Gautam.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gautam.
- १८६७. (C) Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayan.
- १८६८. (C) Vishnuvridha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnuvridha.
- १८६९. (A) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- १८७०. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १८७१. (C) 7** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 7
- १८७२. (B) The original village or root settlement of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or root settlement of a specific lineage.
- १८७३. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १८७४. (B) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- १८७५. (B) A Tri-pravara has three distinguished sage ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravara has three distinguished sage ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- १८७६. (B) Five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five.
- १८७७. (B) Only one (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyap).
- १८७८. (D) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.
- १८७९. (D) It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It tracked the 'Moola' (origin) while recording the new 'Gram' (residence) as a suffix (e.g., Mandar-Sarhad).
- १८८०. (C) Pravaras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pravaras.

- १८८१. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- १८८२. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- १८८३. (C) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- १८८४. (C) Moolgram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram.
- १८८५. (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya and Apnuvana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya and Apnuvana.
- १८८६. (B) Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rigveda.
- १८८७. (B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- १८८८. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- १८८९. (A) Generations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Generations.
- १८९०. (C) Ekhatar (Ekhatte).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ekhatar (Ekhatte).
- १८९१. (C) One (Kashyapa).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).
- १८९२. (A) Chaitanya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chaitanya.
- १८९३. (A) Pravaras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pravaras.
- १८९४. (C) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).
- १८९५. (C) Twenty (20).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20).
- १८९६. (B) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- १८९७. (A) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- १८९८. (C) The original progenitor or earliest known ancestor from whom a lineage descends.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original progenitor or earliest known ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- १८९९. (B) The original village or place of ancestral residence of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or place of ancestral residence of a

family.

११००. (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

११०१. (C) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.

११०२. (D) Rigveda. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rigveda.

११०३. (A) Trayi-vidya-Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trayi-vidya-Bhatta.

११०४. (D) A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record focusing on the original ancestral root and the geographical spread of a family.

११०५. (A) Sandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.

११०६. (C) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

११०७. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

११०८. (A) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.

११०९. (D) Three (Tri-pravara). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Tri-pravara).

१११०. (D) Five (Pancha-pravara). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five (Pancha-pravara).

११११. (A) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१११२. (B) Bisapi (though the source lists lineages like 'Mandavi'). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisapi (though the source lists lineages like 'Mandavi').

१११३. (C) 34 (plus one, totaling 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (plus one, totaling 35).

१११४. (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

१११५. (D) Parashara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.

१११६. (D) It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta.

१११७. (D) The source identifies specific founding ancestors for each Mula, such as Gunakar Jha's lineage founding. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The source

identifies specific founding ancestors for each Mula, such as Gunakar Jha's lineage founding.

१९१८. (A) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

१९१९. (D) 32 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32

१९२०. (D) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

१९२१. (C) 34 (later 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35).

१९२२. (B) Phandah. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phandah.

१९२३. (D) The earliest known foundational ancestor of a specific lineage or clan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known foundational ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.

१९२४. (A) One (Kashyapa). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyapa).

१९२५. (C) The foundational register recording the original village and lineage of every family. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The foundational register recording the original village and lineage of every family.

१९२६. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Triveni Bhatta (approx. 400 AD). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Triveni Bhatta (approx. 400 AD).

१९२७. (A) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१९२८. (C) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

१९२९. (D) Vatsa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.

१९३०. (C) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

१९३१. (D) Village (place of origin). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Village (place of origin).

१९३२. (B) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.

१९३३. (C) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

१९३४. (D) 167 Mula-gramas. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mula-gramas.

१९३५. (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.

- ११३६. (B) 3 primary sages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 3 primary sages.
- ११३७. (C) Descent from 5 primary sages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Descent from 5 primary sages.
- ११३८. (B) Two (3 and 5).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Two (3 and 5).
- ११३९. (B) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- ११४०. (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or place of origin.
- ११४१. (B) Gangadhar (1/1).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar (1/1).
- ११४२. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- ११४३. (D) Simhashram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Simhashram.
- ११४४. (D) Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar (Tri-pravara) or specific branches within Vatsa/Savarna.
- ११४५. (B) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- ११४६. (A) Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).
- ११४७. (B) Mandir.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandir.
- ११४८. (D) A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- ११४९. (B) Oini.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Oini.
- ११५०. (C) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- ११५१. (C) Vatsa or Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa or Savarna.
- ११५२. (A) Vasudeva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vasudeva.
- ११५३. (C) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- ११५४. (D) The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.

- ११५५. (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- ११५६. (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- ११५७. (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mul' originates.
- ११५८. (C) The original village associated with the family's lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village associated with the family's lineage.
- ११५९. (D) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- ११६०. (B) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- ११६१. (C) Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchappravara (five ancestors).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara (three ancestors) and Panchappravara (five ancestors).
- ११६२. (A) Parashara Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara Gotra.
- ११६३. (C) Bharadwaja Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja Gotra.
- ११६४. (B) Brahmapura Mul.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura Mul.
- ११६५. (B) Garga Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Garga Gotra.
- ११६६. (D) A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.
- ११६७. (A) Kaundinya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaundinya Gotra.
- ११६८. (C) Tripravara (three).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara (three).
- ११६९. (C) Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuccha, and Trasadasyu.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuccha, and Trasadasyu.
- ११७०. (C) Shandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya Gotra.
- ११७१. (A) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- ११७२. (D) Budhwal Mul.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Budhwal Mul.
- ११७३. (C) Trilochan Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilochan Bhatta.

- ११७४. (A) Aryabhata.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhata.
- ११७५. (C) Tripravara (three).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tripravara (three).
- ११७६. (C) The detailed identification of ancestors spanning seven generations (32 specific lineages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed identification of ancestors spanning seven generations (32 specific lineages).
- ११७७. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- ११७८. (A) Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.
- ११७९. (D) Beeji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.
- ११८०. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- ११८१. (D) One (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One (Kashyap).
- ११८२. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- ११८३. (C) Mool Gram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool Gram.
- ११८४. (A) Mountain, lineage, and name.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mountain, lineage, and name.
- ११८५. (D) 74** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 74
- ११८६. (A) That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- ११८७. (A) A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).
- ११८८. (B) 20.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20.
- ११८९. (C) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- ११९०. (B) 167.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.
- ११९१. (A) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific lineage or Mula originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific lineage or Mula originates.

१९९२. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

१९९३. (A) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).

१९९४. (C) The original village where a specific lineage branch was established. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village where a specific lineage branch was established.

१९९५. (B) Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.

१९९६. (B) Panch-pravara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara.

१९९७. (A) 34 (later 35). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35).

१९९८. (D) The ancestral village of their earliest recorded forefather (Beeji Purusha). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village of their earliest recorded forefather (Beeji Purusha).

१९९९. (C) Bharadwaj. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj.

२०००. (A) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२००१. (C) To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To identify the specific group of sages associated with one's Gotra during invocations.

२००२. (D) Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya).

२००३. (C) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२००४. (B) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

२००५. (D) Vishvamitra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishvamitra.

२००६. (C) He is the root ancestor from whom all verified members of a Mula descend. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is the root ancestor from whom all verified members of a Mula descend.

२००७. (C) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

२००८. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

२००९. (C) The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village from which a specific family lineage or 'Mool' originated.

- २०१०. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २०११. (D) A classification of Gotras whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific hymns of the Rigveda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A classification of Gotras whose ancestors are credited with composing three specific hymns of the Rigveda.
- २०१२. (A) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- २०१३. (A) A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Gotra is a broad ancestral clan (Rishi-based), while a Mool is a specific family branch tied to an original village.
- २०१४. (A) Examples include Khadaure, Khauare, or Budhabare.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Examples include Khadaure, Khauare, or Budhabare.
- २०१५. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २०१६. (D) Trivikram Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta.
- २०१७. (D) Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Sandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- २०१८. (A) Vachaspatya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vachaspatya.
- २०१९. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- २०२०. (B) Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (or occasionally Katyayana depending on the branch).
- २०२१. (A) Twenty Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty Gotras.
- २०२२. (B) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- २०२३. (C) Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gotra refers to a specific sage ancestor, while Pravara refers to the illustrious ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.
- २०२४. (A) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The number of ancestors (three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- २०२५. (D) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- २०२६. (A) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- २०२७. (C) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavana.

२०२८. (B) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage.

२०२९. (A) The father. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The father.

२०३०. (D) Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The ancestral village or original seat of a family used to distinguish lineages within the same Gotra.

२०३१. (A) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२०३२. (B) Thirteen. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirteen.

२०३३. (C) Panchobhe — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panchobhe

२०३४. (A) Shandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.

२०३५. (C) Twenty (20) Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty (20) Gotras.

२०३६. (C) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).

२०३७. (D) The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage.

२०३८. (C) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

२०३९. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text also lists Gargya).

२०४०. (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.

२०४१. (C) Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap, Avatsar, and Naidhruva.

२०४२. (B) The original villages from which various branches of a lineage dispersed. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original villages from which various branches of a lineage dispersed.

२०४३. (B) Thirty-four (34), which later expanded to thirty-five (35) with the inclusion of the Khanama branch. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (34), which later expanded to thirty-five (35) with the inclusion of the Khanama branch.

२०४४. (C) Kashyap — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap

- २०४५. (C) Three.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three.
- २०४६. (C) Five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five.
- २०४७. (A) Seven generations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven generations.
- २०४८. (D) Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar Gotra.
- २०४९. (A) Bharadwaj Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj Gotra.
- २०५०. (B) Kaushik Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushik Gotra.
- २०५१. (D) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.
- २०५२. (C) Prohibited (due to Gotra-exogamy rules).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Prohibited (due to Gotra-exogamy rules).
- २०५३. (D) Tirthayibhatta** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tirthayibhatta
- २०५४. (B) Gautama Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gautama Gotra.
- २०५५. (A) Katyayana Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana Gotra.
- २०५६. (A) Vishnuvridha Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnuvridha Gotra.
- २०५७. (A) Maudgalya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Maudgalya Gotra.
- २०५८. (A) Awasthika Supananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Awasthika Supananda.
- २०५९. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- २०६०. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- २०६१. (A) Gargya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gargya Gotra.
- २०६२. (B) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- २०६३. (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- २०६४. (D) Thirty-four (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later expanded to 35).

२०६५. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).

२०६६. (B) The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.

२०६७. (C) Three. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three.

२०६८. (B) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२०६९. (A) Vatsa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.

२०७०. (D) The first or highest grade. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or highest grade.

२०७१. (A) Dighwe (or Belaunch, Panchobhe, etc.). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighwe (or Belaunch, Panchobhe, etc.).

२०७२. (A) Mula-Grama. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula-Grama.

२०७३. (D) Deraderi. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Deraderi.

२०७४. (A) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).

२०७५. (D) Sandilya Rishi. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya Rishi.

२०७६. (B) Kashyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२०७७. (B) Ratnapani. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.

२०७८. (B) Mamamula. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mamamula.

२०७९. (C) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.

२०८०. (C) 20 Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.

२०८१. (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj and Katyayana. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj and Katyayana.

२०८२. (B) The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The number of ancestors (usually three or five) who were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

- ୨୦୮୩. (A) The ancestral 'root' or original clan identity.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral 'root' or original clan identity.
- ୨୦୮୪. (D) The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific original village associated with a particular Mool (lineage).
- ୨୦୮୫. (A) 167 Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.
- ୨୦୮୬. (B) The earliest known ancestor or the 'founder' from whom a specific branch of a Mool originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the 'founder' from whom a specific branch of a Mool originates.
- ୨୦୮୭. (A) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- ୨୦୮୮. (C) Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa Gotra.
- ୨୦୮୯. (C) Asita (or Devala).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Asita (or Devala).
- ୨୦୯୦. (A) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- ୨୦୯୧. (D) 13 Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 13 Mools.
- ୨୦୯୨. (B) Their academic titles, village of residence, and notable deeds or faults.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Their academic titles, village of residence, and notable deeds or faults.
- ୨୦୯୩. (D) Seven Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven Gotras.
- ୨୦୯୪. (B) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.
- ୨୦୯୫. (C) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- ୨୦୯୬. (C) The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or primary lineage root of a family.
- ୨୦୯୭. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- ୨୦୯୮. (D) The original progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Moola'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Moola'.
- ୨୦୯୯. (A) Gunakar Jha (of Pandua Moola).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gunakar Jha (of Pandua Moola).

- २१००. (D) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- २१०१. (D) Vatsa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.
- २१०२. (B) Three (Tri-pravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Tri-pravara).
- २१०३. (C) Five (Pancha-pravara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five (Pancha-pravara).
- २१०४. (A) Apnuvana** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvana
- २१०५. (A) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient Moolas (Original villages).
- २१०६. (C) Mandaur Moola.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandaur Moola.
- २१०७. (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- २१०८. (A) Six** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Six
- २१०९. (D) Brahmapura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.
- २११०. (B) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- २१११. (B) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- २११२. (B) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- २११३. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २११४. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २११५. (D) Kariham-Bilaunch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kariham-Bilaunch.
- २११६. (C) Only one (Kashyap).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Only one (Kashyap).
- २११७. (D) The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauariya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or highest category of Mools, such as Khardauria and Khauariya.
- २११८. (D) The distribution of all Mools (roots) within their respective Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The distribution of all Mools (roots) within their

respective Gotras.

२१२९. (C) Trilocan Bhatt. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilocan Bhatt.

२१३०. (A) Brahmapura. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.

२१३१. (B) By recording transitions from 'Moolgram' (original village) to new residences. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By recording transitions from 'Moolgram' (original village) to new residences.

२१३२. (A) Sankarshan. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sankarshan.

२१३३. (B) Vashistha. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha.

२१३४. (C) Sarisab Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab Mool.

२१३५. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

२१३६. (D) Phandah (branch of Khagram). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phandah (branch of Khagram).

२१३७. (B) Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.

२१३८. (C) Mandar village. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandar village.

२१३९. (B) The original village or ancestral root from which a family lineage begins. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or ancestral root from which a family lineage begins.

२१३०. (A) 167 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167

२१३१. (D) Savarna and Vatsa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna and Vatsa.

२१३२. (C) Kashyap. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.

२१३३. (D) The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific family branch. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor or the founder of a specific family branch.

२१३४. (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

२१३५. (A) Vatsa (or Savarna). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa (or Savarna).

२१३६. (B) Trivikram Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta.

- २१३७. (C) Sixth (Chashtha).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sixth (Chashtha).
- २१३८. (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap (others: Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap (others: Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- २१३९. (C) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- २१४०. (B) Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.
- २१४१. (C) Bharadwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj.
- २१४२. (B) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- २१४३. (B) His ancestors (Umapati Upadhyay) belonged to the Karmehe- Nanaure Moola and migrated to Bengal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: His ancestors (Umapati Upadhyay) belonged to the Karmehe- Nanaure Moola and migrated to Bengal.
- २१४४. (D) Madhyam Moola (Middle Roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam Moola (Middle Roots).
- २१४५. (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Phandah' branch).
- २१४६. (D) It is a rare Moola found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a rare Moola found across multiple Gotras, including Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- २१४७. (A) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).
- २१४८. (B) Mudgalya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mudgalya.
- २१४९. (A) 20 Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20 Gotras.
- २१५०. (B) 167 Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mulas.
- २१५१. (A) Biji Purusha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purusha.
- २१५२. (A) The ancestral village or place of origin of a specific lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or place of origin of a specific lineage.
- २१५३. (D) Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.
- २१५४. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

- २१५५. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- २१५६. (A) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.
- २१५७. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २१५८. (D) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- २१५९. (B) Madhyam Mula (Middle category).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhyam Mula (Middle category).
- २१६०. (B) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- २१६१. (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- २१६२. (B) The primary progenitor or 'seed' ancestor from whom a specific family branch begins.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The primary progenitor or 'seed' ancestor from whom a specific family branch begins.
- २१६३. (D) Families that have migrated or moved from their original 'Mula Grama'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Families that have migrated or moved from their original 'Mula Grama'.
- २१६४. (B) 34 (or 35 including the later Phandah branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (or 35 including the later Phandah branch).
- २१६५. (C) It is an exception that can belong to Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaksha, Gautama, or Bharadwaj.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is an exception that can belong to Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaksha, Gautama, or Bharadwaj.
- २१६६. (D) A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A register that lists all recognized Gotras and their associated original Mulas.
- २१६७. (B) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २१६८. (A) 32.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32.
- २१६९. (C) 20.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20.
- २१७०. (B) 167.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.
- २१७१. (D) 34 or 35.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 or 35.
- २१७२. (C) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.

- २१७३. (D) Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mountain, lineage (Vansha), and name.
- २१७४. (B) The Chandogya Upanishad.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Chandogya Upanishad.
- २१७५. (C) Trivikram Bhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta.
- २१७६. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २१७७. (A) A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record detailing the original ancestral village and root of a lineage.
- २१७८. (B) Cloud.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Cloud.
- २१७९. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २१८०. (B) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- २१८१. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २१८२. (A) 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).
- २१८३. (C) Panch-pravara** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panch-pravara
- २१८४. (B) Beeji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush
- २१८५. (A) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Manccchi).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Manccchi).
- २१८६. (D) Aryabhatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhatta.
- २१८७. (B) Ilamapati Upadhyay (Katih Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ilamapati Upadhyay (Katih Mula).
- २१८८. (C) Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The original place of residence of the 'Beeji Purush' (founder) at the time of the Panji's formalisation.
- २१८९. (B) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- २१९०. (A) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.

२१९१. (B) He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He must be the earliest known common ancestor from whom the Mula branches originate.

२१९२. (D) Moi-Mohi (derived from Mandar). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moi-Mohi (derived from Mandar).

२१९३. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.

२१९४. (B) The first or highest grade of the main Mulas, including Kharaure, Khauware, and Budhabare. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first or highest grade of the main Mulas, including Kharaure, Khauware, and Budhabare.

२१९५. (A) Savarna. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna.

२१९६. (B) Ekahara (also known as Belaunche). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ekahara (also known as Belaunche).

२१९७. (C) 20 — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20

२१९८. (D) A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five.

२१९९. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

२२००. (D) Kasyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kasyapa.

२२०१. (C) Sandilya. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.

२२०२. (A) Kasyapa. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kasyapa.

२२०३. (B) The Sakha Panji. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Sakha Panji.

२२०४. (A) Parashar. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.

२२०५. (A) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.

२२०६. (A) Thirty-two ancestors. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-two ancestors.

२२०७. (C) Twenty Gotras. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty Gotras.

२२०८. (A) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.

- २२०९. (D) Beeji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.
- २२१०. (B) The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific ancestors who were original composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- २२११. (A) A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravara lineage has three hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravara has five.
- २२१२. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though Bharadwaj is often Tri-pravara, Vatsa and Savarna are the primary examples).
- २२१३. (D) 167 Mools.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167 Mools.
- २२१४. (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- २२१५. (C) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- २२१६. (B) Original ancestor/progenitor.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original ancestor/progenitor.
- २२१७. (D) The specific village where a branch of a 'Mool' eventually settled and became identified with.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific village where a branch of a 'Mool' eventually settled and became identified with.
- २२१८. (D) A record detailing the 'Moolgrams' (settled villages) of various lineages, in use for about 500 years.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record detailing the 'Moolgrams' (settled villages) of various lineages, in use for about 500 years.
- २२१९. (D) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).
- २२२०. (A) The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.
- २२२१. (B) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- २२२२. (A) Kashyap Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap Gotra.
- २२२३. (D) The Y-chromosome lineage passed down from a single male ancestor.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Y-chromosome lineage passed down from a single male ancestor.
- २२२४. (C) The progenitor of the Parashar Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The progenitor of the Parashar Gotra.

- २२२५. (A) It indicates the specific village where that branch of the Sodarpur Mool settled.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It indicates the specific village where that branch of the Sodarpur Mool settled.
- २२२६. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २२२७. (B) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.
- २२२८. (B) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- २२२९. (A) Ancient sage ancestors who were original composers of Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancient sage ancestors who were original composers of Vedic hymns.
- २२३०. (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Gargya.
- २२३१. (D) Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Alambakaksh (among others such as Gautam and Vasishtha).
- २२३२. (A) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
- २२३३. (D) 16** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 16
- २२३४. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- २२३५. (A) They serve as 'Mulgrams' to distinguish different branches of the same 'Mul'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They serve as 'Mulgrams' to distinguish different branches of the same 'Mul'.
- २२३६. (B) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २२३७. (C) Paboli (or Paroli).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Paboli (or Paroli).
- २२३८. (A) The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The primary root or 'seed' ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- २२३९. (C) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).
- २२४०. (A) Vasishtha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vasishtha.
- २२४१. (B) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २२४२. (A) 20.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20.

- २२४३. (C) The earliest known ancestor or the founder of a specific family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known ancestor or the founder of a specific family lineage.
- २२४४. (B) The original village or place of origin of their family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village or place of origin of their family lineage.
- २२४५. (A) 167.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167.
- २२४६. (D) 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (or 35 including the Khamu branch of the Phandah Mula).
- २२४७. (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- २२४८. (B) It refers to the number of distinguished ancestors (three or five) who were seers or composers of Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to the number of distinguished ancestors (three or five) who were seers or composers of Vedic hymns.
- २२४९. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- २२५०. (C) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- २२५१. (C) The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original village records and the primary lineages associated with those villages.
- २२५२. (B) Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa.
- २२५३. (C) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- २२५४. (A) True.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: True.
- २२५५. (A) Kharaure (or Kharauri).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kharaure (or Kharauri).
- २२५६. (A) Three (Shandilya, Asita, and Devala).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three (Shandilya, Asita, and Devala).
- २२५७. (D) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- २२५८. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २२५९. (B) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- २२६०. (B) Beeji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush.

- २२६१. (A) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- २२६२. (C) The 'Seed Man' or the founding patriarch of a clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The 'Seed Man' or the founding patriarch of a clan.
- २२६३. (B) A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.
- २२६४. (B) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २२६५. (B) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- २२६६. (C) Parashar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashar.
- २२६७. (D) They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They provide a fixed ancestral point for all diverging family branches.
- २२६८. (C) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २२६९. (B) Beeji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush
- २२७०. (D) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २२७१. (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later expanded to 35).
- २२७२. (D) Vatsa and Savarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- २२७३. (C) Rama** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rama
- २२७४. (D) 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 3 (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).
- २२७५. (C) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- २२७६. (C) To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).
- २२७७. (D) Tri-Pravar (Vashistha, Atri, and Sankriti).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravar (Vashistha, Atri, and Sankriti).
- २२७८. (D) Tri-Pravar (Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuchh, and Trasadasyu).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravar (Vishnuvridha, Kaitupuchh, and Trasadasyu).

- २२७९. (D) Ratnapani** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani
- २२८०. (C) Udyandev** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Udyandev
- २२८१. (D) A record that includes the mention of 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages), in use for about 500 years.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record that includes the mention of 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages), in use for about 500 years.
- २२८२. (B) Aryabhata** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Aryabhata
- २२८३. (D) Savarna** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savarna
- २२८४. (D) Bharadwaj** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaj
- २२८५. (B) Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).
- २२८६. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- २२८७. (A) Katyayan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayan
- २२८८. (D) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- २२८९. (B) The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.
- २२९०. (D) The specific village associated with the Beeji Purush of a clan, used as a primary identifier in genealogy.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The specific village associated with the Beeji Purush of a clan, used as a primary identifier in genealogy.
- २२९१. (B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khandam' branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the 'Khandam' branch).
- २२९२. (C) The first (highest) category of roots.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first (highest) category of roots.
- २२९३. (D) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- २२९४. (A) Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja.
- २२९५. (B) The third category, including Mools like Dighwe, Belhaunche, and Ekahate.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The third category, including Mools like Dighwe, Belhaunche, and Ekahate.
- २२९६. (A) M.M. Trivenibhatt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: M.M. Trivenibhatt.

- २२९७. (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- २२९८. (C) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- २२९९. (A) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २३००. (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the Kharaur branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later thirty-five with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- २३०१. (D) Karn Kayastha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karn Kayastha.
- २३०२. (B) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific family branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific family branch.
- २३०३. (B) It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It identifies the ancestral village where the progenitor of the family first settled.
- २३०४. (A) Devala** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devala
- २३०५. (D) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- २३०६. (B) The first tier (First Class).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The first tier (First Class).
- २३०७. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २३०८. (A) 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 after including the 'Khauam' branch of the 'Phandah' mool).
- २३०९. (C) Three ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Three ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- २३१०. (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhary.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhary.
- २३११. (D) Gunakar Jha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gunakar Jha.
- २३१२. (D) Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Because they share the same 'Pravara' (ancestral sages).
- २३१३. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- २३१४. (A) Vashistha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha.

- २३१५. (A) Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pinda (ritual offerings/bloodline).
- २३१६. (D) Maha-Mahopadhyay Tritayan Bhatt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Maha-Mahopadhyay Tritayan Bhatt.
- २३१७. (D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.
- २३१८. (B) Seven Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Seven Gotras.
- २३१९. (C) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- २३२०. (D) The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral villages or roots of a family lineage.
- २३२१. (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khanam branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Khanam branch).
- २३२२. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (some lists include Garga).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (some lists include Garga).
- २३२३. (B) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.
- २३२४. (C) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- २३२५. (B) Kaundinya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaundinya.
- २३२६. (D) Devala** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devala
- २३२७. (B) Vatsa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa.
- २३२८. (C) Naidhruva** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Naidhruva
- २३२९. (A) Vashistha (specifically citing Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha (specifically citing Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashara).
- २३३०. (C) Gautama.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gautama.
- २३३१. (A) Barhaspatya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Barhaspatya
- २३३२. (D) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- २३३३. (C) Vashistha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vashistha.

- २३३४. (D) They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.
- २३३५. (D) Sandilya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya
- २३३६. (C) 32 ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32 ancestors.
- २३३७. (C) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- २३३८. (B) Sandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya.
- २३३९. (A) Tradasya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tradasya
- २३४०. (D) Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jatukarna.
- २३४१. (A) A record of marital alliances that tracks the exchange between different Moolas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A record of marital alliances that tracks the exchange between different Moolas.
- २३४२. (A) Trivikram Bhatta** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trivikram Bhatta
- २३४३. (A) Kaushika.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kaushika.
- २३४४. (D) There are 20 identified Gotras.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There are 20 identified Gotras.
- २३४५. (A) It signifies the original ancestral village or place of residence for a family lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It signifies the original ancestral village or place of residence for a family lineage.
- २३४६. (C) There were 167 primary Mulas identified.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: There were 167 primary Mulas identified.
- २३४७. (C) Parashara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parashara.
- २३४८. (C) It refers to a lineage whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to a lineage whose three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
- २३४९. (C) Panchapravara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panchapravara.
- २३५०. (A) Ayanti Shrestha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanti Shrestha.
- २३५१. (A) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.

- २३५२. (B) The genealogy of Aryabhatta is recorded.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The genealogy of Aryabhatta is recorded.
- २३५३. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trayivikram Bhatta is identified as the Biji Purush.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Trayivikram Bhatta is identified as the Biji Purush.
- २३५४. (A) They are recorded as ancestors with 'unknown maternal lineage' (Agyat Matrika).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are recorded as ancestors with 'unknown maternal lineage' (Agyat Matrika).
- २३५५. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- २३५६. (A) The Mohaji (Maudgalya Gotra) lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Mohaji (Maudgalya Gotra) lineage.
- २३५७. (A) It marks the starting point or root from which all subsequent branches of a family are tracked.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It marks the starting point or root from which all subsequent branches of a family are tracked.
- २३५८. (C) The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The earliest known founding ancestor of a specific lineage or clan.
- २३५९. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २३६०. (D) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २३६१. (B) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.
- २३६२. (D) Tri-pravara refers to lineages citing three ancestral Rishis, while Panch-pravara cites five.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-pravara refers to lineages citing three ancestral Rishis, while Panch-pravara cites five.
- २३६३. (D) The detailed genealogical chart encompassing 32 ancestral roots (mulas) used for verification.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The detailed genealogical chart encompassing 32 ancestral roots (mulas) used for verification.
- २३६४. (D) Khadaure or Khauadya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadaure or Khauadya.
- २३६५. (B) Katyayana** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana
- २३६६. (C) Pali** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali
- २३६७. (D) Simhashrama** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Simhashrama
- २३६८. (B) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.

- २३६९. (B) The lists of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The lists of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- २३७०. (A) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).
- २३७१. (B) Vatsa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa
- २३७२. (A) Vatsa and Kashyapa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa and Kashyapa.
- २३७३. (B) Palivash (Pali).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Palivash (Pali).
- २३७४. (D) Ratnakara** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnakara
- २३७५. (B) Kashyapa** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa
- २३७६. (A) Twenty.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Twenty.
- २३७७. (A) Thirty-two.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-two.
- २३७८. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: One hundred and sixty-seven.
- २३७९. (A) Moolgram** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram
- २३८०. (C) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- २३८१. (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- २३८२. (A) Karna Kayastha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karna Kayastha.
- २३८३. (C) It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.
- २३८४. (D) Bisaphi Mool and Kashyapa Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bisaphi Mool and Kashyapa Gotra.
- २३८५. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २३८६. (A) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- २३८७. (B) Biji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Purush

- २३८८. (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- २३८९. (C) 6** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 6
- २३९०. (D) Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)
- २३९१. (A) Apnuvana** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Apnuvana
- २३९२. (B) Tri-Pravar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tri-Pravar
- २३९३. (C) Sodarpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur
- २३९४. (C) Devala** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devala
- २३९५. (C) Moolgram** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram
- २३९६. (A) Shandilya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya
- २३९७. (C) A detailed genealogical introduction encompassing 32 branches of ancestors.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A detailed genealogical introduction encompassing 32 branches of ancestors.
- २३९८. (C) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap
- २३९९. (C) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- २४००. (A) Rigveda** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rigveda
- २४०१. (D) Kashyapa (अ०•अ०३/४अ०॥अ० अ०⁻ अ०^a).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyapa (अ०•अ०३/४अ०॥अ० अ०⁻ अ०^a).
- २४०२. (C) Dingari (अ०;अ०॥अ०,अ०—अ०;अ०॥).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dingari (अ०;अ०॥अ०,अ०—अ०;अ०॥).
- २४०३. (D) Lakshmikara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lakshmikara.
- २४०४. (C) Udayakara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Udayakara.
- २४०५. (B) Ruini (अ०;अ० अ०;अ०—अ०॥).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ruini (अ०;अ० अ०;अ०—अ०॥).
- २४०६. (D) Shrikara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shrikara.

- २४०७. (D) Garh Bisphi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Garh Bisphi.
- २४०८. (D) Shrikar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shrikar.
- २४०९. (B) Tisaunt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tisaunt.
- २४१०. (C) Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Janu, Mukund, Jagannath, and Umapati.
- २४११. (C) Kamrama.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kamrama.
- २४१२. (A) Supani Gangori.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Supani Gangori.
- २४१३. (C) Sodarpur-moola.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur-moola.
- २४१४. (C) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- २४१५. (D) To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To ensure exogamy (marrying outside one's own Mool) and maintain genealogical purity.
- २४१६. (D) A specific sub-branch or village related to the Budhwal Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: A specific sub-branch or village related to the Budhwal Mool.
- २४१७. (B) The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Anwalpur Karmaha Mool.
- २४१८. (D) Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.
- २४१९. (B) The original ancestral village or clan name of a lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral village or clan name of a lineage.
- २४२०. (B) Naraun.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Naraun.
- २४२१. (A) Budhwal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Budhwal.
- २४२२. (B) Baidyanatha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Baidyanatha.
- २४२३. (B) Naraun.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Naraun.
- २४२४. (D) Sarisab.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab.
- २४२५. (C) Hariam.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hariam.

- २४२६. (D) Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha.
- २४२७. (D) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Maharaja Lakshminarayana.
- २४२८. (A) Muralidhara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Muralidhara.
- २४२९. (A) Mandar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandar.
- २४३०. (D) Haraya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haraya.
- २४३१. (D) Dube.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dube.
- २४३२. (D) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २४३३. (B) Haripati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haripati.
- २४३४. (D) Ramapati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramapati.
- २४३५. (B) Duvahit.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Duvahit.
- २४३६. (B) Pali.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali.
- २४३७. (A) The original ancestor or root of a branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestor or root of a branch.
- २४३८. (A) It refers to the original root village or the foundational ancestral home of a family branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to the original root village or the foundational ancestral home of a family branch.
- २४३९. (A) Sodarpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur
- २४४०. (C) Khandwala** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khandwala
- २४४१. (C) Khauwal** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khauwal
- २४४२. (D) The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral village or lineage origin of a family.
- २४४३. (C) Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha.
- २४४४. (B) Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gauri Nath Singh is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- २४४५. (A) Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools' used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur is one of the distinct 'Mools'

used to track Maithil Brahmin ancestry.

੨੪੪੬. (C) They are associated with the Khoul Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: They are associated with the Khoul Mool.

੨੪੪੭. (B) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.

२४४. (C) He is associated with the Khandavala Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: He is associated with the Khandavala Mool.

४४९. (C) The sons are Modeshwar Singh and Ratishwar Singh. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The sons are Modeshwar Singh and Ratishwar Singh.

४४५. (A) Ancestral village lineages (Mools). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestral village lineages (Mools).

४४१. (C) Sodarpur Mool. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur Mool.

४४२. (D) Khandabala. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khandabala.

४४३. (C) Darirhara (ᱳᱤᱨᱢᱟᱝᱠᱚᱵᱽᱦᱚᱴᱮ). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darirhara (ᱳᱤᱨᱢᱟᱝᱠᱚᱵᱽᱦᱚᱴᱮ).

ꨀꨁꨂ. (A) Hariamb (àꨂꨃꨄꨅꨆꨇꨈ...àꨉꨊ). — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hariamb (àꨂꨃꨄꨅꨆꨇꨈ...àꨉꨊ).

४४५. (C) Vishwanath. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishwanath.

੨੪੬. (A) Pabauli. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pabauli.

४४५. (B) Mahindrapur Pandua. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahindrapur Pandua.

४४८. (A) Darirhara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darirhara.

४४९. (C) Sodarpur. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.

ੴੴ. (B) Yashodhara. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Yashodhara.

२४६१. (C) It refers to the original ancestral village or the primary lineage of a family. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It refers to the original ancestral village or the primary lineage of a family.

४६२. (B) Harinath. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harinath.

२४६३. (D) Ramkrishna and Gopal. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramkrishna and Gopal.

४४४. (B) Rishinath. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rishinath.

- २४६५. (A) Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha.
- २४६६. (B) Ekanand Singh.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ekanand Singh.
- २४६७. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २४६८. (D) Kashinath and Shankarnath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashinath and Shankarnath.
- २४६९. (A) Haridatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haridatta.
- २४७०. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- २४७१. (D) Lalitnath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lalitnath.
- २४७२. (B) Harinamb.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harinamb.
- २४७३. (C) Khandwala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khandwala.
- २४७४. (A) Raghunath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Raghunath.
- २४७५. (C) Balbhadra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Balbhadra.
- २४७६. (A) Kashinath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashinath.
- २४७७. (C) Khandwala.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khandwala.
- २४७८. (B) Puaripa.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Puaripa.
- २४७९. (C) Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha.
- २४८०. (B) Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha.
- २४८१. (C) Rathinath (specifically the Kakhantar progenitor).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rathinath (specifically the Kakhantar progenitor).
- २४८२. (A) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
- २४८३. (A) Harshanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harshanath.
- २४८४. (D) Phaturi (Shobhanath progenitor).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phaturi (Shobhanath progenitor).

२४८५. (C) **Jalpadutt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jalpadutt.
२४८६. (A) **Baidyanath Jha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Baidyanath Jha.
२४८७. (D) **Dr Ramesh Kumar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dr Ramesh Kumar.
२४८८. (A) **Sodarpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur
२४८९. (D) **Mool** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool
२४९०. (C) **Barah.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Barah.
२४९१. (B) **Pandua.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pandua.
२४९२. (D) **Shatrujit.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shatrujit.
२४९३. (C) **Mansukh.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mansukh.
२४९४. (A) **Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tulsidatt from the Jijilwal Mool.
२४९५. (A) **Yashodhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Yashodhar.
२४९६. (A) **Kumar Singh.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kumar Singh.
२४९७. (B) **Khatunath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khatunath.
२४९८. (B) **Gangadatt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadatt.
२४९९. (D) **Ramashankar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramashankar.
२५००. (C) **Muni.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Muni.