

विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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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. Mukund is identified as the son of which individual from the Baliyas Mool?

- (A) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- (B) Harishwar
- (C) Mannu.
- (D) It identifies the ancestors whose hymns are recited during sacrificial offerings (Yajna).

२. Durlabh is identified as the son of which person from the Mander Mool?

- (A) Manbodh.
- (B) Paati Panji
- (C) 20
- (D) Deval

३. The term 'Mula' in the Panji system refers to the family's ____.

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) The original, consolidated genealogical record of the different Brahmin clans.
- (C) Original ancestral village.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage (Kula).

४. In the context of the Panji Prabandha, what is the ancestral village (Mool) of Raghubar Narayan?

- (A) Ancestral root or original clan village
- (B) Haridash and Shrinath.
- (C) Parashara Gotra.
- (D) Jalay

५. Who was the son of Kauski Datt also known as 'Biji'?

- (A) 6
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific family lineage or Moola.
- (C) Sarvalal.
- (D) There are 167 identified Mools.

६. List the five sons of Sarvalal (Biji).

- (A) Yugal.
- (B) 13.
- (C) Sandilya (specifically the Mohi-ji branch).
- (D) Ajablal, Vasudev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Baldev.

७. Shilanath's two sons in the Rakhwari branch are Mool and ____.

- (A) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Manthan
- (D) The maternal great-grandfather.

८. Pushpanath (Khushi) is the son of ____.

- (A) Mool
- (B) Only one (Kashyap).
- (C) 167
- (D) Shandilya

१. Who is identified as the 'Biji' (progenitor) of the Panichobh branch?

- (A) Ramdev
- (B) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) Gangaday.

१०. Who is identified as the 'Biji' of the Ruchil Ekhar branch?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).
- (B) Harishwar
- (C) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (D) Definition: The list of sage-ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.

११. Who is the 'Biji' of the Sulhani Naraun branch?

- (A) The middle-tier ancestral lineages such as Dighwe, Belaunche, and Ekahate.
- (B) MMU Mahidhar
- (C) The specific village where a 'Viji Purusha' (original ancestor) resided at the time of Panji's creation.
- (D) 20

१२. Who is the 'Biji' of the Nigwad Ghosaut branch?

- (A) Mahesh Dutt.
- (B) Vasudev
- (C) The original village or ancestral home associated with a specific clan.
- (D) Gotra Panji.

१३. In the Devhar Mool lineage, who is the son of Jayakar?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavan, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan (Panch-pravara).
- (B) Sagar.
- (C) Sagotra Vivah Nishedh
- (D) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.

१४. In the context of the Panji system, what does the root word 'Pand' signify?

- (A) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (B) It means to collect, gather, or accumulate information.
- (C) 35 (originally 34, plus the Khanam branch of the Phandah Mool).
- (D) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.

१५. The Panji system classifies Brahmin lineages based on which four primary criteria?

- (A) Tri-pravara claims three Vedic sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claims five.
- (B) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.
- (C) Mool, Utetdh, Gotra, and Patra.
- (D) Ancient ancestral roots (Prachin Mula).

१६. Which specific Gotra is associated with the Gangoli Mool in the genealogical records?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (B) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.
- (D) Sandilya Gotra.

१७. Which village is identified as the origin or 'Biji' of the Samraul Pali Brahmin line?

- (A) The original progenitor or earliest known ancestor from whom a lineage descends.
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (C) Pali.
- (D) Kikarod.

१८. The term 'Mool' in the Panji system refers to the ____.

- (A) Jalpadutt.
- (B) Ancestral village or root of a lineage.
- (C) Shandilya Gotra.
- (D) 167

१९. According to the Panji records, who was the 'Biji' (founding ancestor) of the Pali village line?

- (A) Kapildev.
- (B) Sandilya.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

२०. Who is the 'Biji' ancestor of the Alayigar Bagani line?

- (A) Gangadhar (1/1).
- (B) 3 primary sages.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Beeji Purush.

२१. Who was the 'Anhal' ancestor in the lineage of Vishnupur?

- (A) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Savarna.
- (B) 20.
- (C) Middle-tier Moolas such as Digher, Belaunch, and Panichobh.
- (D) Hariam.

२२. Which ancestor is linked to the 'Kakarol' and 'Mahiya Sodarpur' branches?

- (A) Mahesh Dutt.
- (B) Kaundinya.
- (C) Strikartak (found within Udreh Panjis).
- (D) To serve as the reference point for calculating the generations of all descendants.

२३. Identify the father of Umesh, Ramesh, Dinesh, and Kedar in the Sultanpur lineage.

- (A) Achimit, son of Mohar.
- (B) Mula.
- (C) Jaikrishna.
- (D) 20

२४. Which village is the primary root (Mool) for the lineage of Rai Madan Lal?

- (A) Khama
- (B) Village or ancestral home.
- (C) Ramapati Upadhyaya (from the 'Kimhe Tilauni' Mool).
- (D) Pali.

२५. In the Vatsawal Naraun Mool Gram, who is the father of Sridhar?

- (A) Kashyapa
- (B) Mahidhar.
- (C) Sakrarhi.
- (D) 167

२६. The Kokilwad lineage begins with which ancestor from Ramanagar?

- (A) Shri Harsha.
- (B) The original villages from which various branches of a lineage dispersed.
- (C) Sarayug and Bhailal.
- (D) 20

२७. The 'Udunpur Jajwal' lineage identifies whom as their 'Bijee' (founding ancestor)?

- (A) Mahinath
- (B) They were selected based on their historical prominence and purity at the time of formalisation.
- (C) Harishwar
- (D) Avinsthika Manek.

२८. What does the term 'Mool' signify regarding a person's ancestry?

- (A) Mandal.
- (B) The original or ancestral village of the clan.
- (C) The name of the original ancestral village of their earliest known ancestor.
- (D) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).

२९. The original or ancestral village of a lineage is referred to as the ____ Gram.

- (A) First (highest).
- (B) Mool
- (C) Madhyam Mula
- (D) Janardan.

३०. Which 'Gotra' is associated with the Brahmapura lineage?

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Sargotra
- (D) The specific founding individual from whom that branch of the family originated.

३१. Which 'Gotra' is associated with the Devhar (originally Besaul) lineage?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Katyayan.
- (C) Jatukarna.
- (D) Bharadwaj

३२. Identify the 'Mool' (ancestral village) for the 'Khandwala' branch of the lineage.

- (A) Simhashrama
- (B) Guldi.
- (C) 7
- (D) Muktinath and Baidyanath.

३३. Which specific family name is associated with the Ashadhi Mool in the text?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Trilathi
- (C) There are twenty distinct Gotras.
- (D) Thakur.

३४. Identify the 'Mool' of the lineage starting with 'Veeji Jora'.

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) Tirthayibhatta
- (C) The first tier (First Class).
- (D) Karmaha Naduar

३५. Identify the 'Mool' village for the individuals described as 'Kudumvasi'.

- (A) Hariamb (हरीम्ब...हरीम्ब).
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (C) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.
- (D) Brahmapura.

३६. Identify the specific village associated with the 'Chikni' branch of the Pavanchob Mool.

- (A) The Mula is the ancestral origin, while the Mula-gram is the specific village inhabited at the time of Panji management.
- (B) Padampur.
- (C) M.M. Halayudha.
- (D) Seven Gotras.

३७. Concept: Mool-Gram

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestors.
- (B) Definition: The ancestral village or root village of a specific Maithil Brahmin lineage used in Panji records.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage spread.

३८. Viji Gangadhar is the founder of which specific Moolgram branch?

- (A) Jagati Pavoli (Pavipalli).
- (B) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or founder of a specific lineage.
- (D) Asita (or Devala).

३९. In the 'Kadariya Khadauli' lineage, who was the father of Vishnukar?

- (A) Devdhar.
- (B) Aryabhatta.
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Biji Priyankar

४०. Which village is primarily associated with the family of Pathak Babu and his ancestors?

- (A) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (B) Ancient Mulas (lineages).
- (C) Darihara.
- (D) A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five.

४१. The Katiawar Raje Mool originates from which individual according to the records?

- (A) Karu, the son of Janaklal.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

४२. Which specific Mool is associated with the lineage of Natthulal in Khadahara?

- (A) Brahmapura Mool.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Definition: The ancestral village or root origin of a specific Brahmin lineage. Example: Sodarpur or Darihara.
- (D) Five generations.

४३. According to the Brahmapura Mool records, who are the four sons of Natthulal?

- (A) Parashar.
- (B) Shivakant
- (C) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

४४. The village of Madanpur is primary to which ancestral lineage (Mool)?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Darihara Ratauli Mool.

४५. Identify the daughters of Balakishore (Katiawar Raje Mool) as listed in the text.

- (A) M.M. Trivem Bhatta.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Sita, Gita, and Gauri.
- (D) Mula is the original ancestral root/village; Mulagram is the village where descendants later settled.

४६. The Mandar Kanasam Mool is located in which specific village?

- (A) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).
- (B) It must have five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Benga Baikunthapur.

४७. Who is the son of Gopinath in the Ramaivasi branch of the Darihara Ratauli Mool?

- (A) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (B) Munni.
- (C) 167
- (D) Dharmanath.

४८. Identify the village associated with the Sahasmal branch of the Belunche Oda Mool.

- (A) By whether three or five of their ancestors composed hymns (Suktams) for the Rigveda.
- (B) Bispi (within the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) Sulthanpur.
- (D) The original village or homestead of a family's earliest recorded ancestor.

४९. Who was the father of Amarnath and Subhash Chandra in the Mandar Rajoura Mool?

- (A) The original ancestral village of a family branch.
- (B) Karmaha Behat
- (C) Dayashankar.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

५०. Identify the sons of Vishnukant in the Pariyam Budhwade Mool.

- (A) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (B) Definition: The medium-grade ancestral lineages, such as Dighwe, Panchobhe, and Jalaki.
- (C) Shri Chandra, Dev Chandra, and Vinod Chandra.
- (D) Kashyapa.

५१. The Brahmapura Mool records list which two sons for Vidhan Chandra?

- (A) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.
- (B) It is a branched registry that tracks the movement and expansion of lineages from the original Mool.
- (C) Shulpani.
- (D) Vikas and Rakesh.

५२. In the Darihara Ratauli Mool, who is the son of Chulhananda?

- (A) Indrananda and Kripananda.
- (B) Intermediate
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) 7

५३. Identify the Mool associated with the village of Kataharbari.

- (A) Panch-pravara.
- (B) Original village and root lineage.
- (C) Pravara.
- (D) Belunche Sakuri Mool.

५४. The lineage of Ishwardatt and Indramani belongs to which Mool in Sahasml?

- (A) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.
- (B) A Tri-pravara Gotra names three ancestral Rishis, while a Pancha-pravara names five.
- (C) Parmanand.
- (D) Sarisab Khanguda Mool.

५५. In the Harambe Shiva Mool, who is the father of Shobhitakanta?

- (A) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Phidha Mula branch).
- (C) Rachitakanta.
- (D) Baidyanath Jha.

५६. The Dighve Pauni Mool originates from which specific individual?

- (A) A lineage of Rishi ancestors associated with a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) 167
- (C) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) Achimit, son of Mohar.

५७. Who is the father of Kashi Nath in the Pallivad Radhi Mool?

- (A) There are 167 identified Mools.
- (B) Munni.
- (C) Sandilya Gotra.
- (D) Panch-pravara.

५८. Identify the father of Padmananda in the Budhwal Mahishi Mool.

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Raghunath.
- (C) Subhash Chandra.
- (D) The specific village associated with the Beeji Purush of a clan, used as a primary identifier in genealogy.

५९. The Sodarpur Raiyam Mool lists which two sons for Jhapat?

- (A) 20
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Sadananda and Rurananda.
- (D) The original progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Moola'.

६०. Who was the father of Bami Shankar in the Sodarpur Sundar Mool?

- (A) Six (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Alambukaksh, Gautam, and Bharve).
- (B) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in some contexts, but text specifies Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga/Vardhanya).
- (D) Nand Kishore.

६१. Identify the daughters of Tofalal as recorded in the Pallivad Radhi Mool.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though sometimes listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in variants).
- (C) Barah.
- (D) Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.

६२. The lineage of Babulal in the first excerpt belongs to which Mool?

- (A) It must have three ancestors who composed hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- (C) Village (place of origin).
- (D) 20 Gotras.

६३. Who were the sons of Savalal in the Khadahara Brahmapura Mool branch?

- (A) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (B) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
- (C) Vishnu and Angiras.
- (D) Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.

६४. Identify the father of Yogananada in the Katiawar Raje Mool.

- (A) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Janaklal.
- (D) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).

୧୫. In the Shaktirapur Mool, Raghunath's sons are listed as ____.

- (A) Shivanath, Bateshnath, and Jagannath.
- (B) The original ancestral village of the clan.
- (C) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- (D) They have three ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

୧୬. Identify the father of Shubhachandra and Vinayachandra in the Budhwade Pariyam Mool.

- (A) Suryakanta.
- (B) Mool Panji.
- (C) Shandilya
- (D) 20

୧୭. The Narsam Baliyas Mool was previously associated with which location?

- (A) Tri-pravar refers to Gotras with three Rigvedic sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravar refers to those with five.
- (B) Kikarod.
- (C) 167 were identified; the Phandah Mula's Kharaur branch was added as the 35th.
- (D) Vasudev

୧୮. Identify the father of Kamlapur and Kankaura in the Belunche Oda Mool.

- (A) Savalal.
- (B) Bisaphi (under the Kashyapa Gotra).
- (C) 34 (later expanded to 35).
- (D) Vishwanath.

୧୯. The Belunche Kako Mool identifies Takenath as the father of ____.

- (A) Muktinath.
- (B) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.
- (C) Ekahara (also known as Belaunche).
- (D) Katyayana.

୨୦. In the Mandar Kanasam Mool (Benga), who is the father of Yaduvira?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Rajanpura Darihara (ଅନନ୍ତଦେବୀରାଜାପୁରାଦାରିହାରୀ ମୂଳ) Mool.
- (C) Moola is the ancestral root village, while Gram is the current place of residence.
- (D) Jhapatlal.

୨୧. The Malivanga Kujoli Mool was previously associated with which village?

- (A) Rahatmina.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) The Mandar Mool lineage (linking to various 'Bhattas').
- (D) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).

୨୨. The Sodarpur Raiyam Mool identifies the father of Vedananda and Vidyananda as ____.

- (A) Jatukarna.
- (B) Kujoulivad Malngia.
- (C) Vyakaran Rurananda.
- (D) Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.

୭୩. Identify the daughters of Kamlananda in the Sodarpur Raiyam Mool.

- (A) 5 (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan).
- (B) Deraderi.
- (C) Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.
- (D) Three (Shandilya, Asit, and Deval).

୭୪. The Sarisab Khanguda Mool identifies the sons of Damodar as ____.

- (A) Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
- (B) Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.
- (C) The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced.
- (D) High-born families should maintain community records (Samuh- Lekhya) to remember their ancestors' qualities and flaws.

୭୫. Who was the father of Haridev in the Sarisab Khanguda Mool (Sohag Madar)?

- (A) A record that includes the mention of 'Moolgrams' (ancestral villages), in use for about 500 years.
- (B) Mahavir.
- (C) Kaundinya.
- (D) Two (3 and 5).

୭୬. Identify the father of Vishnu Dev in the Sarisab Khanguda Mool.

- (A) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.
- (B) A Tri-pravar has three Rigvedic hymn-composing ancestors, while a Panch-pravar has five.
- (C) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch).
- (D) Yaduvira.

୭୭. In the Mandar Rajoura Mool, who is the father of Parmananda?

- (A) They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.
- (B) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mool' originates.
- (C) Mannu.
- (D) Abhi.

୭୮. Identify the sons of Parmananda in the Mandar Rajoura Mool.

- (A) Ramshankar, Tarananda, Dayashankar, Kritiyananda, and Jagtananda.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Barhaspatya
- (D) The Y-chromosome lineage passed down from a single male ancestor.

୭୯. The Darihara Ratauli Mool (Sohag Madar) identifies Akshadhar as the son of ____.

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) Bharadvaj (also Kaundinya).
- (C) Chakradhar.
- (D) Bharadvaj Gotra.

୮୦. In the Sodarpur Mahiya Mool, who are the sons of Janardan?

- (A) Bateshnath and Suryanath.
- (B) Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.
- (C) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (D) The number of ancestors (three or five) who were Rigvedic hymn composers.

८१. In the Khauade Simarwad Mool, who is the father of Mayakanta?

- (A) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (B) Manek.
- (C) Vyakaran Parmananda.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.

८२. Identify the sons of Shukla Mohan in the Pallivad Radhi Mool.

- (A) Trilok and Devlok.
- (B) Bharadwaj.
- (C) Bharadvaj Gotra.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor or founder of a specific lineage (Mool).

८३. Who was the father of Baidyanath in the Pallivad Radhi Mool?

- (A) Shukla Mohan.
- (B) Muktinath, Jaynath, and Dayanath.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (some lists include Garga).
- (D) Raghunath.

८४. Identify the sons of Narlall in the Mahishi Budhwal Mool.

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) Mahanand and Bhogananda.
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (D) Dhaulat (Madhepura).

८५. In the Pallivad Samaul Mool, who are the sons of Sundarnath?

- (A) Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.
- (B) Yaduvira.
- (C) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (D) Ancient Mulas (lineages).

८६. In the 'Baheradih Parkhand' Mool, who are the three sons of Mohanlal?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) The original ancestral village or the root of a specific clan.
- (C) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (D) Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.

८७. In the Mandar Rajaur Mool, Naubachitlal is the son of which person?

- (A) Panch-pravara.
- (B) It is a rare example of a Mool (ancestral village) that is found across multiple different Gotras.
- (C) Krishnadev.
- (D) It depends on whether three or five ancestors (Rishis) authored hymns in the Rigveda.

८८. Who are the two sons of Yoganand mentioned in the Baheradih Mool?

- (A) The original village or 'root' location where the Biji Purusha resided.
- (B) Punyanand and Vinodanand.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) Karna Kayasthas.

୯୭. In the Belanch Kako Mool, who is the father of Mahesh (also known as Mekhu)?

- (A) Trilochan Bhatt (circa 450 AD).
- (B) Ramapati.
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) Bulidath.

୯୮. Who is the father of Shobhit Lal in the Kusmal Dhanauji Mool of Bardaha?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) Original ancestor/progenitor.
- (C) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (D) Kapildev.

୯୯. In the Digve Sandehpur Mool, who are the three sons of Premnath?

- (A) They are Angiras, Vashistha, and Barhaspatya.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Muktinath, Jaynath, and Dayanath.
- (D) Narhari

୧୦. In the Sodarpur Hati Mool, who is the son of Kalanath?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).

୧୧. In the Mandar Kanasam Mool, who are the two sons of Anugrah Lal?

- (A) Umakant and Sachikant.
- (B) The ancestral village or root identity of a family.
- (C) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.

୧୨. In the Alaywar Nandyapur Mool, who are the two sons of Rachitkant?

- (A) Balkishor and Nandkishor.
- (B) Twenty Gotras.
- (C) Sandilya (or Asit/Deval).
- (D) Kharaure (or Kharauri).

୧୩. In the Hati Sodarpur Mool, who is the father of Govinddatt?

- (A) Kulanand.
- (B) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Moolgram

୧୪. In the Karmaha Majhyam Mool, who is the father of Vidhyadhar?

- (A) Damodar.
- (B) The Kashyap Gotra is applied to the entire community.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Kashyap.

१७. Who is the father of Shaktinath in the Ghusaut Nagwad Mool?

- (A) Murari.
- (B) A lineage whose ancestors composed five specific hymns in the Rigveda.
- (C) The first/highest category of Mools (e.g. Kharaure, Khauare).
- (D) He is the definitive ancestor whose settlement in a village established the 'Mool' name.

१८. In the Pallivad Samoul Mool, Govind is the father of Sarangdhar, Muralidhar, and ____?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Class), Second Class, and Madhyam Mool.
- (B) To provide an introduction to seven generations of ancestors to ensure lineage purity.
- (C) Bharadwaj (or Angiras/Barhaspatya).
- (D) Bansidhar.

१९. In the Madhukarpatti Mool lineage, who is the father of Udaykar?

- (A) The original ancestor or root of a branch.
- (B) Kujoulivad Malngia.
- (C) 167
- (D) Devdhar.

१००. Narapati's son, Prithapati, is associated with which Mool (origin)?

- (A) Karmaha.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.
- (C) Ojholi Belauch
- (D) Mula.

१०१. The lineage of Chumman in the Sultanpur Pategana area belongs to the ____ Mool.

- (A) Sodarapur Tetarihar
- (B) Tripravara (three).
- (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) Shandilya.

१०२. In the Budhwade Gangora Mool of Pategana, who is the son of Hemnath?

- (A) Somnath (Babulal)
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Only one (Kashyapa).
- (D) Rigveda.

१०३. In the Pategana Brahmpura Mool, who is the son of Khelanand?

- (A) The father.
- (B) Karna Kayasthas.
- (C) Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- (D) Punyanand

१०४. Who is the son of Chandramani in the Sandahpur Mool of Pategana?

- (A) Mahinath
- (B) Seven Gotras.
- (C) The original village or ancestral seat associated with the Bijee Purusha of a clan.
- (D) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.

१०५. Which village is designated as the root for the 'Kanasam Mool' in the Mander records?

- (A) Karah-Bisai branch of the Vatsa Gotra.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Mander (also known as Madre).
- (D) A Gotra whose ancestors composed five specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.

१०६. The section 'Khandwala Dyori Mool' focuses on the lineage residing in which village?

- (A) Ramai.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Puaripa.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.

१०७. The heading 'Atha Darihara Kusumal Mool' refers to which ancestral branch?

- (A) Ratnapani.
- (B) Chaitanya.
- (C) Tri-pravara.
- (D) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.

१०८. In the context of the Maithil Panji (genealogical records), what does the term 'Beeji' represent?

- (A) Narial Rampur.
- (B) The original ancestral village of a particular family line.
- (C) The original ancestral village of a particular lineage.
- (D) The founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.

१०९. According to the text, who is the Beeji (progenitor) of the Bhanupur Pawan-Chob lineage?

- (A) Haridatta.
- (B) A register that correlates ancestral roots (Mools) with their corresponding Gotras.
- (C) The primary source or seed ancestor from whom the entire family tree is traced.
- (D) Brahmapura.

११०. The Takwal Nima (or Takwade Nima) lineage identifies _____ as its founding Beeji.

- (A) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage/Mool.
- (B) Haridatta.
- (C) Gotras whose ancestors composed three specific Suktas of the Rigveda.
- (D) Haripani

१११. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Mool' refer to?

- (A) Their academic titles, village of residence, and notable deeds or faults.
- (B) Bikan
- (C) Seven.
- (D) The original ancestral village or the root of a specific clan.

११२. After whom was the village of Shishinagar named?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.
- (C) Panji Shivanand Jha of the Sarisabe Baghwans Mool.
- (D) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.

११३. In the Mithila genealogical system, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
(B) Ratnapani.
(C) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
(D) 20

११४. Identify the 'Mool' associated with the scholarly families of the village Oda Ekahara.

- (A) Pabauli.
(B) Only one (Kashyap).
(C) 32 ancestors.
(D) Madhura.

୧୧୫. Which lineage (Mool) does the family of Professor Dr Umesh Kumar Jha from Vidhyapatinagar belong to?

- (A) Karamhe Rouni.
(B) It names the specific sages who composed the Vedic hymns for that lineage's branch.
(C) Shiveshwar
(D) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.

११६. According to the text, which scholar from the Bahirwad Parhat Mool was considered a 'son of Saraswati' and became the Karta-putra of Maharani Indravati?

- (A) Mandar.
(B) Madhyam Mool (Medium roots).
(C) Shri Mani Thakur.
(D) Sodarpur Suhattthari

११७. Identify the maternal grandfather of Panji Jhulanand Jha from the village of Chanpura.

- (A) Tri-Pravar
(B) Raghunathpur.
(C) A record detailing the 'Moolgrams' (settled villages) of various lineages, in use for about 500 years.
(D) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauul Mool.

୧୧୮. Identify the 'Mool' of the family residing in the village of Parwaha (Loam Surugan).

- (A) Khandila Ekma (अ०-अ०६० अ०१०८०२०३४ अ० अ०००००३४) Mool.
 (B) Gangadhar.
 (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
 (D) Sarisabe Baghwans.

???. Identify the 'Mool' of the families from the village of Asura in Shripur Desh.

- (A) Parashar.
(B) Alaiyar.
(C) There are 167 identified Mools.
(D) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).

११०. Who was the scholarly ancestor who migrated to Rashadh after receiving favour from Raja Ramchandra Narayan Rai of Pahansara?

- (A) Asita (or Devala).
(B) Panji Anand Jha.
(C) Mool Gram
(D) Vatsa or Savarna.

१२१. Identify the ancestor in the Oda Ekahara lineage who was a famous writer (Sahityakar).

- (A) The Vedic Samhitas (specifically the Rigveda).
- (B) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (C) Professor Mayananand Jha.
- (D) It means to collect, gather, or accumulate information.

१२२. The village of Barari is associated with which primary 'Mool' branch according to the text?

- (A) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Kharnam branch).
- (B) To ensure they did not forget the traditions and names of their ancestors (Pita-Pitamah).
- (C) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (D) Pahi Jijwal.

१२३. Who was the maternal grandfather of King Kirtyanand Singh of Banaili?

- (A) Kikarod.
- (B) A Tri-pravar Gotra with ancestors Katyayana, Vishnu, and Angirasa.
- (C) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).
- (D) Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.

१२४. Identify the scholar from the Mahindrapur Pandua Mool who was an expert in the Panji Shastra.

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Kashyap Gotra.
- (C) Katyayana.
- (D) Panji Anand Jha.

१२५. Which female descendant is recorded as having married into the 'Malangia Kujoli' Mool?

- (A) Gangaday.
- (B) Ancient Mools (original roots).
- (C) Apnuvana.
- (D) Gunakar Jha (of Pandua Moola).

१२६. Which village is identified as the residence of the 'Arail Haria' branch of the Oda Ekahara Mool?

- (A) Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).
- (B) Vishnupur.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather's grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) Kashyapa

१२७. In Maithil genealogy, what term is used to refer to the ancestral root village of a lineage?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve (or Bhargav).
- (B) Mula Grama
- (C) Intermediate ancestral seats, such as Digkhwe and Belonche.
- (D) One (Kashyap).

१२८. Which ancestral root (Mula) is associated with the lineage starting with 'Keshav' and 'Narayan'?

- (A) True.
- (B) It refers to the number of distinguished ancestors (three or five) who were seers or composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Surgan Pindokhar
- (D) Pancha-pravara.

१४५. Under the Satlakhe Satlakha Mool, who is the son of Bhupalal?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval (Tri-pravara).
- (B) Devnath (alias Jatanath).
- (C) His ancestor, Ramapati Upadhyay, was from the Katih-Tilauli Mool of Mithila.
- (D) The original ancestral village of a family lineage.

१४६. Who are the sons of Shrilal in the Khandila (Khadoure) Deshual Mool?

- (A) Parashara.
- (B) Three ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing five Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).
- (D) Sonai, Panalal, Bacchi, and Nityanand.

१४७. Which Mool is associated with Achmit's lineage in Sultanpur?

- (A) Mukund
- (B) Ratnakara
- (C) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.
- (D) Narial Rampur.

१४८. Which Mool is related to Shilanath's family?

- (A) 167
- (B) Bhatabadi Sodorpur.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.
- (D) 20

१४९. In the context of the Maithil genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) 167
- (B) The ancestral root or original clan designation of a family line.
- (C) The intermediate tier of ancestral origins, such as Digbare, Belaunche, and Panichobhe.
- (D) Approximately 44 (including Dighwa, Sarisab, Mahua, etc.).

१५०. According to the Bhatabadi Mool records, who is the father of Gudar?

- (A) A Brahmin whose ancestors' details were not recorded during the official Panji census.
- (B) Ramkrishna and Gopal.
- (C) Parshman
- (D) Hridaymani

१५१. In the Paliyad Mangarouni branch of the Bhatabadi Mool, who are the two sons of Gudar?

- (A) Bhola and Chandrakishore
- (B) Bisphi
- (C) Dighwe (or Belaunche, Panchobhe, etc.).
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestors.

१५२. In the Darihara Rajanpura branch of Bhatabadi Mool, who is the son of Kanhai?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bhargava.
- (B) 20.
- (C) Suphal
- (D) Kaundinya.

१५३. Who are the sons of Radhanath in the Bhataabadi Mool?

- (A) To protect the lineage and memory of ancestors to maintain social and ritual purity.
- (B) Devnath (alias Jatanath).
- (C) Bachcha and Khatamlal.
- (D) It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta.

१५४. In the Baheradhi Parhat branch of Bhataabadi Mool, who is the son of Jaynath?

- (A) Jaykrishna
- (B) Shatrujit.
- (C) A famous scholar from the Sodarpur Mula known for his selfless teaching.
- (D) Bhavanath Mishra (Aayachi Mishra).

१५५. In the Pandoli (Pandulabad) branch of Bhataabadi Mool, who are the two sons of Kailu?

- (A) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.
- (B) Devanand and Ramakant.
- (C) Savarna.
- (D) Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.

१५६. In the Dhanepura Mool of Gad Belouch, who is the son of Shobhakant?

- (A) The Panjis of Mithila and Alariya (Maduat-Alariya).
- (B) The original ancestral village or seat of a family lineage.
- (C) 167.
- (D) Harik

१५७. In the Dhanepura Mool, who is the son of Muktilal?

- (A) Jatukarna
- (B) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.
- (C) Shivakant
- (D) Bharadwaja (also shared with Kaundinya).

१५८. Identify the son of Sundar in the Baliyas Balaha branch of Dhanepura Mool.

- (A) Bharadwaja Gotra.
- (B) They are examples of Madhyam Mools.
- (C) Radhakant
- (D) Rathinath (specifically the Kakhantar progenitor).

१५९. In the Hanskosha Mool of Kasiyam Baheradhi, who is the son of Jaydev?

- (A) Only one (Kashyap).
- (B) Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap (others: Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (C) Mohan
- (D) Apnuvana

१६०. Who are the sons of Mohan in the Hanskosha Mool?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Muktinath and Baidyanath.
- (D) Tri-pravara invokes three sages, while Panch-pravara invokes five during religious rituals.

१६१. In the Hanskosha Dhamdaha Mool, who are the sons of Bhupalal?

- (A) Three (Tri-pravara: Sandilya, Asit, Deval).
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or founding ancestor of a specific lineage or 'Mula'.
- (C) Krishnakant and Nityanand.
- (D) Kashyapa

१६२. In the Dholbajja Mool of Pavinobh Bhitthi, who are the sons of Yadunath?

- (A) Damodar and Mathuranand.
- (B) Ancient Mulas (roots).
- (C) 167
- (D) Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns.

१६३. Who are the sons of Mathuranand in the Dholbajja Mool?

- (A) Nageshwar, Kapileshwar, Vishweshwar, Kameshwar, and Maheshwar.
- (B) Dr Ramesh Kumar.
- (C) Mool refers to the root clan, while Moolgram refers to the specific village where that branch settled.
- (D) Sandilya Rishi.

१६४. In the Baliyas Balaha branch of Dholbajja Mool, who are the sons of Chaturanand?

- (A) Rigveda.
- (B) Krishnanand, Shamanand, and Girijanand.
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) The first or most elite category of ancestral roots, comprising thirteen Mulas.

१६५. In the Paoli Badhyam branch of Dholbajja Mool, who are the sons of Lakshman?

- (A) Parmanand.
- (B) Not explicitly named, but he is noted as an ancestor in the Suragan lineage.
- (C) Sarayug and Bhailal.
- (D) Sakrarhi.

१६६. In the Pali Hati branch of Dholbajja Mool, who are the sons of Vishwanath?

- (A) Biji Purush
- (B) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.
- (C) Haripati.
- (D) Sakaradhi.

१६७. In the Baliyas Narsam branch of Dholbajja Mool, who is the son of Mohan Lal?

- (A) They all belong to a single Gotra: Kashyapa.
- (B) Devkant
- (C) Deraderi.
- (D) Munni.

१६८. In the Kujouli Nayam Mool, who are the sons of Ambhinadhar?

- (A) Three ancestors who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.
- (C) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.
- (D) Seven generations.

१६१. Within the Sodarpur Hati Mool, who is the son of Devasundar?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167) Mools.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Haridatta.
- (D) Vinodanand

१७०. In the records of the Belounch Kako Mool, who is the son of Jhingur?

- (A) Mahadev, Jaydev, and Maheshwar.
- (B) Shiveshwar
- (C) Surgan Pindokhar
- (D) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

१७१. Who is the father of Umakant in the Mangarouni Pali Mool?

- (A) The first/highest category of original lineages (e.g. Khadaure, Khauale).
- (B) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).
- (C) Mula Grama
- (D) Phalgun

१७२. Who are the two sons of Chandrabhushan listed in the Mangarouni Pali Mool?

- (A) Gautam.
- (B) Jajival Digoun
- (C) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- (D) Ancestral root or original clan village

१७३. Who is the father of Pranjwal in the Hariam Balirajpur Mool?

- (A) Sandilya Rishi.
- (B) Shrikant
- (C) They are Bharadwaj, Angiras, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Mancchi).

१७४. In the Simariad Khoual Mool, who is the father of the brothers Gunanand and Tejanand?

- (A) 20
- (B) Dharmanand
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) The Kharaure branch.

१७५. Who are the two sons of Chhedan in the Baliyas Narsam Mool?

- (A) Baidyanath and Satyadev
- (B) Tripravar Gotras have 3 designated Vedic ancestors, while Panchapravar have 5.
- (C) Pashupati.
- (D) One (Kashyapa).

१७६. Who is the father of Shrinandan in the Belounch Kako Mool records?

- (A) Harivansh
- (B) Mohan
- (C) 20 Gotras.
- (D) The first or highest grade of ancestral villages (Mool).

१७७. In the Dighve Sandahpur Mool, who is the son of Harivansh?

- (A) Rama
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.
- (D) Suryakumar

१७८. Who are the two sons of Bikan in the Sakraadhi Parhat Mool?

- (A) The records trace back to approximately 450 AD.
- (B) Sundar and Munar
- (C) Supani Gangori.
- (D) 20

१७९. In the Pali Radhi Mool, who is the father of Kulanand?

- (A) Devala
- (B) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.
- (C) Parashar Gotra.
- (D) Tanuklal

१८०. Who is the son of Chandranand in the Pali Jamdauli Mool?

- (A) Mountain, Lineage (Vansha), and Name.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Sharatchandra
- (D) Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth

१८१. In the Malinga Mool, who are the two sons of Vachaspati?

- (A) Jajival Digoun
- (B) Devapani and Ailapani
- (C) There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- (D) Twenty.

१८२. The term 'Mool' in the source material represents a clan's ____.

- (A) Shandilya Gotra.
- (B) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Root or ancestral village
- (D) Shandilya

१८३. Which Mool is associated with Shrikant suta Khelanand and Dayanand?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (B) Gangaday.
- (C) Mandar Diha
- (D) The name, the father's name, the mother's name, and the mother's ancestral Moola.

१८४. In the Katram Pandoli Mool, who was the son of Adhar and grandson of Udmant?

- (A) Intermediate
- (B) Pheku
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) Jalay

१८५. In the Khandila Guldi Mool, who was the son of Shilanath?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Raghunath's son Harinath.
- (C) Mohan
- (D) Narayanji.

१८६. Mushali suta Kamlakant is identified with the _____ Mool.

- (A) Kashyap.
- (B) All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).
- (C) Karmaha Analpur
- (D) A Gotra associated with five primary sages (Rishis).

१८७. Vasudev, belonging to the Darihara Rajanpura Mool, is the father of which two sons?

- (A) Udyandev
- (B) 167 Mulas.
- (C) Shobhakant and Janardan
- (D) 20 Gotras.

१८८. In the Mahindrapur Pandua Mool, Garib is the father of _____.

- (A) Trilocan Bhatt.
- (B) One (Kashyap).
- (C) 167
- (D) Hridaymani

१८९. In the Paoli Badhyam Mool, Ramanand is the father of which three sons?

- (A) Ayanth Shrestha (First Category).
- (B) Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand
- (C) The Chandogya Upanishad.
- (D) Shyamdev.

१९०. Upendra suta Krishnadev and Dineshwar belong to which specific Mool?

- (A) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (B) Sarisab Khangur
- (C) Kankir.
- (D) Tri-Pravar (Vashistha, Atri, and Sankriti).

१९१. Who was the father of Harimohan, Yashodhar, and Damodar in the Khandila Deori Mool?

- (A) Kulanand.
- (B) Nand Kishore.
- (C) Bikan
- (D) Ramashankar.

१९२. Who was the father of Harinandan in the Karmaha Tarauni Mool?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Tri-Pravara (3 ancestors) and Pancha-Pravara (5 ancestors).
- (C) Nand Kishor
- (D) Parashar Gotra.

१९३. Vanshishdhar, a 'Mahamahopadhyaya' in the records, belongs to which Mool?

- (A) 20
- (B) Karmaha Naduar
- (C) Dipbaheradhi.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor from whom a specific family lineage or branch originates.

१९४. Ratikant suta Shrikant belongs to which residential branch of the Karmaha Naduar Mool?

- (A) Darihara
- (B) It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.
- (C) Ratnapani.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan.

१९५. Who was the son of Munish Dutt, originating from the Darihara Badgam Mool?

- (A) Uchhahakar.
- (B) By adding the name of the specific village where that branch settled (e.g., Mandar-Shai-Mancchi).
- (C) Shrikar.
- (D) It identifies whether a lineage has three or five distinct sage-ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.

१९६. Define the term 'Mool' as it pertains to Maithil Brahmin identity.

- (A) A Gotra associated with three primary sages (Rishis).
- (B) Ramapati.
- (C) Kashinath and Shankarnath.
- (D) Ancestral root or original clan village

१९७. The lineage of Munshi is associated with which ancestral root (Mool)?

- (A) Sarisab Baghwash
- (B) Harinath
- (C) 20
- (D) Five.

१९८. The branch of Murari belongs to which ancestral root (Mool)?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) The genealogy of Aryabhatta is recorded.
- (C) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.
- (D) Satlakha Satoli

१९९. Which 'Gotra' is associated with the families originating from Fatehpur and Sakaradhi?

- (A) Pashupati.
- (B) Gautam.
- (C) Ojholi Belauch
- (D) The Kashyap Gotra.

२००. The 'Gangor Ahiyari' Mool traces its lineage back to which primary ancestor?

- (A) Raghunathpur.
- (B) Vatsa, Saavarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram.

୨୦୧. Which specific village is the origin for the 'Udanpur Jijilal' Mool?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Radheli.
- (C) Panchapravara.
- (D) Katyayana Gotra.

୨୦୨. Who is the primary ancestor of the 'Haripur Pali' lineage in the Dharmapur region?

- (A) Shulpani.
- (B) Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.
- (C) Dharaditya.
- (D) Trivikram Bhatta.

୨୦୩. Jayakrishna, son of Vasudev, is linked to which ancestral origin (Mool)?

- (A) Sakaradhi.
- (B) The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.
- (C) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauul Mool.
- (D) 20 Gotras.

୨୦୪. The lineage of 'Jagduchak' village belongs to which Mool?

- (A) It traces his lineage through seven generations before him and his descendants up to the present day.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Brahmapura.
- (D) They share Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvan.

୨୦୫. Annapurna, Tripura, and Kapura are the daughters of which Brahmapura ancestor?

- (A) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (B) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (C) Bisaphi (from the Kashyap Gotra).
- (D) Dukhan.

୨୦୬. The ancestor Matiram of the Sodharpur Mani Mool had sons named Jagannath, Mahadev, and which other?

- (A) Moolgram.
- (B) Raghunath.
- (C) Iroun (or Irauri).
- (D) Kashyap

୨୦୭. According to the Parashar Gotra section, who was the father of Eklal?

- (A) Chandrapati
- (B) Mula.
- (C) Ancient Moolas (Original villages).
- (D) Bharadwaj.

୨୦୮. Who were the three sons of Bajivlal mentioned in the Parashar Gotra lineage?

- (A) Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth
- (B) Shri Chandra, Dev Chandra, and Vinod Chandra.
- (C) 167
- (D) Adhikar Janch (Authority Check)

२०९. According to the Sikuri Mool lineage, who is the son of Shashi Kanth?

- (A) Panch-pravara.
- (B) Devesh Kumar
- (C) M.M. Trivenibhatt.
- (D) 167.

२१०. According to the Khangud Mool records, who was the son of Chakrapani?

- (A) Khatunath.
- (B) Khadaure, Khauar, Budhabar, Mandar, Darihar, Ghusaut, Tisaut, Karmehe, Nanaure, Babhaniyam, Hariamb, Sarisab, and Sodarpur.
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra.
- (D) Ratnapani.

२११. Where did the Khangud Mool originate according to the 'Hevili' (Trishira) section?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) Pravaras.
- (C) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaj, Katyayan).
- (D) Dih Darihara.

२१२. In the Sakuri Gangoli Mool branch, what position does Akshay Kant hold?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Kashyap
- (C) Deputy Collector (Sales Tax).
- (D) Kashyapa.

२१३. In the Belunch Suday Mool, Dharaditya is recorded as having sons including Jayaditya and ____.

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) Dharmaditya
- (C) Naidhruva
- (D) Umanath.

२१४. In the Tarabadi (Ekahara Sangram Mool) lineage, who are the sons of Laxminath?

- (A) Original ancestral village or lineage.
- (B) Nandlal, Shobhilal, Ramlal, and Mohilal.
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) Khalifa Dharanath is linked to the Janjwal Mool.

२१५. In the Khandila Bhour Mool, who is the father of Vishvadev?

- (A) The original ancestors (Beeji Purush) and their primary ancestral villages.
- (B) Pravaras.
- (C) Shyamdev.
- (D) Records used since roughly 500 years ago that focus on the 'Mool-gram' (original village) details.

२१६. Who is the father of Nokhelal in the Bailuanch Gadh Mool lineage?

- (A) Malangia Kujauli
- (B) Mukund
- (C) Mool is the original ancestral village, while Moolgram is the specific village where the lineage resided during the Panji's formalisation.
- (D) Shiveshwar

२१७. Identify the ancestor of the Mandar Rajora lineage who lived circa 400 AD.

- (A) Trinayan Bhatt
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Patrilineal (Pitra-Pradhan).
- (D) Definition: A paternal lineage tracking descent from a specific ancient sage (Rishi).

२१८. To which ancestral root (Mool) does the lineage of Ankalit, son of Gulab, belong?

- (A) Sijhuar
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

२१९. In the Sijhuar Mool, where did Kulanand, son of Ramchandra, reside?

- (A) Mandai Mool and Biji Purusha Trivikram Bhatta.
- (B) It lists all the Gotras and their corresponding ancient Moolas.
- (C) Kashyap
- (D) Kamalpur

२२०. The Budhwal Mahishi Mool is a branch of which larger root?

- (A) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (B) Sijhuar
- (C) Haridatta.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the 'Khama' branch of Phanandah).

२२१. The ____ Mool includes the Sulthanpur region and branches like Bariliyas Narsam.

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Palasini
- (C) Biji Priyankar
- (D) That three ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.

२२२. In the Sijhuar Mool, what is the name of the branch originating from Budhwal Gangora?

- (A) 167
- (B) The Kharaure branch.
- (C) Tamrakunda
- (D) Aryabhata (referenced as Aryabhata in the text).

२२३. Which specific village is associated with the 'Triliyas Budheb' Mool?

- (A) Sodarpur Pali.
- (B) Dhaulat (Madhepura).
- (C) Bharadwaja.
- (D) Rigveda hymns (Suktas).

२२४. Who is the retired Principal of the District School, Purnea, mentioned in the 'Bahera-Dhee Deep' Mool?

- (A) Bhasheshmohan.
- (B) The original ancestral village or root lineage of a family.
- (C) 20.
- (D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

२२५. In the 'Soderpur Khorī' Mool, who are the sons of Janardan?

- (A) Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.
- (B) Sandilya Gotra.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) Twenty Gotras.

२२६. The individuals Raman Kumar, Sanjay Kumar, and Jyotish Kumar belong to which Mool?

- (A) Jagati Pavoli (Pavipalli).
- (B) Silakha Siauli Mool.
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).

२२७. In the 'Alayiar Usrauli' Mool of Fatehpur, who is the son of Baburam?

- (A) Dhaulat (Madhepura).
- (B) Karn Kayastha.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Dular.

२२८. In the 'Sangram Ekahara' Mool, who is the father of Indrakant and Mahakant?

- (A) 34
- (B) Lakshmikant.
- (C) Barhaspatya.
- (D) Karmaha.

२२९. The 'Belauch Ojholi' Mool traces its lineage from which individual through Viddyadhar?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Harinamb.
- (C) Only one (Kashyap).
- (D) Dharaditya.

२३०. The 'Khaual Nahas' Mool identifies which four sons of Damodar?

- (A) The earliest known common ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage/family.
- (B) Dharni, Dukharan, Duryodhan, and Harijit.
- (C) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (D) Trilathi

२३१. The 'Khandavala Guladi' Mool starts with which two sons of Gangeshwar?

- (A) Mula Grama
- (B) Mulgram
- (C) 20.
- (D) Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.

२३२. The 'Alayiar Jhoua' Mool mentions who as the two sons of Soni?

- (A) Kikarod.
- (B) Suryamani and Balbhar.
- (C) They are Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar.
- (D) 34 (or 35 including the later Phandah branch).

२३३. What is the primary academic focus of the genealogical material provided in the source?

- (A) The lineages (Mools) and family trees of the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (B) Sandilya Gotra.
- (C) The original village or ancestral home of a family lineage.
- (D) Umakant and Sachikant.

२३४. Which lineage is associated with the 'Patanaliwad Hati' mool and has a presence in the Chanmari Market of Kolkata?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (B) Panch-pravara.
- (C) Mool Belur.
- (D) Kashyapa.

२३५. The Baheradhi Deep branch traces its lineage back to which specific ancestor?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (specifically listed as Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga in some contexts, but text specifies Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga/Vardhanya).
- (B) Narhari
- (C) Seven (Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyap, Savarna, Parashar, Bharadwaj, and Katyayan).
- (D) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.

२३६. Who is the son of Uchitdal in the Trilayas Balha Mool Belai branch?

- (A) Tri-Pravar
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Sonelal.
- (D) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.

२३७. In the Trilayas Narsam Mool Belai branch, who is the father of Laxmi?

- (A) 167
- (B) Gotra and Moola.
- (C) Kashyapa
- (D) Sadanand.

२३८. In the Panchobh Bhitthi Mool Belai lineage, who is the father of Nityanand?

- (A) Vashistha.
- (B) Tri-Pravara (three sages) and Panch-Pravara (five sages).
- (C) Pravaras.
- (D) Bhailal.

२३९. In the Budhwal Belsam Mool Ghodaghat branch, who is the son of Jibach?

- (A) Pushplal.
- (B) Kaushik Gotra.
- (C) The progenitor of the Parashar Gotra.
- (D) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.

२४०. In the Darihara Riyauli Mool Ghodaghat branch, who is the father of Raghunath?

- (A) Tetan.
- (B) 20
- (C) A comprehensive list of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

२४१. In the Pali Jarhatiya Mool Ghodaghat lineage, who is the father of Babuni?

- (A) The ancestral village or place of origin.
- (B) Kankir.
- (C) Sandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, and Gautama.
- (D) Thirty-four or thirty-five.

२४२. In the Oiniwar Jagatpur Mool Ghodaghat branch, who is the father of Poshnath (also known as Pachkaudi)?

- (A) Feku.
- (B) The Kharaure branch.
- (C) Dipbaheradhi.
- (D) Shandilya.

२४३. In the Baheradhi Punach Mool Kahra Dhauli lineage, who is the father of Bulaki?

- (A) Devkant
- (B) Balbhadra.
- (C) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (D) Hanumandutt.

२४४. In the Sodarpur Kanhuli Mool Sihuli branch, who is the father of Mohan?

- (A) Mander (also known as Madre).
- (B) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.
- (C) Rameshwar.
- (D) 20

२४५. In the Karamha Barauni Mool Sihuli branch, who is the father of Grihinath?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj (though the text specifically lists Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga as primary examples).
- (B) Baldev.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) Seven.

२४६. In the Sodarpur Rayam Mool Sihuli lineage, who is the father of Govind?

- (A) The genealogy of Aryabhatta is recorded.
- (B) Jamadagnya (or Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Apnavana).
- (C) Purandar.
- (D) Sub-categories or detailed sub-branches of the main Mools.

२४७. In the Kujauli Malangiya Mool Sihuli branch, who is the father of Brajbhushan?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (C) Krishnakant and Nityanand.
- (D) Chandrabhushan.

२४८. Identify the father of Chandrabhushan in the Darihara Deeh Mool Sihuli lineage.

- (A) Tri-pravara Gotras cite three sages in their ritual invocation; Panch-pravara cite five.
- (B) Thakur.
- (C) The foundational register recording the original village and lineage of every family.
- (D) Simsheshwar.

२४९. Who is the father of Chulhai in the Rakhwari Hariam Mool Bela lineage?

- (A) Mools (or Moolgrams).
- (B) Mukteshwar.
- (C) Yugal.
- (D) Shakha Panji tracks specific branches and individual descendants, while Mool tracks the original root lineages.

२५०. Who is the father of Ramakant in the Panchobh Dadri Mool Bela lineage?

- (A) Sodarpur
- (B) A detailed introduction of ancestors spanning several generations (typically 32 lineages).
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Babujan.

२५१. In the Sodarpur Gaur Mool Bela lineage, who is the father of Karn?

- (A) Kashyap Gotra.
- (B) Mula is the original ancestral village; Mula Grama is the village where the family currently resides.
- (C) Devanand.
- (D) Tri-pravara identifies three ancestral sages, while Pancha-pravara identifies five.

२५२. Who is the father of Bhailal in the Mandar Kasim Mool Bela lineage?

- (A) Paramananda.
- (B) Kashyap.
- (C) Tetan.
- (D) A sub-classification of Gotra based on the specific ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns.

२५३. Who is the father of Babuan in the Sodarpur Sukhet Mool Bela lineage?

- (A) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.
- (B) A Tri-pravara lineage has three recognized hymn-composing ancestors, while a Pancha-pravara has five.
- (C) The intermediate or middle category of ancestral villages.
- (D) Sona.

२५४. Identify the father of Kapileshwar in the Sirsikh Khangud Mool Bela lineage.

- (A) Vinodanand
- (B) To distinguish different branches of the same 'Mool' (original home) that settled in different villages (Grams).
- (C) Bharadwaj.
- (D) Parmanand.

२५५. In the Palikhad Haripur Mool Sukhsena lineage, who is the father of Vasudev?

- (A) Jaikrishna.
- (B) The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage.
- (C) Panch-pravara.
- (D) A lineage that identifies three distinguished Rishi ancestors who composed Vedic hymns.

२५६. Who is the father of Shripati in the Pandua Mahindrapur Mool Sukhsena branch?

- (A) Vishvamitra.
- (B) Ramapati.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Seven Gotras.

२५७. In the Darihara Riyauli Mool Sukhsena branch, who are the three sons of Shashinath?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Bharadwaj Gotra.
- (C) Twenty.
- (D) Genalal, Nokhelal, and Baladutta.

२५८. Who is the father of Sadanand in the Sodarpur Hati Mool Sukhsena lineage?

- (A) Vatsa.
- (B) 20 Gotras.
- (C) Vatsa (or Savarna).
- (D) Lattau.

२५९. Identify the father of Kameshwar in the Sakradhi Vitail Mool Sukhsena lineage.

- (A) Kirmahe Phandah.
- (B) Damodar.
- (C) Narayanji.
- (D) Panlivad Jarhatiya

२६०. In the Belaunch Suday Mool Sukhsena lineage, who is the father of Sorelal?

- (A) Mukteshwar.
- (B) Katyayana.
- (C) Sandilya.
- (D) 20

२६१. Who is the father of Vishnudutt in the Trilayas Dhaurara Mool Sukhsena branch?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) Dighare, Belaunchi, Ekahate, and Panchobhe.
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) Dr Ramesh Kumar.

२६२. In the Palikhad Mahindrapur Mool Jagatpur lineage, who is the father of Babelal?

- (A) Mangladutt.
- (B) 5.
- (C) The ancestral village or place of origin of their lineage.
- (D) Simsheshwar.

२६३. In the Sodarpur Mahia Mool Sultanpur Jamua lineage, who is the father of Devakinandan?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (B) Tri-pravara (three ancestors) and Panch-pravara (five ancestors).
- (C) The original or ancestral village of the clan.
- (D) Son.

२६४. In the Belaunch Kako Mool Jamua lineage, who is the father of Saheb?

- (A) Kalar.
- (B) Deraderi.
- (C) The earliest known founding ancestor from whom a specific family line is traced.
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (Pancha-pravara) despite different names.

२६५. In the Palikhad Mahishi Mool Jamua lineage, who is the father of Govind?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) Seers (or composers/Mantra-drashta).
- (C) Viryamani.
- (D) Ayanth Shrestha (First), Second Grade, and Madhyam (Middle).

२६६. Identify the academic title mentioned for Arjun in the Mahindrapur Mool Jagatpur branch.

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Avinsthika Manek.
- (C) Pracharya (Principal).
- (D) Sodarpur.

२६७. The term 'Mool' in Maithili genealogy refers to what concept?

- (A) Mula-Grama.
- (B) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.
- (C) Panji Anand Jha.
- (D) The ancestral root or original village of a lineage.

२६८. Identify the 'Mool' (ancestral root) for the lineage residing in Jamua village under Deokinandan.

- (A) Vasishtha.
- (B) Jaybar.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.
- (D) Naraun Katai

२६९. Identify the root village ('Mool') for the lineage of Suryamani.

- (A) Katyayana.
- (B) There are 20 recognised Gotras.
- (C) 20
- (D) Alayvar Nandypur

२७०. Identify the ancestral village ('Mool') for the lineage of Satyadev and Haridev.

- (A) Village (place of origin).
- (B) Alayvar Usrauli
- (C) Vedic Rishi who 'invoked' the sacrificial fire for the ancestors.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivenir Bhatta.

२७१. Identify the 'Mool' (ancestral root) for 'Pathak Chulhai' and his brothers.

- (A) Jajival Digoun
- (B) Shandilya (implied by lineage lists).
- (C) Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.
- (D) Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana.

२७२. Which ancestral root ('Mool') is associated with the lineage of Jhabbi and Rabbi?

- (A) Pakliya (Pakadiye) Mahishi
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Sarisab Mool.
- (D) It provides the exact names and lineages of ancestors required for the ritual.

२७३. Identify the root village ('Mool') for the sons Madhukant and Muralidhar.

- (A) 20
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Dighive Nandanin

२७४. Identify the ancestral root ('Mool') for the descendants of Indar and Mahanand.

- (A) Twenty (20) Gotras.
- (B) Khadaure or Khauadya.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) Hariam Shila

२७५. What is the 'Mool' (ancestral root) for the lineage of Ratinath and Gaurinath?

- (A) Mandar (Madrai) Kanasam
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- (D) Mool Belur.

२७६. Identify the ancestral root ('Mool') for the lineage of Lalit and Jayvir.

- (A) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (B) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (C) Darihara Rajanpura
- (D) Two: Tri-pravara and Panch-pravara.

२७७. Identify the ancestral root ('Mool') for the lineage of Kripanand and Rajendra.

- (A) Root village.
- (B) 74
- (C) Lattau.
- (D) Panlivad Jarhatiya

२७८. Identify the 'Mool' (ancestral root) for the lineage of Jaymani and Yashodhar.

- (A) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (B) Karmaha Behat
- (C) Jalaibar (Jallaki) Andoli Mool.
- (D) Professor Mayananand Jha.

२७९. In the context of Maithil genealogical records, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (5 generations maternal, 7 paternal).
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.
- (D) It refers to the ancestral origin point or the primary lineage base of a family.

२८०. Under the Pandua Mahindrapur Mool, who are the sons of Raghu?

- (A) Hari and Lakshmi
- (B) Thirteen (13).
- (C) Hariam.
- (D) Mandar Diha

२८१. In the lineage of Radhakant, what is the recorded 'Mool' (ancestral root) and 'Gram' (village)?

- (A) Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.
- (B) Ancestors who were recognized as the original composers of Vedic hymns.
- (C) Shandilya.
- (D) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).

२८२. Which mool (ancestral origin) is associated with the village of Kharidah in the Sultanpur region?

- (A) Tri-pravara
- (B) Five (Pancha-pravara).
- (C) Malangia Kujauli
- (D) Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Sodarpur.

२८३. In the Sodarpur Sarasid mool, who is the father of Bihari?

- (A) Brahmapura.
- (B) Sandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- (C) Tulsidatt
- (D) Palivash (Pali).

२८४. Who is the father of Lilanand and Shrikant in the Pali Radhi mool records?

- (A) Nauutilal
- (B) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (C) A collective written registry to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and ensure lineage purity.
- (D) Kashyapa (specifically the Mandar branch).

२८५. According to the Jagatpur Mool records, who was the father of Raj Pandit Kameshwar?

- (A) Original ancestral residence.
- (B) Rameshwar
- (C) Three.
- (D) The earliest known progenitor or 'seed' ancestor of a specific clan/lineage.

२८६. The Ganggora (Gadhore) Mool is located near which modern town?

- (A) 20
- (B) Shukla Mohan.
- (C) The Biji Purush is the earliest known common ancestor of a specific lineage or Mool.
- (D) Jhanjharpur

२८७. Who was the father of MM Vasudev in the Budhwal lineage?

- (A) Beeji Mahamahopadhyaya
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (C) 167
- (D) Seven.

२८८. The Mool 'Khandwala' is also referred to as _____ in the text.

- (A) Lineages whose five ancestors were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (B) It is a lineage where three ancestors are credited with composing Vedic hymns.
- (C) Khadoure
- (D) It marks the starting point or root from which all subsequent branches of a family are tracked.

२८९. In the Budhwal Ganggora Mool, who was the son of MM Madhukar?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (B) Vasudev and Shukdev.
- (C) Bishphi.
- (D) Dube.

२९०. In the Mandar Siholi Mool, who was the father of Lakshminath, the Tantragrahya (Tantra expert)?

- (A) Harinath
- (B) The earliest known progenitor or the original ancestor of the clan.
- (C) Beeji Purush
- (D) Kashinath and Shankarnath.

२९१. Which ancestral root (mool) is associated with the village of 'Gangakapar Pujuada'?

- (A) The Parashara Gotra.
- (B) Dipbaheradhi.
- (C) It is an exception that can belong to Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Alambukaksha, Gautama, or Bharadwaj.
- (D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestors spanning seven generations.

२९२. The lineage of 'Sodarpur Mani' in the Dharmapur region traces back to which ancestor?

- (A) Seven (Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, Savarna, Parashara, Bharadwaja, and Katyayana).
- (B) Dular.
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) Three (Shakti, Vashistha, and Parashar).

२९३. Identify the ancestor who was a 'Vaidik' and father of Rajkumar in the 'Darhara Badgam' root.

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (B) Thirteen (13).
- (C) Ramakant.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.

२९४. The village 'Belha Supaul' is associated with which ancestor in the Digambar lineage?

- (A) Fudan.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) The original ancestral roots and primary lineages.
- (D) Twenty (20) Gotras.

२९५. The 'Takwal' lineage in 'Andhasur' traces its descent from which primary ancestor?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) 167.
- (C) Shridhar.
- (D) The earliest known common ancestor of a specific family lineage or 'Moola'.

२९६. The 'Gangoli Sakuri' root traces its origin to which ancestor?

- (A) M.M. Halayudha.
- (B) Malangia Kujauli
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Viji Gangadhar.

३९७. The village 'Nalshira' is the primary location for which mool?

- (A) It serves as a prominent 'Mula' or 'Mulgram' mentioned in ancestral lineages like those of Shankaridatta.
- (B) Karmada Analpur.
- (C) Subhash Chandra.
- (D) Kashyapa.

३९८. Who is the 'Beeji' (founding ancestor) of the Baliyas Narsam lineage in the Tirhut province?

- (A) Relating to or derived from the Rishis (sages).
- (B) Sargotra
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) Raghunath.

३९९. Which three sons did the founding ancestor Purushottam have in the Baliyas Narsam lineage?

- (A) Twenty.
- (B) It tracks both the 'Moola' (original village) and the 'Deragaon' (current village of residence).
- (C) Mahadev, Jaydev, and Maheshwar.
- (D) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.

३००. Who is the 'Beeji' ancestor of the Jajwal Bhadgam lineage?

- (A) Yugal.
- (B) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).
- (C) Kashyap.
- (D) Manek.

३०१. List the five sons of the founding ancestor Manek in the Jajwal lineage.

- (A) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.
- (B) 20
- (C) Shandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, Kashyapa, and Parashara.
- (D) Trayi-vidya-Bhatta.

३०२. Who is the 'Beeji' of the Khandwala (Kharaure) lineage?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Mool refers to the ancestral root village, while Moolgram refers to the current or later village of residence.
- (D) Kharaure, Khauarey, or Sodarpuriyey (any one).

३०३. Where is the Oini Mool (original lineage) geographically located according to the text?

- (A) 20 Gotras.
- (B) Adhaidanga, Bengal.
- (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) Bharadwaja.

३०४. The ancestral village (Mool) of the physician Dr Ganpat is ____.

- (A) Bansidhar.
- (B) Salampur.
- (C) Definition: The specific subset of distinguished ancestors within a Gotra who were composers of Vedic hymns.
- (D) The first or highest category of lineages, including Mools like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisab.

३०५. Who is the son of Anant in the Siha Mool (Nalshira) lineage?

- (A) The specific ancestral village associated with a particular lineage.
- (B) 167
- (C) Tri-pravara names 3 sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara names 5 sage ancestors in Vedic rituals.
- (D) Bhagwan, Balbhadra, and Harinandan.

३०६. Who is the 'Beeji' of the Siha Mool lineage?

- (A) Kapildev.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.
- (C) Shiva.
- (D) Vatsa.

३०७. In the Siha Mool line, who are the two sons of Shiva?

- (A) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to establish lineage purity.
- (B) 20.
- (C) Ayanti Shreshtha (First Class).
- (D) Haridash and Shrinath.

३०८. Which village is the original 'Mool' for the lineage of Purushottam mentioned at the start of the Tirhut section?

- (A) Baliyas Narsam.
- (B) Bharadwaja, Angirasa, and Barhaspatya.
- (C) Shri Mani Thakur.
- (D) Tri-pravara.

३०९. Who is the 'Beeji' of the Khandwala (Kharaure) Sarparab lineage?

- (A) Tri-Pravar
- (B) It is the source ancestor or the first person to settle in a specific Moolgram.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) The first or highest grade.

३१०. What is the primary 'Mool' (ancestral origin village) of Gajanand and Chandranand?

- (A) The original or ancestral village of a family's lineage.
- (B) Five.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) By tracking back to the common ancestor who first settled in the original Mula-Gram.

३११. What is the specific 'Mool' associated with the branch in Shobhanagar, Bengal?

- (A) 167 Mools.
- (B) 167 Mula Grams.
- (C) Moolgram.
- (D) Darihara.

३१२. Identify the 'Mool' of the branch located in Madhyanagar, Bengal.

- (A) Visha.
- (B) A single Gotra can contain multiple Mools, representing different ancestral villages.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) A record of marital alliances that tracks the exchange between different Moolas.

३१३. Which village in Malda is associated with the lineage of Srimulah Kanti?

- (A) Sandilya
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (C) 20
- (D) Raghunathpur.

३१४. The term 'Mool' in Maithil Panji refers to the ____.

- (A) Bhailal.
- (B) Shrikar.
- (C) The first or highest grade.
- (D) Original root village of a lineage

३१५. Which specific ancestor from the Sodarpur lineage is mentioned in entry 38 alongside the Mandar village?

- (A) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja.
- (B) Trivikram Bhatta.
- (C) Pashupati.
- (D) Kashyapa, Avatsara, and Naidhruva.

३१६. What is a 'Mool' in the context of these genealogical records?

- (A) A lineage whose three ancestors are credited with composing hymns in the Rigveda.
- (B) Gotra and Moola.
- (C) Trilok and Devlok.
- (D) An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.

३१७. List three examples of Maithil Brahmin 'Mools' mentioned in the text.

- (A) Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.
- (B) Ayanti Shrestha (First Category)
- (C) Tri-pravara indicates three sage ancestors, while Pancha-pravara indicates five sage ancestors.
- (D) Village

३१८. Which lineage is associated with the 'Khandavala' Mool in entry 82?

- (A) 167.
- (B) Khandavala Karmaha.
- (C) Tri-Pravara lineages have three sage ancestors who composed Rigvedic hymns, while Panch-Pravara have five.
- (D) Kashyapa.

३१९. According to the list, what is the Mool of the person named Jasu in entry 86?

- (A) Garga Gotra.
- (B) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or root ancestor of a specific lineage recorded in the Panji.
- (D) The maternal great-grandfather.

३२०. Name the individual from the 'Kujouli' Mool who married a 'Dheever Dasi'.

- (A) The lists of all Gotras and their associated ancient Mulas.
- (B) Mandal.
- (C) Puaripa.
- (D) Seven.

३२१. In entry 95, the lineage 'Hariam' is associated with which primary Mool?

- (A) Apnuvana.
- (B) Tetan.
- (C) Five.
- (D) Sodarpur.

३२२. What is the father's name of the person 'Gangadhar' mentioned in the explanation of the first example?

- (A) Indrananda and Kripananda.
- (B) Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).
- (C) The earliest known ancestor or the progenitor of a specific lineage or clan.
- (D) The ancestral village or place of origin.

३२३. To which Mool does the person 'Goge' belong in the purification example?

- (A) The original ancestral village or root from which a family lineage began.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Sakrarhi.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

३२४. The purification of the lineage was complete when Devdhar's mother was from which Mool?

- (A) Nand Kishore.
- (B) Irawal (or Karwal).
- (C) Mandar.
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage is traced.

३२५. In entry 88, which Mool is mentioned alongside 'Mahishi' and 'Budhwal'?

- (A) Savarna.
- (B) Village or habitat
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) Vatsa.

३२६. Which 'Mool' is associated with entry 216/I (Entry 86)?

- (A) By recording the 'Mulgram' (original village) and subsequent 'Deragram' (settled village).
- (B) Sodarpur Khoul.
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharva.
- (D) A lineage whose ancestors are credited with composing three Rigvedic hymns (Suktas).

३२७. What is the significance of the village 'Darihara' in these records?

- (A) Three (Kashyapa, Avatsara, Naidhruva).
- (B) It serves as a cultural and intellectual history of the region beyond simple genealogy.
- (C) There are three: Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (in certain variations).
- (D) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.

३२८. Which individual from the 'Karmaha' Mool married 'Harilata'?

- (A) Raghunath's son Harinath.
- (B) Kasyapa is the only Gotra used by the Maithil Karna Kayasthas.
- (C) The earliest known progenitor or ancestor of a specific lineage.
- (D) A detailed record tracing a lineage from the Beeji Purusha down to current descendants, including titles and education.

- ३३९. The 'Vartini Vidhwa' (remarried widow) blemish in entry 94 is specifically linked to which Mool?**
- (A) Manthan
 - (B) Pali.
 - (C) Vatsa (or Savarna).
 - (D) Patra Panji.
- ३३०. In entry 89, which Mool is listed first in the sequence of 'Iroun', 'Pali', and 'Darihara'?**
- (A) The 'Seed Man' or the founding patriarch of a clan.
 - (B) 167.
 - (C) Iroun (or Irauri).
 - (D) Kashyapa Gotra.
- ३३१. Which Mool is associated with 'Panchobh' and 'Pavauli' in entry 88?**
- (A) Mahishi.
 - (B) Devdhar.
 - (C) Kashyapa.
 - (D) Shandilya, Asita, and Devala.
- ३३२. Entry 91 lists 'Brahmapura' and 'Purahi' alongside which primary Mool?**
- (A) Sodarpur Pali.
 - (B) It refers to the first tier of the 35 main Mools.
 - (C) Katyayan.
 - (D) Harshanath.
- ३३३. Which 'Mool' is associated with the person 'Ratipati's son Balbhar'?**
- (A) Katyayana.
 - (B) Sodarpur.
 - (C) Nanautivar (Mool) and Nanauti (Gram).
 - (D) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mula.
- ३३४. Identify the 'Mool' and 'Gram' associated with the philosopher Udayanacharya.**
- (A) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.
 - (B) Nanautivar (Mool) and Nanauti (Gram).
 - (C) Maharaja Lakshminarayana.
 - (D) Sadanand.
- ३३५. According to Table 1, who was the son of Gunawati Himsha and Chamaru of the Valiyasa Mool?**
- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
 - (B) Bisphi (Kashyap Gotra).
 - (C) Gangadhar.
 - (D) To list all Gotras and their corresponding ancient Mula origins.
- ३३६. What is the 'Patra Panji' primarily used to record?**
- (A) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).
 - (B) A lineage whose three ancient ancestors were composers of Rigvedic hymns.
 - (C) Ancient Mulas (lineages).
 - (D) Kashyapa

३३७. The term 'Mool' in the Panji system refers to what genealogical concept?

- (A) The original ancestral lineage or 'root'.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaja (though Bharadwaja is often cited elsewhere as Tri-pravara, the text notes specific Panch-pravara lists).
- (C) Mandai (Mandari).
- (D) 20.

३३८. What is the 'Gotra Panji' used to record?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) It contains all the 'Gotras' (clans) and their ancient 'Mools' (roots).
- (C) Intermediate
- (D) Bulidath.

३३९. In the genealogical records, the ancestral village is referred to as the ____.

- (A) Kaundinya.
- (B) Moolgram.
- (C) One hundred and sixty-seven.
- (D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharve.

३४०. According to Table 1, 'Devadhar' was the son of ____.

- (A) 34
- (B) Mool is the original lineage name, while Moolgram is the specific village associated with that lineage.
- (C) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- (D) 20

३४१. Which primary 'Mool' (root lineage) is the focus of the genealogical records in Section 3?

- (A) Sandilya.
- (B) The list of distinguished sage ancestors who composed Vedic hymns, usually numbering three or five.
- (C) Thirty-four (later thirty-five).
- (D) Nagram.

३४२. The genealogical record 'Sarisab Gram' (Section 16) starts with which specific ancestor?

- (A) 167.
- (B) Pa. Kamalapati.
- (C) Vishvamitra.
- (D) Kashyap

३४३. The record 'Sakuri to Rashadh' (Section 54) names ____ as the ancestor with sons Shyamram and Rajaram.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Trivitrām Bhatta.
- (B) Katyayana.
- (C) Paramananda.
- (D) Kashyapa.

३४४. In the Nagram genealogy, the maternal lineage 'Sodarpur' is frequently associated with which specific ancestor?

- (A) Mahishi.
- (B) Moti Nandan.
- (C) A register that mentions the Mula-grams (original villages) of the ancestors.
- (D) Three (Ayanti Srestha, Second Category, and Madhyam Mula).

३४५. The Katka branch identifies 'Mahendra' as the son of which ancestor?

- (A) Janardan.
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Having five ancestors who composed hymns in the Rig Veda.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.

३४६. Who were the sons of Mishra Savaylal (alias Beeji) in the Sohagpur branch?

- (A) Purandar.
- (B) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (C) A detailed branch record of a specific family tree within a Mula.
- (D) Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.

३४७. What is the primary purpose of the 'Gotra Panji'?

- (A) To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.
- (B) 20
- (C) Muralidhara.
- (D) Five (Pancha-pravara).

३४८. The ____ Panji, which began roughly 500 years ago, is used to record the original village (Moolgram) of a family.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (B) Patra
- (C) Jalaibar (Jallaki) Andoli Mool.
- (D) 167

३४९. In the context of Panji records, what does the term 'Moolgram' refer to?

- (A) The original ancestral village from which a family lineage started.
- (B) Five (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Bharadwaj, Angira, and Barhaspatya.
- (D) The original village or ancestral home of a lineage.

३५०. What is the primary clan or 'mool' being documented in Section 3 of the genealogy file?

- (A) Kashyapa.
- (B) 13 Mools.
- (C) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- (D) Nagram

३५१. Who is the ancestor of the Khangur to Bhatt-Samari branch mentioned in section (27)?

- (A) Chhokar
- (B) Sankarshan.
- (C) Simhashram.
- (D) Devadasi

३५२. In Mithila genealogy, what information is uniquely preserved in the 'Gotra Panji'?

- (A) Tri-pravara lineages claim three sage ancestors, while Panch-pravara claim five.
- (B) Cloud.
- (C) All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).
- (D) They can belong to Kashyapa, Alambuka, Gautama, or Bhargava.

३५३. Which Panji type provides knowledge regarding 'Sahapindak Nivritti' and mentions ancestors?

- (A) Harik
- (B) The Utredh Panji.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) Madhyam Mool (Medium roots).

३५४. Which specific village is mentioned as the 'Mool' for the scholar Udayanacharya?

- (A) Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnavan.
- (B) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- (C) Muktinath.
- (D) Dipbaheradhi.

३५५. According to the Panji classification, which type deal specifically with the original villages of lineages?

- (A) Kashyapa (अ०•अ०३४अ०॥अ० अ०- अ०^a).
- (B) 34 (later 35 including the Khanam branch of Phandah).
- (C) A list of distinguished Vedic ancestors (Rishis) associated with a specific Gotra.
- (D) Mool Panji.

३५६. What was the name of the son of Visho mentioned in the Sakaradhi Mool example?

- (A) It is determined by the original village name stated by their earliest known ancestor during the registration.
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Goge.
- (D) Karna Kayastha.

३५७. The term 'Moolgram' became a standard inclusion in which type of Panji roughly 500 years ago?

- (A) There are twenty distinct Gotras.
- (B) He is associated with the Khandavala Mool.
- (C) Patra Panji.
- (D) 20

३५८. How many total ancestors (including paternal and maternal lineages) are typically required for a complete *Uderh* introduction?

- (A) Bikan
- (B) Moolgram.
- (C) 32
- (D) Twenty (20) Gotras.

३५९. How many total *Gotras* are recognised within the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Sonelal.
- (B) Dvadvitiya (including lineage-based moolas like Ranwalihar, etc.).
- (C) The text notes they only have one Gotra (Kashyap) and their genealogy is tracked strictly through 'Mools'.
- (D) 20

३६०. What is the total number of *Mulgrams* (original ancestral villages) recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) By recording both the 'Mula' (original village) and the current 'Dih' (settlement village).
- (B) 167
- (C) Kariham-Bilaunch.
- (D) Kashyap.

३६१. In Maithil Brahmin tradition, what defines a 'Tri-Pravar' lineage?

- (A) A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.
- (B) Karmaha.
- (C) Kashyapa.
- (D) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.

३६२. Which three Gotras are specifically identified as 'Panch-Pravar' (having five Vedic ancestors)?

- (A) Thirty-four (later adjusted to thirty-five with the inclusion of the Khanam branch).
- (B) 167
- (C) Vatsa, Savarna, and Bharadwaj.
- (D) Founder or root ancestor.

३६३. What term is used to describe the original ancestor or progenitor of a specific *Mul*?

- (A) Shandilya.
- (B) Vatsa
- (C) Hariam Shila
- (D) Beeji Purush

३६४. The Panji records for Karna Kayasthas primarily recognise which single Gotra?

- (A) Kashyap
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) 16
- (D) The earliest known ancestor from whom a specific lineage or 'Mula' originates.

३६५. Which type of Panji record tracks the specific offspring of a progenitor?

- (A) Beeji Purush.
- (B) Pushplal.
- (C) 167
- (D) Paati Panji

३६६. Who was the 'Beeji' of the Sodarpur Mul?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Nand Kishor
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- (D) Dipbaheradhi.

३६७. The 'Mulgram' refers to the _____ village of a lineage.

- (A) Katyayana
- (B) Shandilya.
- (C) Shandilya
- (D) Original (or ancestral)

३६८. Which specific ancestor in a line is known as the 'Prathama Chadhth'?

- (A) Pahi Jijwal.
- (B) Aryabhatta.
- (C) The Sandilya Gotra.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

३६९. The Panji records for Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's ancestors belonged to which Mul?

- (A) Shandilya, Asit, and Deval.
(B) Vatsa and Savarna.
(C) Phandah (specifically from the village of Kanhaili).
(D) Vatsa, Savarna, and Garga.

३७०. The list of the 20 Gotras includes Sandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, and ____.

- (A) A lineage tracing back to three specific Vedic sage ancestors.
(B) Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).
(C) Descent from specific Rigvedic sages who composed hymns.
(D) Khama

३७१. What is the 'Beeji' of the 'Khandwala' Mul?

- (A) Sankarshan.
(B) Twenty.
(C) Twenty (20).
(D) Kashyapa.

३७२. Which Mul did the progenitor 'Trivikram Bhatta' belong to?

- (A) There are 20 identified Gotras.
(B) Mandai (Mandari).
(C) Ancient sage ancestors who were original composers of Vedic hymns.
(D) Mandar Diha

३७३. The 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Baliyas' Mul is _____.

- (A) Dharani Dhar.
(B) Phuchi (Shaktinath progenitor).
(C) Panch-pravara.
(D) It is a rare Mula found across multiple Gotras, such as Shandilya, Vatsa, and Kashyap.

३७४. Which Gotra does the 'Oini' Mul belong to?

- (A) Kashyap.
(B) Beeji Purush.
(C) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).
(D) Yashodhara.

३७५. The term 'Mula-Gram-Yukti' refers to the identification of a person via their ____.

- (A) Definition: A register that records the lineage and the specific original village (Mulagram) of ancestors.
- (B) Thirty-four, later expanded to 35.
- (C) Original village and root lineage.
- (D) There are three ancestors: Sandilya, Asit, and Deval.

३७६. Which Vedic sage is the progenitor of the 'Katyayana' Gotra?

- (A) Thirty-four.
(B) Baidyanath Jha.
(C) Satlakhe Sataubhal (à², à²²à²²à²-à²‡ à², à²²à²²Eà²-à²²) Mool.
(D) Katyayana.

३७७. What is the 'Beeji Purush' of the 'Sarishab' Mul?

- (A) 20
- (B) Ratnapani.
- (C) A Gotra whose ancestors composed five specific hymns or sections of the Rigveda.
- (D) The Kharaure branch.

३७८. Concept: Mool

- (A) The root or starting point of that specific family's documented history.
- (B) Twenty.
- (C) Ancestral village lineages (Mools).
- (D) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.

३७९. Concept: Mool

- (A) Tri-pravara identifies three hymn-composing ancestors, while Panch-pravara identifies five.
- (B) Kashyapa.
- (C) Definition: The ancestral village or root origin of a specific Brahmin lineage. Example: Sodarpur or Darihara.
- (D) Savarna and Vatsa.

३८०. In the context of the Maithil genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Mool' signify?

- (A) Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.
- (B) Thirty-four primary Mools.
- (C) Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.
- (D) It refers to the ancestral village or point of origin of a specific lineage.

३८१. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what is an 'Uteh'?

- (A) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.

३८२. What are the four specific pairs of great-grandparents required for a full 'Uteh' introduction?

- (A) The sixth position/generation in a specific genealogical line.
- (B) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (C) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.
- (D) Sixth.

३८३. According to Panji rules, what is the required generation gap for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.
- (B) The Teli (oil-presser) community.
- (C) Five.
- (D) The bride and groom must be separated by at least seven generations (often revised to six in specific practices).

३८४. What is the required generation gap for marriage on the maternal side in the Panji system?

- (A) Ancestral sages (Pravaras)
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (D) The bride and groom must be separated by at least five generations.

३८५. How does the Chhandogya marriage ritual differ from the Vajasaneyi ritual regarding timing?

- (A) Chhandogya weddings occur in two parts (Purva and Uttara) with the latter after sunset, whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (B) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- (C) Seven
- (D) Arundhati (the North Star).

३८६. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (also known as Aswajana Patra)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are eligible to marry and are not 'Swajana' (forbidden relatives).
- (B) The final approval from a Panjikar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (D) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.

३८७. According to the 'Tantra Varttik' by Kumarila Bhatta, what was the 'Samuha-lekhya' used for?

- (A) A formal certificate from a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not closely related.
- (B) Maternal uncle (Mama).
- (C) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (D) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.

३८८. Who is the 1st 'Chhatth' ancestor used to determine a girl's marriage eligibility?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (C) The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vridhdha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha).
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).

३८९. What is the rule regarding a groom's mother's brother in the Panji system?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) A groom cannot marry a girl who is the child of his mother's brother.
- (D) No, it is strictly prohibited.

३९०. The 11th 'Chhatth' used for checking eligibility is the maternal grandfather's ____.

- (A) Six generations in specific paternal and maternal lines.
- (B) It led to the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such accidental 'incestuous' marriages.
- (C) Matri-sapinda prohibition (specifically the step-maternal uncle's offspring).
- (D) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).

३९१. The 16th 'Chhatth' used for checking eligibility is the maternal grandmother's ____.

- (A) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (B) Asapinda marriage rule.
- (C) Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather).
- (D) Marriage is strictly prohibited with the offspring of the mother's brother.

३९२. What was the role of 'Panjikars' appointed by royal decree?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and ensure the validity of marriages by verifying lineage.
- (B) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.
- (C) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.
- (D) Mahapatra.

३९३. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Sharing a common ancestral body or 'pinda', which prohibits marriage within a certain degree.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and ensure the validity of marriages by verifying lineage.

३९४. Why is marriage prohibited between the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras?

- (A) Chhandogya weddings occur in two parts (Purva and Uttara) with the latter after sunset, whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (B) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage.

३९५. What is the maximum number of paternal generations that must be avoided to ensure marriage eligibility?

- (A) If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.
- (B) A person who does not share a common ancestor within the forbidden generational range.
- (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).
- (D) Vipin, Mukesh and Umesh.

३९६. What is the maximum number of maternal generations that must be avoided to ensure marriage eligibility?

- (A) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Udegh Panji.
- (C) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (D) Five generations.

३९७. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asvajana Patra)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
- (D) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.

३९८. How do Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins differ in their marriage rituals?

- (A) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.
- (B) Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (C) Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (D) Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.

३९९. In the Panji system, what does 'Chhatth' (Sixth) signify in marriage eligibility?

- (A) The check of 16 specific ancestral positions to ensure a bride/groom is at least six degrees removed from common ancestors.
- (B) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

४००. How is marriage eligibility determined for Karna Kayasthas, given they share a single Gotra?

- (A) Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).
- (B) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (C) Maternal (Matripaksh)
- (D) Five generations.

४०१. Why did Panji documentation cease among the Kshatriya community of Mithila?

- (A) Vipin and Pradeep
- (B) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- (C) Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.
- (D) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).

४०२. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Swajana'?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.
- (C) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- (D) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).

४०३. What social consequence traditionally faced children born from prohibited 'Swajana' marriages?

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice by some authorities).
- (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.
- (D) Sapinda

४०४. What is the rule regarding the 'Mother's brother's children' in Maithil Brahmin marriage?

- (A) No, it is strictly forbidden.
- (B) Seventh
- (C) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).
- (D) Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.

४०५. How many total ancestors are verified in the 'Uti' format for both the bride and groom?

- (A) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (B) The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.
- (C) 32 for each (64 total).
- (D) 16

४०६. What is the primary purpose of the Panji Prabandh system?

- (A) She must not be the child of the groom's mother's brother.
- (B) A system of genealogical record-keeping established to maintain the purity of castes during marriage.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
- (D) Pan Panji.

४०७. According to Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for marriage?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Six or seven generations.
- (C) The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridhdha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) Sodarpur (Nagaram).

४०८. According to Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for marriage?

- (A) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- (B) 31 January 2004.
- (C) That the groom is not a descendant of the bride's mother's brother.
- (D) Five.

809. What is the function of a 'Siddhanta Patra'?

- (A) 16.
- (B) It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.
- (C) Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry.
- (D) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.

810. The list of 16 specific ancestors (8 on the paternal side and 8 on the maternal side) used to check for overlapping lineages is called the ____.

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).
- (B) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).
- (C) Chhadvith (Sixteen ancestors)
- (D) It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.

811. Which Panji register focuses specifically on the 'Sapinda' (blood relative) restrictions?

- (A) Uteá, h Panji.
- (B) 16
- (C) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.
- (D) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.

812. The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility is known as ____.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.
- (C) Uderh
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.

813. In modern practice, Maithil Brahmins generally avoid ____ generations on the father's side for marriage.

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (C) Chandogya marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara) based on the sighting of the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such division.
- (D) Arundhati (the evening star).

814. The formal document issued by a Panjikar to certify marriage eligibility is called a ____.

- (A) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Maternal uncle.
- (C) Matripaksha Utegh.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

815. What is the collective term for the 16 specific ancestral relations checked to ensure no overlap between bride and groom?

- (A) 16
- (B) Chait (or Shadvidha).
- (C) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridhha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- (D) Sixteen.

४१६. According to the Panji system, the progeny of an ineligible marriage (Swajana) was historically classified as ____.

- (A) Fourteen marriages.
- (B) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Chandal (outcaste).
- (D) Seven

४१७. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between Samavedic (Chandoga) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) Brahmins in Mithila?

- (A) 16.
- (B) Sixteen (16).
- (C) Chandogas perform the marriage in two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyis have no such division.
- (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

४१८. What must be confirmed about the bride's relationship to the groom's maternal uncle?

- (A) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).
- (B) She must not be the child of the groom's mother's brother.
- (C) Sadanand
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.

४१९. In the context of marriage eligibility, the 'Panchami' rule refers to avoiding five generations on which side?

- (A) The mother's side.
- (B) Father.
- (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).
- (D) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.

४२०. The 'Saptami' rule in marriage eligibility refers to avoiding seven generations on which side?

- (A) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (C) The father's side.
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

४२१. Which scholar's 'Siddhanta' (rule) regarding father-side generational limits was eventually accepted by the Maithil community?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Six generations (historically seven).

४२२. The first 'Chait' relation checked is the bride's relationship to which ancestor of her father?

- (A) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) The father's great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (C) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.
- (D) No, it is prohibited.

४२३. Which Panji type is specifically used to verify the 'Sapinda' (shared blood/body) relationship?

- (A) Uderh Panji.
- (B) A total of thirty-two ancestors.
- (C) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (D) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

४२४. What historical event led to the creation of the 'Siddhanta Patra' requirement?

- (A) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).
- (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.
- (C) Sixth (Chadhva)
- (D) The realisation that people were forgetting their lineages, leading to unintentional prohibited marriages.

४२५. How many prohibited 'Chait' relations involve the maternal side of the bride?

- (A) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping, leading them to simply avoid the entire ancestral village for marriage.
- (C) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

४२६. What was the primary motive for creating the Panji system in Mithila?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (B) Udegh Panji.
- (C) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.

४२७. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being distinct names?

- (A) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (B) 32 for each (64 total).
- (C) Gotra; Pravara.
- (D) They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).

४२८. According to traditional Maithil marriage rules, how many generations must be excluded from the father's side?

- (A) The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).
- (B) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
- (C) 7 generations (paternal side).
- (D) 32

४२९. According to traditional Maithil marriage rules, how many generations must be excluded from the mother's side?

- (A) 16.
- (B) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) 5 generations (maternal side).

४३०. What is the 'Utedh' in Maithil genealogy?

- (A) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).
- (B) A detailed pedigree chart checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
- (D) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.

४३१. What is the function of a 'Panjika'?

- (A) A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajan' (unrelated) for marriage.
- (B) Six (the seventh generation is eligible).
- (C) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (D) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.

४३२. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' issued by a Panjikar?

- (A) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.
- (B) A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom.
- (C) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.
- (D) 16

४३३. Under what condition is a match permitted if a 'Chhaidht' (prohibited ancestor) is shared?

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
- (B) A person who is not a sapinda or blood relative within prohibited degrees.
- (C) The father's side.
- (D) If the shared ancestor appears in the groom's maternal line (Matru-paksh).

४३४. Which Chhandogya marriage ritual involves looking at the star Arundhati?

- (A) Uttar Vivah (performed after sunset).
- (B) Svajana marriage.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.
- (D) 32.

४३५. What is the 'Asapinda' rule in Hindu marriage law mentioned in the text?

- (A) Engineer.
- (B) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).
- (C) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.
- (D) The prohibition of marriage between individuals who share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations.

४३६. The 'Utedh' system ensures that a person is not a _____ of their prospective spouse.

- (A) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.
- (B) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).
- (C) It provides knowledge of the 'Sapinda' relationships (lineage proximity) up to six generations.
- (D) Chhadwitt (अष्टादशपञ्चिका)

४३७. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' in Mithila tradition?

- (A) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Shared bloodline or ancestral connection within a specific number of generations.
- (C) The Teli (oil-presser) community.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४३८. On the maternal side, how many generations must be avoided for a valid marriage in the Panji system?

- (A) Sapinda
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (D) Tenth.

४३९. The document issued by a Panjikar certifying that a couple is not 'Swajan' (related) is called a _____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (D) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.

४४०. What term is used for the 16 specific maternal/paternal nodes used to check marriage compatibility?

- (A) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (C) Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.
- (D) Chhatth.

४४१. Why is marriage prohibited between members of the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Because they share the same 'Biji' ancestors.
- (C) 16
- (D) The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).

४४२. What is the significance of the 'Sapanpinda' rule in Hindu marriage law mentioned in the text?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (C) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.
- (D) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).

४४३. The '1st Chhatth' refers to the lineage of the bride's ____.

- (A) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.
- (B) The source suggests he was a pivotal scholar-ruler during the Mughal era (Maharaja of Darbhanga).
- (C) Paternal Great-Great-Grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.

४४४. The '9th Chhatth' involves the lineage of the bride's ____.

- (A) Ancestors (Pravara)
- (B) Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (C) Five.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.

४४५. Concept: Siddhanta

- (A) The formal confirmation by a Panjkar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules.
- (B) A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (D) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

४४६. What is the '16th Chhatth' calculated from?

- (A) They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.
- (D) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.

४४७. If a girl falls within the prohibited generations of a groom's paternal side, she is considered ____.

- (A) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- (B) The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Maternal (Matripaksh)

886. What is the 'Udegh' of a groom compared to the bride's?

- (A) Udegh Vachana.
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) The groom also requires a 32-mool verification (his paternal and maternal lines) to ensure no overlap.
- (D) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.

888. Which ancestor is the '13th Chhatth' based on?

- (A) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).
- (B) Five.
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

890. What was the consequence of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay's accidental 'Swajan' marriage in the 14th century?

- (A) It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.
- (B) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (D) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

892. How is the '6th Chhatth' calculated?

- (A) From the Paternal Father's Maternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage.
- (C) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (D) Sixteen (16).

892. A Panjekar verifies compatibility by checking ____ generations for the groom and bride.

- (A) Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage.
- (B) No, it is prohibited.
- (C) Rama.
- (D) Six paternal and five maternal.

893. The '10th Chhatth' refers to the bride's ____.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Great-Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandfather.
- (C) 31 January 2004.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

898. In the Panji logic, a marriage is prohibited if the bride is the ____ descendant of any of the 16 paternal/maternal nodes of the groom.

- (A) It refers to a person belonging to the same prohibited bloodline, making marriage illegal.
- (B) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).
- (C) Sixth.
- (D) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.

899. According to the text, 'Swajan' marriage results in progeny being considered ____.

- (A) Paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- (B) Chandal (or socially excluded).
- (C) Uderh Panji
- (D) 16

४५६. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' system in Mithila?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi).
- (D) Five generations.

४५७. According to the Panji system, what is the 'Uteh'?

- (A) 16
- (B) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.
- (D) Seven (often reduced to six in specific Maithil Brahmin practice).

४५८. In the Maithil Brahmin Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) Samavedic (Chhandog) marriages are divided into Purva-Vivah and Uttara-Vivah, while Yajurvedic marriages have no such division.
- (B) Seven generations (often modified to six in later practice).
- (C) True.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.

४५९. In the Maithil Brahmin Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Marriage eligibility (or Sapinda prohibition).
- (D) To prevent accidental incestuous marriages due to the decline in individuals' personal genealogical knowledge.

४६०. What historical event triggered King Harisimhadeva to formalise genealogical records?

- (A) They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (C) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).
- (D) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close maternal relative.

४६१. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Aswajanya Patra)?

- (A) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).

४६२. Which specific ancestor is common to both the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' gotras, preventing marriage between them?

- (A) A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom.
- (B) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) 1326 AD.
- (D) A total of thirty-two ancestors.

४६३. The 16 prohibited genealogical positions for a bride are collectively known as ____.

- (A) Chandoga marriages include an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (B) Chhatth
- (C) Chhadwih
- (D) Six generations (the bride must be at the sixth position or further).

४६४. If a bride's 'Chhatth' (prohibited ancestor) appears in the groom's ____ side, the marriage is prohibited.

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
- (B) Paternal (Pitripaksh)
- (C) Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (D) The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social à¤à¤à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤à¤ (dignity).

४६५. If a bride's 'Chhatth' appears in the groom's ____ side, the marriage is permitted (after the 5th generation).

- (A) Maternal (Matripaksh)
- (B) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (C) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility.

४६६. In the calculation of marriage eligibility, the bride must not be the daughter of the groom's ____.

- (A) Maternal uncle (Maima).
- (B) Udeggh
- (C) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).
- (D) Five generations.

४६७. In the list of 32 ancestral roots (Uteh), the 5th 'Chhatth' refers to the bride's ____.

- (A) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- (C) Chandoga marriages include an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (D) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).

४६८. The 10th 'Chhatth' in the genealogical search refers to the bride's ____.

- (A) Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (B) 16
- (C) Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather (Pramatamaha).
- (D) A designated registrar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.

४६९. What is the 'Aswajan-yapar' Panji?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (B) A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.
- (C) Udhedh.
- (D) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.

४७०. In the context of Panji, what does 'Chhatth' literally mean in the calculation of prohibited degrees?

- (A) Uderh Panji.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) The sixth position/generation in a specific genealogical line.
- (D) A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side.

४७१. Which Sanskrit work is cited to define the Sapinda relationship as 'five from the mother and seven from the father'?

- (A) Manages and verifies the Panji records for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Manusmriti.
- (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).
- (D) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).

४७२. The primary duty of a Panjkar before a marriage is to verify that the couple are ____.

- (A) Maternal grandfather.
- (B) Asapinda (not related within prohibited degrees).
- (C) 16
- (D) Five generations.

४७३. What is the term for the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.
- (B) Chhadan.
- (C) Udhedh.
- (D) M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

४७४. According to the Panji system, how many maternal ancestors must be introduced for an 'Udhedh'?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttar Vivah' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Dhruva star, whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.

४७५. According to the Panji system, how many paternal ancestors must be introduced for an 'Udhedh'?

- (A) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).
- (B) First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.

४७६. In the modern Panji system, what is the required generation gap to be discarded on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
- (B) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjkar).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.

४७७. In the modern Panji system, what is the required generation gap to be discarded on the mother's side for marriage?

- (A) Father.
- (B) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matamahi-matamaha-pita).
- (D) Five generations.

४७८. What is the primary difference in the marriage ceremony of Chhandog Maithil Brahmins compared to others?

- (A) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
- (B) Prohibited (Invalid).
- (C) It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (D) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.

४७९. Who was the scholar whose 'Smritisara' text highlighted the danger of unintentional incestuous marriage, leading to the Panji system?

- (A) A person who does not share a common ancestor within the forbidden generational range.
- (B) The prohibition of marriage between individuals who share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.

४८०. Concept: Chhatwidh

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

४८१. How many ancestors are included in the 'Yavro Parichay' (thirty-two Mools introduction) during marriage rituals?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The state of not being related within the prohibited degrees (non-cognate).
- (D) Chhadan.

४८२. According to the rules of 'Sapinda', a marriage is generally avoided if the bride is within ____ generations of the groom's mother.

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Uncle (Mama).
- (C) Sunset (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (D) Five generations.

४८३. The term 'Asvajana Patra' is a synonym for which other document?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra.
- (D) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.

४८४. The first 'Chhatwidh' ancestor to be checked for a bride is her ____.

- (A) A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.
- (D) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.

४८५. What is the purpose of 'Utekt' in the context of marriage?

- (A) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (B) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.
- (C) It is a list of potential grooms for a girl, verified by the Panjekar 5- 10 years before marriage.
- (D) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.

४८६. The Panji system requires an introduction of how many generations for a Brahmin marriage candidate, a process known as 'Uterh'?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Purandara
- (D) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.

४८७. In Chhandog marriages, when must the 'Uttar Vivah' (latter marriage) ideally take place?

- (A) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) Margashirsha (Magsar).
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (D) Sixteen.

४८८. According to the texts of Manu and Yajnavalkya, a marriage is forbidden if the bride is a 'Sapinda' of which two relatives?

- (A) Definition: Relatives who share the same pinda (ancestral body/offering), determining marriage eligibility and ritual impurity.
- (B) From the Paternal Father's Maternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather.
- (C) The mother and the father.
- (D) The Panji Prabandh.

४८९. What is the title of a state-appointed Pandit authorised to verify marriage eligibility in Mithila?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.

४९०. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Aswajanaya Patra) in the context of Maithil marriage?

- (A) Up to the seventh generation from the father.
- (B) 32
- (C) The Matri-matamahi (mother's maternal grandmother's mother).
- (D) A certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming the bride and groom are not closely related.

४९१. Marriage is prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras because they share what commonality?

- (A) No, if it falls within the seven prohibited generations.
- (B) They share the same ancestors (lineage).
- (C) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) The Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.

४९२. What is 'Adhikar Mala'?

- (A) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (B) He unknowingly married a girl who was his own cousin (sister's daughter/maternal relative).
- (C) 5 generations (maternal side).
- (D) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared by a Panjekar for a bride's father years before marriage.

४९३. How many specific 'Chhatth' (genealogical relationship nodes) are checked to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors.

४९४. Marriage is prohibited if the groom is a descendant of the bride's maternal ____.

- (A) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (B) Uncle (Mama).
- (C) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (D) Svajana (or related) marriage.

४९५. In 'Uterh' calculations, the 1st 'Chhatth' refers to the bride's ____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (C) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).

४९६. The 2nd 'Chhatth' in marriage eligibility refers to the bride's ____.

- (A) Five; Seven
- (B) 16 (representing the 16 'Chhattha' positions).
- (C) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).
- (D) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.

४९७. According to the rules of Sapinda, how many generations are avoided in the maternal line in the Smritis?

- (A) Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A formal permit issued by a Panjekar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.
- (D) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.

४९८. If a bride belongs to any of the 16 Chhatth nodes of the groom's paternal side, the marriage is ____.

- (A) They share the same ancestors (lineage).
- (B) Prohibited (Invalid).
- (C) 16
- (D) Paternal (Pitripaksha).

४९९. If a bride belongs to a Chhatth node on the groom's maternal side, is the marriage generally permitted?

- (A) Yes, it is often considered permissible ('Adhikar ho jayet').
- (B) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur during the day or night, whereas Chhandoga marriages include a night ritual involving seeing the Arundhati star.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming a couple's legal and genealogical right to marry.

५००. A marriage where the couple shares the same Gotra or Pravara is considered ____.

- (A) Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited.
- (B) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (C) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)
- (D) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.

५०१. Which Panji type specifically tracks the maternal grandfather's root and village for the groom?

- (A) Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (B) A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) Pan Panji.
- (D) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.

५०२. What is the meaning of 'Asanpinda' in the context of marriage?

- (A) A person who does not share a common ancestor within the forbidden generational range.
- (B) 5 generations
- (C) The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.

403. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being distinct?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
- (B) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (C) They share the same common ancestors.
- (D) Chhadisht

408. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (also known as Asvajana Patra)?

- (A) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (D) A document issued by a Panjekar certifying that a couple is not related and is eligible to marry.

409. The 'Chhavith' rule in Mithila marriage eligibility refers to checking _____ specific ancestral lines of the bride and groom.

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (C) Definition: A condition where a marriage is disallowed due to overlapping maternal or paternal lineages within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

409. Which religious text serves as the foundation for the marriage rules used in the Panji system?

- (A) Uteá, h Panji.
- (B) Dharmashastras (specifically Smritis like Manu and Yajnavalkya).
- (C) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- (D) It formalised the Panji system under state authority to resolve marriage eligibility disputes.

409. What is the major difference in marriage rituals between Chandoga and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

- (A) Sixteen genealogical points.
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) Chandoga marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi marriages are performed in a single sequence.
- (D) Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.

409. In the Panji system, what is the 'Uteht' of a groom?

- (A) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).
- (B) A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) The detailed genealogical record of the groom's 32 ancestral lines used to check marriage eligibility.

409. According to the rules of 'Chhavith', a groom's mother's side must be clear of the bride's line for at least _____ generations.

- (A) No, it is strictly forbidden.
- (B) Five.
- (C) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- (D) Chait (or Shadvidha).

५१०. Who was the legendary scholar known for the 'Smritisara' whose marriage mistake triggered the formalisation of Panji?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) A Panjekar verifies the 'Utedh' of both the bride and groom to ensure they are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Sixteen.

५११. A marriage is prohibited if the bride is the daughter of the groom's ____.

- (A) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (B) It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility.
- (C) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (D) Maternal uncle (mother's brother).

५१२. What is the primary function of the 'Siddhanta' ceremony in Maithil Brahmin culture?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records and verify the legality of marriages based on lineage.
- (B) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
- (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur during the day or night, whereas Chhandoga marriages include a night ritual involving seeing the Arundhati star.

५१३. What is the 'Adhikar Mala' in the Panji system?

- (A) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.
- (B) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.

५१४. Why are marriages between members of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras prohibited?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) 16
- (C) They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.
- (D) Up to the seventh generation from the father.

५१५. According to the Smritis followed in the Panji system, how many generations of paternal ancestry are usually prohibited for marriage?

- (A) Svajana (or related) marriage.
- (B) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Seven generations (though sometimes modified to six).
- (D) Manusmriti.

५१६. How many generations must be clear of a common ancestor on the maternal side for a Maithil marriage to be permitted?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) 32 distinct ancestral lines.

५१७. What is the function of a 'Siddhant' or 'Aswajana-patra'?

- (A) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
- (B) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
- (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Five generations.

५१८. Marriage is strictly prohibited with the offspring of which maternal relative?

- (A) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.
- (B) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.
- (C) Chandogas perform the marriage in two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyis have no such division.
- (D) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).

५१९. Which two ancient Smriti texts are the primary authorities for the marriage laws within the Panji system?

- (A) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.
- (B) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (C) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.
- (D) An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.

५२०. What is the traditional name for the certificates confirming that a bride and groom do not share a prohibited common ancestor?

- (A) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Siddhant Patra.
- (D) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.

५२१. What was the primary social objective of establishing the Panji system?

- (A) Shyamsundar
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.
- (D) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.

५२२. According to the marriage laws recorded, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Table 29 and Table 30.
- (C) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (D) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)

५२३. According to the marriage laws recorded, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side?

- (A) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (C) Chhadan.
- (D) Five generations.

५२४. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages.
- (B) Because they share the same set of five 'Pravara' ancestors.
- (C) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- (D) Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.

५२५. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra'?

- (A) Panjikar.
- (B) A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not related.
- (D) Five generations.

५२६. How many 'Chhadwidh' (checkpoints) are analysed to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Sixteen genealogical points.

५२७. The first 'Chhadwidh' checkpoint (Pratham Chhadwidh) refers to which relative of the bride?

- (A) Five
- (B) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.

५२८. According to the source, why did King Harisimhadeva take the Panji records from individuals and assign them to scholars?

- (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (B) Because common people and even some pundits had begun to forget their precise lineages, leading to illegal marriages.
- (C) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- (D) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.

५२९. Which specific Panji record is used to ensure blood-related individuals do not marry within 'Sapinda' limits?

- (A) Six.
- (B) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (C) Arundhati (the evening star).
- (D) Udedh Panji.

५३०. Which document is used to determine 'Sapinda Nivritti' (freedom from prohibited blood relations)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Five; Seven
- (C) Udedh Panji.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).

५३१. Identify the primary source of 'Dharmashastra' rules used by Panjikars to resolve marriage disputes.

- (A) Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (B) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (C) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (D) Thirty-two.

५३२. What is the specific prohibition regarding the daughter of a paternal uncle's maternal family?

- (A) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) She is ineligible for marriage if she falls within the prohibited generation count of the 'Chhadwidh'.
- (D) They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).

५३३. What is the role of 'Asvajana Patra' during the 'Siddhanta' ceremony?

- (A) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').
- (D) It confirms in writing that the groom and bride have no forbidden kinship.

५३४. What was the primary sociological purpose for establishing the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Ramchandra
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.

५३५. The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility in the Panji system is known as ____.

- (A) Udegh
- (B) No, it is strictly forbidden.
- (C) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- (D) She is ineligible for marriage if she falls within the prohibited generation count of the 'Chhadwidh'.

५३६. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (also called 'Asvajana Patra') in the Panji system?

- (A) Chandal (or socially excluded).
- (B) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.

५३७. According to the Panji system, a person is ineligible for marriage if they are a ____ (related to the same sapinda).

- (A) Svajana
- (B) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).
- (C) Maternal uncle (Maima).
- (D) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility.

५३८. How many 'Chhatth' (specific genealogical nodes) are checked to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamah).
- (B) 16
- (C) The wedding ceremony.
- (D) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.

५३९. The practice of checking 32 specific ancestral lineages for a marriage match is called ____.

- (A) Battis Moola Ka Udegh
- (B) Sixteen (16).
- (C) The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vridhdha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha).
- (D) 16

५४०. Why is the marriage between members of the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' gotras prohibited in Mithila?

- (A) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anyanya).
- (C) A list of potential grooms prepared for a bride 5-10 years before marriage, verified by a Panjkar.
- (D) The bride's maternal grandmother's maternal great-grandfather (Matri-matamaha-matri-matamaha).

५४१. What is the role of a 'Panjikar' in modern Mithila society?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility based on ancient texts and rules.
- (D) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.

५४२. According to Manu and Yajnavalkya, a marriage is prohibited if the bride is a _____ of the groom's mother.

- (A) Ancestors (Pravaras)
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- (D) The Yadava community (cowherds/Gop).

५४३. How does the Panji system define the 'First Chhatth' for marriage eligibility check?

- (A) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom.
- (C) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- (D) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.

५४४. Under the Panji rules, can a groom marry his maternal uncle's daughter?

- (A) Udeggh.
- (B) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.

५४५. In the process of 'Siddhanta', what is verified if a person is found to be in the 'Chhatth' (sixth position) of a lineage?

- (A) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
- (B) Panjikar.
- (C) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (D) They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side.

५४६. What is the primary difference in the marriage rituals (Upayana) of 'Chhandoga' (Sama-vedi) and 'Vajasaneyi' (Yajur-vedi) Brahmins?

- (A) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).
- (B) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.
- (C) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping, leading them to simply avoid the entire ancestral village for marriage.
- (D) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.

५४७. What is the rule for the 'Fifth Chhatth' in checking marriage compatibility?

- (A) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (C) Gotra; Pravara.
- (D) Marriage eligibility (or Sapinda prohibition).

५४८. The term for a lineage that has 'fallen' due to improper marriage or conduct in the Panji is ____.

- (A) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.
- (C) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (D) Kshana

५४९. According to Panji logic, marriage eligibility is regained after how many generations of 'Sapinda' separation on the father's side?

- (A) Adhikar Mala.
- (B) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (C) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).
- (D) Seven (or six in some modified rules).

५५०. Which King's court first debated the issue of 'Svajana' marriage, leading to the Panji system?

- (A) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Udegh Panji.
- (D) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.

५५१. The term ____ refers to the detailed introduction of 32 specific ancestors required to establish a Brahmin's lineage purity.

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (C) Udhedh
- (D) A list of potential grooms prepared by a Panjkar for a girl's father, based on genealogical eligibility.

५५२. Why is marriage prohibited between the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras despite being distinct?

- (A) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors.
- (C) If the link appears on the maternal side of the groom after the prohibited generations.
- (D) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.

५५३. The 'Vajasaneyi' (Yajurvedi) marriage ceremony can occur during the day or night, while the 'Chhandogya' (Samavedi) ceremony traditionally takes place after ____.

- (A) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.
- (D) Sunset (after seeing the star Arundhati).

५५४. Concept: Sapinda

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (B) Definition: Relatives who share the same pinda (ancestral body/offering), determining marriage eligibility and ritual impurity.
- (C) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.
- (D) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.

- ५५५. According to Smriti texts like Manu and Yajnavalkya, a bride should not share the same _____ or Pravara as the groom.**
- (A) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.
 - (B) Gotra
 - (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
 - (D) Arundhati (the morning/evening star).
- ५५६. Who was the 'Mahapandit' whose accidental marriage to a close relative (his paternal cousin's daughter) led to the formalisation of Panji records?**
- (A) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi).
 - (B) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
 - (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
 - (D) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold.
- ५५७. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (also called 'Asvajana Patra')?**
- (A) No, it is prohibited.
 - (B) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).
 - (C) Paternal (Pitru)
 - (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.
- ५५८. Under the 'Chhatva' rule, if any of the 16 identified ancestors appear in the groom's paternal side within 6 generations, is the marriage allowed?**
- (A) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
 - (B) Blood relative.
 - (C) No, it is prohibited.
 - (D) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.
- ५५९. How many ancestors are included in a standard 'Udhedh' for marriage verification?**
- (A) The formal confirmation by a Panjikar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules.
 - (B) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
 - (C) No, it is strictly prohibited.
 - (D) 32 ancestors (covering paternal and maternal lines).
- ५६०. The scholar _____ is credited with establishing the rule that the 7th generation on the paternal side is eligible for marriage.**
- (A) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).
 - (B) No, shared Gotra indicates common ancestry and is a bar to marriage.
 - (C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
 - (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.
- ५६१. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Udegh' signify?**
- (A) They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side.
 - (B) They are recorded as marriages into 'Agnyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.
 - (C) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.
 - (D) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- ५६२. Which specific ancestor count defines the 'Udegh' of a family?**
- (A) Chandal (outcaste).
 - (B) Five.
 - (C) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
 - (D) A total of thirty-two ancestors.

५६३. What prompted the creation of the formal Panji system in the 14th century?

- (A) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (B) The groom also requires a 32-mool verification (his paternal and maternal lines) to ensure no overlap.
- (C) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.
- (D) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.

५६४. What is 'Siddhanta' (or Siddhanta Patra) in Maithil marriage traditions?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjkar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.

५६५. Who is a 'Panjkar'?

- (A) A genealogical expert appointed to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (D) Uderh Panji

५६६. How many 'Chhadvis' (ancestral checkpoints) are tracked to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).
- (C) The father's side.
- (D) It is the formal public declaration by a Panjkar that a proposed marriage is Shastric and valid.

५६७. A marriage is prohibited if any of the 16 'Chhadvis' of the bride appear in the ____ of the groom.

- (A) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udeggh) related to the couple.
- (B) Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.
- (C) Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (D) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.

५६८. What is the rule regarding the Gotra of the bride and groom?

- (A) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).
- (B) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)

५६९. Is a marriage between two people of the same Pravara permitted?

- (A) No, they must have distinct Pravaras.
- (B) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.
- (C) It served as legal and social permission from the Panjkar to proceed with a wedding.
- (D) Five generations.

५७०. What is the prohibition regarding the bride and the groom's maternal uncle?

- (A) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (C) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

491. What is the 'Asvajana Patra'?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Uteá, h Panji.
- (C) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (D) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.

492. What is the relationship between the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras regarding marriage?

- (A) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- (B) They share the same common ancestors.
- (C) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- (D) Darihara.

493. What does 'Sapiá'á, a' refer to in the context of marriage laws?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (B) People sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors.
- (C) Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (D) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.

494. Name the first 'Chhadvi' (ancestor) checked for a bride's eligibility.

- (A) It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (B) Siddhanta.
- (C) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

495. What is the 'Prathama Chhadvi' in the verification process?

- (A) Chhandogs divide marriage into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyis have no such division.
- (B) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.
- (C) The bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra.

496. Marriage with a 'Matama-gotra' (mother's gotra) is prohibited if the groom is within which generation?

- (A) It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (B) They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) Within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.

497. Who was the author of the 'Smritisara', whose marriage mistake led to the Panji system?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) The seventh generation (meaning six generations must be passed).
- (C) Six or seven generations.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.

498. The 'Vajasaneyi' marriage ceremony can occur at what time?

- (A) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
- (B) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.
- (C) Seven.
- (D) During the day or night, as there is no specific restriction mentioned compared to Chhandoga.

५७९. The 'Chhandoga' marriage ceremony must occur after which event?

- (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (B) Shakha Panji.
- (C) Panjikars
- (D) Dayanath.

५८०. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being separate names?

- (A) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- (B) Avoidance of five generations.
- (C) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors (identical Pravaras).

५८१. The certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not related (non-sapinda) is called the ____.

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).
- (B) Maternal.
- (C) Marriage between them is prohibited as they share the same ancestors (Pravar).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajanapa Patra)

५८२. Marriage is prohibited if either the bride or groom falls into the ____ position (Chhatth) of the other's lineage.

- (A) Sixth
- (B) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.

५८३. M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur ruled that the ____ generation of the paternal side is acceptable for marriage.

- (A) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (B) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.
- (C) Seventh
- (D) The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records.

५८४. In the calculation of marriage eligibility, how many specific positions (Chhatth) are verified in the bride's lineage?

- (A) 16 positions.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

५८५. Which type of Panji documents the 'Sapinda' (blood relation) details and ancestral names?

- (A) They were elders or local witnesses who helped Panjikars gather lineage data.
- (B) 16
- (C) They are considered to be of the same bloodline, descending from the same ancient sage.
- (D) Udhredh Panji

५८६. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' in the Mithila region?

- (A) Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors).
- (B) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) A person who does not share a common 'Pinda' (ancestral body/offering) within the prohibited generation limits.
- (D) Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.

५८७. The term 'Uteá, h' refers to the introduction and lineage of how many ancestors required for marriage verification?

- (A) Matamaha.
- (B) 16 points.
- (C) Udegh.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).

५८८. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the father's side?

- (A) The mother and the father.
- (B) An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.

५८९. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the mother's side?

- (A) Pali
- (B) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).

५९०. Why is marriage traditionally forbidden between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras in the Panji system?

- (A) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).
- (B) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- (C) Six generations (historically seven).
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.

५९१. What is the specific duty of a 'Panjika'?

- (A) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
- (B) Within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.
- (C) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and verify the legality of marriages based on lineage.

५९२. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Chhadvith' (or Chhad-vrit) represent?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The Panji Prabandh.
- (C) The sixteen specific forbidden relations or 'checkpoints' in the lineage of the bride and groom.
- (D) Thirty-two.

५९३. What is the first 'Chhadvith' rule regarding the bride's lineage?

- (A) The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (B) Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandogya ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (C) To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.

५९४. What is the difference between marriage rituals for Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins regarding the 'Tara' (stars)?

- (A) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such requirement.
- (C) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- (D) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.

૫૯૫. What was the 'Siddhanta' requirement introduced to ensure scriptural compliance in marriages?

- (A) No marriage is considered valid unless verified and approved by an appointed Panjikar.
- (B) Udegh Vachana.
- (C) Sixteen specific ancestral positions (8 maternal and 8 paternal) checked to ensure no overlapping lineage.
- (D) Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees).

૫૯૬. What unique genealogical document is used to track 'Sapinda' (blood relation) limits?

- (A) Uteá, h Panji.
- (B) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- (C) Exclusion of five generations from the mother's side and seven (or six) from the father's side.
- (D) Ancestral relations (points of lineage).

૫૯૭. According to the text, what happened to the Panji system for the Kshatriya community over time?

- (A) It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.
- (B) Arundhati (the North Star).
- (C) If the bride and groom share the same Gotra or the same Pravara.
- (D) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's paternal great-grandfather.

૫૯૮. What determines if a Chhadvith relationship allows marriage?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.
- (C) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (D) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.

૫૯૯. Under what condition is a child considered 'Chandal' in traditional Smriti laws mentioned in the text?

- (A) Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) When born from a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden blood relatives).
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility based on ancient texts and rules.

૬૦૦. According to the Panji calculations, if an ancestor is found in the 'six' (Chhadvith) for a bride, can she marry a groom if that ancestor is in his maternal side?

- (A) Yes, it is permissible.
- (B) 16
- (C) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- (D) Siddhanta.

૬૦૧. According to the text, Maharaja Mahesh Thakur changed the father's side marriage restriction to which generation?

- (A) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.
- (D) The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).

६०२. What was the purpose of creating 'Adhikaar Maalas' (eligibility lists) for young girls 5-10 years before marriage?

- (A) The primary objective was to ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (C) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).
- (D) To pre-identify eligible grooms and simplify the final 'Siddhanta' process.

६०३. The phrase 'Maatritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to what rule?

- (A) Chhatth
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

६०४. What was the primary social objective for the creation of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vridha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).
- (B) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- (C) The primary objective was to ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (D) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.

६०५. On the paternal side, marriage is prohibited within how many generations?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- (C) Chhatth
- (D) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.

६०६. On the maternal side, marriage is prohibited within how many generations?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (B) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.

६०७. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' in the context of Mithila marriages?

- (A) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar verifying marriage eligibility.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) Kshana
- (D) The bride and groom must not share the same Gotra.

६०८. Marriage alliances are prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras because they share common ____.

- (A) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- (B) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (C) Ancestors (Pravara)
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees.

६०९. What is 'Asvajana Patra'?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.
- (C) If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra)

६१०. What is 'Chhadwith' in the Panji marriage eligibility rules?

- (A) Panjekar
- (B) It refers to six ancestral positions used to determine prohibited relationships.
- (C) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.

६११. What is the '1st Chhadwith' for a girl in the eligibility check?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Five.
- (C) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (D) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.

६१२. Which text defines 'Svapinda' as those who are excluded from marriage due to shared ancestry?

- (A) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
- (C) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).
- (D) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.

६१३. What is the role of the 'Biji Purush' in determining marriage eligibility?

- (A) The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Marriage is permitted if the match is on the maternal side but prohibited if it is on the paternal side.
- (D) Panjekar.

६१४. How many ancestors are included in the 'Uderh' of the groom's paternal side for a marriage check?

- (A) There are six ancestors included.
- (B) A rule stating that a person must not be within the sixth degree of relationship from specific ancestral lines of the partner.
- (C) Uteá, h Panji.
- (D) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from Aryan social rites.

६१५. How many ancestors are included in the 'Uderh' of the groom's maternal side for a marriage check?

- (A) There are five ancestors included.
- (B) The wedding ceremony.
- (C) A groom cannot marry a girl who is the child of his mother's brother.
- (D) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).

६१६. What is the '16th Chhadwith' for a girl in the Panji system?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) It is her maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) Seven generations (often modified to six in later practice).

६१७. Who is the '5th Chhadwith' for a girl in the eligibility check?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) It is her paternal grandmother's paternal great-grandfather.
- (C) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.
- (D) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').

६१८. What is the '8th Chhadwith' for a girl?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees.
- (B) It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.
- (D) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.

६१९. In the context of Panji genealogy, what does the term 'Utegh' represent?

- (A) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the prohibited five generations.
- (C) Sixth
- (D) A detailed introduction or list of 32 ancestral families (Mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.

६२०. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.
- (C) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (D) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

६२१. What is the historical significance of the 'Shaka 1248' date in Mithila's history?

- (A) There are five ancestors included.
- (B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.
- (C) Karan Kayasthas.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).

६२२. According to the Panji system, why can marriages not occur between the Vatsa and Saavarna Gotras?

- (A) Relations sharing the same 'pinda' or body/ancestry within prohibited degrees.
- (B) A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).
- (C) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).
- (D) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.

६२३. What is the role of a 'Panjkar' in Mithila society?

- (A) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).
- (B) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- (C) They are considered to share common ancestors, making them genealogically identical for marriage purposes.
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees.

६२४. In the Maithil Panji system, what is the 'Chhatth' (Sixth) rule?

- (A) Chhadan.
- (B) It contains numerous instances of inter-caste marriages and the acceptance of their descendants into the community over time.
- (C) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold.
- (D) A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.

६२५. Under what condition can a 'Chhatth' ancestor appear in the groom's lineage without prohibiting the marriage?

- (A) 32 Kuls.
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).

६२६. In the Vajasaneyi marriage tradition, at what time can the ceremony take place?

- (A) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridhha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- (B) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- (C) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- (D) Mahgu

६२७. What is the primary historical purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' system in Mithila?

- (A) The marriage of scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.
- (C) To ensure that there is no 'Sapinda' (blood relationship) between the two marrying parties.
- (D) 32 ancestors (covering paternal and maternal lines).

६२८. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Uderh' refer to?

- (A) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).
- (B) Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six).
- (C) The introduction of ancestors (usually seven generations) required for marriage verification.
- (D) Utegh.

६२९. Which group of Maithil Brahmins traditionally performs marriage ceremonies only after sunset after seeing the stars?

- (A) Chhandogas (Samavedic followers)
- (B) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).
- (C) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Four (Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabmbha, and Samavartana).

६३०. In Maithil Brahmin marriage customs, how many 'Samskaras' are performed during the Upanayana of a Vajasaneyi?

- (A) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- (B) Cannot (prohibited).
- (C) Four (Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabmbha, and Samavartana).
- (D) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.

६३१. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' in the Maithil marriage process?

- (A) Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (D) A designated registrar or scholar who maintains genealogical records and issues marriage permits.

६३२. The Gotras Vatsa and Savarna are considered 'Sapurvar', meaning marriage between them is ____.

- (A) Within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.
- (B) Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).

६३३. Under the rules of marriage eligibility, a marriage is prohibited if any of the 16 Shadvith appear in the groom's ____.

- (A) Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (B) Paternal lineage (Pitri-paksha)
- (C) Definition: A term used to denote genealogical links through the maternal side or maternal lineage.
- (D) Five generations.

६३४. Is a marriage permitted if a Shadvith from the bride's side appears in the groom's maternal lineage (Matri-paksha)?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (C) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.
- (D) Yes

६३५. What role does the 'Panjkar' play in the Mithila region?

- (A) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (B) The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).
- (C) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Father's Gotra, Mother's Sapinda, Father's Sapinda, and specific maternal/paternal maternal lines.

६३६. The 'Asvajana Patra' is another name for the ____ certificate.

- (A) The marriage ceremony.
- (B) Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors).
- (C) Siddhanta
- (D) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.

६३७. Process: What is the first step a Panjkar takes when verifying marriage eligibility?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (B) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (C) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (D) Five generations.

६३८. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Uteá, h' represent?

- (A) It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility.
- (B) They share common ancestors and the same Pravara sages.
- (C) It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.
- (D) Gotra; Pravara.

६३९. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.
- (B) Twelve marriages.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.

६४०. According to the original Shastric rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) Father.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- (D) Gopa (Yadav).

६४१. What is a 'Siddhant Patra' (or Asvajjan Patra) in the Panji system?

- (A) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (B) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.
- (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).

६४२. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to what specific social restriction?

- (A) A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Sidhanta' certificate.
- (B) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.
- (C) Four (Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabmbha, and Samavartana).
- (D) Sixth.

६४३. In the Panji system, what is the significance of the 'Chhaith'?

- (A) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Six (as per ३३, ३३, ३३, ३३, ३३, ३३ / modified rules).
- (C) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).
- (D) To maintain caste purity and ensure the validity of marriages by verifying lineage.

६४४. What is the literal meaning of 'Panji' according to the source material?

- (A) The father's paternal grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.
- (C) It is a genealogical record where new births and marriages are continuously added.
- (D) 32 distinct ancestral lines.

६४५. Which specific ancestor is the 'first Chhaith' in the calculation for a bride's eligibility?

- (A) Tenth.
- (B) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.
- (C) Dharmashastras (specifically Smritis like Manu and Yajnavalkya).
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).

६४६. What is the primary role of the 'Panjekar' in modern Maithil society?

- (A) The Panjekar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- (B) Chhandog rituals involve a specific evening segment to view the star Arundhati, which is not mandatory for Vajasaneyi.
- (C) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (D) Uttara Vivaha.

६४७. What is the primary difference in marriage timing between the Vajasaneyi and Chandogya branches?

- (A) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Gopa (Yadav).
- (C) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.
- (D) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

६४८. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji' system in Mithila society?

- (A) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (B) A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.
- (C) Seven generations of common ancestry.
- (D) Gunawati Himsha.

६४९. The concept of _____ refers to the formal introduction of 32 ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

- (A) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (B) No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (D) Udeggh

६५०. According to Smriti rules used in Panji, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.
- (C) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).
- (D) Babunath, Radhanath, and Rachitnath.

६५१. According to Smriti rules used in Panji, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for marriage?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The marriage is considered invalid and any offspring would traditionally be socially excluded.
- (D) Sixteen.

६५२. The professional genealogists responsible for maintaining the records and certifying marriages are called _____.

- (A) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- (B) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.
- (C) Panjikars
- (D) 1938

६५३. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras in Mithila?

- (A) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.
- (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.

६५४. The rule of _____ involves checking 16 specific ancestral positions to ensure no blood relation exists between a bride and groom.

- (A) Vipin, Mukesh and Umesh.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Chhadh
- (D) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.

६५५. The process of calculating 32 ancestral lineages to determine marriage eligibility is known as _____.

- (A) The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages.
- (B) Uteht
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Seven generations.

६५६. The first 'Chhadh' position (Pratham Chhadh) to be checked is the _____.

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (B) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).
- (C) 16
- (D) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.

६५७. What major difference exists between Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi marriage rituals in Mithila?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (C) The lineages of the bride's maternal grandfather (Matamaha).
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

६५८. In the 16 'Chhadh' rules, if an ancestral position matches the groom's paternal side, the marriage is ____.

- (A) Prohibited (No eligibility).
- (B) To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities.
- (C) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Yes

६५९. If a matching ancestral position ('Chhadh') is found on the groom's maternal side, is the marriage permitted?

- (A) Panji.
- (B) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- (C) They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.
- (D) Yes, provided it is beyond the 5th generation.

६६०. How many generations on the father's side did Maharaja Mahesh Thakur later prescribe for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
- (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold.
- (C) Sixth.
- (D) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).

६६१. What was the primary social objective behind the creation of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage.
- (B) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

६६२. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Udhedh
- (B) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).

६६३. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asawajanya Patra)?

- (A) Sixteen (16) types.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).

६६४. The calculation of 'Chadhvitha' involves checking ____ specific ancestral relations for marriage eligibility.

- (A) Blood relatives within prohibited degrees of kinship, typically determined through paternal and maternal lineage counts.
- (B) In certain sections, it includes the names of the female ancestors (Strinamaka).
- (C) 16.
- (D) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.

६६५. In 'Chadhvitha', the 1st check refers to the father of the bride's ____.

- (A) Great-great-grandfather.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors.
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Jagannath and Kalikant.

६६६. Who was the 14th-century scholar whose unintended marriage to a close relative spurred the formalisation of the Panji records?

- (A) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) Sadanand
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.

६६७. The Panji system checks for 'Sapinda' relationships. What does 'Sapinda' mean?

- (A) Individuals who share a common ancestor and are thus forbidden to marry.
- (B) Siddhanta.
- (C) The bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (D) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.

६६८. What is the specific rule regarding marriage and the maternal uncle's children in Mithila?

- (A) A person (often a Panjekar) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages.
- (B) Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Chandoga marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi marriages are performed in a single sequence.

६६९. What is the 'Shakha Panji'?

- (A) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (B) Sadanand
- (C) Mahgu
- (D) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.

६७०. A marriage in Mithila is considered 'Ashastriya' (against scripture) if ____ is not obtained.

- (A) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.
- (B) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjekar).
- (C) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).
- (D) Maternal grandfather's father (among others).

६७१. What does 'Swarajana' mean in the context of marriage laws?

- (A) A person belonging to the same prohibited ancestral group.
- (B) A lineage location for maternal grandfathers (Ddau) or related kin.
- (C) After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) Manu and Yajnavalkya.

६७२. The record of maternal and paternal ancestors for marriage is called ____.

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (B) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Panji.

६७३. In the 16 'Chadhvitha' checks, what is the 9th check?

- (A) Pali
- (B) It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (C) Paternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited marriages by recording lineages.

६७४. How does the Panji system describe the marriage of 'Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's' guru, Ramapati Upadhyaya?

- (A) Sixteen specific ancestral positions (8 maternal and 8 paternal) checked to ensure no overlapping lineage.
- (B) An introduction to 32 specific ancestors used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) He was a Maithil Brahmin of the Vatsa Gotra (Kariama Mula) who settled in Bengal.
- (D) Gunanand

६७५. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' established in Mithila?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Arundhati (the North Star).
- (C) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

६७६. In the Panji system, what is the 'Udeha'?

- (A) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (B) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).
- (D) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.

६७७. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Aswajanapatra)?

- (A) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.

६७८. Define the term 'Swajana' in the context of Mithila marriage laws.

- (A) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (B) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to prohibited blood relation (Sapinda).
- (C) The request for a Siddhanta Patra to be written in the Devanagari script for easier reading by the general public.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

६७९. According to the Panji rules, marriage is prohibited if the bride and groom share the same ____ or ____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Paternal
- (C) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.
- (D) Gotra; Pravara.

६८०. What is the 'Chhattha' (Sixth) rule in Maithil marriage eligibility?

- (A) The Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (B) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- (C) Chhandoga marriages must observe the stars (Arundhati) after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night.
- (D) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.

६८१. How many 'Chhattha' (sixth-position) ancestors are verified for a bride during marriage eligibility checks?

- (A) The Panji (genealogical records).
- (B) Matri-sapinda prohibition (specifically the step-maternal uncle's offspring).
- (C) 16
- (D) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

६८२. What is unique about the marriage of Samavedi Brahmins (Chandoga) regarding timing?

- (A) They share common ancestors, effectively making them of the same spiritual lineage.
- (B) 32
- (C) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.
- (D) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.

६८३. Why is marriage prohibited between 'Savarna' and 'Vatsa' Gotras?

- (A) Third.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).

६८४. In the verification process, how many paternal ancestors of the groom are checked against the bride's 'Chhattha' list?

- (A) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Six generations.

६८५. What does the term 'Moola-Gram' represent in a Siddhanta record?

- (A) To ensure the genealogical purity of Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes for marriage purposes.
- (B) Seven
- (C) The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence.
- (D) An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.

६८६. Why is marriage prohibited with a daughter of the mother's brother (Matul Kanya) in Panji law?

- (A) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).
- (B) Panjika.
- (C) The paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- (D) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.

६८७. The Panji system prevents marriage with the children of the father's sister (Pitri-swasa). True or False?

- (A) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (B) True.
- (C) Sixteen points.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

६८८. What does the term 'Udeggh' refer to in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.
- (B) Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Kanya

୧୯୭. In the Panji system, how many maternal and paternal ancestral lines must be verified for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (B) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).
- (C) Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather).
- (D) The introduction of the lineage, requiring the identification of 32 distinct ancestral branches.

୧୯୮. According to traditional rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be permissible?

- (A) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (C) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

୧୯୯. How many generations must be avoided on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for a marriage in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).
- (B) Gotra; Pravara.
- (C) A detailed pedigree chart checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Five generations.

୨୦୦. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Ashvajana-patra)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not related by blood.
- (B) Uttara Vivaha.
- (C) Table 48.
- (D) Utegh.

୨୦୧. Why is marriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa gotras?

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).
- (C) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)

୨୦୨. What is the 'Chhadwath' in the Panji evaluation process?

- (A) Chhadan.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited if the groom and bride are within six generations of a common ancestor in that lineage.
- (C) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.
- (D) Seven generations.

୨୦୩. What is the specific rule regarding marriage to a daughter of a maternal uncle (Mama)?

- (A) It is strictly prohibited.
- (B) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.
- (C) From the Paternal Father's Maternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather.
- (D) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.

୨୦୪. What is the 'Adhikar Mala'?

- (A) Maternal uncle (mother's brother).
- (B) A list prepared by a Panjekar for a father, detailing eligible grooms for his daughter.
- (C) 16
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.

६९७. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to what?

- (A) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).
- (B) It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (D) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.

६९८. If a bride is the 'Chhadwath' of the groom's paternal side, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) No, it is strictly forbidden.
- (B) Maternal uncle (Mama).
- (C) 32 ancestral lineages.
- (D) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.

६९९. If a common ancestor appears in the maternal line (Matripaksha) for both parties at the sixth generation, is marriage permissible?

- (A) Sunset (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

७००. What does 'Sapiá'ṭá, a' signify in the context of Hindu marriage laws used in Panji?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.
- (D) People sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors.

७०१. The first 'Chhadwath' represents the relationship to which ancestor?

- (A) The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha).
- (B) Seven (often revised to six in practice).
- (C) Yogi
- (D) Chhadwith.

७०२. What term is used for those who issue the 'Siddhanta Patra'?

- (A) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- (B) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.
- (C) Panjkar.
- (D) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.

७०३. What does the term 'Udreh' refer to in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) Acceptable (Grahya).
- (B) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) The introduction and identification of 32 ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

७०४. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared by a Panjkar for a bride's father years before marriage.

७०५. How many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid marriage in the Panji system?

- (A) Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry.
- (B) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).
- (C) Manusmriti.
- (D) Five generations.

७०६. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being different Gotras?

- (A) Panjikars.
- (B) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
- (C) Seven
- (D) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).

७०७. The calculation of ____ involves checking 16 specific ancestral relations to verify marriage compatibility.

- (A) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajan' (unrelated) for marriage.
- (D) Chadvith

७०८. Under which condition does a relation discovered in the Chadvith calculation allow a marriage to proceed?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Ancestral sages (Pravaras)
- (C) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).

७०९. According to Maharaja Harisimhadeva's decree, a marriage performed without a ____ is considered unscriptural.

- (A) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

७१०. The Panji system acts as a record of marriage prohibitions based on ____ (shared ancestry).

- (A) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) Udeggh Panji.
- (D) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility.

७११. The 'Asvajana Patra' is another name for which document?

- (A) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (B) It contains numerous instances of inter-caste marriages and the acceptance of their descendants into the community over time.
- (C) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).
- (D) The Siddhanta Patra.

७१२. How does the Panji define the 'Paternal Side' for marriage calculations?

- (A) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha \ Pranishamah).
- (C) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (D) Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).

୭୧୩. How does the Panji define the 'Maternal Side' for marriage calculations?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- (C) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.
- (D) The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).

୭୧୪. According to the Panji rules, a bride cannot be the daughter of the groom's ____.

- (A) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamah).
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).

୭୧୫. What was the primary objective of the Panji system according to the source material?

- (A) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).
- (B) Gotra Exogamy.
- (C) To maintain the purity of the caste and regulate prohibited degrees of relationship in marriage.
- (D) If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.

୭୧୬. The identification of 32 ancestral branches required for Brahmin marriage verification is known as ____.

- (A) Uderh
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.
- (D) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.

୭୧୭. According to Dharmashastra rules in the Panji, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.
- (B) Sixteen (16).
- (C) Seven
- (D) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.

୭୧୮. According to Dharmashastra rules in the Panji, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.
- (B) A list prepared by a Panjikar for a father, detailing eligible grooms for his daughter.
- (C) Five
- (D) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)

୭୧୯. What certificate must be obtained from a Panjikar to confirm that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees?

- (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Udeggh Panji.

७२०. In the calculation of 'Chhadwith', how many specific maternal and paternal relations are scrutinised?

- (A) The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).
- (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- (C) 16
- (D) 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors.

७२१. According to the Panji system, the bride must not be a descendant of the groom's ____.

- (A) Maternal uncle.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.
- (D) The introduction and detailed pedigree of thirty-two specific ancestral lines required for marriage validation.

७२२. What is the primary difference between Chandoga and Vajasaneyi marriage rituals regarding timing?

- (A) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.
- (B) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (C) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.
- (D) Five generations.

७२३. In 'Chhadwith' calculations, the first relation checked (the paternal great-grandfather's father) is known as the ____.

- (A) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (B) Arundhati (the evening star).
- (C) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.
- (D) First Chhadwith

७२४. Concept: Sapanait

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.
- (C) Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.
- (D) Chhandogs divide marriage into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyis have no such division.

७२५. The 'Uderh' document for a groom traditionally lists ____ ancestors.

- (A) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- (B) 32
- (C) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
- (D) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.

७२६. Which type of Panji helps in identifying 'Sapinda' relationships (close blood relations)?

- (A) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.
- (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).
- (D) Uderh Panji

७२७. What is the 16th Chhadwith relation used in marriage verification?

- (A) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (C) A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).

७२८. What was the purpose of creating 'Asvajanpatra'?

- (A) To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (C) An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

७२९. Who was the ruler of Mithila during the time Maharaja Mahesh Thakur provided revised marriage guidelines?

- (A) It refers to the sixteen ancestors (eight maternal and eight paternal) whose lineages are checked for overlaps.
- (B) The source suggests he was a pivotal scholar-ruler during the Mughal era (Maharaja of Darbhanga).
- (C) Jivanath.
- (D) Arundhati (the evening star).

७३०. Which relation is specifically excluded in Rule 4 of marriage eligibility?

- (A) A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations.
- (B) Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).
- (C) The children of the groom's step-mother's brother.
- (D) Five generations.

७३१. What is the traditional definition of 'Swa-jana' in the Panji system?

- (A) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (B) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relationship.
- (C) Six.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

७३२. The 9th Chhadwith relation corresponds to the bride's ____.

- (A) One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (D) Six paternal and five maternal.

७३३. How many generations of the maternal side are checked if the bride and groom belong to the same Mool?

- (A) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).
- (B) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (C) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (D) Five

७३४. Which relation constitutes the 'Third Chhadwith'?

- (A) Six or seven generations.
- (B) Chhadan.
- (C) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.
- (D) The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father.

७३५. The term for a marriage that violates the Panji rules is ____.

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Ashastriya (or Sapanait marriage).
- (D) The sixth position/generation in a specific genealogical line.

७३६. The formal pedigree or introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility is known as ____.

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- (C) Paternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.
- (D) Udegh

७३७. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals of the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras?

- (A) If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.
- (B) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

७३८. What is the key difference in wedding timing between Chandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

- (A) Six.
- (B) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (C) Chandogya marriages occur after sunset following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (D) 5 generations

७३९. What specific document must a Panjekar issue to certify that a bride and groom are not related (non-Sapinda)?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
- (B) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).
- (C) Arundhati
- (D) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajana Patra).

७४०. What is the minimum number of generations on the maternal side that must be cleared to satisfy 'Sapinda' rules according to Manu?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.
- (B) Yes, as the maternal restriction is only for five generations.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Panjekar.

७४१. What is the specific prohibition regarding the 'Matrimah' (maternal grandmother's) lineage in Udegh?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited if the groom and bride are within six generations of a common ancestor in that lineage.
- (B) A document issued by a Panjekar certifying that a couple is not related and is eligible to marry.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
- (D) Five generations.

७४२. What unique genealogical challenge is faced by the Karna Kayastha community regarding Gotras?

- (A) 32.
- (B) They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity.
- (C) Shyamsundar
- (D) It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage.

७४३. The term 'Siddhant' in Mithila marriage customs refers to the formal ____.

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees).
- (C) Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjekar.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.

७४४. What historical event in 1326 AD led to the creation of the Panji registers?

- (A) Sixteen (16).
- (B) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors.
- (C) The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages.
- (D) Five generations.

७४५. Define the term 'Uterh' in the context of Maithil genealogy.

- (A) An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (B) Six
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) The Siddhanta Patra.

७४६. The certificate of marriage compatibility issued by a Panjekar is known as ____.

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)
- (C) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.
- (D) The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vridha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha).

७४७. A marriage is prohibited if the bride is a 'Sapinda' of the groom's mother within ____ generations.

- (A) The lack of written genealogical records led to an accidental marriage within forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (B) 16
- (C) Five.
- (D) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.

७४८. A marriage is prohibited if the bride is a 'Sapinda' of the groom's father within ____ generations.

- (A) 16
- (B) Paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Panjekar.

७४९. According to the text, what happened to the Panji system among the Kshatriya community over time?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.
- (B) The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (C) It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.
- (D) Udedh Panji.

७५०. How many specific 'Chhattha' (relationship check-points) are used to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Five generations.

७५१. What religious text serves as the foundation for the marriage rules implemented in the Panji system?

- (A) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- (B) True.
- (C) 32.
- (D) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.

७५२. A marriage between the daughter of a maternal uncle and the son of a paternal aunt is generally ____ under Panji rules.
- (A) 16
 - (B) Prohibited
 - (C) Panjkar.
 - (D) Because they share the same 'Biji' ancestors.
७५३. For a 'Vajasaneyi' marriage, is there a specific requirement to see the Arundhati star?
- (A) It refers to six ancestral positions used to determine prohibited relationships.
 - (B) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).
 - (C) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
 - (D) No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.
७५४. The practice of 'Siddhant' requires the groom and bride's families to meet the ____ before the wedding.
- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
 - (B) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
 - (C) Panjkar
 - (D) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
७५५. The Sanskrit phrase 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to avoiding ____.
- (A) It is the public verification by a Panjkar that the marriage is shastrically valid.
 - (B) Five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
 - (C) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.
 - (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
७५६. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' in Maithil society?
- (A) The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').
 - (B) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).
 - (C) Five generations.
 - (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
७५७. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Udeht' represent?
- (A) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
 - (B) The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility.
 - (C) Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).
 - (D) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
७५८. To be eligible for marriage, a Maithil Brahmin must typically avoid common ancestry for how many generations on the paternal side?
- (A) Five.
 - (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
 - (C) Seven generations.
 - (D) Eight.
७५९. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for marriage eligibility?
- (A) There are six ancestors included.
 - (B) Udhedh Panji
 - (C) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
 - (D) Five generations.

୭୧୦. Concept: Siddhanta Patra (Asvajananita Patra)

- (A) Gotra; Pravara.
- (B) Definition: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom have no prohibited blood relation.
- (C) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- (D) Pind-daan (funeral rites) and Ashauch (ritual impurity) calculations.

୭୧୧. In the Chhandogya (Samavedi) marriage tradition, what are the two distinct sections of the ceremony?

- (A) 32 distinct ancestral lines.
- (B) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (C) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.
- (D) The Panjikar.

୭୧୨. What is the significance of the 16 'Chhatth' (avoidance points) in Panji analysis?

- (A) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.
- (B) There are five ancestors included.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited.

୭୧୩. According to the texts, marriage is forbidden if the bride is the offspring of the groom's ____.

- (A) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Maternal uncle (specifically 'Nimata' or mother's brother).

୭୧୪. How many 'Chhatth' (genealogical hurdles) must be checked for a bride to ensure she is not a 'Sapinda'?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Manu and Yajnavalkya.
- (C) Sixteen (16).
- (D) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).

୭୧୫. The ancestors of the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras are considered the same, meaning marriage ____ occur between them.

- (A) The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Cannot (prohibited).
- (C) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.
- (D) No, it is strictly prohibited.

୭୧୬. What is the term for the maternal grandfather's lineage in the Udeht?

- (A) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.
- (B) Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees).
- (C) Matamaha.
- (D) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

୭୧୭. What is the 'Sapaninda' rule?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (B) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.

୭୭୫. How many specific ancestral relations, known as 'Chhadhth', are checked to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjikar verifying marriage eligibility.
- (D) Sixteen.

୭୭୬. Who is the 'Prathama Chhadhth' in the verification of a girl's lineage?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Asapinda marriage rule.
- (C) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).
- (D) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.

୭୭୭. In the verification process, a person is ineligible for marriage if they appear as any of the 16 'Chhadhth' in the groom's ____ side.

- (A) Chhandogya perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (B) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (C) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).

୭୭୮. Under what condition is a 'Chhadhth' relationship considered eligible for marriage?

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (B) If the relationship appears only on the maternal side (Matri-paksha) after the 5th generation.
- (C) The mother's side.
- (D) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.

୭୭୯. The 'Udegh Panji' is used specifically to identify the termination of ____.

- (A) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.
- (B) Sapindata (blood relationship boundaries).
- (C) Six.
- (D) It is her paternal grandmother's paternal great-grandfather.

୭୮୦. Concept: Sapanthya

- (A) His accidental marriage to a prohibited relative (his first cousin's daughter) due to lack of records.
- (B) Udhedh.
- (C) Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited.
- (D) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.

୭୮୧. What does 'Aswajanapatra' literally mean?

- (A) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.
- (B) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Chhandogya perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.

୭୮୨. What was the primary purpose for the creation of the Panji Prabandh in the late medieval period?

- (A) Rajak (Washerman).
- (B) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- (D) Five generations.

७८४. What is the generational restriction for marriage regarding the maternal lineage in the Panji system?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- (B) A marriage cannot take place within five generations of the maternal side.
- (C) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.

७८५. In the context of marriage, what is a 'Siddhanta Patra'?

- (A) The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) The bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (D) Six generations (the bride must be at the sixth position or further).

७८६. According to the Panji system, what is the consequence of marrying a 'Swajana' (a person within the prohibited degrees of relationship)?

- (A) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).
- (B) 32 for each (64 total).
- (C) Seven.
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.

७८७. Which specific Gotras share the same ancestors, thereby prohibiting marriage between them?

- (A) The final official verification that the bride and groom are not closely related (non-Sapinda).
- (B) Sixth.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.

७८८. The term 'Chhatth' refers to sixteen specific positions in a family tree used to determine ____.

- (A) During the day or night, as there is no specific restriction mentioned compared to Chhandoga.
- (B) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.
- (C) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).
- (D) Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.

७८९. In the context of marriage analysis, the maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather is the ____ 'Chhatth'.

- (A) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- (B) Under Panji.
- (C) Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.
- (D) Tenth.

७९०. Which ancestor represents the first 'Chhatth' in the marriage eligibility check?

- (A) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) Marriage between members of these two Gotras is prohibited.
- (C) Chhatth
- (D) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)

७९१. The Samavedic marriage ritual concludes after the couple views the ____ star.

- (A) Arundhati (the evening star).
- (B) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- (C) Six generations.
- (D) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).

७९२. Why did the Panji system initially allow marriage between Vatsa and Savarna Gotras to be prohibited?

- (A) 32
- (B) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.
- (C) 16 positions each (total of 32).
- (D) Because they share the same 'Pravara' sages, indicating a common origin.

७९३. How many 'Chhatth' (ancestral positions) must be checked on the bride's side to ensure she is not related to the groom?

- (A) 16
- (B) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (D) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.

७९४. What is the role of the 'Siddhanta' ceremony in a Maithil wedding?

- (A) Chhandog rituals involve a specific evening segment to view the star Arundhati, which is not mandatory for Vajasaneyi.
- (B) It is the public verification by a Panjekar that the marriage is shastrically valid.
- (C) A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom.
- (D) Chhadan.

७९५. The paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father represents the ____ Chhatth.

- (A) Third.
- (B) Exclusion of five generations from the mother's side and seven (or six) from the father's side.
- (C) Tenth.
- (D) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

७९६. Which document is created five to ten years before a girl's marriage to list eligible grooms?

- (A) Rama.
- (B) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (C) Prohibited (Invalid).
- (D) Adhikar Mala.

७९७. What does the term 'Udeg' refer to in the context of Panji genealogy?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh.
- (D) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

७९८. In Maithil Brahmin marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal (Pitri) side?

- (A) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice by some authorities).

७९९. In Maithil Brahmin marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal (Matri) side?

- (A) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.
- (B) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- (C) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- (D) Five generations.

८००. What is 'Siddhanta Patra' (also known as Aswajana Patra)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral roots (mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Uderh Panji

८०१. What is a 'Panjekar'?

- (A) 16 positions.
- (B) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) Udhredh Panji
- (D) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).

८०२. According to the Panji rules, can a marriage occur if the bride and groom share the same Gotra or Pravara?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) Chandog (Samavedi).
- (C) No, it is strictly prohibited.
- (D) That the bride is not a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative).

८०३. Which rule states that a groom cannot marry the daughter of his stepmother's brother?

- (A) Relations sharing the same 'pinda' or body/ancestry within prohibited degrees.
- (B) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.
- (C) Sweden.
- (D) Matri-sapinda prohibition (specifically the step-maternal uncle's offspring).

८०४. Which Gotras share the same ancestors, resulting in a prohibition of marriage between them?

- (A) Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.

८०५. The 'Udegh Panji' is used primarily to ensure the absence of ____.

- (A) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.
- (B) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Adhikar Mala.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

८०६. How is the 'sixteenth Chhaidhat' defined in the marriage eligibility criteria?

- (A) 16
- (B) The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.

८०७. If a prohibited 'Chhaidhat' relation appears on the groom's maternal side (Matri-paksha), is the marriage allowed?

- (A) That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.
- (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.
- (C) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (D) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

८०८. If a prohibited 'Chhaidhat' relation appears on the groom's paternal side (Pitri-paksha), is the marriage allowed?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a couple is not prohibited from marrying by blood relation.
- (B) No, if it falls within the seven prohibited generations.
- (C) Yes, it is generally permitted.
- (D) Maternal uncle (specifically 'Nimata' or mother's brother).

८०९. What is the role of 'Asawajanyapatra' in the modern Panji system?

- (A) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (B) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (C) It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.
- (D) Vatsa and Savarna.

८१०. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Udhedh' signify?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.
- (B) The father's side.
- (C) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.

८११. How many ancestors must be identified to satisfy the requirement of 'Udhedh' for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.
- (B) 32
- (C) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- (D) Engineer.

८१२. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The introduction and detailed pedigree of thirty-two specific ancestral lines required for marriage validation.
- (D) Chhandogyas perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.

८१३. The formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming marriage eligibility is called the ____.

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (D) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)

८१४. How many 'Chhadisths' (points of intersection/prohibited relations) are checked before a marriage is approved?

- (A) 16
- (B) Great-grandfather (Vridhdha-prapitamaha).
- (C) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.
- (D) Checking 16 specific ancestral relations for both the bride and groom to ensure they are not within prohibited degrees.

८१५. A marriage is prohibited if the bride falls within the ____ position of any of the groom's 16 designated ancestral points.

- (A) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (B) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Sixth
- (D) The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral lineage of the last 6 generations.

೬೨೬. Concept: Saman-Gotra

- (A) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
- (B) 16
- (C) The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.
- (D) Panjikars

೬೨೭. The first 'Chhadisth' point is the daughter of the groom's ____.

- (A) If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.
- (B) In certain sections, it includes the names of the female ancestors (Strinamaka).
- (C) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).
- (D) Udeggh Vachana.

೬೨೮. If a prohibited 'Chhadisth' relative appears in the groom's maternal side, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) Yes, as the maternal restriction is only for five generations.
- (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- (C) The sixteen specific prohibited relationship points/ancestors that must be checked for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.

೬೨೯. What is the role of a 'Panjika'?

- (A) A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (B) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.
- (C) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Twelve marriages.

೬೩೦. How many 'Chhadisth' points are specifically calculated for the bride's side?

- (A) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).
- (B) Seven.
- (C) 16
- (D) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).

೬೩೧. The 16th 'Chhadisth' is the groom's ____.

- (A) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).
- (B) Siddhanta
- (C) Five.
- (D) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.

೬೩೨. What is the distinguishing feature of the 'Vajasaneyi' marriage ceremony compared to 'Chhandoga'?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Vajasaneyi marriages do not have a strict division of the ceremony into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' phases based on seeing the star Arundhati.
- (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) Matripaksha Uderh.

೬೩೩. In Chhandoga marriages, when must the 'Uttar Vivah' occur?

- (A) Udeggh
- (B) There are five ancestors included.
- (C) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.
- (D) After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.

८२४. The list of 32 ancestors required for marriage clearance is technically called ____.

- (A) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
- (B) Udhedh
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.

८२५. What is the meaning of 'Asvapinda' in marriage rules?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (B) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- (C) It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.
- (D) Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).

८२६. What was the result of the sage Hari Nath Upadhyaya marrying his own niece in the 14th century?

- (A) Definition: A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom have no prohibited blood relation.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.
- (D) To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations.

८२७. How many generations of paternal and maternal ancestors must be accounted for in a full 'Udegh'?

- (A) Uddeh.
- (B) Prohibited
- (C) It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).

८२८. A marriage is considered invalid if the bride and groom share the same ____.

- (A) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.
- (B) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (C) Gotra or Pravara.
- (D) Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).

८२९. The Samavedic marriage ritual must traditionally take place after viewing the star ____.

- (A) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.
- (B) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors.
- (D) Arundhati

८३०. What is the function of the 'Asvapinda' rule in marriage?

- (A) Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjekar.
- (B) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
- (C) One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.
- (D) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).

८३१. What is the primary function of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

- (A) Father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (B) To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).

८३३. The document issued by a Panjikaṛ to certify that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives is called a ____.

- (A) Samavedi (Chhandogya) weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) are not.
- (B) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- (C) Also within the 6th generation on his paternal side.
- (D) People sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors.

८३३. According to Smṛiti laws cited in the text, marriage is prohibited within how many generations on the paternal side?

- (A) The mother's side.
- (B) The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.
- (C) Seven (often reduced to six in specific Maithil Brahmin practice).
- (D) Chhadan.

८३४. According to Smṛiti laws cited in the text, marriage is prohibited within how many generations on the maternal side?

- (A) Gotra; Pravara.
- (B) Five.
- (C) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (D) Five generations.

८३५. What is the 'Uderh' in the Panji marriage verification process?

- (A) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- (B) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).
- (C) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.
- (D) Gunawati Himsha.

८३६. Why is marriage prohibited between the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras despite having different names?

- (A) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).
- (B) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
- (C) They share the same set of common ancestors.
- (D) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

८३७. What is the total number of 'Chhartth' (genealogical nodes) a Panjikaṛ must investigate for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Gotra; Pravara.
- (B) 16
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.
- (D) The maternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother (Matri-matamaha-matamaha).

८३८. Within the Panji system, what is the role of a 'Panjikaṛ'?

- (A) They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (B) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.
- (C) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (D) Darihara.

८३९. What is the primary genealogical purpose of the 'Uderh Panji'?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (B) It is a certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) Maternal.
- (D) To ensure that there is no 'Sapinda' (blood relationship) between the two marrying parties.

८४०. The prohibition of marrying the daughter of a step-mother's brother is an example of a _____ rule.

- (A) Marriage eligibility (or Sapinda prohibition).
- (B) Yogi
- (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (D) Panjikar.

८४१. What is the common term used for the certificate of marriage eligibility in modern Mithila?

- (A) Chandoga (Samaveda).
- (B) 16
- (C) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (D) Siddhanta-patra.

८४२. How many 'Udayakshar' (introductory generations) are typically recorded for a groom in a standard marriage check?

- (A) Six.
- (B) Udhedh.
- (C) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).
- (D) True.

८४३. Which document lists the ancestors of the bride's maternal grandfather to verify prohibited degrees?

- (A) Udegh
- (B) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- (C) Matripaksha Uderh.
- (D) Maternal uncle (Mama).

८४४. What was the primary social objective behind creating the Panji records?

- (A) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (B) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- (C) Mandar Marad Mool.
- (D) A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.

८४५. How many ancestors' details (mools) are traditionally included in a full Udegh verification?

- (A) Details of thirty-two ancestors.
- (B) A certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming the bride and groom are not closely related.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (D) No, it is strictly forbidden.

८४६. Under the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Gotra Exogamy.
- (C) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (D) Seven generations.

८४७. Under the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Swajana.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- (D) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.

८४८. The written certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming marriage eligibility is called the ____.

- (A) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (B) Chhatth.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)

८४९. The 'Udegh Panji' specifically focuses on avoiding ____.

- (A) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vridhha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).
- (B) Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).
- (C) Uderh
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

८५०. How many specific calculation points (Chhavith) are used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related?

- (A) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (B) Sixteen points.
- (C) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (D) Five generations.

८५१. Identify the primary distinction between the Samavedic and Yajurvedic marriage rituals mentioned in the text.

- (A) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from the Aryan social order.
- (B) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- (C) Samavedic (Chhandog) marriages are divided into Purva-Vivah and Uttara-Vivah, while Yajurvedic marriages have no such division.
- (D) Chhadvith (Sixteen ancestors)

८५२. According to the source, why did the Panji system eventually decline among the Kshatriyas?

- (A) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (B) Manusmṛiti (and Yajnavalkya Smṛiti).
- (C) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping, leading them to simply avoid the entire ancestral village for marriage.
- (D) Udegh Vachana.

८५३. How does the Panji determine marriage eligibility if a 'Chhavith' (ancestor) appears on the groom's mother's side?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities.
- (B) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The marriage is permitted, as the restrictive gap for the mother's side is shorter (five generations).

८५४. What is the historical significance of the 'Siddhant' ceremony?

- (A) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) It is the formal public declaration by a Panjikaṛ that a proposed marriage is Shastric and valid.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).

८५५. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' (or Ashvajana Patra) in the Mithila marriage tradition?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Table 29 and Table 30.
- (D) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.

८५६. The specific ancestor from whom a person is counted as the sixth descendant in the Panji system is known as ____.

- (A) Chhadwitt (अध्वित्)
- (B) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.
- (C) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.

८५७. How many types of 'Chhadwitt' relationships are checked for a bride before marriage eligibility is determined?

- (A) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- (B) Sixteen (16) types.
- (C) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (D) Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).

८५८. What is the rule regarding marriage between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).
- (B) Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather).
- (C) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).
- (D) They cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors.

८५९. How does the 'Chhandog' marriage ritual differ from the 'Vajasaneyi' regarding timing?

- (A) Chhandog rituals involve a specific evening segment to view the star Arundhati, which is not mandatory for Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Vipin, Nivin, and Awadhesh.
- (C) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) 16

८६०. Concept: Sakulya

- (A) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.
- (B) A formal certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).
- (D) Panjikar.

८६१. How does the Panji define 'Sapinda' for the paternal side?

- (A) Seven generations of common ancestry.
- (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- (C) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (D) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.

८६२. What is the purpose of 'Adhikar Mala'?

- (A) It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (C) A list of potential grooms prepared for a bride 5-10 years before marriage, verified by a Panjikar.
- (D) Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage.

८६३. Under what condition is a marriage permitted if a 'Chhadwitt' relationship is found?

- (A) It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.
- (D) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.

८६४. What rule exists for the 'Nirmaan' (mother's brother's) lineage?

- (A) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy).
- (B) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

८६५. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' in Mithila culture?

- (A) A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

८६६. Why is marriage forbidden between individuals of the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras?

- (A) Siddhant Patra.
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.
- (C) They are considered to share common ancestors, making them genealogically identical for marriage purposes.
- (D) Maternal uncle (mother's brother).

८६७. What is the 'Chhadwith' in Panji calculations?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Arundhati (the North Star).
- (D) A set of sixteen specific genealogical points or ancestors checked to ensure no forbidden biological relation.

८६८. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Sapinda' refer to?

- (A) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- (B) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- (C) The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).
- (D) 5 maternal and 7 paternal.

८६९. How many specific ancestors are listed on the maternal side in a Panji 'Uteh' calculation?

- (A) Five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- (B) Six generations (the bride must be at the sixth position or further).
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (D) Sixteen.

८७०. According to the Smritis of Manu and Yajnavalkya, which four biological lines must be avoided for a valid marriage?

- (A) Father's Gotra, Mother's Sapinda, Father's Sapinda, and specific maternal/paternal maternal lines.
- (B) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- (C) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).
- (D) It represents the total number of maternal and paternal ancestors checked for genealogical overlaps.

୯୭୧. What is the significance of the Samavedic 'Uttara Vivaha'?

- (A) Utivedh Panji.
- (B) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- (C) It is a list of potential grooms for a girl, verified by the Panjika 5- 10 years before marriage.
- (D) It is a marriage ritual performed after sunset after observing the star Arundhati.

୯୭୨. What defines a 'Svajana' marriage in the Panji system?

- (A) The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.
- (B) An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.
- (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) Seven generations.

୯୭୩. What is the primary role of the 'Siddhant' process?

- (A) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
- (B) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- (C) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).
- (D) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.

୯୭୪. According to Panji rules, why is marriage with a maternal uncle's daughter forbidden?

- (A) Seven
- (B) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).
- (C) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (D) Five generations.

୯୭୫. Which document lists the 32 maternal and paternal lines used for marriage verification?

- (A) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- (B) Inter-caste marriage.
- (C) The check of 16 specific ancestral positions to ensure a bride/groom is at least six degrees removed from common ancestors.
- (D) The Uteh.

୯୭୬. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Matripaksha Uderh.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).
- (C) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

୯୭୭. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah.
- (C) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- (D) Sixteen.

८७८. What is a 'Siddhanta' (or Ashvajana-patra)?

- (A) Six.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Maternal uncle (Maima).

८७९. In Chandoga (Samaveda) tradition, marriage is performed in two parts, with the second part occurring after the sighting of which star?

- (A) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- (B) Arundhati (the morning/evening star).
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) 16

८८०. What is the 'Chadhvith' calculation?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.

८८१. Which Maithil scholar's interpretation of 'Sapinda' rules became the standard for the community's marriage laws?

- (A) The Panjikar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- (B) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (C) Purandar from the Baliyas origin.
- (D) Sixth

८८२. How does the 'Vajasanevi' (Yajurveda) marriage timing differ from the 'Chandoga' (Samaveda) tradition?

- (A) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).
- (B) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.
- (C) Vajasanevi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

८८३. What genealogical role does the 'Panjikar' play in Maithil society?

- (A) They act as authorized registrars who maintain lineage records and certify marriage eligibility.
- (B) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.
- (C) She must not belong to the same Gotra as the groom.
- (D) Chhadwitt (अध्वित्यं अथवा अध्वित्यं)

८८४. What was the primary objective for creating the Panji Prabandh records?

- (A) Yes, provided the exclusion limit of 5 generations is met.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.
- (C) Yogendra Narayan, Shri Narayan and Tej Narayan
- (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

८८५. According to the Panji system, how many maternal generations must be avoided for a valid marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.
- (C) Six or seven generations.
- (D) Uderh

८८६. According to the Panji system, how many paternal generations must be avoided for a valid marriage?

- (A) Tenth.
- (B) Seven generations (later revised to six in some practices).
- (C) Sharing the same 'Pinda' or ancestral body/offering, signifying a blood relationship.
- (D) The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather.

८८७. What is the key difference in marriage rituals between Chandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins regarding timing?

- (A) One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.
- (B) Chandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), with the latter occurring after sunset.
- (C) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

८८८. What does the term 'Chadvith' refer to in the context of marriage eligibility?

- (A) The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom.
- (B) 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).
- (C) Adhikar Mala.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

८८९. The official document that lists the 'Udedh' and confirms the marriage is permitted is known as the ____.

- (A) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)
- (B) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Sixteen (16) types.

८९०. In the Panji system, what happens if a person marries within their own Gotra?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- (C) The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra marriage is prohibited).

८९१. According to the text, why were the genealogical records moved from private family hands to state-appointed Panjikars?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The Panjika verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- (C) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (D) Chhadwith.

८९२. How many 'Chadvith' points (ancestral nodes) are calculated for a bride to ensure non-relationship with the groom?

- (A) 16 points.
- (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (D) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.

८९३. The concept of marriage eligibility based on 'Samana Pravara' means the bride and groom cannot share the same ____.

- (A) Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).
- (B) A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.
- (C) Sixteen specific ancestral relationships checked by the Panjika to ensure no prohibited connection exists.
- (D) Ancestral sages (Pravaras)

- ८९४. Under which specific condition can a marriage occur if a 'Chadvith' point matches between the groom's maternal side and the bride?**
- (A) Marriage is permitted if the match is on the maternal side but prohibited if it is on the paternal side.
 - (B) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
 - (C) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.
 - (D) Rajak (Washerman).
- ८९५. What must a Panjekar verify regarding the groom's mother's brother (maternal uncle)?**
- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.
 - (B) They are considered to share the same root ancestors.
 - (C) Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).
 - (D) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).
- ८९६. What was the primary purpose for the creation of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?**
- (A) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
 - (B) Giru.
 - (C) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.
 - (D) Seven generations (later revised to six in some practices).
- ८९७. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Udeggh' refer to?**
- (A) To maintain absolute honesty in genealogy and track lineage impacts.
 - (B) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
 - (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.
 - (D) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- ८९८. How many specific ancestral introductions are required for a complete 'Udeggh' in the Brahmin community?**
- (A) Thirty-two.
 - (B) The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father.
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- ८९९. The certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjekar is known as ____.**
- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).
 - (B) They are recorded as marriages into 'Agniyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.
 - (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
 - (D) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.
- ९००. What does the term 'Chhadwith' signify in the calculation of marriage eligibility?**
- (A) The sixth position in the genealogical tree, which acts as a prohibited degree of relationship.
 - (B) Acceptable (Grahya).
 - (C) Thirty-two.
 - (D) Panjikars
- ९०१. How many different 'Chhadwith' (sixth-position relationships) are checked for a bride's eligibility?**
- (A) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
 - (B) True.
 - (C) Sixteen.
 - (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

१०२. If a bride's Chhadwith ancestor is found in the groom's paternal side, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) The mother and the father.
- (B) No, it is prohibited.
- (C) Sixteen (16) types.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).

१०३. If a bride's Chhadwith ancestor appears in the groom's maternal side, is the marriage permitted?

- (A) Sapinda
- (B) Jagannath and Kalikant.
- (C) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.
- (D) Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations.

१०४. What is the significance of 'Uteh' in Panji verification?

- (A) Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.
- (B) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (C) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.
- (D) Seven generations.

१०५. Name one of the sixteen 'Chhadwith' positions listed in the rules.

- (A) The paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamah Pitamah).
- (B) A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.
- (C) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- (D) Seven generations.

१०६. Concept: Uderh

- (A) Definition: A detailed genealogical introduction covering 32 lineages (maternal and paternal) required for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (C) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.
- (D) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.

१०७. According to the Panji system, marriage between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras is forbidden for what reason?

- (A) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).
- (C) No, they must have distinct Pravaras.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

१०८. What is the standard marriage exclusion rule for the paternal side in the Panji system?

- (A) Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six).
- (B) Sixth.
- (C) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).

१०९. What is the standard marriage exclusion rule for the maternal side in the Panji system?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (C) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedambha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (D) Avoidance of five generations.

११०. What is the name of the certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not related?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.
- (B) The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Asvajanapatra).
- (D) 16 points.

१११. Which scholar is credited with revising the paternal marriage exclusion rule from seven to six generations?

- (A) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).
- (B) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (C) 16
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

११२. Concept: Chhadwith

- (A) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.
- (B) Prepare an 'Uderh' list to check for potential eligible grooms/brides.
- (C) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).
- (D) Seven generations.

११३. Marriage into which side is permitted if the relationship appears in the 6th position but only on the maternal side?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) The maternal side (Matripaksha).
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya

११४. The Panji system explicitly forbids marriage with the children of which maternal relative?

- (A) They share common ancestors, making them functionally the same lineage for marriage purposes.
- (B) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (C) The mother's brother (Maternal Uncle).
- (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjikaar certifying that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

११५. Maithil Brahmins traditionally avoid marriages within the same Gotra, a practice known as ____.

- (A) Gotra Exogamy.
- (B) Marriage between them is prohibited as they are considered the same lineage.
- (C) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.
- (D) A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).

११६. Why were Panjikaars required to verify 32 'Uderh' lineages before a marriage?

- (A) Uderh Panji
- (B) To ensure no accidental blood relation existed within the prohibited generational limits.
- (C) 16.
- (D) No, it is strictly forbidden.

११७. What is the primary difference in marriage rites between the Vajasaneyi and Chhandogya branches?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Babunath, Radhanath, and Rachitath.
- (C) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.

११८. The term 'Udegh' refers to the introduction of how many generations for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Seven generations.

११९. The 16 ancestral verification points for a bride's eligibility are collectively called ____.

- (A) Chhadishta.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) An introduction to 32 specific ancestors used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) They are recorded as marriages into 'Agniyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.

१२०. According to the 'Chhadishta', the first point of check is the bride's ____.

- (A) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamah).
- (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjikaar verifying marriage eligibility.
- (D) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to a relative (his father's brother's daughter's daughter) due to genealogical ignorance.

१२१. What is the 'sixteenth Chhadishta' point for a bride?

- (A) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- (D) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

१२२. How many 'Chhadishta' points are checked on the bride's side to ensure no overlap with the groom's paternal side?

- (A) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- (B) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Five generations.

१२३. What does 'Siddhanta' signify in the context of Maithil marriage?

- (A) No marriage is considered valid unless verified and approved by an appointed Panjikaar.
- (B) Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations.
- (C) The final official verification that the bride and groom are not closely related (non-Sapinda).
- (D) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).

१२४. How many 'Chhadishta' points involve the bride's maternal grandfather (Matamaha)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.
- (B) Kshana
- (C) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (D) One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.

१२५. The Panji system defines 'Udhedh' as the detailed introduction of _____ generations of ancestors.

- (A) Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.
- (B) Seven
- (C) They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage.
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages do not have a strict division of the ceremony into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' phases based on seeing the star Arundhati.

१२६. To determine marriage eligibility, a Maithili Brahmin must provide the introduction of how many 'Kulas' (lineages)?

- (A) 32
- (B) If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.
- (C) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (D) A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.

१२७. According to Dharmashastra rules mentioned in the Panji, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha).
- (B) Seven (often revised to six in practice).
- (C) Prohibited (Invalid).
- (D) Paternal (Pitripaksha).

१२८. How many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for a marriage to be considered valid under Panji rules?

- (A) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- (B) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- (C) Five
- (D) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.

१२९. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or 'Asvajana Patra') in the Panji system?

- (A) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to prohibited blood relation (Sapinda).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.
- (D) A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.

१३०. Why is marriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras despite them being different names?

- (A) They share the same set of five Pravara ancestors.
- (B) It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis.
- (C) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (D) A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.

१३१. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Chhattha' (Sixth) refer to in the context of marriage checks?

- (A) The seventh generation.
- (B) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.
- (C) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.
- (D) Five generations.

- १३२. If an ancestral overlap occurs in the 'Chhattha' position on the groom's maternal side, is the marriage allowed?**
- (A) Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap.
 - (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.
 - (C) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).
 - (D) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.
- १३३. How does the marriage ritual of 'Uttara Vivaha' differ between Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?**
- (A) True.
 - (B) 16 points.
 - (C) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
 - (D) The marriage is permitted, as the restrictive gap for the mother's side is shorter (five generations).
- १३४. Which Panji type specifically lists the 'Sapinda' (lineal) relationship to ensure religious and marital compliance?**
- (A) Udhedh Panji
 - (B) 16.
 - (C) Five generations.
 - (D) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.
- १३५. The title 'Paanjikar' literally refers to an expert who ____.**
- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
 - (B) Manages and verifies the Panji records for marriage eligibility.
 - (C) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
 - (D) Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.
- १३६. Under what condition is marriage between the bride and groom forbidden regarding their maternal uncles?**
- (A) The source suggests he was a pivotal scholar-ruler during the Mughal era (Maharaja of Darbhanga).
 - (B) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.
 - (C) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
 - (D) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- १३७. What is the minimum number of ancestors required for an 'Udhedh' check for a bride?**
- (A) Five generations.
 - (B) Sixteen.
 - (C) 16 (representing the 16 'Chhattha' positions).
 - (D) Lineage purity and social standing.
- १३८. In the Panji system, the groom is referred to as 'Vara' and the bride as ____.**
- (A) 7 generations (paternal side).
 - (B) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.
 - (C) Kanya
 - (D) If the relation is through the groom's maternal side.
- १३९. The 'Chhattha' rule for marriage eligibility focuses on avoiding ancestors within ____ degrees of separation.**
- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors.
 - (B) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).

१४०. According to Maharaja Mahesh Thakur's reform, the seventh generation on the father's side became ____ for marriage.

- (A) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).
- (B) Thirty-two lineages.
- (C) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.
- (D) Acceptable (Grahya).

१४१. According to traditional Maithil Brahmin marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.

१४२. For marriage eligibility in the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side?

- (A) A formal certificate from a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not closely related.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such requirement.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१४३. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or 'Asvajana Patra') in the Panji tradition?

- (A) Ruramath Mool.
- (B) Udegh
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.

१४४. Marriage between Vatsa and Savarna Gotras is prohibited because they share the same ____.

- (A) The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.
- (B) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.
- (C) Ancestors (Pravara).
- (D) Ashastriya (or Sapanait marriage).

१४५. Which two sacraments are part of the 'Uttar Vivah' for Chhandoga Brahmins but not necessarily Vajasaneyi?

- (A) Karan Kayasthas.
- (B) The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjekar.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati.

१४६. What is 'Sarpindi' or 'Sapinda' relationship in the context of marriage laws?

- (A) Shared bloodline or ancestral connection within a specific number of generations.
- (B) 16
- (C) Acceptable (Grahya).
- (D) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).

१४७. What is the 'Adhikaar' verification process performed before a Maithil wedding?

- (A) A check by the Panjekar to ensure the bride and groom have no prohibited genealogical overlaps.
- (B) Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction.
- (C) The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.
- (D) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.

१४८. What does 'Anatishay' or 'Anatishakti' refer to in the context of marriage eligibility?

- (A) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- (B) Gotra; Pravara
- (C) Six
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

१४९. What is the total number of ancestors involved in the 'Udeah' check for both bride and groom?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) The first (1st) position.
- (D) Five

१५०. The Panji system was a response to which event involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya?

- (A) A set of 16 generational intersections checked by the Panjkar to ensure the couple is not related.
- (B) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (C) His accidental marriage to a prohibited relative (his first cousin's daughter) due to lack of records.
- (D) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.

१५१. What is the 'Siddhanta' in a Maithil marriage ceremony?

- (A) A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side.
- (B) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).
- (C) The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages.
- (D) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.

१५२. In the Panji system, what happens if a person marries someone from the same Gotra?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (B) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Udhedh

१५३. Why is the star Arundhati significant in Maithil Brahmin weddings?

- (A) Chhandoga Brahmins must view it after sunset as part of their marriage ritual.
- (B) An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry.
- (C) Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).
- (D) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.

१५४. What is 'Pancha-Siddhanta' in the context of genealogical rules?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Vipin
- (C) The five generation avoidance rule on the maternal side.
- (D) No.

१५५. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system established in Mithila?

- (A) Siddhanta
- (B) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).
- (C) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) Savarna.

१५६. What is the function of 'Siddhanta Patra' (or 'Asvajan Patra') issued by a Panjikar?

- (A) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of lineage records.
- (B) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (C) It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).

१५७. The 16 ancestral checkpoints used to determine marriage eligibility are collectively known as ____.

- (A) Chhadishta.
- (B) Sixth.
- (C) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya into a prohibited degree of relationship due to ignorance of lineage.

१५८. What manual verification must a Panjikar perform before a marriage is sanctioned?

- (A) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
- (B) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.
- (C) Udedh Panji.
- (D) Verification of 32 ancestral 'Mools' to ensure no Sapinda relationship exists.

१५९. How does the 'Vajasaneyi' marriage ritual timing differ from the 'Chhandoga' practice?

- (A) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.

१६०. What does 'Sapinda' relationship mean in the context of marriage laws?

- (A) It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.
- (B) Seven generations of common ancestry.
- (C) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).
- (D) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).

१६१. What is the significance of the 16th 'Chhadishta' (Mother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother)?

- (A) It is a certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming the couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- (D) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.

१६२. What is recorded in the 'Udhaedh Panji' specifically?

- (A) To ensure the genealogical purity of Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes for marriage purposes.
- (B) The father's great-grandfather's father.
- (C) The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral lineage of the last 6 generations.
- (D) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.

१६३. In the Panji system, what is the role of a 'Panjika'?

- (A) Matripaksha Uderh.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (C) Definition: A certificate of non-relationship issued by a Panjika to authorise a marriage.
- (D) A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.

१६४. The principle 'Panchamat Saptamat Urdhvam' suggests marriage is allowed after which generations?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.
- (B) It refers to the sixteen ancestors (eight maternal and eight paternal) whose lineages are checked for overlaps.
- (C) After the 5th generation from the mother and the 7th from the father.
- (D) Panjika.

१६५. Which document is considered the 'Soul' of the Panji system and must be produced before any wedding?

- (A) Yes
- (B) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) Karan Kayasthas.
- (D) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).

१६६. Which specific ancestor is checked in the 1st 'Chhadishta'?

- (A) Dulahiti.
- (B) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikas.
- (C) The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (D) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).

१६७. What was the primary objective of establishing the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

- (A) A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Siddhanta' certificate.
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.
- (C) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.
- (D) Five

१६८. What is the minimum number of generations that must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid Maithil Brahmin marriage?

- (A) A marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (against scriptures) if performed without a 'Siddhanta' from a Panjika.
- (B) Udeggh
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Five; Seven

१६९. What is the minimum number of generations that must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid Maithil Brahmin marriage?

- (A) Asvajana-patra
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) A set of 16 specific maternal and paternal relational points used to verify marriage eligibility.

१७०. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' (also known as Asvajana Patra)?

- (A) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (D) Non-kin or unrelated.

१७१. The Panji system records the marriage history of which three communities in Mithila?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
- (C) 32 Kuls.
- (D) Seven generations.

१७२. How many 'Chhadwith' (specific ancestral check-points) are evaluated to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (B) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) 16
- (D) Marriage is permitted if the relationship is found only on the maternal side and satisfies the 5-generation rule.

१७३. What term describes a marriage with a prohibited relative that results in social exclusion according to Smriti texts?

- (A) Swajana.
- (B) The sixteen specific forbidden relations or 'checkpoints' in the lineage of the bride and groom.
- (C) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (D) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.

१७४. The first Chhadwith check in marriage eligibility involves the bride's ____.

- (A) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Panjikar.
- (C) Sixth
- (D) To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१७५. How does the marriage ritual of Samavedi Brahmins (Chhandog) differ from Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) regarding timing?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- (D) Margashirsha (Magsar).

१७६. According to the Panji system, a groom's paternal side must be clear for ____ generations to be eligible for marriage.

- (A) Five.
- (B) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).
- (C) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- (D) If the shared relative appears on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for both.

१७७. According to the Smriti rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami', what is prohibited?

- (A) Tenth.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (D) 1938

१७८. Who was Harinath Upadhyaya and why is he significant in Panji history?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh.
- (C) To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations.
- (D) Uddeh.

१७९. What document must be checked to ensure a bride is not the daughter of the groom's maternal uncle?

- (A) Chhatth.
- (B) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).
- (C) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.

१८०. According to the Panji system, how many paternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be considered valid?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.
- (C) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.
- (D) It is the public verification by a Panjekar that the marriage is shastrically valid.

१८१. In the context of Maithil marriage eligibility, how many maternal generations must be avoided?

- (A) Sapindata (blood relationship boundaries).
- (B) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

१८२. Define the term 'Udeggh' in the Panji system.

- (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral roots (mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajjan' (unrelated) for marriage.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).

१८३. Define 'Siddhanta' in the context of Maithil marriage.

- (A) Vipin
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) 16
- (D) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.

१८४. The certificate of non-relationship required for marriage is also known as ____.

- (A) Maternal lineage of the groom.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (C) Asvajana-patra
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.

१८५. What is the 'Chhadwith' (Sixteen Points) check used for?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (B) To identify 16 specific female ancestral lines of the bride to ensure they do not overlap with the groom's paternal side.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (D) 32 for each (64 total).

१८६. How does the Panji define a 'Sapinda' relationship?

- (A) Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Udhredh Panji
- (D) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).

१८७. What is the 'Udegh' of the bride's 'Prapitamaha' (Great-grandfather) considered in the Chhadwith check?

- (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).

१८८. The 16th Chhadwith checkpoint involves which maternal ancestor of the bride?

- (A) Being related through the offering of the same 'Pinda' (funeral cake), denoting blood relation.
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) The Matri-matamahi (mother's maternal grandmother's mother).

१८९. What does the Panji record indicate about social flexibility in medieval Mithila?

- (A) Adhikar Mala.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) It contains numerous instances of inter-caste marriages and the acceptance of their descendants into the community over time.
- (D) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.

१९०. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Kut-mamy'?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis.
- (C) Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited.
- (D) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.

१९१. What distinguishes the Samavedic marriage ritual from the Yajurvedic one in Mithila?

- (A) Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations.
- (B) Samavedic (Chhandogya) marriage has a specific 'Uttar-Vivah' segment involving the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Chhadisth (Sixths)

१९२. What is 'Sapinda-Nivritti'?

- (A) Seven generations of common ancestry.
- (B) The point at which individuals are no longer considered 'Sapinda' (blood relatives) and can legally marry.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh.

१९३. In the Mithila Panji system, what does 'Udegh' signify?

- (A) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (B) The formal confirmation by a Panjikar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules.
- (C) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors to verify genealogical purity.
- (D) Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind.

१९४. How many specific 'kulas' (ancestral lineages) must be identified for a complete Udegh introduction?

- (A) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) 32

११५. What is the minimum number of generations that must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side according to Panji rules?

- (A) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- (B) The formal introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Samavedic (Chhandogya) marriage has a specific 'Uttar-Vivah' segment involving the sighting of the Arundhati star.

११६. In the context of Mithila marriage laws, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side?

- (A) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Adhikar Mala.
- (D) Seven generations.

११७. In the Chhandogya marriage tradition, when is the 'Uttara Vivaha' performed?

- (A) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (B) The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (D) The daughter of the groom's step-mother's brother.

११८. What is the name of the certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees?

- (A) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.
- (B) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).
- (C) The Uteh.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).

११९. What is the specific role of a 'Panjikaar' in Maithil society?

- (A) A formal certificate from a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not closely related.
- (B) Yes, it is generally permitted.
- (C) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.
- (D) Purandara

१२०. How many categories of 'Chhatth' (prohibited relationship points) are checked for a bride's eligibility?

- (A) It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (B) Sixth
- (C) 16
- (D) The formal confirmation by a Panjikaar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules.

१२१. A marriage is prohibited if any of the 16 prohibited ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's _____ lineage within 7 generations.

- (A) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Bhatt Bhushan of Mandi Marha Mul.
- (C) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Paternal

१२२. If a prohibited ancestor of the bride appears in the groom's maternal lineage, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) Yes, provided the exclusion limit of 5 generations is met.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.
- (D) After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.

१००३. Why did Panjikars traditionally travel from village to village?

- (A) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.
- (B) Five
- (C) A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.
- (D) To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages.

१००४. According to the rules of 'Sapinda', marriage is prohibited with the children of one's maternal ____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (C) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that a bride and groom are not related.

१००५. What is the 'Asvajanayapar' certificate?

- (A) Ancestral relations (points of lineage).
- (B) An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry.
- (C) It is the formal public declaration by a Panjika that a proposed marriage is Shastric and valid.
- (D) Panjikars

१००६. The process of verifying 32 lineages before marriage is called ____.

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (B) Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar.
- (C) Udegh
- (D) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.

१००७. What does 'Sapiá'á, a' mean in the context of Hindu marriage laws?

- (A) Sharing the same 'Pinda' or ancestral body/offering, signifying a blood relationship.
- (B) Great-great-grandfather.
- (C) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.
- (D) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.

१००८. According to the Panji system, can a groom marry his mother's brother's daughter?

- (A) No, it is strictly prohibited.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).
- (C) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.
- (D) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.

१००९. What is the main consequence of not having a 'Siddhanta' before a Maithil wedding?

- (A) Vipin and Pradeep
- (B) Seven.
- (C) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.
- (D) The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations.

१०१०. What event prompted Maharaja Harisingh Dev to formalise the genealogical records?

- (A) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records.
- (B) Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.
- (C) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

१०११. What does the term 'Udhed' refer to in the context of marriage verification?

- (A) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.
- (B) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) The Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (D) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 specific ancestors (अष्टावक्र) required to check for relationship overlaps.

१०१२. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Seven
- (C) Chhadan.
- (D) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.

१०१३. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals of the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage.
- (C) Because they share the same primary ancestors, making them 'Svajana' (relatives).
- (D) The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.

१०१४. How do the marriage rituals of Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins differ regarding timing?

- (A) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.
- (B) Satlakha.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages are performed in two parts and require viewing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (D) 16 positions each (total of 32).

१०१५. What does the text refer to as 'Chhadwith'?

- (A) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.
- (B) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (C) Body/Ancestral particles (as defined in Hindu law).
- (D) The Siddhanta Patra.

१०१६. The term for a marriage that occurs within prohibited genealogical degrees is ____.

- (A) Svajana (or related) marriage.
- (B) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility.
- (C) General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१०१७. What is the significance of the number 32 in the 'Udhed' process?

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (B) Path-patita kanya (a fallen girl).
- (C) A person (often a Panjikaar) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages.
- (D) It represents the total number of maternal and paternal ancestors checked for genealogical overlaps.

१०१८. How does the text define 'Sapanidya'?

- (A) The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.
- (D) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.

१०११. What is the meaning of the term 'Udegh' in the context of Maithil genealogy?

- (A) Members of these two Gotras cannot intermarry as they are considered kin.
- (B) During the day or night, as there is no specific restriction mentioned compared to Chhandoga.
- (C) An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (D) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (maternal and paternal) to verify marriage eligibility.

१०१०. In the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility based on ancient texts and rules.
- (B) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Five.

१०११. Why is marriage traditionally prohibited between individuals of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (B) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) Thirty-two.

१०१२. What is the 'Chhadisth' in the context of marriage verification?

- (A) A set of 16 generational intersections checked by the Panjkar to ensure the couple is not related.
- (B) Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind.
- (C) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.
- (D) Seven (often modified to six in practice).

१०१३. Which marriage ritual is unique to the Chhandog Brahmins regarding the timing of the ceremony?

- (A) Uderh
- (B) It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.
- (C) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.
- (D) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.

१०१४. In the Chhadisth calculation, the first Chhadisth refers to which relative of the bride?

- (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha \ Pranishamah).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Battis Moola Ka Udegh
- (D) Purandara

१०१५. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktwa Pitritah Saptami Bhajet' refers to what?

- (A) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (B) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (C) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (D) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.

१०१६. What is the function of the 'Udegh Panji'?

- (A) They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.
- (B) It provides knowledge of the 'Sapinda' relationships (lineage proximity) up to six generations.
- (C) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

१०२७. What is the meaning of 'Sapinda' in the context of Hindu marriage laws practiced in Mithila?

- (A) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Inter-caste marriage.
- (D) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.

१०२८. Define 'Sapinda' in the context of marriage restrictions.

- (A) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
- (B) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.
- (C) It refers to relatives within a prohibited degree of kinship with whom marriage is forbidden to maintain lineage health.
- (D) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.

१०२९. According to the Smritis (Manu and Yajnavalkya), marriage is prohibited if the bride and groom share the same ____ or ____.

- (A) Gotra; Pravara
- (B) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).
- (C) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

१०३०. How many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage according to the traditional rules mentioned?

- (A) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.
- (B) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).
- (C) 16
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice by some authorities).

१०३१. What document must be obtained from a Panjikar to certify that a marriage is genealogically permissible?

- (A) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- (B) Chandoga marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi marriages are performed in a single sequence.
- (C) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajana Patra).
- (D) Gotra or Pravara.

१०३२. According to M.M. Mahesh Thakur, a marriage is acceptable if the paternal relation is in the ____ generation.

- (A) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (B) Seventh
- (C) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.
- (D) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.

१०३३. Concept: Samreidi vs Vajasaneyi

- (A) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.
- (B) 32.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.

१०३४. The 'Chhavith' system essentially calculates whether the bride and groom meet at any point within the last _____ generations.

- (A) The father's great-grandfather's father.
- (B) Six
- (C) No, if it falls within the seven prohibited generations.
- (D) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).

१०३५. In the context of Panji Prabandh, what does the term 'Uderh' refer to?

- (A) Fourteen marriages.
- (B) A designated registrar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) The formal introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

१०३६. Why is marriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras despite being separate names?

- (A) They share the same ancestors.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).
- (C) A person who does not share a common 'Pinda' (ancestral body/offering) within the prohibited generation limits.
- (D) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).

१०३७. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between the Chhandog and Vajasaneyi branches?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Udhedh.
- (C) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (D) Chhandogs divide marriage into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyis have no such division.

१०३८. According to Smriti writers like Manu and Yajnavalkya, what is the primary rule for a bride's eligibility regarding Gotra?

- (A) She must not belong to the same Gotra as the groom.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.
- (D) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.

१०३९. What is the name of the formal marriage eligibility certificate issued by a Panjika?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (B) It confirms in writing that the groom and bride have no forbidden kinship.
- (C) Udegh.
- (D) Seven generations.

१०४०. In marriage eligibility, what does the 'Rule of 16' (Chadhva) refer to?

- (A) Checking 16 specific ancestral relations for both the bride and groom to ensure they are not within prohibited degrees.
- (B) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.
- (C) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- (D) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).

१०४१. A marriage is prohibited if a bride falls in the _____ position from any of the groom's paternal ancestors.

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Sixth (Chadhva)
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.

१०४२. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' means marriage is prohibited within ____ maternal and ____ paternal generations.

- (A) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Vipin Kumar.
- (D) Five; Seven

१०४३. According to the Panji logic, why is the maternal side checked for 5 generations while the paternal is 7?

- (A) Sixteen (16).
- (B) If the relationship appears only on the maternal side (Matri-paksha) after the 5th generation.
- (C) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (D) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.

१०४४. The term 'Utegh' refers to the introduction of how many specific ancestors required for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.
- (C) Chadvith
- (D) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.

१०४५. According to Dharmashastra rules mentioned in the text, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (C) The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjkar.
- (D) 32 ancestral lineages.

१०४६. How many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Great-great-grandfather.
- (C) The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence.
- (D) It refers to the sixteen specific ancestral points (sixth generation markers) used to check for relatedness.

१०४७. What is the specific role of a 'Panjkar' in Mithila society?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related by blood.
- (B) Adhikar Mala.
- (C) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१०४८. Which document must be obtained from a Panjkar before a Maithil Brahmin marriage can take place?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.
- (C) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajjan-patra).
- (D) Yes, it is often considered permissible ('Adhikar ho jayet').

१०४९. According to the Panji system, what is 'Chadvath'?

- (A) The maternal side (Matripaksha).
- (B) Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.

१०५०. Name the first 'Chadvath' (sixth-degree relation) checked for marriage eligibility.

- (A) Udedh Panji.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The father's great-grandfather's father.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१०५१. What is the 'Pratham Chadvath' in the context of a bride's lineage?

- (A) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.
- (B) Tenth.
- (C) No, it is strictly prohibited.
- (D) The bride's paternal great-great-great-grandfather.

१०५२. What specific rule applies to 'Chatthi' (the sixth person) in marriage eligibility?

- (A) Chhadwith.
- (B) If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Tankbal.

१०५३. In the context of Mithila history, what is 'Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (B) A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Udegh

१०५४. What is the meaning of the term 'Udirth' in the Panji system?

- (A) First Chhadwith
- (B) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.
- (D) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.

१०५५. In the marriage rules of Mithila, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side (Pitri-paksha)?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Sixteen.

१०५६. In the marriage rules of Mithila, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side (Matri-paksha)?

- (A) Five.
- (B) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.
- (C) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.
- (D) The final approval from a Panjkar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.

१०५७. What is a 'Siddhanta' (or Siddhanta-patra) in the Panji system?

- (A) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.
- (B) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (C) A designated registrar or scholar who maintains genealogical records and issues marriage permits.
- (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjkar certifying that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१०५८. The professional genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility is called a ____.

- (A) Tenth.
- (B) Jagannath and Kalikant.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Six

१०५९. Why did Panji records transition from personal family records to a centralised state system under Harisimhadeva?

- (A) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.
- (B) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.
- (C) To prevent accidental marriages within prohibited degrees caused by the loss of genealogical knowledge among the public.
- (D) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).

१०६०. In the Panji system, what is 'Asvarjana-patra'?

- (A) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- (B) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) They share the same ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, etc.), making them 'Sargotra'.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

१०६१. The system of checking the sixteen 'Chhadwith' (lineage points) is used to verify ____.

- (A) 32 for each (64 total).
- (B) Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).
- (C) Udhedh Panji
- (D) Chandal (or socially excluded).

१०६२. Who was the author of the 'Smritisar', whose marriage mistake prompted the formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).
- (C) Gopa (Yadav).
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१०६३. What mistake did Pandit Harinath Upadhyay make in his marriage?

- (A) He unknowingly married a girl who was his own cousin (sister's daughter/maternal relative).
- (B) Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (C) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१०६४. The Sanskrit verse 'Panchamat Saptamat Urdhvam' refers to which rule?

- (A) The Sapinda rule: avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (D) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.

१०६५. What happened to the Panji system among the Kshatriya and Rajput communities of Mithila?

- (A) Six or seven generations.
- (B) Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited.
- (C) True.
- (D) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.

१०६६. What was the role of 'Sapratiya' or 'Panch' in the marriage verification process?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) They were elders or local witnesses who helped Panjikars gather lineage data.
- (C) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

१०६७. In Chhandog marriages, the 'Uttar Vivah' must be performed after seeing which celestial object?

- (A) Great-great-grandmothers (Vridhdha-prapitamahi).
- (B) Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side.
- (C) The Arundhati star.
- (D) Udedh Panji.

१०६८. In the marriage rules, the groom must not be the child of the bride's ____.

- (A) Maternal uncle (Mama).
- (B) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.
- (C) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

१०६९. In the context of Mithila genealogy, what does the term 'Uteá, h' refer to?

- (A) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
- (B) Mahapatra.
- (C) Avoidance of five generations.
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility.

१०७०. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Seven generations (7).
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (D) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.

१०७१. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (B) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.
- (C) Adhikar Mala.
- (D) Five generations (5).

१०७२. What is the 'Siddhanta-patra' (also known as Asvajana-patra) in the Mithila marriage tradition?

- (A) If the relationship appears only on the maternal side (Matri-paksha) after the 5th generation.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).
- (C) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjekar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.

१०७३. Under the rules of Maharaja Mahesh Thakur, the paternal side prohibition for marriage was modified from seven to ____ generations.

- (A) The children of the groom's step-mother's brother.
- (B) Udhedh Panji
- (C) Six (6).
- (D) Hridayanand.

१०७४. How many 'Shadvitha' (prohibited ancestral connections) are analyzed by a Panjika for every marriage candidate?

- (A) Sixteen (16).
- (B) It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village.
- (C) It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.
- (D) The sixteen specific forbidden relations or 'checkpoints' in the lineage of the bride and groom.

१०७५. What does 'Svajana' mean in the context of Mithila's marriage laws?

- (A) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- (B) The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social à®à°à¥à¯ à³¼à°¼à°¼ (dignity).
- (C) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.
- (D) Dushita (Blemished) marriage.

१०७६. What historical event in the 14th century led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) 32
- (B) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to a relative (his father's brother's daughter's daughter) due to genealogical ignorance.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
- (D) Sapinda (blood relationship)

१०७७. If a bride is the 6th generation descendant from a common ancestor, she is referred to as ____ in the Panji check.

- (A) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.
- (B) Shadvitha (Chhadvitha).
- (C) They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity.
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).

१०७८. In a Panji check, the paternal side ancestors of the groom are checked for how many generations?

- (A) 32
- (B) Six (6) ancestors (Pitrikula).
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.

१०७९. In a Panji check, the maternal side ancestors of the groom are checked for how many generations?

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.
- (B) They share common ancestors and the same Pravar sages.
- (C) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (D) Five (5) ancestors (Matrikula).

१०८०. What is the 'Asvajana-patra'?

- (A) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- (B) Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (C) Sixth
- (D) Sharing a common body/ancestry within prohibited degrees of generation.

१०८१. Who was 'Mahesh Thakur' in the context of Maithil social history?

- (A) A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.
- (C) True.
- (D) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)

१०८२. Why is marriage prohibited between the children of a mother's brother and the mother's sister?

- (A) They are considered 'Matripaksha' (maternal relatives) within the prohibited five-generation degree.
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) 16

१०८३. What term refers to the introduction of seven generations and the 32 ancestors required for verifying marriage eligibility in Mithila?

- (A) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).
- (B) Uddeh.
- (C) Sapinda
- (D) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.

१०८४. What is the primary criteria for marriage eligibility regarding 'Gotras' in the Maithil system?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (C) The bride and groom must not share the same Gotra.
- (D) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.

१०८५. What is the primary criteria for marriage eligibility regarding 'Pravaras'?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).
- (C) Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.
- (D) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.

१०८६. How many 'Siddhanta' (eligibility checkpoints) are calculated to verify marriage rights for a girl or boy?

- (A) 16
- (B) Table 52.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.

१०८७. What is the name of the document issued by a Panjikar certifying that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees?

- (A) Sagotra
- (B) Chandal (or socially excluded).
- (C) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).

१०८८. What term is used for the recorded list of ancestors used to prove one is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative)?

- (A) Uddeh.
- (B) 16
- (C) Siddhant Patra.
- (D) It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.

- ୧୦୮୯. The 'Chhandogya' wedding ceremony is unique because the latter part of the marriage occurs only after ____.**
- (A) Sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.
 - (B) Five generations.
 - (C) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.
 - (D) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
- ୧୦୯୦. Name one of the primary duties of a Panjikar according to the Panji Prabandh.**
- (A) Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.
 - (B) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.
 - (C) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
 - (D) The marriage ceremony.
- ୧୦୯୧. Why were families associated with 'Devdasis' or non-caste marriages still recorded in the Panji?**
- (A) To maintain absolute honesty in genealogy and track lineage impacts.
 - (B) Sixteen points.
 - (C) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.
 - (D) Panjikar.
- ୧୦୯୨. What is the purpose of the 'Aswajan-patra'?**
- (A) To certify that the bride and groom are 'non-kin' or not related by blood.
 - (B) Third.
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Paternal (Pitru)
- ୧୦୯୩. How many ancestors of the bride are checked in the 'Uddeh' process?**
- (A) 16
 - (B) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
 - (C) Margashirsha (Magsar).
 - (D) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- ୧୦୯୪. According to the Panji system, what does the term 'Udegh' refer to?**
- (A) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
 - (B) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).
 - (C) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
 - (D) Udhedh Panji
- ୧୦୯୫. The Panji system mandates that a marriageable individual must be separated from a prospective partner by ____ generations on the paternal side.**
- (A) The introduction of ancestors (usually seven generations) required for marriage verification.
 - (B) They share the same common ancestors.
 - (C) Seven
 - (D) Prohibited (Invalid).
- ୧୦୯୬. On the maternal side, how many generations of separation are required for a valid marriage in the Panji system?**
- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.
 - (B) Five
 - (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
 - (D) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

१०९७. The formal decree to document lineages was motivated by a controversial marriage involving which scholar?

- (A) Chhadisth (Sixths)
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (C) Maternal uncle (Maima).
- (D) A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility.

१०९८. What is the primary rule regarding the Gotra of the bride and groom?

- (A) Gotra or Pravara.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy).
- (D) Marriage is prohibited if the groom and bride are within six generations of a common ancestor in that lineage.

१०९९. How many specific ancestors must a Panjekar verify to ensure a marriage is 'Asvajana'?

- (A) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) No, it is prohibited.
- (C) Chhadwitt (अष्टादशपितृवंश)
- (D) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.

११००. The 16 prohibited relations for a bride are collectively known as ____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Uddeh.
- (C) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.
- (D) Chhadisth (Sixths)

११०१. What is the significant difference in marriage rituals between 'Chandogya' and 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins mentioned in the text?

- (A) The record marks the lineage as 'Ajnat' (unknown) or lists the specific non-Brahmin origin (e.g., 'Dasi').
- (B) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (C) It provides knowledge of 'Sapinda-nivrutti' (cessation of kinship) and lists deceased ancestors.
- (D) Panjekar.

११०२. The term 'Sapanayikar' or verification of sapinda refers to avoiding relatives within how many degrees?

- (A) Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (C) True.
- (D) 32

११०३. What is the primary objective of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

- (A) They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side.
- (B) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (D) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.

११०४. How many generations must be avoided on the paternal side (Pitripaksha) to be eligible for marriage in the Panji system?

- (A) Arundhati
- (B) Six generations (historically seven).
- (C) Chandoga (Samaveda).
- (D) Udedh Panji.

११०५. How many generations must be avoided on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for marriage eligibility?

- (A) If the link appears on the maternal side of the groom after the prohibited generations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Because they share the same set of five 'Pravara' ancestors.
- (D) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.

११०६. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asawarjana Patra) in the context of Maithil marriage?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.
- (C) Chait (or Shadvidha).
- (D) Udegh

११०७. What specific scripture do Maithil Brahmins cite as the source for marriage rules regarding 'Sapindas'?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Uddeh.
- (C) Paternal (Pitripaksh)
- (D) Manusmriti (and Yajnavalkya Smriti).

११०८. Which scholar is credited with modifying the marriage rule from 7 paternal generations to 6?

- (A) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.
- (B) Prohibited (No eligibility).
- (C) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) 32.

११०९. What is the 'Chhavidth' (Chhattha) in the Panji marriage calculation?

- (A) No, shared Gotra indicates common ancestry and is a bar to marriage.
- (B) 16 positions.
- (C) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.
- (D) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).

१११०. How often were the Panji records updated historically?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.
- (C) Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).
- (D) Seven.

११११. If a man and woman share the same Gotra, their marriage is termed ____.

- (A) Chhandogas (Samavedic followers)
- (B) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.
- (C) It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage.
- (D) Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).

१११२. How does the Samavedi marriage ceremony in Mithila differ from the Yajurvedi one regarding the timing of the 'Uttara Vivaha'?

- (A) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (B) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom.
- (D) Sixteen.

१११३. How many 'Chhavidth' (lineage paths) must be checked for a girl to ensure no paternal overlap with the groom?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- (B) 16
- (C) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.
- (D) Udeggh

१११४. Concept: Swarjana

- (A) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- (B) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).

१११५. What is the 'Pradhan' rule of the Panji Prabandh regarding marriage validity?

- (A) Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.
- (B) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (C) A marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (against scriptures) if performed without a 'Siddhanta' from a Panjika.
- (D) Chhandoga Brahmins must view it after sunset as part of their marriage ritual.

१११६. According to the marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side?

- (A) Samavedi (Chhandogya) weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) are not.
- (B) Seven generations (modified to six in later practice).
- (C) Chandala (or socially excluded).
- (D) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.

१११७. According to the marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (D) Five generations.

१११८. What is a 'Siddhanta-patra'?

- (A) The introduction of the lineage, requiring the identification of 32 distinct ancestral branches.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.
- (D) First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).

१११९. How many 'Chhattha' (six branches/ancestors) are typically calculated to verify marriage eligibility?

- (A) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).

११२०. How does the Chhandoga marriage ritual differ from the Vajasaneyi ritual regarding the time of day?

- (A) Great-great-grandfather (Vriddha-prapitamaha).
- (B) Chhandoga marriages involve an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (C) Sagotra
- (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

११११. What is the primary function of a 'Panjikar'?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- (B) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (C) To act as a legal and religious authority for identifying ancestral relationships and approving marriages.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

१११२. Which scholar's 'Smriti' text provides the foundation for the sapinda marriage rules used in Panji?

- (A) Ancestors (Pravara).
- (B) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (C) Sixteen genealogical points.
- (D) They are considered to share common ancestors, making them genealogically identical for marriage purposes.

१११३. What is the term for a marriage that occurs despite being within prohibited degrees?

- (A) Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.
- (B) Pind-daan (funeral rites) and Ashauch (ritual impurity) calculations.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.
- (D) Svajana marriage.

१११४. The 'Siddhanta' ceremony must be performed before which event?

- (A) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).
- (B) 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors.
- (C) The wedding ceremony.
- (D) Gotra or Pravara.

१११५. What is the primary purpose of the Mithila 'Panji' system?

- (A) Vipin Bihari.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.

१११६. In the context of Panji Prabandha, what does 'Udteh' represent?

- (A) Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.
- (B) An introduction to 32 specific ancestors used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandoga ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.

१११७. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Samavedic (Chhandog) marriages are divided into Purva-Vivah and Uttara-Vivah, while Yajurvedic marriages have no such division.
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).
- (C) The mother's brother (Maternal uncle).
- (D) Shadvitha (Chhadvitha).

११३८. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).
- (D) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.

११३९. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Aswajan-patra)?

- (A) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

११३०. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Chhattha' (Sixth) refer to?

- (A) The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.
- (B) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.
- (C) The Siddhanta (clearance from the Panjekar).
- (D) Chhadh

११३१. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being distinct names?

- (A) A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.
- (B) To ensure caste purity (Jati \ Shuddhi) and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (C) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (D) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).

११३२. Which Brahmin branch performs marriage rituals specifically after sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati?

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedic) Brahmins.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (maternal and paternal) to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.

११३३. Concept: Sakit (Prohibited)

- (A) Definition: A condition where a marriage is disallowed due to overlapping maternal or paternal lineages within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
- (C) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (D) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.

११३४. The record of marriage permissions and lineage updates initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD) is known as ____.

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) 16
- (C) Sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) Yes, it is permissible.

११३५. What is the meaning of 'Asapinda' in marriage eligibility?

- (A) A person who does not share a common 'Pinda' (ancestral body/offering) within the prohibited generation limits.
- (B) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- (C) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Arundhati (the evening star).

११३६. According to the Panji theory, what modern scientific concept validates the ancient Rishis' marriage rules?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (C) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- (D) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.

११३७. How many types of 'Chhattha' (ancestry check-points) are listed to determine if a bride is a 'Swajana'?

- (A) 5 generations.
- (B) 16
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father.

११३८. What is the historical significance of Maharaja Mahesh Thakur in the Panji system?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi).
- (D) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.

११३९. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system established in Mithila?

- (A) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

११४०. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (also known as Aswajanapatra)?

- (A) Prohibited (No eligibility).
- (B) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

११४१. The professional genealogists responsible for maintaining records and verifying marriage eligibility are known as ____.

- (A) A person related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity with whom marriage is forbidden.
- (B) Panjekar
- (C) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- (D) Uttara Vivaha.

११४२. What is the major procedural difference between Chandoga and Vajasaneyi marriage rituals regarding timing?

- (A) The detailed introduction or genealogical identity of an individual.
- (B) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttar Vivah' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Dhruva star, whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.
- (C) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.
- (D) Shakha Panji.

११४३. Which two ancestors are shared between the Savarna and Vatsa gotras, preventing marriage between the two lineages?

- (A) Aurva and Chyavana (among others, indicating a common origin).
- (B) Bhargama.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.

११४४. The 'Chhatth' calculation involves searching for common ancestors across how many specific points of relationship?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Sixteen (16).
- (C) Maternal uncle.
- (D) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

११४५. The first 'Chhatth' point in marriage eligibility checks refers to which ancestor of the bride?

- (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Udegh Vachana.
- (C) They act as authorized registrars who maintain lineage records and certify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).

११४६. Under what condition is a marriage prohibited even if the generation counts (5 or 6) are satisfied?

- (A) If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation).
- (B) If the bride and groom share the same Gotra or the same Pravara.
- (C) Udegh
- (D) Ram from the Sodarpur Mool.

११४७. Why is the marriage between Savarna Gotra and Vatsa Gotra forbidden?

- (A) A marriage cannot take place within five generations of the maternal side.
- (B) The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.
- (C) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.

११४८. According to the source, what is the role of the mother's brother's progeny in marriage rules?

- (A) A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).
- (B) Thirty-two ancestors (Battis Kul).
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (D) Pali

११४९. How does the Panji system treat marriages that occurred with families from the 'West' (Paschim Desh)?

- (A) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) They are recorded as marriages into 'Agnyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.
- (D) A genealogical expert appointed to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.

११५०. Which ancestral line does the 16th 'Chhatth' point verify?

- (A) An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.
- (B) The maternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother (Matri-matamahi-matamaha).
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.

११५१. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Utegh' or 'Udegh' represent?

- (A) Panjkar.
- (B) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify a person's caste purity.
- (C) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (D) Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).

- ११५२. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a valid marriage?**
- (A) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
 - (B) Seven generations.
 - (C) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
 - (D) 16
- ११५३. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for a valid marriage?**
- (A) Vipin
 - (B) Five generations.
 - (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom.
 - (D) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).
- ११५४. In what year (AD) was the decision made to formalise Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages?**
- (A) No, they must have distinct Pravara.
 - (B) 1326 AD.
 - (C) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
 - (D) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- ११५५. In Panji terminology, what does 'Siddhanta Patra' (or 'Aswajan-patra') signify?**
- (A) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.
 - (B) To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.
 - (C) Because they share the same 'Pravara' sages, indicating a common origin.
 - (D) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ११५६. How does the marriage of a 'Vajasaneysi' differ from a 'Chhandoga' regarding the timing of the 'Uttara Vivah'?**
- (A) Five generations.
 - (B) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneysis have no such time restriction.
 - (C) Panjekar.
 - (D) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.
- ११५७. What are the six essential prohibited generational positions checked in the 'Chhadwa' rule?**
- (A) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
 - (B) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.
 - (C) Chhadisht
 - (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- ११५८. According to the Panji text, what happens to the children of a marriage that violates 'Svajana' (prohibited relation) rules?**
- (A) Asapinda.
 - (B) Table 48.
 - (C) When born from a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden blood relatives).
 - (D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' or socially boycotted from Aryan dignity.
- ११५९. What is the 'Utegh Panji' specifically used for?**
- (A) Seven generations.
 - (B) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
 - (C) The final approval from a Panjekar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
 - (D) Panjikars.

११६०. The first 'Chhadwa' position for a bride is her ____.

- (A) Samavedic (Chhandog) marriages are divided into Purva-Vivah and Uttara-Vivah, while Yajurvedic marriages have no such division.
- (B) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- (C) Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.
- (D) To maintain the purity of the caste and regulate prohibited degrees of relationship in marriage.

११६१. The ninth 'Chhadwa' position for a bride is her ____.

- (A) It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.
- (B) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (C) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.
- (D) Seven generations (modified to six in later practice).

११६२. Why is marriage prohibited between the 'Savarna' and 'Vatsa' Gotras?

- (A) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.
- (B) They share the same ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, etc.), making them 'Sargotra'.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.

११६३. What rule did Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur establish regarding paternal lineage marriage?

- (A) Jivanath.
- (B) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).

११६४. What is the meaning of 'Asapinda' in the context of marriage selection?

- (A) To pre-identify eligible grooms and simplify the final 'Siddhanta' process.
- (B) One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.
- (C) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).
- (D) Sixth

११६५. How many 'Chhadwa' (prohibited ancestral positions) must be checked for both the bride and groom?

- (A) 16 positions each (total of 32).
- (B) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (C) Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.

११६६. The practice of 'Aruandhati Darshan' during marriage is specific to which group of Brahmins?

- (A) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.
- (B) An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.
- (C) Chhandoga (Samaveda branch).
- (D) 16

११६७. The rule for excluding relatives for marriage based on common ancestors is called the ____ rule.

- (A) 16
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.
- (D) No, it is strictly prohibited.

११६८. Who provided the 16th Chhadwa rule for the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's line?

- (A) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (B) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.
- (C) It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village.
- (D) Five generations.

११६९. According to the marriage laws of Panji Prabandh, a man is prohibited from marrying a woman within how many generations of his paternal lineage?

- (A) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- (B) It refers to the sixteen specific ancestral points (sixth generation markers) used to check for relatedness.
- (C) The Arundhati star.
- (D) Seven generations.

११७०. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Siddhanta)?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming a couple's legal and genealogical right to marry.
- (B) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) The accidental marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close relative due to lack of genealogical knowledge.

११७१. In the calculation of marriage eligibility, how many specific relationship nodes, known as 'Chhatth', are tracked?

- (A) Uddeh.
- (B) A list of potential grooms prepared by a Panjkar for a girl's father, based on genealogical eligibility.
- (C) 1326 AD.
- (D) 16

११७२. If a shared ancestor is found within the paternal line of both the bride and groom at the 'Chhatth' level, the marriage is ____.

- (A) Forbidden.
- (B) Asapinda (not related within prohibited degrees).
- (C) A 'Path-patita kanya' (fallen girl) from the Gangoli lineage.
- (D) Paternal (Pitripaksh)

११७३. An overlap in the 'Chhatth' nodes is only genealogically permissible if it occurs within the ____.

- (A) Maternal lineage of the groom.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The marriage ceremony.
- (D) 16

११७४. The great-great-grandfather of the bride is historically identified as the ____.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (C) First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).
- (D) Sixteen.

११७५. How does the Panji system view marriage with the daughter of a maternal uncle?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited with the children of the mother's sister (*Kathamama*).
- (D) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.

११७६. The term 'Sapinda' refers to relatives sharing a common ____.

- (A) It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta).
- (B) Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjkar.
- (C) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- (D) Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited.

११७७. What scriptural rule is the foundation for the 5 and 7 generation marriage restrictions in Mithila?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (C) The point at which individuals are no longer considered 'Sapinda' (blood relatives) and can legally marry.
- (D) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (from the Manu Smriti).

११७८. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) The bride and groom must be separated by at least five generations.
- (B) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).
- (C) Six or seven generations.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

११७९. What is the difference in marriage timing between the Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi branches?

- (A) 7th
- (B) Five
- (C) The children of the groom's step-mother's brother.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

११८०. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or 'Asvajan Patra')?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) No, it is prohibited.
- (D) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.

११८१. Who is the primary Chhad-vith checked for a bride's eligibility?

- (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.
- (B) It is her maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Five
- (D) The bride's paternal great-great-great-grandfather.

११८२. What is the 'Asvajan Patra' specifically intended to prove?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (B) 16
- (C) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages do not have a strict division of the ceremony into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' phases based on seeing the star Arundhati.

११८३. In the context of 'Chhad-vith', the 10th check refers to whom?

- (A) Five.
- (B) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- (C) Udegh
- (D) The maternal grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandmother.

११८४. What major legal/religious texts define the marriage rules used in the Panji system?

- (A) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) The Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (C) An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (D) A system of genealogical record-keeping established to maintain the purity of castes during marriage.

११८५. Which Panji type specifically details the 'Sapinda' relationship to six generations?

- (A) Utivedh Panji.
- (B) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).
- (C) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (D) Maternal uncle.

११८६. What determines if a 'Chhad-vith' relationship is permissible for marriage?

- (A) Sapinda
- (B) Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati.
- (C) Five
- (D) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.

११८७. What is the 16th Chhad-vith check?

- (A) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (B) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) 16

११८८. What is the primary purpose of 'Genome Mapping' (Genome Mapping) mentioned in the Maithil Panji context?

- (A) The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral lineage of the last 6 generations.
- (B) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (C) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (D) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.

११८९. What is the term for the 32-generation lineage introduction required for marriage eligibility in the Panji system?

- (A) Utegh.
- (B) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Five generations.

११९०. In the Panji system, what is 'Sapinda'?

- (A) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Pan Panji.
- (C) The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations.
- (D) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajan-patra).

११९१. For marriage eligibility, how many generations must typically be avoided on the father's side?

- (A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (B) Siddhanta certificate.
- (C) 5 generations.
- (D) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).

११११. For marriage eligibility, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side?

- (A) 16
- (B) Siddhanta
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Five generations.

१११३. What is a 'Siddhanta' (or Ashvajana-patra) in the Panji tradition?

- (A) A formal certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Chhandogya weddings occur in two parts (Purva and Uttara) with the latter after sunset, whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha).
- (D) Chandog (Samavedi).

१११४. Which official is authorised by the state to verify genealogical records and issue marriage certificates?

- (A) The Panjekar.
- (B) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (C) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- (D) 16

१११५. What does the term 'Chhadwith' refer to in Panji terminology?

- (A) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (D) The sixteen specific prohibited relationship points/ancestors that must be checked for marriage eligibility.

१११६. The Gotra 'Vatsa' and the Gotra 'Savarna' share the same ancestors; how does this affect marriage?

- (A) Members of these two Gotras cannot intermarry as they are considered kin.
- (B) The mother's brother (Maternal uncle).
- (C) A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (D) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.

१११७. What historical event led to the formalisation of the Panji records in the 14th century?

- (A) Definition: A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom have no prohibited blood relation.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) The marriage of scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (D) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to his maternal cousin due to lack of recorded genealogical knowledge.

१११८. The 'Siddhanta' ceremony ensures that a bride is ____ (non- Sapinda).

- (A) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (D) Asapinda.

१११९. What specific rule applies to the marriage of a man with the daughter of his mother's brother?

- (A) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.
- (B) They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage.
- (C) 16 points.
- (D) Five generations.

१२००. What is the 'Utegh' record of the maternal side specifically called?

- (A) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (D) Matripaksha Utegh.

१२०१. What is the 'Asvajanapatra' document?

- (A) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.
- (B) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).
- (C) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (D) Five generations.

१२०२. What is the primary purpose of the Mithila Panji system regarding marriage?

- (A) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (D) Prohibited (No eligibility).

१२०३. According to the Panji system, how many maternal generations must be excluded to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Table 96.
- (B) Five.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Six (as per à², à², à²¶à², à²§à²; à²²/modified rules).

१२०४. According to the Panji system, how many paternal generations must be excluded to determine marriage eligibility?

- (A) Seven (often reduced to six for certain categories).
- (B) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.
- (D) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.

१२०५. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Uderh' represent?

- (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.
- (C) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.

१२०६. In Samavedi (Chhandogya) marriages, which phase occurs after sunset following the sighting of the star Arundhati?

- (A) Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (D) Uttara Vivaha.

१२०७. According to the Smritis of Manu and Yajnavalkya, marriage is forbidden with a girl who is a ____ (sapinda) of the mother or father.

- (A) Panjikars
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).
- (D) Blood relative.

११०८. Marriage is prohibited between the Vatsa and ____ Gotras because they share common ancestors.

- (A) Savarna.
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (C) Mother or Father.
- (D) A 'Path-patita kanya' (fallen girl) from the Gangoli lineage.

११०९. The 16 'Chhatthis' in the Panji refer to 16 specific ____ whose lineages are checked for commonality.

- (A) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjekar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.
- (B) Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).
- (C) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (D) It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side.

१११०. In the 'Uderh' process, what is the 'First Chhatthi'?

- (A) The father's paternal grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (C) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (D) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.

११११. What is the specific prohibition regarding the 'Nimata' (mother's brother's children) in Mithila marriage rules?

- (A) Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.
- (B) The maternal side (Matripaksha).
- (C) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (D) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.

१११२. The Panjekar verifies that the bride and groom are not related within ____ generations on the father's side.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) The introduction or genealogical identity of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Seven generations (7).

१११३. According to the Panji calculations, what is the 'Fifth Chhatthi'?

- (A) The paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- (B) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Because they share the same common ancestors.

१११४. What is the role of the star 'Arundhati' in the Samavedi marriage ritual?

- (A) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- (B) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).
- (C) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- (D) It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

१११५. A marriage that violates Panji rules is considered ____ (unscriptural) and leads to social exclusion.

- (A) Ashastriya.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) It is the formal public declaration by a Panjekar that a proposed marriage is Shastric and valid.
- (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

१२१६. The term 'Asvajan Patra' is a synonym for which marriage document?

- (A) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation).
- (C) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.
- (D) Siddhant Patra.

१२१७. The 16th Chhatthi in the genealogical verification is the father's maternal grandmother's ____.

- (A) An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (B) Maternal grandfather.
- (C) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).

१२१८. The concept of 'Sapinda' refers to relatives sharing the same ____.

- (A) Udedh Panji.
- (B) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.
- (C) Body/Ancestral particles (as defined in Hindu law).
- (D) Because they share the same ancient ancestors.

१२१९. What is the 'Seventh Chhatthi' in the marriage eligibility checklist?

- (A) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (B) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Five (5) ancestors (Matrikula).
- (D) Udeggh

१२२०. According to the marriage rules in the Panji records, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side (Pitripaksha)?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajan Patra).
- (D) Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah.

१२२१. According to the marriage rules in the Panji records, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side (Matripaksha)?

- (A) It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.
- (B) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- (D) Five generations.

१२२२. The certificate issued by a Panjekar to confirm a marriage is valid and 'non-related' is called ____.

- (A) Because it violates the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother (Nirmata-Bhai).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).

१२२३. What historical event in the 14th century prompted the formalisation of the Panji records?

- (A) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.
- (B) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (C) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya into a prohibited degree of relationship due to ignorance of lineage.
- (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

१२२४. Why is marriage prohibited with the child of a maternal uncle (Mama) in the Maithil system?

- (A) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.
- (B) It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis.
- (C) Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming a couple's legal and genealogical right to marry.

१२२५. Under the rules of Maharaja Mahesh Thakur, the paternal exclusion for marriage was adjusted from seven generations to ____ generations.

- (A) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (B) Bhargama.
- (C) Six generations (making the seventh generation eligible).
- (D) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).

१२२६. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between 'Vajasaneyi' and 'Chhandoga' Brahmins regarding the time of ceremony?

- (A) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).
- (B) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).
- (C) Chhandoga marriages must observe the stars (Arundhati) after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night.
- (D) Sagotra

१२२७. What is the 'Ghataka' in the context of marriage negotiations?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (B) A person (often a Panjikar) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages.
- (C) Five generations (5).
- (D) Kshana

१२२८. Identify one of the six specific 'Chhattha' (prohibited degrees) related to the maternal grandmother's lineage.

- (A) Father.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (C) Chhadan.
- (D) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matamahi-matamaha-pita).

१२२९. What was the role of the 'Siddhant Patra' in the marriage process?

- (A) An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry.
- (B) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.
- (C) It served as legal and social permission from the Panjikar to proceed with a wedding.
- (D) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.

१२३०. How many generations of the mother's side are checked for 'Sapinda' according to the Manusmriti quoted in the text?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (D) Panjikar.

१२३१. The process of verifying sixteen specific paternal and maternal relations to ensure marriage eligibility is called ____.

- (A) Five generations (5).
- (B) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).
- (C) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) A person belonging to the same prohibited ancestral group.

१२३२. In the context of the Maithil Brahmin community, what is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system?

- (A) Satlakha.
- (B) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Marriage is permitted if the match is on the maternal side but prohibited if it is on the paternal side.
- (D) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

१२३३. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a marriage to be considered valid?

- (A) A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility.
- (B) Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap.
- (C) Seven (often modified to six in practice).
- (D) 32

१२३४. How many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for a valid marriage in the Maithil Brahmin tradition?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Swajana (prohibited/incestuous in this social context).
- (C) Five.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations (often interpreted as excluding six generations) of the father's lineage.

१२३५. What is the specific role of a 'Panjika' in Mithila?

- (A) A designated registrar or scholar who maintains genealogical records and issues marriage permits.
- (B) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.
- (C) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- (D) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.

१२३६. Into how many 'Chhatth' (points of intersection) is the eligibility of a bride or groom divided to check for blood relations?

- (A) 16
- (B) Panjika.
- (C) To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages.
- (D) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.

१२३७. The first 'Chhatth' (genealogical checkpoint) for a bride represents the ____.

- (A) One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.
- (B) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).
- (C) Yes, provided they are beyond the prohibited 5 generations.
- (D) Father's paternal great-great-grandfather.

१२३८. In the context of marriage, what does the term 'Asvajana' signify?

- (A) Gotra; Pravara.
- (B) A person who is not a sapinda or blood relative within prohibited degrees.
- (C) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- (D) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.

१२३९. What was the immediate catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to formalise the Panji system?

- (A) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
- (B) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.
- (C) Kshana
- (D) Yogi

१२४०. Which branch of Vedic rituals involves looking at the stars (Arundhati) after sunset during a marriage?

- (A) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (B) Chandoga (Samaveda).
- (C) Because it violates the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother (Nirmata-Bhai).
- (D) Marriage may be permitted if they are beyond the 5th generation (maternal).

१२४१. The 'Udegh' process requires identifying ancestors from both the paternal and ____ side.

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (B) Maternal.
- (C) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- (D) Maternal uncle.

१२४२. How many total ancestors are theoretically vetted in a full 'Udegh' check?

- (A) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- (B) 32
- (C) Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six).
- (D) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

१२४३. In the process of checking 'Chhatth', if a relation is found on the groom's paternal side, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors to verify genealogical purity.
- (B) They act as authorized registrars who maintain lineage records and certify marriage eligibility.
- (C) The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence.
- (D) No, it is prohibited.

१२४४. In the 'Chhatth' system, if a blood relation is found solely on the groom's maternal side, is marriage permitted?

- (A) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).
- (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the prohibited five generations.
- (C) Six or seven generations.
- (D) Uteh-karana.

१२४५. What was the primary purpose for establishing the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) When born from a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden blood relatives).
- (B) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.
- (D) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).

१२४६. Define the term 'Udegh' in the context of Maithil genealogy.

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (B) The realisation that people were forgetting their lineages, leading to unintentional prohibited marriages.
- (C) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).
- (D) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

१२४७. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' (or Aswajan-patra)?

- (A) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.
- (B) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१२४८. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktwa Pitritah Saptami Bhajet' refers to which practice?

- (A) Udhredh Panji
- (B) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.
- (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts.
- (D) Seven generations.

१२४९. How many 'Chhadwith' (specific ancestor-based connections) must be checked to ensure no Sapinda relation exists?

- (A) Five.
- (B) No, it is strictly prohibited.
- (C) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).
- (D) Sixteen.

१२५०. According to the Panji system, marriage with a girl from the maternal uncle's lineage is generally ____.

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- (C) The mother and the father.
- (D) The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).

१२५१. Which Panji version focuses on the generational distance (Sapinda) for marriage calculations?

- (A) Table 29 and Table 30.
- (B) Udegh Panji.
- (C) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).

१२५२. The first Chhadwith relation is defined as the daughter of the bride's ____.

- (A) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.
- (B) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.
- (C) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

१२५३. What was the occupation of those who were specifically appointed to calculate and verify marriage eligibility?

- (A) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.
- (B) Panjikars.
- (C) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
- (D) Seven generations.

१२५४. The 13th Chhadwith relation refers to the bride's paternal grandmother's ____.

- (A) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- (B) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (C) Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) Seven generations.

୧୨୫୫. In Panji records, if a lineage is described as 'Agnaat Maatrik' (unknown mother), what does it imply?

- (A) The lack of written genealogical records led to an accidental marriage within forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (B) Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).
- (C) They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage.
- (D) That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.

୧୨୫୬. In the context of the Panji system, what does the term 'Uderh' represent?

- (A) General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) The introduction and detailed pedigree of thirty-two specific ancestral lines required for marriage validation.
- (D) Seven generations.

୧୨୫୭. How many total ancestral introductions are required to establish an 'Uderh' for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- (B) 32 distinct ancestral lines.
- (C) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) Ancestral relations (points of lineage).

୧୨୫୮. According to the Panji Prabandh, what is the generation-based restriction for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations (often interpreted as excluding six generations) of the father's lineage.
- (D) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

୧୨୫୯. What is the generation-based restriction for marriage on the maternal side in the Panji system?

- (A) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).
- (B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.
- (C) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
- (D) 16

୧୨୬୦. Which two Gotras are noted for having the same ancestors, thereby prohibiting marriage between them?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) The Panjikaar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- (C) 16
- (D) Five generations.

୧୨୬୧. What is the specific document issued by a Panjikaar certifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
- (B) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (C) A rule stating that a person must not be within the sixth degree of relationship from specific ancestral lines of the partner.
- (D) Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited.

୧୨୬୨. According to the Panji system's marriage rules, a groom must not be the offspring of his maternal uncle's ____.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Brother (maternal uncle's children).
- (C) Maternal uncle (specifically 'Nimata' or mother's brother).
- (D) 16.

१२६३. In the Panji records, what information does the 'Uderh Panji' provide regarding Sapinda relations?

- (A) Forbidden.
- (B) Chhandoga (Samaveda branch).
- (C) It traces back six generations to identify common ancestors.
- (D) 16.

१२६४. Which scholar's lineage rules, stating the 7th generation on the father's side is eligible for marriage, became the accepted social standard?

- (A) The great-grandfather of her great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (B) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.

१२६५. What does 'Chhadwith' refer to in the context of marriage eligibility verification?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Sixteen specific ancestral relationships checked by the Panjekar to ensure no prohibited connection exists.
- (C) A set of 16 generational intersections checked by the Panjekar to ensure the couple is not related.
- (D) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.

१२६६. Which specific ancestor represents the 'First Chhadwith' for a girl's marriage eligibility check?

- (A) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (B) To pre-identify eligible grooms and simplify the final 'Siddhanta' process.
- (C) The Panjekar.
- (D) The great-grandfather of her great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).

१२६७. How does the marriage ritual timing differ between 'Vajasaneyi' and 'Chhandogya' Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) His accidental marriage to a prohibited relative (his first cousin's daughter) due to lack of records.
- (B) Chhandogyas perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (C) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).
- (D) Uteh-karana.

१२६८. In the Panji system, what is the term for a marriage that occurs within the same 'Mula' and 'Gotra'?

- (A) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (B) Swajana (prohibited/incestuous in this social context).
- (C) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.
- (D) Five generations.

१२६९. In the verification process, if a 'Chhadwith' relationship is found in the groom's paternal side, is the marriage permitted?

- (A) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify a person's caste purity.
- (B) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) No, it is prohibited.
- (D) Uteá, h Panji.

१२७०. If a common ancestor (Chhadwith) is found in the groom's maternal side beyond the prohibited generations, is the marriage permitted?

- (A) Utedh Panji
- (B) Rajak (Washerman).
- (C) Yes, it is generally permitted.
- (D) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.

१२७१. What was the historical title of the scholars who issued the 'Aswajana Patra'?

- (A) Panjikar.
- (B) Paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) The Panjikar.
- (D) 16

१२७२. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system introduced in medieval Mithila?

- (A) They share the same common ancestors.
- (B) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (C) To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).

१२७३. According to the source, the 'Uteh' involved the introduction of how many generations of ancestors?

- (A) A person related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity with whom marriage is forbidden.
- (B) To act as a legal and religious authority for identifying ancestral relationships and approving marriages.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Chandal (or socially excluded).

१२७४. To determine marriage eligibility, a person's lineage (Uteh) required knowledge of how many 'Kuls' or ancestral lineages?

- (A) Samavedic (Chhandogya) marriage has a specific 'Uttar-Vivah' segment involving the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (B) 7 generations (paternal side).
- (C) 32 Kuls.
- (D) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.

१२७५. For marriage eligibility, how many generations must typically be avoided on the mother's side?

- (A) A marriage cannot take place within five generations of the maternal side.
- (B) A list of 16 specific ancestors (six positions deep) checked to ensure no 'Sarpinda' (shared blood) relationship exists.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar.

१२७६. Why is marriage traditionally prohibited between members of the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (B) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (C) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.
- (D) It traces back six generations to identify common ancestors.

१२७७. What is the title of the official appointed by the King to verify marriage eligibility using Panji records?

- (A) The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral lineage of the last 6 generations.
- (B) Panjikar.
- (C) Chait (or Shadvidha).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).

१२७८. Which document identifies the 'Sapinda' (blood relation) boundaries for a marriage?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.
- (B) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.
- (C) Uteh Panji.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

१२७१. Define the 'Chhatth' (sixth position) rule in Maithil marriage law.

- (A) Twelve.
- (B) Ancestral relations (points of lineage).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) A rule stating that a person must not be within the sixth degree of relationship from specific ancestral lines of the partner.

१२८०. How many distinct 'Chhatth' (ancestral positions) are verified for a bride's eligibility?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (D) Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).

१२८१. The first Chhatth position verified for a bride is the ____.

- (A) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (B) Father's paternal grandfather's father (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (C) The Siddhanta (Panjikar's approval).
- (D) It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta).

१२८२. The ninth Chhatth position relates to which branch of the bride's family?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Vipin and Pradeep
- (D) Five generations.

१२८३. If a bride's 'Chhatth' appears in the groom's ____ side, the marriage is prohibited.

- (A) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (B) Panjikar.
- (C) There are five ancestors included.
- (D) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.

१२८४. Under which condition is a shared 'Chhatth' between bride and groom considered acceptable for marriage?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (B) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.
- (C) If the shared relative appears on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for both.
- (D) She must not be the child of the groom's mother's brother.

१२८५. The 11th Chhatth for a bride is derived from the ____.

- (A) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (D) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.

१२८६. The 16th Chhatth for a bride is derived from the ____.

- (A) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (B) 16
- (C) Panjikar.
- (D) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya into a prohibited degree of relationship due to ignorance of lineage.

१२८७. How does the marriage ritual of 'Chhandog' (Samavedi) Brahmins differ regarding the 'Tara' (star)?

- (A) Panjikars
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Asvajanapatra).
- (C) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (D) It served as legal and social permission from the Panjika to proceed with a wedding.

१२८८. The text mentions a specific lineage 'blemish' involving the marriage of a teacher's wife. Which scholar is associated with this entry?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited with the children of the mother's sister (*Kathamama*).
- (B) Ancestral relations (points of lineage).
- (C) Ancestors (Pravara)
- (D) Bhatt Bhushan of Mandi Marha Mul.

१२८९. How many generations did Maharaja Mahesh Thakur decide should be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Sixth.
- (B) Seven generations (7).
- (C) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).
- (D) Seven generations.

१२९०. In the context of Panji, what does 'Aswajanya' refer to?

- (A) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- (B) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.
- (C) Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.
- (D) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१२९१. The 15th Chhatth for a bride is the paternal grandfather of her ____.

- (A) A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.
- (B) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
- (C) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)

१२९२. Which Vedic branch's marriage includes the viewing of the Arundhati star?

- (A) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
- (C) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (D) Panjika.

१२९३. What is the meaning of 'Panji' in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The groom's 16 positions must be verified against the bride's lineage to avoid Sapinda overlap.
- (B) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.
- (C) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.
- (D) Five generations.

१२९४. What was the primary social purpose of the Panji Prabandh system?

- (A) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).
- (C) Chammakar (Leather worker).
- (D) Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).

१२९५. According to the Panji system, how many generations on the paternal side must be avoided to qualify for marriage?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (C) It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- (D) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

१२९६. According to the Panji system, how many generations on the maternal side must be avoided to qualify for marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
- (C) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.
- (D) 16

१२९७. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite their different names?

- (A) It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.
- (B) They are considered to share the same root ancestors.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.
- (D) Five generations.

१२९८. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (also known as Asvajana Patra)?

- (A) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (B) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Five generations.

१२९९. In the verification of marriage eligibility, how many 'Chadhva' (specific ancestral nodes) are examined?

- (A) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (B) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (C) 16
- (D) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.

१३००. In 'Vajasaneyi' marriages, which celestial object must be sighted before the final rituals are completed?

- (A) The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).
- (B) Chhadwith.
- (C) Uddeh.
- (D) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).

१३०१. What is the meaning of 'Sapinda' in the context of marriage laws?

- (A) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- (B) No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.
- (C) Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited.
- (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjekar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.

१३०२. What is the purpose of an 'Uderh Panji'?

- (A) To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations.
- (B) Sixteen (16).
- (C) Cannot (prohibited).
- (D) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records.

१३०३. According to the text, marriage is prohibited with a girl if she is the daughter of the groom's ____.

- (A) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (B) Maternal uncle.
- (C) Arundhati (the evening star).
- (D) A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh.

१३०४. What defines the first 'Chadhva' in the 16-point check for a bride?

- (A) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- (C) The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) Sixteen.

१३०५. Which scholar's revision of marriage rules allowed paternal side marriage after the seventh generation?

- (A) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- (D) Father's paternal grandfather's father (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१३०६. Which Vedic branch's marriage ceremony includes a division into 'Purva Vivah' and 'Uttar Vivah'?

- (A) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) Bhatt Bhushan of Mandi Marha Mul.
- (C) Chandog (Samavedi).
- (D) Sixteen.

१३०७. What is the 'Asvajana Patra' intended to prove for the groom?

- (A) Chhatth
- (B) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
- (C) That the bride is not a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative).
- (D) Five

१३०८. What is the significant marriage prohibition regarding the 'mother's brother' mentioned in Rule 4?

- (A) An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.
- (B) If the shared ancestor appears in the groom's maternal line (Matru-paksh).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१३०९. What is the common term for the certificate of 'No Objection' for marriage in Mithila?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Siddhanta.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.

१३१०. How many generations are prohibited for marriage on the maternal side under the Panji rules?

- (A) The Panji record/Uteh.
- (B) Adhikar Mala.
- (C) The Siddhanta (Panjekar's approval).
- (D) Five generations.

१३११. What official document must a Panjika issue before a Maithil Brahmin marriage is considered valid?

- (A) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (B) The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) Gunawati Himsha.
- (D) To ensure that there is no 'Sapinda' (blood relationship) between the two marrying parties.

१३१२. Why is marriage forbidden between individuals of the same Gotra?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (C) They are considered to be of the same bloodline, descending from the same ancient sage.
- (D) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.

१३१३. Why is intermarriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras?

- (A) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.

१३१४. How many specific ancestral points are verified under the 'Chhadwith' rules for marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) 16.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such requirement.

१३१५. How do marriage traditions differ between Chandoga and Vajasaneyi Brahmins regarding sunset?

- (A) Chandoga marriages include an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (B) True.
- (C) A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.
- (D) Udhedh Panji

१३१६. How many ancestors are traced in a '32-mula udebha' to check for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Swajana.
- (B) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).
- (C) Pali
- (D) 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors.

१३१७. The 'Chhadwith' verification includes tracing the ancestors of the maternal grandmother. True or False?

- (A) True.
- (B) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandfather.
- (C) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udeggh) related to the couple.
- (D) The groom's 16 positions must be verified against the bride's lineage to avoid Sapinda overlap.

१३१८. What is the literal meaning of 'Asvajana' in the context of marriage certificates?

- (A) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.
- (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.
- (D) Non-kin or unrelated.

१३१९. What is the prohibited paternal generation limit for marriage in the Panji system?

- (A) Six
- (B) Maternal uncle (Mama).
- (C) The primary objective was to ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (D) The couple must not share a common ancestor within seven generations.

१३२०. Is marriage permitted between individuals from different Mulas if they share the same Gotra?

- (A) To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records.
- (B) 16
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.
- (D) No, shared Gotra indicates common ancestry and is a bar to marriage.

१३२१. A Maithil marriage is considered valid only after a Panjika confirms the couple are not ____.

- (A) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.
- (B) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) Blood relative.
- (D) Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees).

१३२२. One of the 16 'Chhadwith' points is the Paternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather. True or False?

- (A) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.
- (B) True.
- (C) Mahgu
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

१३२३. The Karna Kayasthas of Mithila strictly follow the rules of which system for marriage alliances?

- (A) The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh.
- (D) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.

१३२४. The introduction of 32 specific ancestors required for marriage eligibility is known as ____.

- (A) Udeggh.
- (B) Chhadan.
- (C) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- (D) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of lineage records.

१३२५. According to Smriti rules mentioned in the text, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha \ Pranishamah).
- (B) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (C) It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).

१३२६. How many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side in the Maithil system?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) 1326 AD.
- (D) Hridayanand.

१३३४. How many generations of 'Chhadwit' must be clear for marriage on the maternal grandfather's side?

- (A) The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').
- (B) Six generations (the bride must be at the sixth position or further).
- (C) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.
- (D) Arundhati (the North Star).

१३३५. What information constitutes the 'Udegh' of a Brahmin in the Panji system?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
- (B) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.

१३३६. How many ancestral 'Kulas' (lineages) must be introduced to verify marriage eligibility in the Panji system?

- (A) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.
- (B) Thirty-two lineages.
- (C) Twelve marriages.
- (D) Also within the 6th generation on his paternal side.

१३३७. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Ashvajana Patra) in the context of Mithila marriage customs?

- (A) Sixteen.
- (B) The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom.
- (C) To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.
- (D) A formal certificate from a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not closely related.

१३३८. In the Chhandoga (Samavedic) marriage ritual, what is the significance of the 'Uttara Vivaha'?

- (A) Five
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (C) Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).
- (D) It is a ritual performed after sunset following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

१३३९. Under the rules of Maharaja Mahesh Thakur, marriage is permitted in the paternal line starting from which generation?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The seventh generation.
- (C) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.
- (D) It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.

१३४०. What was the consequence in ancient times for a person who married a 'Swajana' (close relative prohibited by Panji rules)?

- (A) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from the Aryan social order.
- (B) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- (D) Panjikar.

१३४१. What unique information does the 'Udegh Panji' include regarding women?

- (A) The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.
- (B) In certain sections, it includes the names of the female ancestors (Strinamaka).
- (C) Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap.
- (D) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.

१३४२. In the rules of marriage eligibility, what is the term 'Chhadvith'?

- (A) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) It refers to the sixteen specific ancestral points (sixth generation markers) used to check for relatedness.
- (D) Marriage between them is prohibited as they share the same ancestors (Pravar).

१३४३. If a bride's 'Chhadvith' ancestor appears in the groom's paternal line, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) No, it is prohibited.
- (B) The father's great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (C) A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.
- (D) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.

१३४४. Under what condition is a 'Chhadvith' ancestor appearing in the groom's lineage permitted for marriage?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (B) A person (often a Panjikar) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages.
- (C) If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation).
- (D) The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.

१३४५. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Uteh' represent?

- (A) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) Rama.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom.
- (D) A genealogical introduction spanning 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) required for marriage eligibility.

१३४६. According to the marriage rules in the Panji system, how many paternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Chandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), with the latter occurring after sunset.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).
- (D) Thirty-two lineages.

१३४७. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between Chhandog and Vajasaneyi Brahmins regarding timing?

- (A) Chhandog marriages include a division into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' (post-sunset) rites, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such time restriction.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations.
- (D) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).

१३४८. What triggered the need for formalised Panji records in the 14th century?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Table 96.
- (C) The marriage of scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (D) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

१३४९. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Aswajana Patra)?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) A person who is not a sapinda or blood relative within prohibited degrees.
- (C) 31 January 2004.
- (D) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१३५०. What does 'Chhadwith' refer to in marriage eligibility checks?

- (A) Uteh-karana.
- (B) 16
- (C) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.

१३५१. How many specific 'Chhadwith' points (ancestral relations) are checked by a Panjekar for a bride?

- (A) Sixteen (16).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१३५२. Define 'Sapinda' as used in the source material for marriage restrictions.

- (A) Chhatth.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.
- (D) Blood relatives within prohibited degrees of kinship, typically determined through paternal and maternal lineage counts.

१३५३. What does the 'Ghataka' or 'Panjekar' check before issuing a marriage permit?

- (A) Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati.
- (B) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (C) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.

१३५४. According to the source, why did Panji records eventually stop being maintained for Kshatriyas (Rajputs)?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Over time, the practice fell into disuse, and they began relying on avoiding the family village (Gram) as a simple marriage rule instead.
- (C) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- (D) Arundhati (the evening star).

१३५५. The first Chhadwith point for a bride is the ____.

- (A) To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages.
- (B) If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.
- (C) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Uteá, h Panji.

१३५६. The ninth Chhadwith point for a bride is the ____.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The first (1st) position.
- (C) Maternal Great-great-grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- (D) 7 generations (paternal side).

१३५७. What is the social consequence mentioned for 'Swajana' marriages (marrying prohibited relatives)?

- (A) 16.
- (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold.
- (C) A set of sixteen specific genealogical points or ancestors checked to ensure no forbidden biological relation.
- (D) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.

१३५८. What does the 'Adhikara' (Right) investigation determine?

- (A) 16 points.
- (B) Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry.
- (C) The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.
- (D) The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.

१३५९. In the classification of Panji, what is 'Asawajanyapatra'?

- (A) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (B) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (C) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (D) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajana-patra).

१३६०. What does the term 'An-Siddhanta' refer to in modern Panji usage?

- (A) The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (B) The request for a Siddhanta Patra to be written in the Devanagari script for easier reading by the general public.
- (C) The introduction and identification of 32 ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.

१३६१. What does the term 'Uteh' (or Udehadh) represent in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) Siddhanta.
- (C) 16
- (D) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).

१३६२. How many total ancestral 'kulas' (lineages) are required for a complete 'Uteh' introduction?

- (A) Six
- (B) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (C) Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).
- (D) Thirty-two.

१३६३. What is the name of the professional genealogist responsible for verifying marriage eligibility in Mithila?

- (A) 16 points.
- (B) Maternal lineage of the groom.
- (C) It is a certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming the couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives).
- (D) Panjekar.

१३६४. The certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not related is known as ____.

- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (B) Avoidance of five generations.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

१३६५. How does the 'Vajasaneyi' marriage ceremony timing differ from the 'Chhandoga' tradition?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandoga ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (C) To identify 16 specific female ancestral lines of the bride to ensure they do not overlap with the groom's paternal side.
- (D) Tenth.

१३६६. The list of 16 specific ancestral relations that must be checked to ensure 'non-kinship' is called ____.

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits.
- (C) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).
- (D) Chhadwith.

१३६७. What is the term for the 'paternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother' in the Chhadwith calculation?

- (A) To act as a legal and religious authority for certifying the validity of marriages according to genealogical laws.
- (B) The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.
- (C) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (D) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.

१३६८. Which religious text author is cited as the authority for the rules of 'Sapinda' marriage restrictions?

- (A) Murlidhara.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (D) Five generations.

१३६९. What is the role of 'Asvajana Patra' in a Maithil wedding?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) It serves as the formal permission from a Panjekar to proceed with the marriage ritual.
- (D) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.

१३७०. The process of verifying the 32 maternal and paternal root lineages of a prospective couple is called ____.

- (A) Purandar from the Baliyas origin.
- (B) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (C) Uteh-karana.
- (D) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१३७१. How many 'Chhadwith' positions are derived from the maternal side of the bride?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (D) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.

१३७२. Which specific ancestor is the '1st Chhadwith'?

- (A) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha-Prapitamaha).
- (B) It is listed as a specific 'Chinha' (mark) of blemish in the explanation notes.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) The couple must not share a common ancestor within seven generations.

१३७३. Which document is required for the 'Upanyana' (sacred thread) ceremony to determine the correct Pravara recitation?

- (A) The Panji record/Uteh.
- (B) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (C) 16
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१३७४. What constitutes the '16th Chhadwith' for a bride?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi).
- (C) Vipin
- (D) Five.

१३७५. What is the term for a marriage that violates the 7/5 generation rules but is still recorded by Panjikars?

- (A) Dushita (Blemished) marriage.
- (B) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१३७६. In the Chhadwith check, if a bride is the 6th generation from a common ancestor, she is forbidden to marry a groom if he is ____.

- (A) Also within the 6th generation on his paternal side.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (D) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.

१३७७. What is 'Panji Prabandh' in the context of Mithila culture?

- (A) Because common people and even some pundits had begun to forget their precise lineages, leading to illegal marriages.
- (B) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (C) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
- (D) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.

१३७८. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be excluded from the maternal side for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadists).
- (B) The requirement that a bride must not share the same sacrificial cake (Pinda) lineage as the groom's parents.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).

१३७९. How many generations are traditionally excluded from the paternal side for a valid marriage under Panji rules?

- (A) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Dayanath.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).

१३८०. How does the 'Chhandogya' marriage ritual differ from the 'Vajasaneyi' regarding timing?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (C) The Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (D) Utivedh Panji.

१३८१. The Vatsa and Savarna Gotras share the same ancestors; how does this affect marriage?

- (A) Paternal (Pitripaksh)
- (B) Marriage between members of these two Gotras is prohibited.
- (C) 16.
- (D) Prof. Ramanath Jha.

१३८७. According to the 'Chhattha' (Sixth) rule, what is the prohibited distance for marriage from common ancestors?

- (A) A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).
- (B) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close maternal relative.
- (C) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- (D) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.

१३८८. What does 'Sarpinda' (Sapinda) refer to in marriage law?

- (A) Being related through the offering of the same 'Pinda' (funeral cake), denoting blood relation.
- (B) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- (C) Maternal uncle (Maima).
- (D) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).

१३८९. What is the significance of the number 16 in the 'Chhattha' rule?

- (A) It refers to the sixteen ancestors (eight maternal and eight paternal) whose lineages are checked for overlaps.
- (B) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy).
- (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (D) Paternal

१३९०. Who was Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, and why is he mentioned regarding marriage rules?

- (A) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.
- (B) A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.
- (C) Maternal lineage of the groom.
- (D) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).

१३९१. The term 'Siddhanta' is necessary for which event?

- (A) The final approval from a Panjkar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (B) The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.
- (C) To certify that the bride and groom are 'non-kin' or not related by blood.
- (D) Svajana

१३९२. How are 'Sapinda' relationships calculated for the maternal side?

- (A) Sagotra
- (B) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.

१३९३. How are 'Sapinda' relationships calculated for the paternal side?

- (A) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.
- (B) They share the same set of common ancestors.
- (C) Definition: Relatives who share the same pinda (ancestral body/offering), determining marriage eligibility and ritual impurity.
- (D) Up to the seventh generation from the father.

१३९४. What happens if a girl is found to be 'Svajana' (related within prohibited degrees) to a boy?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid and any offspring would traditionally be socially excluded.
- (B) Avoidance of five generations.
- (C) The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations.
- (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

१३९०. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be eligible?

- (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (B) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- (C) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- (D) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).

१३९१. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a marriage to be eligible?

- (A) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.
- (B) Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttar Vivah' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Dhruva star, whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.

१३९२. What is the role of a 'Panjika' in Maithil society?

- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.
- (B) A designated registrar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.

१३९३. Why is marriage prohibited between the 'Vatsa' Gotra and 'Savarna' Gotra in the Panji system?

- (A) A set of 16 specific maternal and paternal relational points used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Five.
- (C) They share common ancestors, making them functionally the same lineage for marriage purposes.
- (D) 16 positions each (total of 32).

१३९४. What is the 'Chadhvitha' in the process of marriage eligibility?

- (A) Jagannath and Kalikant.
- (B) The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.
- (C) The identification of 16 specific ancestral nodes (nodes of 6th-degree relations) to ensure no blood overlap.
- (D) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.

१३९५. Which Maithil scholar and king's authority is cited for permitting marriage in the 7th generation on the paternal side?

- (A) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- (B) A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (D) M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१३९६. The followers of Samaveda (Chandogas) divide their marriage ceremony into which two distinct parts?

- (A) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.
- (B) Purva Vivaha and Uttara Vivaha.
- (C) The Uteh.
- (D) Maternal uncle (Maima).

१३९७. What is the significance of the term 'Svajana' in the context of Mithila's matrimonial laws?

- (A) It refers to a person belonging to the same prohibited bloodline, making marriage illegal.
- (B) They are considered to share the same root ancestors.
- (C) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather (Vridhha-Prapitamah).
- (D) 16

१३९८. The Panji Prabandh prohibits marriage with the offspring of which specific maternal relative?

- (A) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) The mother's brother (Maternal uncle).
- (C) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (D) Chhandogya (Samavedic) Brahmins.

१३९९. How does the text define 'Sapinda' in the context of marriage?

- (A) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (B) Relations sharing the same 'pinda' or body/ancestry within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.

१४००. What is the primary objective of maintaining the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).
- (D) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.

१४०१. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Udhed' signify in the context of a person's identity?

- (A) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.
- (B) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.
- (C) A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side.
- (D) 32 Kuls.

१४०२. How many generations on the paternal side must typically be avoided to consider a marriage valid under Panji rules?

- (A) The realisation that people were forgetting their lineages, leading to unintentional prohibited marriages.
- (B) The bride's paternal great-great-great-grandfather.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Because they share the same primary ancestors, making them 'Svajana' (relatives).

१४०३. How many generations on the maternal side must typically be avoided to consider a marriage valid under Panji rules?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajana Patra).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) 32 ancestral lineages.
- (D) The first (1^{st}) position.

१४०४. What is the function of a 'Panjekar' in Maithil society?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility.
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra marriage is prohibited).

१४०५. What is the 'Chhadwaith' rule in Maithil marriage eligibility?

- (A) Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).
- (B) A rule identifying sixteen specific ancestral positions where relationship must be checked.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.

१४०६. A marriage in Mithila is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) if it is conducted without ____.

- (A) Six (as per àà, àà, àà, àà, àà, àà, àà/modified rules).
- (B) The Siddhanta (Panjikar's approval).
- (C) Udhedh
- (D) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१४०७. How many ancestors are traced to define the 16 'Chhadwaith' positions for a bride?

- (A) Chhadishta.
- (B) The mother's brother (Maternal uncle).
- (C) Six generations in specific paternal and maternal lines.
- (D) Murlidhara.

१४०८. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between Samavedi and Yajurvedi Maithils?

- (A) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Samavedi (Chhandogya) weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) are not.
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१४०९. Why is marriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras in some Panji traditions?

- (A) Because they share common ancestors (Rishis).
- (B) A detailed pedigree chart checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) It is listed as a specific 'Chinha' (mark) of blemish in the explanation notes.
- (D) They are considered to share the same root ancestors.

१४१०. Under which conditions is a marriage allowed even if a 'Chhadwaith' link is found?

- (A) If the link appears on the maternal side of the groom after the prohibited generations.
- (B) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).
- (D) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.

१४११. What is the 'Ghataka' in the Panji system?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages are performed in two parts and require viewing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (B) The five generation avoidance rule on the maternal side.
- (C) A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility.
- (D) Udeggh Vachana.

१४१२. What does 'Sarpini' or 'Asvajanipari' Panji track?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.
- (C) Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage.
- (D) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

१४१३. Define 'Sapinda' as used in Mithila's marriage laws.

- (A) Five (5) ancestors (Matrikula).
- (B) Sharing a common body/ancestry within prohibited degrees of generation.
- (C) Seven
- (D) Sodarpur (Nagaram).

१४१४. How many 'Chhadwaith' positions are checked for the groom before marriage?

- (A) The groom's 16 positions must be verified against the bride's lineage to avoid Sapinda overlap.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

१४१५. What is the primary historical purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

- (A) Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.
- (B) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

१४१६. What does the term 'Uderh' represent in the context of Maithil genealogy?

- (A) A list of potential grooms prepared for a bride 5-10 years before marriage, verified by a Panjkar.
- (B) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.
- (C) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.

१४१७. According to the Panji rules, how many maternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be considered valid?

- (A) There are five ancestors included.
- (B) Utivedh Panji.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather.

१४१८. What is 'Siddhant' (or 'Asvajana Patra') in the Panji marriage process?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) The Yadava community (cowherds/Gop).
- (C) Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (D) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).

१४१९. According to the Panji rules, why is a person of the same 'Pravara' excluded from marriage?

- (A) They are considered to share spiritual/ancestral lineage, making them siblings in a religious sense.
- (B) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).
- (C) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjkar).
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१४२०. How does the 'Vajasaneyi' (Yajurvedic) marriage timing differ from the 'Chandoga' (Samavedic) timing?

- (A) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (B) Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar.
- (C) Seven (often modified to six in practice).
- (D) No.

१४२१. Define 'Chadvitha' in the context of marriage verification.

- (A) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (B) Because they share the same common ancestors (identical Pravaras).
- (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying marriage eligibility.
- (D) The sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to ensure no 'Sapinda' (blood relative) relationship exists.

१४२२. Which ancient lawgivers' rules (Smritis) form the basis of the Panji marriage prohibitions?

- (A) A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.
- (B) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Manu and Yajnavalkya.

१४२३. Marriage with the children of a mother's _____ is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.

- (A) The Siddhanta (Panjekar's approval).
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.
- (C) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (D) It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.

१४२४. How does the Panji record indicate a marriage that occurred outside the caste?

- (A) The great-grandfather of her great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) A check by the Panjekar to ensure the bride and groom have no prohibited genealogical overlaps.
- (C) The record marks the lineage as 'Ajnat' (unknown) or lists the specific non-Brahmin origin (e.g., 'Dasi').
- (D) Five generations.

१४२५. Who was the author of 'Smritisar' whose unintended prohibited marriage led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.
- (B) Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anya-onya).
- (C) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१४२६. In the verification process, what does the Panjekar check regarding the 'Matrimaternal' branch?

- (A) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) That the groom is not a descendant of the bride's mother's brother.
- (D) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.

१४२७. What is the consequence of marrying within the same 'Gotra' (Sagotra)?

- (A) 7 generations (paternal side).
- (B) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (C) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.
- (D) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.

१४२८. What was the primary social purpose for establishing the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) To ensure caste purity (Jati \ Shuddhi) and regulate marriage eligibility.
- (B) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.
- (C) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).
- (D) Five.

१४३९. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Udhedh' refer to?

- (A) Prohibited
- (B) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- (C) The detailed introduction or genealogical identity of an individual.
- (D) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.

१४३०. How many ancestors' lineages must be introduced in a full 'Udhedh' for a Brahmin marriage?

- (A) 32 ancestral lineages.
- (B) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- (C) Chhandogya marriages are performed in two parts and require viewing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- (D) Five generations.

१४३१. What is the minimum number of generations that must be avoided on the paternal side for a Maithil Brahmin marriage?

- (A) 7 generations.
- (B) Ancestral sages (Pravaras)
- (C) Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).
- (D) Paternal (Pitripaksh)

१४३२. What is the minimum number of generations that must be avoided on the maternal side for a Maithil Brahmin marriage?

- (A) Body/Ancestral particles (as defined in Hindu law).
- (B) If the relation is through the groom's maternal side.
- (C) 5 generations.
- (D) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).

१४३३. Concept: Siddhanta Patra (Asvajanapatra)

- (A) Definition: A certificate of non-relationship issued by a Panjikaar to authorise a marriage.
- (B) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- (C) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (D) The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations.

१४३४. What distinguishes the Samavedic (Chhandoga) marriage from the Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) one?

- (A) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).
- (B) Chandogas perform the marriage in two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyis have no such division.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).
- (D) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.

१४३५. The 'Chhadwith' refers to how many specific genealogical checkpoints used to verify marriage eligibility?

- (A) 16 points.
- (B) Maternal uncle (Mama).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah.

१४३६. In the 'Chhadwith' check, what is the 'First Chhadwith'?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (B) To ensure no accidental blood relation existed within the prohibited generational limits.
- (C) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha\ Prapitamaha) of the bride.
- (D) Maternal uncle (Mama).

१४३७. What determines if an ancestor found in the bride's lineage prohibits marriage with a groom?

- (A) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- (B) If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.
- (C) 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).
- (D) Maternal uncle (mother's brother).

१४३८. The Gotras 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' share the same ancestors; how does this affect marriage?

- (A) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).
- (B) Marriage between them is prohibited as they are considered the same lineage.
- (C) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vriddha \ Pranishamah).
- (D) Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors).

१४३९. According to the Panji rules, why is marriage with a maternal uncle's daughter prohibited?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)
- (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.
- (D) Because it violates the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother (Nirmata-Bhai).

१४४०. What was the historical consequence of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya marrying his sister's daughter's daughter?

- (A) The Panji Prabandh.
- (B) Chhandoga marriages involve an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (C) It led to the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such accidental 'incestuous' marriages.
- (D) Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.

१४४१. How did the Panjekar confirm that a bride and groom were not 'Svajana' (related)?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)
- (B) 7 generations.
- (C) Gunawati Himsha.
- (D) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.

१४४२. What are 'Chhadwith' points 9 through 12 primarily concerned with?

- (A) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- (B) The lineages of the bride's maternal grandfather (Matamaha).
- (C) Paternal lineage (Pitri-paksha)
- (D) Five generations.

१४४३. What was the primary objective of creating the 'Panji Prabandha' in Mithila during the medieval period?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- (B) The request for a Siddhanta Patra to be written in the Devanagari script for easier reading by the general public.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१४४४. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be excluded for marriage on the mother's side?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.
- (C) Uddeh.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).

१४४५. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being separate clans?

- (A) They cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors.
- (B) Udegh Panji.
- (C) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).
- (D) Chhandogyas perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.

१४४६. How does the 'Chandog' (Samavedi) marriage ritual differ from the 'Vajasaneyi' regarding the timing of the ceremony?

- (A) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.
- (B) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Chandoga (Samaveda).

१४४७. Which specific scholar's accidental marriage to a close cousin led to the formal institutionalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) Arundhati
- (C) 16
- (D) Asapinda marriage rule.

१४४८. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' (also called 'Asvajan Patra') issued by a Panjekar?

- (A) They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.

१४४९. Who is the 'Panjekar'?

- (A) A state-appointed genealogist responsible for maintaining records and verifying marriage eligibility.
- (B) Dharmashastras (specifically Smritis like Manu and Yajnavalkya).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vridha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).

१४५०. In the process of verifying marriage eligibility, how many 'Chhadwit' (prohibited relationship points) are checked?

- (A) Six (6).
- (B) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (C) It represents the total number of maternal and paternal ancestors checked for genealogical overlaps.
- (D) 16.

१४५१. Marriage is prohibited if either candidate falls in the ____ position from any of the 16 'Chhadwit' ancestors.

- (A) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (B) The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits.
- (C) Arundhati (the morning/evening star).
- (D) Sixth.

१४५२. Define 'Sapinda' relationship in the context of Mithila's marriage laws.

- (A) A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations.
- (B) To ensure the genealogical purity of Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes for marriage purposes.
- (C) Uncle (Mama).
- (D) Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited.

१४५३. Which specific ancestor constitutes the 'First Chhadwit' (prohibited ancestor point) for a bride?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Arundhati (the morning/evening star).
- (C) Ashok and Ajay.
- (D) It is a marriage ritual performed after sunset after observing the star Arundhati.

१४५४. How many generations did Maharaja Mahesh Thakur specify should be excluded on the father's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited marriages by recording lineages.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side.

१४५५. What was the primary purpose of establishing the 'Panji Prabandha' in medieval Mithila?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) It provides knowledge of 'Sapinda-nivrutti' (cessation of kinship) and lists deceased ancestors.
- (C) The Uteh.
- (D) Seven generations.

१४५६. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Uteá, h' represent?

- (A) The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility.
- (B) Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).
- (D) Five; Seven

१४५७. How many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for marriage eligibility in the Maithil Brahmin community?

- (A) Individuals belonging to the same Gotra or lineage, making them ineligible for marriage with each other.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
- (D) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.

१४५८. Why is marriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras despite being separate?

- (A) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (B) Vipin and Pradeep
- (C) It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis.
- (D) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.

१४५९. What is a 'Siddhanta-patra' (also known as Aswajana-patra)?

- (A) Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (D) They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side.

१४६०. What is the marriage rule regarding the 'Mother's brother's' children?

- (A) Shyamsundar
- (B) Marriage is strictly prohibited with the offspring of the mother's brother.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) A detailed pedigree chart checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.

१४६१. What is the significance of the 'Sapinda' rule in Mithila marriage customs?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- (B) It prohibits marriage between individuals sharing a common ancestor within a specific number of generations.
- (C) Dayanath.
- (D) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.

१४६२. Which religious authorities define the prohibited degrees of marriage (*Svapakshe*) used in the Panji?

- (A) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Chhandogya perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (D) Chandal (outcaste).

१४६३. What does 'Siddhanta' signify in the Panji marriage process?

- (A) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- (B) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (C) Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anya-onya).
- (D) The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjekar.

१४६४. Which Panji type specifically deals with the verification of Sapinda relationships for 6 generations?

- (A) Sixth
- (B) Panjikars
- (C) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Uteá, h Panji.

१४६५. In the context of marriage, what does 'Asvajanatva' mean?

- (A) The state of not being related within the prohibited degrees (non-cognate).
- (B) Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajan-patra).
- (C) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).

१४६६. What is the specific rule for marriage eligibility regarding the mother's sister's children?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited with the children of the mother's sister (*Kathamama*).
- (B) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)
- (D) Manusmriti.

१४६७. In the context of Mithila's genealogy, what does 'Panji Prabandh' primarily refer to?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) A system of genealogical record-keeping established to maintain the purity of castes during marriage.
- (D) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).

१४६८. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must typically be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Chhadan.
- (B) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjekar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.

१४६९. What is a 'Siddhanta-patra' in the Maithil marriage process?

- (A) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- (B) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom.

१४७०. What is the function of an 'Adhikara-mala' issued by a Panjikar?

- (A) Yogi
- (B) It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.
- (C) A detailed introduction or list of 32 ancestral families (Mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not related by blood.

१४७१. According to the text, what is the 'Pancha-Siddhanta' rule regarding maternal uncles?

- (A) That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.
- (B) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (C) Swajana.
- (D) Sweden.

१४७२. The first 'Chadvith' line refers to the _____ of the bride's father.

- (A) Paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (B) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.
- (C) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).
- (D) The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.

१४७३. What does the term 'Sapiá'ṛá, a' imply in the context of Brahmin marriage laws?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's father (among others).
- (B) Sharing a common ancestral body or 'pinda', which prohibits marriage within a certain degree.
- (C) Table 48.
- (D) Uderh

१४७४. What is the role of a 'Panjikar' in modern Maithil society according to the text?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.
- (C) 32
- (D) To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.

१४७५. In the Panji system, what is an 'Asvajan-patra'?

- (A) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१४७६. What is the 'Prathama Chadvith' rule?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (B) It provides knowledge of the 'Sapinda' relationships (lineage proximity) up to six generations.
- (C) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) Marriage between them is prohibited as they share the same ancestors (Pravar).

१४७७. How do Chhandog and Vajasaneyi marriage rituals differ regarding timing?

- (A) The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Chhandog marriages usually occur in two parts (at sunset), whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.
- (D) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.

१४७८. In the context of marriage eligibility, what are the 'Chadvith'?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- (C) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.
- (D) Sixteen specific ancestral positions (8 maternal and 8 paternal) checked to ensure no overlapping lineage.

१४७९. According to the Smritis (Manu and Yajnavalkya), marriage is prohibited if the bride is a ____ of the groom's mother or father.

- (A) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).
- (B) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- (C) Six.
- (D) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).

१४८०. What is the 'Asapinda' rule mentioned in the Smritis?

- (A) The requirement that a bride must not share the same sacrificial cake (Pinda) lineage as the groom's parents.
- (B) Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.
- (C) It is strictly prohibited.
- (D) Chandal (outcaste).

१४८१. Which ancestral position constitutes the 'First Chadvith' for a girl's marriage eligibility?

- (A) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (B) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Seven generations of common ancestry.

१४८२. What was the result of the marriage of Harinath Upadhyaya that led to the Panji reform?

- (A) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (B) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.
- (D) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).

१४८३. How is the 'Siddhanta' ceremony performed today?

- (A) The Panjkar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- (B) They share the same ancestors.
- (C) They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.

१४८४. According to the Panji system, what is 'Uderh'?

- (A) Tattvachintamani
- (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.
- (C) The father's great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Arundhati

१४८५. How many paternal generations must be avoided to satisfy marriage eligibility rules?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (B) Seven (often modified to six in practice).
- (C) 7 generations.
- (D) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.

१४८६. How many maternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be considered valid?

- (A) Paternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.
- (B) A formal permit issued by a Panjkar certifying that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) Five.

१४८७. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asvajananit Patra)?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not prohibited from marrying by blood relation.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.
- (D) Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations.

१४८८. Which Maithil community has only one Gotra (Kashyap) and relies entirely on 'Mul' for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Karan Kayasthas.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations (often interpreted as excluding six generations) of the father's lineage.
- (C) Adhikar Mala.
- (D) It served as legal and social permission from the Panjkar to proceed with a wedding.

१४८९. How many 'Chhatth' (ancestral relationship paths) must be checked for marriage eligibility?

- (A) 16
- (B) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Sixteen genealogical points.
- (D) To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities.

१४९०. Under the 'Chhatth' rule, a person is ineligible for marriage if they are within the ____ generation of any of the 16 specified ancestors.

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (B) The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridhdha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (C) No, it is strictly forbidden.
- (D) Sixth.

१४९१. Why was the Panji system extended to Kshatriyas (Rajputs) in Mithila historically?

- (A) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.
- (B) True.
- (C) 16 (representing the 16 'Chhattha' positions).
- (D) It is permitted if the ancestor appears in the groom's maternal lineage (Matri-Paksha) rather than the paternal one.

१४९२. What is the primary difference in marriage timing between Chhandog and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

- (A) The final approval from a Panjkar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (B) Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction.
- (C) A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Sidhanta' certificate.
- (D) Seven (often modified to six in practice).

१४९३. The list of 'Chhatth' (16 ancestors) includes the father's paternal grandfather's father and the mother's ____.

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Kshana
- (C) Non-kin or unrelated.
- (D) Maternal grandfather's father (among others).

१४९४. What is 'Uderh Panji' used for?

- (A) Sadanand
- (B) Utredh Panji
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.

१४९५. What must a groom or bride's side do 5-10 years before a marriage?

- (A) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- (B) Prepare an 'Uderh' list to check for potential eligible grooms/brides.
- (C) The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.
- (D) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.

१४९६. The 3rd 'Chhatth' relationship involves the daughter of the maternal grandfather's ____.

- (A) Father.
- (B) Maternal uncle.
- (C) It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage.
- (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.

१४९७. In the context of Panji marriage eligibility, what does the term 'Udhedh' refer to?

- (A) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Ancestral sages (Pravaras)

१४९८. To determine marriage eligibility in the Panji system, an individual must provide an introduction to ____ distinct ancestral lines (Kulas).

- (A) Five.
- (B) They are considered to share the same root ancestors.
- (C) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).
- (D) 32.

१४९९. Under the Panji system, marriage is prohibited if the bride and groom share a common ancestor within how many generations on the paternal side?

- (A) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjekar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.
- (B) Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anya-onya).
- (C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.
- (D) Seven generations.

१५००. Marriage is strictly prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras because ____.

- (A) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (B) They share the same ancestors.
- (C) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra.

१५०१. According to the text, what is the 'Chhadwith' (or Chhad-vastha) in the context of marriage verification?

- (A) The Matri-matamahi (mother's maternal grandmother's mother).
- (B) Ruramath Mool.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) A list of 16 specific ancestors (six positions deep) checked to ensure no 'Sarpinda' (shared blood) relationship exists.

१५०२. The Samavedi (Chhandogya) marriage ritual includes a distinctive practice of looking at which star after sunset?

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).
- (B) A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.
- (C) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Arundhati (the North Star).

१५०३. Concept: Sarpinda

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Sixth (Chadhva)
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related.
- (D) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.

१५०४. The 1st 'Chhadwith' involves checking the lineage of the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha). True or False?

- (A) True.
- (B) Asapinda.
- (C) Gopa (Yadav).
- (D) Five

१५०५. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to marriage exclusions within which generations?

- (A) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha).
- (B) It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta).
- (C) Exclusion of five generations from the mother's side and seven (or six) from the father's side.
- (D) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.

१५०६. What is the 16th 'Chhadwith' position checked during marriage verification?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) To ensure the groom is not marrying a girl from his mother's immediate family lineage up to the 5th generation.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) The bride's maternal grandmother's maternal great-grandfather (Matri-matamahi-matri-matamaha).

१५०७. Which historical Maithil scholar's marriage to his maternal cousin led to the standardisation of Panji records?

- (A) Prohibited (No eligibility).
- (B) Five; Seven
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and verify the legality of marriages based on lineage.

१५०८. The 'Vridha-Prapitamaha' of a bride corresponds to which 'Chhadwith' position?

- (A) The first (1st) position.
- (B) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- (C) The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence.
- (D) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).

१५०९. Does the Maithil marriage ceremony for Vajasaneyis require observing the Arundhati star?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The detailed introduction or genealogical identity of an individual.
- (C) Table 9.
- (D) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.

१५१०. What is the meaning of 'Asvapana' or 'Asvajana' in the context of marriage?

- (A) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- (B) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- (C) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (D) The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha).

१५११. In the 13th century, why did common people stop maintaining their own genealogical records?

- (A) General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.
- (B) Individuals who share a common ancestor and are thus forbidden to marry.
- (C) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- (D) A formal certificate from a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not closely related.

१५१२. The rule for maternal side exclusion (Panchama) was strictly enforced to avoid marriages within _____ generations.

- (A) Five.
- (B) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.
- (C) Yes, provided it is beyond the 5th generation.
- (D) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).

१५१३. Which document is essential to obtain before a Maithil Brahmin marriage can be formalised?

- (A) Udhredh Panji
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.
- (D) The Siddhanta (clearance from the Panjikar).

१५१४. According to the text, a marriage is 'Ashastriya' (against scriptures) if it occurs without a ____.

- (A) They share the same common ancestors.
- (B) Siddhanta certificate.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Sixth

१५१५. In the context of Panji Prabandh, what is defined as 'Udegh'?

- (A) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.
- (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- (C) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral roots (mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Five generations.

१५१६. How many ancestors' introductions are ideally required to establish a complete 'Udegh' for marriage eligibility?

- (A) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (D) Thirty-two.

१५१७. How many generations must typically be avoided on the mother's side for marriage eligibility in the Panji system?

- (A) Asapinda.
- (B) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Tenth.

१५१८. What is the purpose of the 'Siddhanta Patra' (Certificate of Eligibility)?

- (A) To document that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) A list of 16 specific ancestors (six positions deep) checked to ensure no 'Sarpinda' (shared blood) relationship exists.
- (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.
- (D) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.

१५१९. What is the definition of 'Swajana' in the context of Mithila marriage laws?

- (A) The paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- (B) One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (D) A person related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity with whom marriage is forbidden.

१५२०. In the Samaveda tradition of Mithila, marriage ceremonies are divided into which two parts?

- (A) Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah.
- (B) They share the same common ancestors.
- (C) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.
- (D) Pan Panji.

१५२१. What document lists potential grooms for a girl based on lineage compatibility before a marriage is fixed?

- (A) No, it is prohibited.
- (B) Adhikar Mala.
- (C) Chhandoga marriages must observe the stars (Arundhati) after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night.
- (D) Margashirsha (Magsar).

१५२२. What term is used for the sixteen specific kinship positions ('Chhatth') checked for marriage eligibility?

- (A) Tattvachintamani
- (B) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

१५२३. If a common ancestor appears in the sixth degree of both the bride and groom's paternal lineages, is marriage permitted?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Manusmriti (and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- (D) No.

१५२४. Under what kinship condition does an ancestor appearing in the 'Chhatth' (sixth degree) allow for marriage?

- (A) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).
- (B) Seven generations (later revised to six in some practices).
- (C) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.
- (D) If the relation is through the groom's maternal side.

१५२५. Why is marriage with the daughter of a mother's brother prohibited?

- (A) Shyamsundar
- (B) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- (C) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
- (D) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).

१५२६. What is the 'Siddhanta' in the Maithil marriage process?

- (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) The final approval from a Panjekar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Definition: A detailed genealogical introduction covering 32 lineages (maternal and paternal) required for marriage eligibility.

१५२७. Which ancestor is considered the 'First Chhatth' in a girl's lineage check?

- (A) Because they share the same common ancestors.
- (B) The groom also requires a 32-mool verification (his paternal and maternal lines) to ensure no overlap.
- (C) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vridhdha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).
- (D) The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamah).

१५२८. What was the cause of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya's controversial marriage that led to the system's formalisation?

- (A) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.
- (B) Acceptable (Grahya).
- (C) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of lineage records.
- (D) The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjekar.

१५२९. Which text is the source of the rule 'Asapinda cha ya matuh...' regarding marriage restrictions?

- (A) Manusmriti.
- (B) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).
- (D) They are considered to share spiritual/ancestral lineage, making them siblings in a religious sense.

१५३०. Which type of Panji specifically tracks 'Sapinda' relationships up to six generations?

- (A) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) Udeggh Panji.
- (C) Third.
- (D) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.

१५३१. In the Maithil system, 'Siddhanta' must be obtained before which event?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (B) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (C) A formal certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) The marriage ceremony.

१५३२. How many 'Chhatth' (prohibited kinship points) are officially calculated in the system?

- (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)
- (B) Dushita (Blemished) marriage.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.

१५३३. The introduction of thirty-two specific ancestral lineages required for a Brahmin's genealogical identity is known as ____.

- (A) Udeh
- (B) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (C) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records.
- (D) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).

१५३४. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the mother's side?

- (A) Chhadwih
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A groom cannot marry a girl who is the child of his mother's brother.
- (D) 5 generations.

१५३५. According to the Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the father's side?

- (A) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).
- (B) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (C) A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.
- (D) Siddhanta.

१५३६. According to the texts of Manu and Yajnavalkya, marriage is prohibited with a 'Sapinda'. What does 'Sapinda' refer to?

- (A) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations.
- (D) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.

१५३७. What is the 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asvijana Patra)?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
- (B) A genealogical introduction spanning 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) required for marriage eligibility.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.

१५३८. The sixteen specific genealogical relationships checked for marriage eligibility are collectively known as ____.

- (A) The Panji (genealogical records).
- (B) Chhadisht
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).

१५३९. In the Chhadisht calculation, what is the 'First Chhadisht'?

- (A) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's paternal great-grandfather.
- (B) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)
- (C) Chhadishta.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

१५४०. In the Chhadisht calculation, what is the 'Ninth Chhadisht'?

- (A) It refers to six ancestral positions used to determine prohibited relationships.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajana Patra)

१५४१. The record of ancestors found in the Panji is used not only for marriage but also for ____.

- (A) Pind-daan (funeral rites) and Ashauch (ritual impurity) calculations.
- (B) Marriage between them is prohibited as they share the same ancestors (Pravar).
- (C) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Seven generations.

१५४२. What happened to the Panji system among the Kshatriya community over time?

- (A) Uteá, h Panji.
- (B) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- (C) It largely disappeared, leading them to avoid marriage only within the same village (Dada-Matrik village avoidance).
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१५४३. What is 'Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.
- (B) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- (C) Chandog (Samavedi).
- (D) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).

१५४४. How many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a marriage to be considered valid?

- (A) Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).
- (B) Brother (maternal uncle).
- (C) Five.
- (D) Five generations.

१५४५. How many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for marriage eligibility?

- (A) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.
- (B) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- (C) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (D) Five generations.

१५४६. Why is intermarriage prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras?

- (A) Paternal (Pitru)
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) Sagotra
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).

१५४७. The document issued by a Panjekar certifying that a bride and groom are not related is called ____.

- (A) The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridhdha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) Margashirsha (Magsar).
- (D) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).

१५४८. According to the Panji system, what is 'Chhadwith'?

- (A) A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.
- (B) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).
- (C) A genealogical introduction spanning 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).

१५४९. What is the significant difference in marriage rituals for Chhandogya followers compared to Vajasaneyis?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
- (B) Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations.
- (C) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Kanya

१५५०. What does the 'Siddhant' process involve?

- (A) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) A Panjikar verifies the 'Utedh' of both the bride and groom to ensure they are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

१५५१. In the Chhadwith calculation, who is the 'Pratham Chhadwith'?

- (A) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).
- (B) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.
- (C) An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry.
- (D) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.

१५५२. What is the primary role of a Panjikar in modern Mithila?

- (A) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
- (B) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) To act as a legal and religious authority for certifying the validity of marriages according to genealogical laws.
- (D) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).

१५५३. What is 'Matripaksha' in the context of marriage verification?

- (A) Siddhant Patra.
- (B) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.

१५५४. What happens if a girl appears as a 'Chhadwith' in the paternal lineage of the groom?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.
- (C) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.
- (D) The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').

१५५५. In the Panji logic, if a 'Chhadwith' relation appears in the maternal side of the groom (Matripaksha), is the marriage allowed?

- (A) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).
- (B) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (C) Seven.
- (D) Yes, provided they are beyond the prohibited 5 generations.

१५५६. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Udegh' refer to?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The introduction of the lineage, requiring the identification of 32 distinct ancestral branches.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).

१५५७. According to the Smriti laws cited in the text, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) If the shared ancestor appears in the groom's maternal line (Matru-paksh).
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts.

१५५८. How many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for marriage according to traditional Dharmashastra rules?

- (A) The 13th Chhadwith.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).

१५५९. What is the primary difference in marriage rituals between 'Chhandogya' and 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins regarding timing?

- (A) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (C) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (D) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).

१५६०. Marriage is strictly prohibited between the Vatsa and Savarna Gotras because they share the same ____.

- (A) Siddhanta
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
- (C) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (D) Ancestors (Pravaras)

१५६१. What is a 'Siddhant Patra' (or Asvajana Patra) in the Panji system?

- (A) The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).
- (B) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

१५६२. How many 'Chhadth' (ancestral positions) must be checked to determine marriage eligibility in the Panji system?

- (A) 16
- (B) The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Sixteen.

१५६३. A marriage is prohibited if any of the bride's 16 'Chhadth' ancestors appear in the groom's ____ side within prohibited degrees.

- (A) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).
- (B) Paternal (Pitru)
- (C) Five.
- (D) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).

१५६४. According to the rules, a groom can marry a bride who appears in his maternal side as long as she is at least in the ____ position.

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.
- (B) Sixth
- (C) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).

१५६५. The 'Udegh Panji' is used primarily to trace the ____ of the ancestors.

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) 16
- (C) Sapinda (blood relationship)
- (D) Because they share the same 'Biji' ancestors.

१५६६. Under the modified rule by M.M. Mahesh Thakur, which paternal generation was deemed acceptable for marriage?

- (A) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- (B) Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati.
- (C) The seventh generation (meaning six generations must be passed).
- (D) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.

१५६७. Name one of the ancestors included in the '16 Chhadth' calculation for a bride.

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (B) Gunawati Himsha.
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).
- (D) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vridhha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).

१५६८. How many ancestors' identities are tracked in the full 'Udegh' of 32 Mools?

- (A) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- (B) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (C) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors to verify genealogical purity.
- (D) Five generations.

१५६९. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' system established in Mithila?

- (A) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.
- (B) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).
- (C) Mithilesh (Lili), Vipin, Ashutosh, and Mantu.
- (D) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१५७०. In the Panji system, what does 'Uderh' refer to?

- (A) Udhedh.
- (B) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjekar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.
- (C) The introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage verification.
- (D) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.

१५७१. What term is used for the scholars appointed by royal decree to maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility?

- (A) 5 generations.
- (B) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity.

१५७२. What is the 'Siddhant Patra' (or Ashvajana Patra) in the context of Maithil marriage?

- (A) It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.

१५७३. According to the Panji system, what happens to the offspring of a marriage that violates 'Sarpinda' rules?

- (A) Sharing a common body/ancestry within prohibited degrees of generation.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social à¤à¤à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤à¤ (dignity).
- (D) Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).

१५७४. In the context of marriage eligibility, what does 'Chhatth' refer to?

- (A) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (B) Rajak (Washerman).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.

१५७५. Maha-Mahopadhyay Mahesh Thakur's modification to the Pitri-paksha rule allowed marriage after _____ generations.

- (A) It is a list of potential grooms for a girl, verified by the Panjekar 5- 10 years before marriage.
- (B) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to a relative (his father's brother's daughter's daughter) due to genealogical ignorance.
- (C) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.
- (D) Six (the seventh generation is eligible).

१५७६. Concept: Siddhant

- (A) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjekar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.
- (B) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.
- (C) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- (D) Five.

१५७७. How many 'Chhatth' (ancestral positions) are analyzed to determine the marriage eligibility of a girl?

- (A) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.
- (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).
- (C) 16
- (D) Five

१५७८. In marriage verification, if a 'Chhatth' ancestor appears in the groom's maternal side (Matri-paksha), is the marriage allowed?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).

१५७९. According to the Panji system, what constitutes the 'Battris Mool' (32 lineages) check?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (B) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.
- (C) The Teli (oil-presser) community.
- (D) It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility.

१५८०. What is the 'Adhikaar' document in Maithil marriage custom?

- (A) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).
- (B) A list of potential grooms prepared by a Panjekar for a girl's father, based on genealogical eligibility.
- (C) Yes, provided it is beyond the 5th generation.
- (D) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.

१५८१. What specific relationship is explicitly prohibited for a groom even if other rules are met?

- (A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) The daughter of the groom's step-mother's brother.
- (C) Ramchandra
- (D) 7 generations (paternal side).

१५८२. The 'Panji Prabandha' includes records of marriages with 'Devadasis' to ensure that ____.

- (A) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.
- (B) Seven generations (7).
- (C) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (D) The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility.

१५८३. Which historical event in the 14th century triggered the formalisation of the Panji records?

- (A) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) The accidental marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close relative due to lack of genealogical knowledge.

१५८४. In Maithil Brahmin marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side to ensure eligibility?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).
- (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra)
- (D) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).

१५८५. In Maithil Brahmin marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side to ensure eligibility?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) To ensure the groom is not marrying a girl from his mother's immediate family lineage up to the 5th generation.
- (D) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).

१५८६. What is the specific role of a 'Panjekar'?

- (A) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (B) An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.
- (C) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.
- (D) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.

१५८७. What is 'Sidhanta-patra'?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).
- (B) Sixth
- (C) Asapinda.
- (D) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.

१५८८. What is the 'Chhadwith' (six-fold) check in Panji verification?

- (A) A set of 16 specific maternal and paternal relational points used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Uteá, h Panji.
- (D) After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.

१५८९. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Swajina' marriage?

- (A) 16
- (B) An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (C) The bride's maternal grandmother's maternal great-grandfather (Matri-matamahi-matri-matamaha).
- (D) It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.

१५९०. What does 'Panji-Prabandh' imply regarding marriage and Shastric law?

- (A) Being related through the offering of the same 'Pinda' (funeral cake), denoting blood relation.
- (B) A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Sidhanta' certificate.
- (C) The formal introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) 16

१५९१. According to the 'Chhadwith' calculation, the first check involves the bride's ____.

- (A) Great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha-prapitamaha).
- (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- (D) A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.

१५९२. What is 'Utaidh Panji' specifically used for?

- (A) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- (B) Chhadisth (Sixths)
- (C) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.
- (D) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.

१५९३. The check for 'Chhadwith' points ensures the bride and groom are not related through their ____.

- (A) Udegh.
- (B) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.
- (C) Ruramath Mool.
- (D) Great-great-grandmothers (Vridhdha-prapitamahi).

१५९४. What does the term 'Udegh' signify in the Panji system?

- (A) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.
- (B) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (C) Shyamsundar
- (D) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).

୧୫୧୫. In Panji terminology, what is a 'Siddhant Patra'?

- (A) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).
- (B) Six generations (making the seventh generation eligible).
- (C) Udhedh
- (D) It is a certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming the couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives).

୧୫୧୬. How does the 'Vajasaneyi' (Yajurvedic) marriage timing differ from the Chhandoga tradition?

- (A) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur during the day or night, whereas Chhandoga marriages include a night ritual involving seeing the Arundhati star.
- (B) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- (C) Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side.
- (D) The mother's side.

୧୫୧୭. According to the rules of 'Chhadisth', marriage is forbidden if any of the bride's 16 specific ancestors appear in the groom's ____.

- (A) Chhandog rituals involve a specific evening segment to view the star Arundhati, which is not mandatory for Vajasaneyi.
- (B) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.
- (C) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- (D) Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).

୧୫୧୮. Under what condition is a 'Chhadisth' ancestor overlap permitted for marriage?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) It is permitted if the ancestor appears in the groom's maternal lineage (Matri-Paksha) rather than the paternal one.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).

୧୫୧୯. If a Panjikar issues a certificate for a marriage between forbidden relatives, what derogatory title was historically added to their name?

- (A) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.
- (B) Over time, the practice fell into disuse, and they began relying on avoiding the family village (Gram) as a simple marriage rule instead.
- (C) The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records.
- (D) Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.

୧୫୨୦. The 'Udegh' requirement for marriage involves checking ____ maternal and ____ paternal ancestors.

- (A) Six paternal and five maternal.
- (B) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (D) 5 maternal and 7 paternal.

୧୫୨୧. What historical event led Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to accidentally marry a cousin, triggering the formalization of Panji?

- (A) The lack of written genealogical records led to an accidental marriage within forbidden degrees of kinship.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (C) Maternal (Matripaksh)
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.

१६०२. How many 'Chhadisths' are specifically derived from the bride's paternal grandmother's side?

- (A) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (B) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (C) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (D) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).

१६०३. The practice of reciting one's genealogy during a wedding is called ____.

- (A) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- (B) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Udegh Vachana.

१६०४. Why did the Panjika system move from general oral memory to written manuscripts in 1326 AD?

- (A) 5 generations.
- (B) To prevent accidental incestuous marriages due to the decline in individuals' personal genealogical knowledge.
- (C) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- (D) 32 distinct ancestral lines.

१६०५. In the context of Panji, what does 'Udveh' refer to?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.
- (B) There are six ancestors included.
- (C) The introduction or genealogical identity of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (D) 16 points.

१६०६. According to the general rule of 'Sapinda', how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for marriage?

- (A) Gopa (Yadav).
- (B) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).
- (C) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- (D) Five generations.

१६०७. What is a 'Siddhanta Patra' (or Asvarjana Patra) in the Mithila marriage process?

- (A) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.
- (B) Siddhanta certificate.
- (C) They share the same common ancestors.
- (D) A certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१६०८. The prohibition of marriage within the same Gotra is known as avoiding ____ marriage.

- (A) Sagotra
- (B) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (C) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (D) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.

१६०९. What is 'Swarjana' in the context of Maithil marriage rules?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- (C) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.
- (D) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

- १६१०. In the Panji system, how many 'Chadvitha' (genealogical checkpoints) must be checked to determine marriage eligibility?**
- (A) Udegh Panji.
 - (B) Sixth (Chadhva)
 - (C) 16
 - (D) Swajana.
- १६११. If a prohibited relation (Chadvitha) appears in the groom's paternal side, is the marriage permitted?**
- (A) Seven
 - (B) Chhatth.
 - (C) No, it is strictly prohibited.
 - (D) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.
- १६१२. If a prohibited relation (Chadvitha) appears in the groom's maternal side beyond the fifth generation, is the marriage permitted?**
- (A) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
 - (B) It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.
 - (C) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.
 - (D) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- १६१३. The first 'Chadvitha' (checkpoint) for a bride involves checking the lineage of her ____.**
- (A) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 specific ancestors (अष्टावधौ) required to check for relationship overlaps.
 - (B) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.
 - (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts.
 - (D) Sixteen.
- १६१४. What does 'Saman Gotra' mean in the context of marriage prohibition?**
- (A) No, it is strictly prohibited.
 - (B) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
 - (C) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).
 - (D) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- १६१५. According to Manu and Yajnavalkya, a bride should not be a 'Sapinda' of the ____.**
- (A) Mother or Father.
 - (B) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.
 - (C) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).
 - (D) Gotra; Pravara.
- १६१६. The term for marriage eligibility criteria regarding 'maternal brother's children' is that they ____.**
- (A) Must not be the same as the groom/bride.
 - (B) Five generations.
 - (C) Gunanand
 - (D) Details of thirty-two ancestors.
- १६१७. What is the 'Adveā¹-h' in the context of marriage rights?**
- (A) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.
 - (B) They are considered to share spiritual/ancestral lineage, making them siblings in a religious sense.
 - (C) Five generations.
 - (D) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.

१६१८. Which Vedic branch's marriage involves seeing the 'Arundhati' star after sunset?

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
(B) Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather).
(C) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
(D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).

१६११. What is the primary objective of the 'Panji Prabandha' system in Maithil society?

- (A) 32 distinct ancestral lines.
- (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Marriage between them is prohibited as they are considered the same lineage.

၄၆၃၀. According to the general Panji rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction.
(B) Five generations.
(C) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).
(D) Seven generations.

१६२१. Why is marriage generally prohibited between individuals of the 'Vatsa' and 'Savarna' Gotras?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social à¤@à¤°à¥à¤- à¤¾à¤¡à¤¾ (dignity).
- (C) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them of the same spiritual lineage.

१६२२. The term _____ refers to the sixteen specific branches of ancestors that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' relationships.

- (A) Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjika.
- (B) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.
- (C) Chhandoga (Samaveda branch).
- (D) Chhadwih

१६३३. The 'First Chhadwih' in the marriage verification process specifically refers to whom?

- (A) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandfather.
- (B) A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility.
- (C) Panji.
- (D) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१६२४. How does the marriage ritual of Chhandogya Brahmins differ from Vajasaneyi regarding the stars?

- (A) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (B) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.
- (C) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (D) Chhadishta.

१६२५. According to 'Manusmriti', a woman who is not a 'Sapinda' of the father or mother is considered ____ for marriage.

- (A) Prashasta (recommended/eligible)
- (B) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- (C) To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.

१६२६. Which specific ancestor does the 'Ninth Chhadwih' investigate for the bride?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- (B) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.
- (D) Vipin and Pradeep

१६२७. Why were Panjkar positions created as a state-authorised department in medieval Mithila?

- (A) To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records.
- (B) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (C) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (D) It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.

१६२८. Under which condition can a 'Chhadwih' (prohibited ancestor) be bypassed according to the text's logic on maternal/paternal sides?

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).
- (B) Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.
- (C) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (D) A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side.

१६२९. In 'Uderh' terminology, what does the 'Sixteenth Chhadwih' represent?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.

१६३०. What happened to the Panji system among the Kshatriyas of Mithila over time?

- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to ensure no 'Sapinda' (blood relative) relationship exists.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The maternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (D) It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage.

१६३१. What was the primary sociological purpose behind the creation of the Mithila Panji system?

- (A) A certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjkar confirming the bride and groom are not closely related.
- (B) Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).
- (C) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited marriages by recording lineages.
- (D) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१६३२. According to the Smriti rules followed in the Panji, how many generations on the paternal side must be avoided for a valid marriage?

- (A) 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).
- (B) The prohibition of marriage between individuals who share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandoga ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.

१६३३. In the context of Maithil marriage rules, how many generations on the maternal side must be renounced to ensure eligibility?

- (A) 5 generations
- (B) Five
- (C) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
- (D) The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records.

१६३४. What is the name of the certificate issued by a Panjikar to certify that a bride and groom are eligible for marriage?

- (A) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- (D) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjikar).

१६३५. M.M. Mahesh Thakur established the rule that the paternal line is acceptable for marriage starting from the ____ generation.

- (A) Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) 7th
- (D) Giru.

१६३६. In the Chandogya (Samaveda) marriage tradition, what star must be sighted by the couple after sunset?

- (A) Arundhati
- (B) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.
- (C) Dulahiti.
- (D) Ancestors (Pravara).

१६३७. What was the significance of the 1326 AD gathering in Mithila regarding the Panji system?

- (A) Siddhant Patra.
- (B) Udegh Panji.
- (C) Sixteen.
- (D) It formalised the Panji system under state authority to resolve marriage eligibility disputes.

१६३८. Why is marriage prohibited between individuals belonging to the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras?

- (A) If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.
- (B) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (C) They share common ancestors and the same Pravar sages.
- (D) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).

१६३९. How many ancestors are formally checked in the 'Chhadwith' (six-fold) verification process?

- (A) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.
- (B) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).
- (C) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- (D) The introduction of ancestors (usually seven generations) required for marriage verification.

१६४०. Which scholar's 'Smritisar' inadvertently ignored the Sapinda rules, leading to the necessity of formal Panjis?

- (A) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.
- (B) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.
- (C) Lineage purity and social standing.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya

१६४१. What is the purpose of the 'Aswajan Patra'?

- (A) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.
- (B) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- (C) Margashirsha (Magsar).
- (D) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.

१६४२. Concept: Matrik

- (A) Definition: A term used to denote genealogical links through the maternal side or maternal lineage.
- (B) Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction.
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)
- (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.

१६४३. Who is the son of Lakshmidhara from his second marriage?

- (A) Purandara
- (B) Marriage between members of these two Gotras is prohibited.
- (C) Maternal uncle.
- (D) Savarna.

१६४४. What is the significance of the year 1411 (Sal) mentioned towards the end of the marriage section?

- (A) Ancestors (Pravara)
- (B) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.
- (C) 16
- (D) They share the same common ancestors.

१६४५. The text mentions a marriage completion date: 'Magam Shukla Dwadashyam Bhrigo'. In which month of the Hindu calendar did this occur?

- (A) A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations.
- (B) Margashirsha (Magsar).
- (C) Maternal uncle.
- (D) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)

१६४६. According to entry (325), when was the second marriage of Thakur Ramchandra recorded?

- (A) A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.
- (B) Karan Kayasthas.
- (C) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (D) 31 January 2004.

१६४७. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of MM Mahesh Thakur's sons from his first marriage.

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.
- (D) Pali

१६४८. In the Panji of Gauri Nath Singh, which village is identified as the origin for the daughter's marriage into the family of Ghuran?

- (A) Svajana marriage.
- (B) The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.
- (C) Ancestors (Pravaras)
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

१६४९. Which 'Dau' is associated with the marriage of Ratnapani, the son of Govind?

- (A) The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The final official verification that the bride and groom are not closely related (non-Sapinda).
- (D) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.

१६५०. The record mentions an 'Antardharmik Vivah' (inter-religious marriage) occurring in which country?

- (A) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.
- (B) Sweden.
- (C) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- (D) Chammakar (Leather worker).

१६५१. The genealogical term 'Dau' is typically used to indicate what type of connection?

- (A) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- (B) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.
- (C) Non-kin or unrelated.
- (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

१६५२. Identify the marriage connection for the daughter of Maharaja Narendra Singh.

- (A) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (B) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.
- (C) To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages.
- (D) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).

१६५३. Identify the marriage link for the daughter of Vabhi Gunadhari Singh.

- (A) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.
- (B) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.
- (C) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits.

१६५४. The village 'Khandabala' is frequently cited as a source of marriage or maternal links; what is its general function in the text?

- (A) They were historically considered 'Chandal' or socially boycotted from Aryan dignity.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) A lineage location for maternal grandfathers (Ddau) or related kin.
- (D) Five generations.

१६५५. What is the primary subject of the 'Mithila Panji Prabandha' system detailed in the source material?

- (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- (C) The management of genealogical records and marriage alliances within the Maithil community.
- (D) It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village.

१६५६. Which village is indicated as the marriage origin for 'Nandlal's' daughter in the Jamuni branch?

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (C) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.
- (D) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.

१६५७. Which village provides the marriage alliance for 'Ganganand' in the Hati branch?

- (A) The father's side.
- (B) To identify 16 specific female ancestral lines of the bride to ensure they do not overlap with the groom's paternal side.
- (C) Asapinda.
- (D) Darihara.

१६५८. The marriage of 'Dharmadatta's' daughter in the Chihi branch is linked to which village?

- (A) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.
- (B) Satlakha.
- (C) A document issued by a Panjekar certifying that a couple is not related and is eligible to marry.
- (D) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).

१६५९. The village 'Karmaha' is frequently mentioned as a marriage source for which lineage?

- (A) Sodarpur (Nagaram).
- (B) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Five.
- (D) Sapinda

१६६०. To which individual from the Baliyas Mool was the daughter of Horari given in marriage?

- (A) Maternal.
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vridhdha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha).
- (D) Jivanath.

१६६१. The daughter of Tota was given in marriage to Bhavi, who was the son of whom?

- (A) Purandar from the Baliyas origin.
- (B) No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.
- (C) The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.
- (D) Five generations.

१६६२. Manbodh's daughter was given in marriage to Saheb, the son of whom?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- (B) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.
- (C) 5 generations
- (D) Svajana

१६६३. In section 206, the daughter of Mathuranath was given in marriage to the son of whom?

- (A) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.
- (B) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.
- (C) Because they share the same common ancestors (identical Pravaras).
- (D) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.

१६६४. Mahesh's daughter was given in marriage to Bechu, the son of whom?

- (A) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- (B) Ram from the Sodarpur Mool.
- (C) True.
- (D) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors.

१६६५. In the Panji records, what is the genealogical significance of the suffix '-sÃ᳚' (e.g., Pali-sÃ᳚)?

- (A) The sixth position in the genealogical tree, which acts as a prohibited degree of relationship.
- (B) It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side.
- (C) A state-appointed genealogist responsible for maintaining records and verifying marriage eligibility.
- (D) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.

१६६६. Identify the son of Vidyanidhi from his marriage to a woman from the Neeyam Kujouli clan.

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- (C) 5 generations (maternal side).
- (D) Manikrishna

१६६७. In Maithil Panji records, what specific event does the term 'Dau' signify?

- (A) It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.
- (C) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.
- (D) Yes, provided the exclusion limit of 5 generations is met.

१६६८. List the three sons of Mathuranand mentioned from the Kanhaulee village.

- (A) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.
- (D) The seventh generation.

१६६९. Who were the sons of Jaynarayan?

- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Ravindra, Vipin, and Arvind Prasad.
- (D) Sixteen.

१६७०. Vipin and Dilip are the sons of which individual in the Jamua lineage?

- (A) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.
- (C) Gunanand
- (D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१६७१. Bank Bihari's first group of sons includes Prem Bihari and ____.

- (A) Chhandogas (Samavedic followers)
- (B) It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.
- (C) Vipin Bihari.
- (D) Seven generations of common ancestry.

१६७२. Which two sons were born to Vipin Bihari of the Haveli Deshe Dhiya residence?

- (A) Ashok and Ajay.
- (B) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Six

१६७३. In the records of Vipin Bihari's family, what is the profession of his son Ashok Kumar?

- (A) Engineer.
- (B) Due to the passage of time and the loss of systematic record-keeping, leading them to simply avoid the entire ancestral village for marriage.
- (C) To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records.
- (D) Five generations.

१६७४. What is the primary purpose of the Panji system as defined by the text?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajana-patra).
- (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (D) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.

१६७५. Which ancient text's 'Bal Kanda' is cited to show the tradition of examining lineage before marriage?

- (A) The Valmiki Ramayana.
- (B) Udhredh Panji
- (C) The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (D) One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.

१६७६. Which document lists the 'Guna-Dosha' (merits and demerits) of families to determine marriage suitability?

- (A) A detailed introduction or list of 32 ancestral families (Mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) 32 ancestral lineages.
- (C) Gotra
- (D) The Panji (genealogical records).

१६७७. Who was the daughter of Raja Dular Singh whose marriage is noted in the Sarisab lineage?

- (A) Dulahiti.
- (B) Paternal great-grandfather's father.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's paternal great-grandfather.
- (D) Vipin Kumar.

१६७८. The term 'Utehtdh' in the Panji system refers to a subdivision related to ____.

- (A) To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.
- (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (C) They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.
- (D) Lineage purity and social standing.

१६७९. In the Mahishi Pali branch, how many marriages are recorded for Bhavani Dutt Jha?

- (A) Fourteen marriages.
- (B) 7 generations (paternal side).
- (C) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajana Patra).
- (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१६८०. How many marriages are recorded for Bhava Dutt Jha in the Balua branch?

- (A) M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) They were treated as outcastes (Chandal) and excluded from the Aryan social order.
- (C) Twelve marriages.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.

१६८१. Which son of Baidyanath is associated with the 'Vishnupur residents' through his marriage to a daughter of Dukhamochan?

- (A) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (B) Hridayanand.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
- (D) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matamahi-matamaha-pita).

१६८२. Identify the father of Navin Kumar and Vipin Kumar.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Dayanath.
- (C) A formal permit issued by a Panjikar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.
- (D) It led to the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such accidental 'incestuous' marriages.

१६८३. Who are the two sons of Jagannath in the Harivanshlal lineage?

- (A) Vipin and Pradeep
- (B) Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind.
- (C) Marriage may be permitted if they are beyond the 5th generation (maternal).
- (D) To ensure no accidental blood relation existed within the prohibited generational limits.

१६८४. Who were the three sons of Mathuranand mentioned in the lineage of Parwaha vasi Kathonli Ekhra?

- (A) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.
- (B) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.
- (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.
- (D) Vipin, Nivin, and Awadhesh.

१६८५. Identify the six marriages recorded for which individual in the Rama lineage?

- (A) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.
- (B) The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.
- (C) Svajana
- (D) Rama.

१६८६. How many marriages are recorded for Bokan in the genealogical history of Khmagada?

- (A) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).
- (B) Twelve.
- (C) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.
- (D) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.

१६८७. How many sons did Ramlal Thakur have in total from his two marriages?

- (A) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.
- (B) Six.
- (C) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- (D) Five generations.

१६८८. What are the names of the children of Shrikant's son, Dinesh?

- (A) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (B) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- (C) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.
- (D) Mithilesh (Lili), Vipin, Ashutosh, and Mantu.

१६८९. Name the sons of Vasukinath.

- (A) Vipin, Mukesh and Umesh.
- (B) Seventh
- (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- (D) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.

१६९०. Triyuginath Pathak was the father of which son residing in Singhwara?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- (B) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.
- (C) Udegh.
- (D) Vipin Kumar.

१६९१. According to the Panji system, what is the significance of the village 'Koilahk'?

- (A) Uncle (Mama).
- (B) It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta).
- (C) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- (D) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).

१६९२. In the Panji system, what document is traditionally consulted to verify if a marriage is 'Siddh' (eligible)?

- (A) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- (B) The Shakha Panji (Branch Records).
- (C) Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- (D) Seven generations.

१६९३. In which year was the marriage of the genealogist Modanand Jha solemnised?

- (A) They share the same common ancestors.
- (B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.
- (C) The seventh generation (meaning six generations must be passed).
- (D) 1938

१६९४. Sundarnath had two sons; who are they?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) Vipin and Naveen.
- (C) Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).
- (D) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).

१६९५. In the Sarisab Chhadan branch of Bhataabadi Mool, who are the sons of Hari?

- (A) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- (B) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy).
- (C) Babunath, Radhanath, and Rachitnath.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१६९६. Who is the son of Babunath in the Sarisab Chhadan lineage?

- (A) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.
- (B) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (C) Mahgu
- (D) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.

१६९७. Identify the son of Mahgu in the Sarisab Chhadan lineage.

- (A) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) Uttar Vivah (performed after sunset).
- (D) Yogi

१६१८. Who is the son of Bachcha in the Sarisab Chhadan lineage?

- (A) Shyamsundar
- (B) No, it is prohibited.
- (C) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.
- (D) In certain sections, it includes the names of the female ancestors (Strinamaka).

१६१९. In the Sarisab Chhadan branch, who is the son of Rachitnath?

- (A) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).
- (B) A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajan' (unrelated) for marriage.
- (C) To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Sadanand

१७००. Who are the sons of Sadanand mentioned in the Sarisab Chhadan lineage?

- (A) Gotra
- (B) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).
- (C) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.

१७०१. Identify the sons of Brajmohan in the Sarisab Chhadan branch.

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (B) It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.
- (C) Jagannath and Kalikant.
- (D) Chandal (outcaste).

१७०२. Who are the three sons of Indranand mentioned in the Hanskosha lineage?

- (A) 7 generations.
- (B) Tattvachintamani
- (C) Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar.
- (D) The point at which individuals are no longer considered 'Sapinda' (blood relatives) and can legally marry.

१७०३. Who are the four sons of Brahmeshwar?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind.
- (C) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- (D) Seven generations.

१७०४. Balram Jha had children from two marriages; where was his first marriage located?

- (A) Uteá, h Panji.
- (B) Bhargama.
- (C) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- (D) Five generations.

१७०५. The sons of Balram Jha from his second marriage include Santosh, Dharmendra, and which others?

- (A) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra marriage is prohibited).
- (B) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.
- (C) It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.
- (D) Panjikar.

୧୭୦୬. Who were the sons of Bateshwar from his first marriage branch?

- (A) No, it is prohibited.
- (B) Yogendra Narayan, Shri Narayan and Tej Narayan
- (C) Five; Seven
- (D) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.

୧୭୦୭. Vipin Kumar, Santosh Kumar, and Madan Kumar are the sons of ____.

- (A) Seventh
- (B) Panjika.
- (C) Ramchandra
- (D) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.

୧୭୦୮. Who are the three sons of Naresh in the 'Rahtmina' village branch?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- (B) Gotra or Pravara.
- (C) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- (D) The children of the groom's step-mother's brother.

୧୭୦୯. Who is the son of Suryakant mentioned in the Pothia village records?

- (A) Sixteen (16).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The final approval from a Panjika confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (D) Vipin

୧୭୧୦. Identify the four sons of Damodar in the Sodarpur lineage.

- (A) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.
- (B) Verification of 32 ancestral 'Mools' to ensure no Sapinda relationship exists.
- (C) Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.
- (D) Sapinda

୧୭୧୧. What social phenomenon does the term 'Antarjatiya' describe in these genealogical records?

- (A) Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six).
- (B) 32 ancestors (covering paternal and maternal lines).
- (C) The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records.
- (D) Inter-caste marriage.

୧୭୧୨. What is the significance of entry 41 mentioning 'Antarjatiyam' in relation to the lineage of Shuddi?

- (A) 1326 AD.
- (B) It is a marriage ritual performed after sunset after observing the star Arundhati.
- (C) It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.
- (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.

୧୭୧୩. What specific marital detail is noted for the 'Tanti' lineage in entry 48?

- (A) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).
- (B) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 specific ancestors (ଅଂଶୁଆଂଶୁ) required to check for relationship overlaps.
- (C) Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).
- (D) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.

୧୭୧୪. In entry 56, the Sodarpur Karmaha lineage is noted for a marriage with a daughter from the ____ community.

- (A) Gopa (Yadav).
- (B) They were elders or local witnesses who helped Panjikars gather lineage data.
- (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- (D) Vipin, Nivin, and Awadhesh.

୧୭୧୫. Entry 60 records an inter-caste marriage involving a daughter of the ____ community from Naharua.

- (A) Maternal Great-great-grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- (B) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.
- (C) Chammakar (Leather worker).
- (D) Five generations.

୧୭୧୬. The 'Tailika Devai' mention in entry 61 refers to a marriage into which community?

- (A) It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.
- (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- (C) The Teli (oil-presser) community.
- (D) 16

୧୭୧୭. In entry 62, the 'Karmauli' lineage is associated with a marriage into the ____ family.

- (A) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.
- (B) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- (C) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Mahapatra.

୧୭୧୮. Entry 78 records a marriage involving the 'Naharua Chammakarini' and which individual?

- (A) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- (B) Giru.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.
- (D) That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.

୧୭୧୯. In entry 55, the 'Khauval Vahoradhi' lineage is linked to a marriage with a daughter from the ____ caste.

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- (B) Rajak (Washerman).
- (C) Siddhanta Patra.
- (D) The maternal uncle (MÄ ma).

୧୭୨୦. What specific social fault is associated with Bhatt Bhushan of the Mandar Marar lineage in entry 83?

- (A) Chhatth.
- (B) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.
- (C) The final approval from a Panjika confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.
- (D) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).

୧୭୨୧. In entry 85, a blemish is recorded for a marriage with a girl described as ____.

- (A) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).
- (B) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).
- (C) The marriage ceremony.
- (D) Path-patita kanya (a fallen girl).

१७२२. The blemish involving the 'Mandar' Mool and 'Sawai's son Surasar' is categorized under which type of irregular marriage?

- (A) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha\ Prapitamaha) of the bride.
- (B) They cannot intermarry because they share the same ancestors.
- (C) It is listed as a specific 'Chinha' (mark) of blemish in the explanation notes.
- (D) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.

१७२३. In the explanation, the marriage of 'Jivadhara's son Gahai' is linked to which Mool?

- (A) To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) Tankbal.

१७२४. The blemish 'Yadava Rahmuka Putre' involves a marriage with a woman from which community?

- (A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- (B) The Yadava community (cowherds/Gop).
- (C) The father's paternal grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- (D) Five generations.

१७२५. In entry 93, the 'Sodarpur Darihara' lineage is noted for a marriage with a girl from which background?

- (A) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (B) The couple must not share a common ancestor within seven generations.
- (C) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- (D) A 'Path-patita kanya' (fallen girl) from the Gangoli lineage.

१७२६. What is the function of the 'Utredh Panji'?

- (A) Paternal
- (B) Six generations (historically seven).
- (C) Five.
- (D) It provides knowledge of 'Sapinda-nivrutti' (cessation of kinship) and lists deceased ancestors.

१७२७. Which Panji record details marriages into the 'Rajak' (washerman) caste?

- (A) Must not be the same as the groom/bride.
- (B) Table 29 and Table 30.
- (C) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)
- (D) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.

१७२८. Which Panji entry (Table number) describes a marriage involving the 'Tanti' (weaver) caste?

- (A) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- (B) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- (C) Table 48.
- (D) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.

१७२९. According to the source material, which Panji entry records a marriage into the 'Hadi' (sweeper) caste?

- (A) The Siddhanta (Panjikar's approval).
- (B) Table 52.
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Maternal lineage of the groom.

১৩৩০. Table 82 records a marriage involving a 'Guru-Patni' (teacher's wife) from which Mool?

- (A) Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.
- (B) Six.
- (C) Mandar Marad Mool.
- (D) Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).

১৩৩১. Which Panji table (number) details the marriage of a daughter of the Koch King of Assam named Sohaago?

- (A) Table 9.
- (B) Manages and verifies the Panji records for marriage eligibility.
- (C) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.
- (D) It is the public verification by a Panjikaar that the marriage is shastrically valid.

১৩৩২. What is the name of the daughter of Gangesha recorded in the Devanand Panji as having married Sadhukar?

- (A) Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis.
- (B) Satlakha.
- (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (D) The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.

১৩৩৩. What is the 'Mool' of the philosopher Gangesha Upadhyaya?

- (A) That the bride is not a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative).
- (B) Sixteen (16) types.
- (C) Chhadan.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).

১৩৩৪. According to the tables, which Mool was associated with the 'Hadi' (sweeper) marriage of Jagannath?

- (A) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- (B) 16 positions.
- (C) The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha).
- (D) Ruramath Mool.

১৩৩৫. According to Table 1, who was the daughter of Rud (Rudra) whose marriage led eventually to Ram?

- (A) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.
- (D) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.

১৩৩৬. In Table 49, the philosopher Gangesha is listed under the ____ Mool.

- (A) Chhadan.
- (B) Svajana
- (C) Third.
- (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

১৩৩৭. Which Panji record details a marriage with a 'Dheevan Dasi' (fisherman's servant)?

- (A) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relationship.
- (B) A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).
- (C) Table 96.
- (D) A lineage location for maternal grandfathers (Ddau) or related kin.

१७३८. Mishra Diha's son, Bhaiyaka, had twelve marriages; who was his son from the Pali-associated marriage?

- (A) Murlidhara.
- (B) The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father.
- (C) They are considered to be of the same bloodline, descending from the same ancient sage.
- (D) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.

१७३९. Identify the sons of Rameshwara through his multiple marriages.

- (A) Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited.
- (B) They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.
- (C) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- (D) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).

१७४०. In the lineage of Hemnagar, who were the sons of Shyamlal?

- (A) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhdha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
- (D) Murlidhara.

१७४१. Which Panji record provides knowledge of prohibited degrees of kinship (sapinda) and ancestral succession?

- (A) An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- (B) Vatsa and Savarna.
- (C) Mithilesh (Lili), Vipin, Ashutosh, and Mantu.
- (D) Utredh Panji

१७४२. According to Example 49, the offspring of the 'Charmkarini' and Chhadan lineage was the author of which text?

- (A) Tattvachintamani
- (B) Chhadh
- (C) If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.
- (D) Twelve.

१७४३. Gangesha Upadhyaya, the founder of Navya-Nyaya, is associated with which specific 'Mool' and 'Gram'?

- (A) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.
- (B) Chhadan.
- (C) Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.
- (D) Great-great-grandmothers (Vridhdha-prapitamahi).

१७४४. Which modern scholar is accused in the text of 'honour killing' Gangesha Upadhyaya's history by hiding the inter-caste marriage details?

- (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- (B) The introduction or genealogical identity of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- (C) An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.
- (D) Prof. Ramanath Jha.

१७४५. In the example from Table 1-97, who was the woman from a different caste whose marriage to Chamaru began a specific lineage flaw?

- (A) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).
- (B) Gunawati Himsha.
- (C) Chhadishta.
- (D) Utredh Panji

१७४६. Which Panji root (Mool) is associated with the marriage of Gangesha's daughter to the son of Jayaditya?

- (A) It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.
- (B) The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.
- (C) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.
- (D) Chhadan.

१७४७. What was the primary sociological purpose behind the implementation of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.
- (B) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.
- (C) Over time, the practice fell into disuse, and they began relying on avoiding the family village (Gram) as a simple marriage rule instead.
- (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.

१७४८. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) If the relation is through the groom's maternal side.
- (B) Sixteen.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).

१७४९. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) It is strictly prohibited.
- (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).

१७५०. Why is marriage prohibited between the Savarna and Vatsa Gotras despite being distinct?

- (A) It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.
- (B) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.
- (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- (D) They share the same common ancestors.

१७५१. What is the primary difference between the marriage rites of 'Vajasaneyi' (Yajurvedic) and 'Chandogya' (Samavedic) Brahmins?

- (A) Chandogya marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara) based on the sighting of the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such division.
- (B) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.

१७५२. According to the Panji system, the daughter of a person's maternal uncle is ____ for marriage.

- (A) Prohibited
- (B) Uteh Panji.
- (C) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- (D) Great-great-grandfather.

१७५३. How many categories of 'Chadhth' (eligibility checkpoints) must a Panjekar verify before a marriage?

- (A) Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited.
- (B) Chhadwith.
- (C) It formalised the Panji system under state authority to resolve marriage eligibility disputes.
- (D) 16

१७५४. The practice of 'Uderh' involves tracing ancestors to ensure the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees of ____.

- (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi).
- (B) Sapinda
- (C) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- (D) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.

१७५५. If a girl is in the 6th position from a common ancestor in the groom's paternal line, is the marriage allowed?

- (A) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).
- (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) Yogendra Narayan, Shri Narayan and Tej Narayan

१७५६. In which case is a prohibited 'Chadhth' relationship considered permissible (Adhikar)?

- (A) If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.
- (B) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.
- (C) 16
- (D) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.

१७५७. The study of Panji records to verify marriage eligibility is called ____.

- (A) Chhandoga marriages involve an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- (B) It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.
- (C) Panji-Prabandh (or Adhikar-Janchna)
- (D) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.

१७५८. A marriage between individuals of the same Gotra is called a ____ marriage and is prohibited.

- (A) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.
- (B) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.
- (C) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- (D) Sagotra

१७५९. What is the primary function of the 'Asvajana Patra'?

- (A) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather (Pramatamaha).
- (D) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.

१७६०. Can two families from the same 'Mul' but different 'Gotras' marry?

- (A) Maternal (Matripaksh)
- (B) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.
- (C) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- (D) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.

१७६१. What happens if a common ancestor is found in the maternal line of both the bride and groom?

- (A) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjikar).
- (D) Marriage may be permitted if they are beyond the 5th generation (maternal).

१७६२. The list of Maithil Brahmin classifications includes Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and ____.

- (A) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Utredh Panji.

१७६३. In the Panji hierarchy, which category of Brahmins is also referred to as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) Six generations must be avoided on the paternal side.
- (B) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.
- (C) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).
- (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.

१७६४. What is the 'Chhatth' in the context of marriage eligibility calculation?

- (A) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.
- (B) 1800 CE.
- (C) It refers to the 16 specific ancestral positions (paternal and maternal) from which a person's 6th generation status is calculated.
- (D) Shrotriya

१७६५. What are the seven types of Panji described in the text?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.
- (D) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji.

१७६६. Which Panji recordspecifically notes flaws or 'kshana' that have entered a lineage?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.

१७६७. In the classification of Panji, how many total 'Panjis' exist for the Shrotriya and Panjibaddh/Yogya categories?

- (A) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Vamshaj).
- (C) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.
- (D) Seven generations.

१७६८. What is the status of Panji records for the Kshatriya community in the modern era?

- (A) They have largely become extinct (Vilupt).
- (B) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

१७६९. Under which Maharaja did the 'Shakha Panji' and the classification into Shrotriya start?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१७७०. What is the social consequence of marrying a 'Swajana' (forbidden relative) according to ancient Smritis cited in the text?

- (A) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).
- (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (C) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity.
- (D) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.

१७७१. In the Panji hierarchy, 'Panjibaddh' people are those whose names were officially entered into the ____.

- (A) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.
- (D) Panji (genealogical registers).

१७७२. Into how many categories are Maithil Brahmins broadly classified based on lineage purity?

- (A) Three main categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) 32 Panjis.
- (C) The Panji system among Kshatriyas has largely become extinct over time.
- (D) Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu.

१७७३. What is the term for Brahmins whose names are not recorded in the formal Panji books?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.
- (D) Scholarship/Teacher.

१७७४. How many 'Chaupala' (hierarchical categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.
- (C) The downward movement of family status (Paati) due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.
- (D) Eight.

१७७५. How many specific Panji books are dedicated to the Shrotriya and Yogya/Panjibaddh classes respectively?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Chaurals
- (D) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.

१७७६. What is 'Laukiki' in the context of the Shrotriya class?

- (A) To record any flaws, social downgrades, or violations of tradition within a specific lineage.
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) Scholarship/Teacher.
- (D) It refers to the specific Panji records tracking the Shrotriya lineage.

१७७७. Concept: Dushana Panji

- (A) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread.
- (D) The Panji system among Kshatriyas has largely become extinct over time.

१७७८. What was the major change introduced during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh regarding Panjis?

- (A) It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

१७७९. What is the 'Adho-gami' nature of the Panji status?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.
- (C) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (D) Status generally declines (moves downward) if one marries into a lower-ranked Panji family.

१७८०. Which later Maharaja of Darbhanga introduced the 'Shakha Panji' and created social hierarchies like Srotriya?

- (A) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Panjibaddh

१७८१. How does the Panji system identify a 'Srotriya' Brahmin?

- (A) By tracking a history of specific religious conduct and ancestral purity over several generations.
- (B) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).
- (C) The status is downgraded (Adhogami).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

१७८२. How does the Panji system define a 'Yogya' Brahmin?

- (A) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.
- (B) As a middle-tier classification between Srotriya and Panjibaddh based on ancestral merit.
- (C) Sarisav Mool
- (D) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.

१७८३. What historical event in the 14th century prompted the creation of the Panji system?

- (A) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (B) 153
- (C) To record flaws, lapses, or exceptions in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१७८४. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of Srotriya Panji?

- (A) Dr Bibhutinath Jha.
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.
- (D) Six generations

१७८५. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, what are the three main categories resulting from the Panji classification?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) It is a branch of the Phandah MÅ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.
- (C) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.
- (D) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.

१७८६. According to the Shastras, a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin must avoid how many generations of ancestors on the mother's side for marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) 32

१७८७. According to the Shastras, a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin must avoid how many generations of ancestors on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) As a middle-tier classification between Srotriya and Panjibadh based on ancestral merit.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Panjibaddha.

१७८८. Which Panji type specifically records the flaws or 'kshana' (degradations) that have occurred in a lineage?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) The social standing or 'status' level within the Shrotriya community, which can decrease over generations.
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) Eight (known as Chauvala).

१७८९. In the Panji system, if a person's name is recorded in the official registers, they are known as ____.

- (A) Panjibaddha.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.

१७९०. The Panji records identify how many sub-categories or grades among Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) 32 Panjis.
- (B) Brahmins whose lineages were formally recorded in the Panji books but were ranked below Srotriyas and Yogyas.
- (C) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).
- (D) Eight grades (including the 'Chauralla' system).

१७९१. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of the Panji system?

- (A) 153.
- (B) Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.
- (C) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.
- (D) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.

१७९२. List the four hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created through the Panji system.

- (A) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh (Vamshaj), and Jaywar.
- (C) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.
- (D) 153

१७९३. In Maithil Brahmin society, what defines the 'Jaywar' category?

- (A) As a middle-tier classification between Srotriya and Panjibadh based on ancestral merit.
- (B) Lineages that were not registered or indexed during the initial Panji Prabandh.
- (C) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.

१७९४. What was the purpose of 'Sakha Panjis' introduced later by Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) A sub-division or category within the Shrotriya genealogical records.
- (B) Srotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (C) Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.
- (D) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.

१७९५. What is a 'Laukik' in the Shrotriya Panji system?

- (A) A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda).
- (B) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The specific social standing or honorific status of a family based on its lineage history.

१७९६. Which Maithil Brahmin category is often referred to as 'Jaywar'?

- (A) The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades.
- (B) Marriage within the prohibited 'Svajana' (close kin) boundaries.
- (C) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

१७९७. According to the text, what happened to the offspring of an 'irregular' marriage involving a non-Brahmin?

- (A) 32
- (B) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.
- (C) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes
- (D) Six generations.

१७९८. Identify the primary source of 'Dushana' (defects) mentioned in the 15th-20th examples.

- (A) Thirty-two Panjis.
- (B) Marriages or unions with individuals of 'Unknown' (Ajnaat) lineages or different castes.
- (C) Dooshan Panji
- (D) Jaibar.

१७९९. Which Maithil Brahmin category is often described as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.
- (C) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.
- (D) The offspring were considered 'Chandala' and the family was ostracised from the Aryan social order.

१८००. Which group is referred to as 'Pubari-paat'?

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).
- (C) 8
- (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

१८०१. How many generations must be avoided for a marriage to be valid on the paternal side according to 'Shrotriya' rules?

- (A) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.

१८०२. What term is used for Maithil Brahmins who are not registered in the Panji records?

- (A) Defects, illicit relations, or lineage 'stains' that occurred within a family history.
- (B) Eight classes.
- (C) They were known as Jaibar.
- (D) Jaibar.

१८०३. The classification of Maithil Brahmins into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha occurred during the reign of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaywar).
- (C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤à¤à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤à¤ (mariyada).
- (D) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.

१८०४. The 'Laukik' category of Panji records is primarily associated with the ____ hierarchy.

- (A) Jaybar (or Jaibar).
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.
- (D) Hariram.

१८०५. Under which conditions did 'Panji' records historically record marriages with other castes (e.g. 'Yavana' or 'Chamarkar')?

- (A) 7 generations.
- (B) Three
- (C) 97
- (D) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.

१८०६. Which branch of Brahmins is also known as 'Pachhwari Paanth'?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.
- (C) Chairman of Dena Bank.
- (D) Seven generations.

१८०७. How does the text define a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin in the context of the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.
- (B) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.
- (C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.

१८०८. What is the 'Dushan' record's role in the 'Genome Mapping' process?

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Director General of Police (DGP).
- (D) To prevent the 'pollution' of lineages by documenting where prohibited or non-caste marriages occurred.

१८०९. The 'Shrotriya' group is divided into ____ (categories) in their Panji records.

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) To record any flaws, social downgrades, or violations of tradition within a specific lineage.
- (C) Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status.
- (D) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).

१८१०. What are the four main social categories of Maithil Brahmins defined by the Panji records?

- (A) Chaurals
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.
- (D) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

१८११. The term used for a Maithil Brahmin who is not registered in the formal Panji system is ____.

- (A) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (B) Panjibaddh
- (C) Jaibar
- (D) Dooshan Panji

१८१२. What is 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) A genealogical record that specifically tracks any flaws or historical transgressions in a family's lineage.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

१८१३. The classification 'Pachhwari-paat' refers to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Chaurals
- (C) Table 11.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१८१४. The classification 'Purbari-paat' refers to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Purwari Paat
- (C) Narayandatta.
- (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

१८१५. How many categories of Shrotriya Brahmins are currently identified in the records?

- (A) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.
- (B) Charmkarini (tanner)
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).

१८१६. How many Shrotriya Panjis are currently in existence?

- (A) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.
- (B) 32
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Eight.

१८१७. How many Panjis exist for the Yogya and Panjibaddh categories combined?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) 153
- (C) The Nepal part of Mithila.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

१८१८. Concept: Adhogami

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)
- (D) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.

१८१९. Under whose reign did the 'Shakha Panji' and the rigid hierarchy of Shrotriyas begin?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) A classification referring to non-Shrotriya Brahmins (lower rank).
- (C) Loam Surgan.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१८२०. Which type of Panji record tracks historical 'Kshatran' or specific family status changes?

- (A) Swajana (closely related relative).
- (B) Five.
- (C) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.
- (D) Dushana Panji.

१८२१. The terminology 'Laukik' is primarily associated with which group's genealogy?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.
- (C) The historical flaws or violations of social/caste norms within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (D) Five generations.

१८२२. Which Maithil Brahmin group is designated as 'Jaywar'?

- (A) Panji (genealogical registers).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१८२३. Identify the four social hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created after the Panji management by Maharaja Madhav Singh.

- (A) They are often classified as 'Jaywal'.
- (B) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.

१८२४. The practice of 'Dushan Panji' involves recording what type of information?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.
- (C) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
- (D) That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown.

१८२५. What is the status of the Panji system in the Maithil Rajput (Kshatriya) community today according to the source?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) It has largely disappeared, though some rules regarding village avoidance remain.
- (C) Lakshminandan
- (D) They were classified as 'Jaibar'.

१८२६. Which social class of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally referred to as 'Pachhwari Paat'?

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) Lineages resulting from marriages with servant classes or outside the caste group.
- (D) Dushana Panji.

१८२७. Which social class of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally referred to as 'Pubari Paat'?

- (A) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.
- (B) Eight (8).
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).

१८२८. A marriage resulting in a 'Chandala' child is defined in Smritis as a marriage with a ____.

- (A) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.
- (B) Swajana (closely related relative).
- (C) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (D) Washerman's

१८२९. Into which three primary categories are Maithil Brahmins divided according to the Panji system?

- (A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) 32
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१८३०. What term is used to describe individuals who were not registered in the Panji records?

- (A) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste) and the marriage is invalid.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Shrotriya

१८३१. In the Srotriya category, how many maternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be permissible?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.
- (B) 15
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.

१८३२. In the Srotriya category, how many paternal generations must be avoided for a valid marriage?

- (A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- (B) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१८३३. For the 'Panjibaddh' category, how many paternal generations must be avoided in a marriage union?

- (A) I.P.S. (D.I.G.)
- (B) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
- (C) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- (D) Six generations.

१८३४. What is the 'Samuha Lekhya', first mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in 'Tantra Varttik'?

- (A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (B) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji.
- (C) A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.
- (D) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

१८३५. Which Maithil King introduced 'Shakha Panji' and the hierarchy of Srottriya classification?

- (A) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) The Gop (cowherd) caste.

१८३६. The term 'Pubaripara' refers to which class of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Ananda.
- (B) Srotriyas.
- (C) General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.
- (D) Eight.

१८३७. The term 'Pachhbaripara' refers to which class of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Panjibaddha.
- (B) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (C) It is a branch of the Phandah MÅ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.
- (D) Depletion (or erosion)

१८३८. In the Panji system, what is the 'Dushan Panji' used for?

- (A) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- (B) To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.
- (C) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (D) A declaration that the two families are unrelated within the prohibited degrees.

१८३९. What is the status of a child born from a 'Swajana' (related) marriage according to ancient Smritis?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- (C) A classification system used to determine social status based on marriage alliances.
- (D) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.

१८४०. The 'Laukik' system is specifically associated with the Panjis of which group?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (B) The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) Srottriya Brahmins.

१८४१. How many 'Chauvala' (classes) exist within the Srottriya Panji hierarchy?

- (A) The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.
- (B) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).
- (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (D) Eight.

१८४२. If a Panjikar finds a lineage flaw in the groom's family, in which Panji is this recorded?

- (A) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).
- (D) Shrotriyas

१८४३. Into which three hierarchical categories were Maithil Brahmins divided following the Panji registration?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.
- (C) Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१८४४. What was the status of Brahmins who were not registered in the official Panji records?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.
- (C) They were known as Jaibar.
- (D) It has largely become extinct over time.

१८४५. According to the Shrotriya tradition, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for marriage?

- (A) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Bokaro Steel.
- (D) Jaibar.

१८४६. According to the Shrotriya tradition, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१८४७. Under which ruler did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) begin to create finer sub-divisions like Shrotriya?

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.

१८४८. What does 'Dushan Panji' record?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Recording defects, transgressions, or social falls within a lineage to prevent future matrimonial errors.
- (C) 6 generations
- (D) The flaws or social transgressions associated with specific lineages.

१८४९. How many generations are avoided for marriage on the father's side in the 'Panjibaddh' category?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.

१८५०. How many primary 'Mools' were determined to be of the highest rank (Ayanti Shrestha)?

- (A) The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Thirteen.
- (D) The 'Tailik' (oil-presser) community.

१८५१. The term 'Pachhwari Paith' is used to refer to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१८५२. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.
- (B) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१८५३. According to the text, what is the status of a child born from a 'Svajana' (prohibited) marriage?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)
- (C) The child was historically considered a 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social limits.
- (D) Jaywar.

१८५४. In Panji terminology, what does 'Panjibaddh' literally mean?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.
- (C) Bhavavar.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१८५५. How many hierarchical 'Chauras' (categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time.
- (C) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.
- (D) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity.

१८५६. In the Panji system, why is the record of 'Dushan' (flaws) maintained?

- (A) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.
- (C) The Black Book
- (D) Jaywar.

१८५७. What is the status of a child born from a 'Swa-jana' marriage (marriage within prohibited degrees)?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Jaibar
- (D) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.

१८५८. What hierarchical classification was introduced to the Panji system under Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD)?

- (A) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.
- (B) Five.
- (C) It created a permanent separation between the Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha ranks.
- (D) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

१८५९. How many Shrotriya Panjis are traditionally recognized?

- (A) 32.
- (B) Dushan Panji
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Chandala.

१८६०. What is the total number of Panjis dedicated to the Yogya and Panjibaddha classes?

- (A) I.P.S. (D.I.G.)
- (B) 153.
- (C) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (D) They are considered 'Jaibar' and may face difficulty in contracting marriages with Panjibaddh families.

१८६१. What are the three main hierarchical tiers of Maithil Brahmins established by the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
- (D) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.

१८६२. What term is used for Brahmins who were not registered in the formal Panji system?

- (A) The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).
- (D) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.

१८६३. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally divided into eight 'Chaurals' (categories)?

- (A) It records historical flaws or social 'blemishes' that occurred within a family lineage.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.
- (D) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.

१८६४. What is the purpose of the 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) It consists of 13 primary Mools.
- (C) To record any known flaws or 'kshana' (blemishes) within a particular lineage.
- (D) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.

१८६५. Which tier of Maithil Brahmins contains 153 registered Panjis?

- (A) Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.
- (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).

१८६६. How did the Panji records handle children born to 'Devadasis' in historical Mithila?

- (A) Rajak (Washerman).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) They were recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' but their descendants often remained part of the social fabric.
- (D) Three Rigvedic ancestors.

१८६७. In the Panji system, what happens to a lineage if a member marries a 'Chandal' or someone from an 'Agyat' (unknown) caste?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur
- (B) The lineage suffers 'Dushan' (corruption) and is moved to the Dushan Panji.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) A declaration that the two families are unrelated within the prohibited degrees.

१८६८. Which Mula is associated with the 'Srotriya' family residing in 'Sarisab'?

- (A) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.
- (B) Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).
- (C) The Nepal part of Mithila.
- (D) Due to marriages into lower-tier families leading to a gradual decline in rank (Adhogami).

१८६९. According to the Panji system, how many maternal and paternal generations must be avoided to qualify for a 'Shrotriya' marriage?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Three
- (C) Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.
- (D) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

१८७०. Name the three primary social categories created by the Panji classification of Maithil Brahmins.

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.
- (D) The downward movement of family status (Paati) due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.

१८७१. What is the 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) Laukiki
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (C) A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.
- (D) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.

१८७२. Lineages that did not get recorded in the initial Panji registration became known as ____.

- (A) Jaibar (or Jaywar)
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) 153
- (D) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.

१८७३. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (C) 153 Panjis.
- (D) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).

१८७४. Which Panji type records the 'kshana' (flaws or social falls) in a family tree?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Dushana Panji.
- (C) They have largely become extinct (Vilupt).
- (D) Dushan Panji.

१८७५. What is 'Pachhwari-pa' in the context of Maithil Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) It refers to the Brahmin lineages remaining outside the Shrotriya (Purwari-pa) category.
- (B) Pachhwari Paat.
- (C) The Nepal part of Mithila.
- (D) Jaibar.

१८७६. According to the Panji theory, a child born from a 'Svajana' (prohibited) marriage is traditionally labelled as ____.

- (A) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)

१८७७. Why did Maharaja Madhav Singh initiate the 'Sakha Panji'?

- (A) To establish a more rigid social hierarchy and classification based on internal lineage purity.
- (B) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.
- (C) 97
- (D) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.

१८७८. How many 'Udeghs' (lineage tracks) are found in the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.
- (B) Devadhar.
- (C) 32
- (D) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).

१८७९. The term 'Jaywar' refers to Brahmins who are ____.

- (A) It is an branch of the Khana Mula that attained high status in later periods.
- (B) The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (C) The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.
- (D) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).

१८८०. In the context of Panji, what does 'Ayanth' signify?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) A high-ranking or 'excellent' classification of a Moola.
- (C) Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).
- (D) The downward movement of a family's social rank over generations due to marriage alliances.

१८८१. List the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins established during the Panji division.

- (A) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.
- (B) The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

१८८२. According to the marriage rules for 'Shrotriyas', how many generations must be avoided on the father's side?

- (A) If their names and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- (B) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) 7 generations.
- (D) Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

१८८३. According to the marriage rules for 'Shrotriyas', how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side?

- (A) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations of ancestors.
- (B) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.
- (C) 5 generations.
- (D) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

१८८४. Panjibaddha Brahmins, also known as lineage descendants, must avoid 5 generations on the maternal side and _____ on the paternal side for marriage.

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (B) 153.
- (C) 32
- (D) 6 generations

१८८५. How many 'Shrotriya' Panjis are currently maintained?

- (A) 32
- (B) Three Rigvedic ancestors.
- (C) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.
- (D) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.

१८८६. How many 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddha' Panjis are currently maintained?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) 153
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) University

१८८७. What is the 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).
- (B) Dushit (flawed or degraded).
- (C) A record detailing 'faults' or historical blemishes within specific lineages.
- (D) Shrotriyas are the highest-ranked, followed by Panjibaddh and Yogya.

१८८८. What is a 'Laukika' in the context of Panji classification?

- (A) The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.
- (B) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Retired or former Village Head.
- (D) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.

१८८९. The 'Shrotriya' Brahmins are sometimes referred to as 'Pubari' (Easterners), while others are called _____ (Westerners).

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Pachhabari

१८९०. How many maternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be considered valid under the Shrotriya rules?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The accidental marriage of a high-ranking scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, to a prohibited relative.
- (C) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.
- (D) Chandala, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.

१८९१. How many paternal generations must be avoided for a marriage to be considered valid under the Shrotriya rules?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Bhavavar.
- (C) Srotriya.
- (D) Eight (known as Chauris).

१८९२. Name the four hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins established by the Panji system.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jayabar.
- (B) He introduced Shakha Panjis and formalized the hierarchical divisions of Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Six generations
- (D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.

१८९३. According to the Panji system, what occurs if a person marries a 'Svajana' (close relative)?

- (A) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from Aryan status.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) In Nepal, it still refers to a stream of Vedic education rather than a specific sub-caste.
- (D) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).

१८९४. What does 'Dushana Panji' record?

- (A) Panjibaddha.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.

१८९५. Which hierarchical category is considered the highest in the Maithil Brahmin social order?

- (A) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.
- (B) Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records.
- (C) Devadhar.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१८९६. The term 'Laukika' refers to which type of Panji specifically?

- (A) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandal' or socially excommunicated.
- (B) The Shrotriya Panji.
- (C) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.
- (D) The Srotriya Brahmins.

१८९७. How many hierarchical 'Chauwalas' (classes) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).
- (B) Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.

१८९८. Which category of Brahmins is referred to as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

१८९९. The 'Adho-gami' nature of Panji refers to what social phenomenon?

- (A) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).
- (B) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) 7 generations.

१९००. What role does the 'Dushana Panji' play in historical research?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) It provides evidence of historical social anomalies, such as inter-caste marriages or widow remarriages.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

१९०१. Name the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created through the Panji system.

- (A) 185 (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१९०२. What term is used for those who were not formally recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.
- (B) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- (C) Jaywar
- (D) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste) and the marriage is invalid.

१९०३. According to traditional Shrotriya rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) Khandvala Guldi.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan.
- (D) Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha).

१९०४. According to traditional Shrotriya rules, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Baidyanath.
- (D) Seven generations.

१९०५. Concept: Laukik

- (A) It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.
- (B) Definition: The social status or 'honour' level recorded within the Shrotriya Panji branches.
- (C) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).
- (D) Jayabaar (or Jaibar).

११०६. What is the consequence of marrying a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative) according to the Smritis mentioned in the text?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.
- (B) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.
- (C) Six generations.
- (D) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srottriya genealogical records.

११०७. The term 'Pubaripaha' refers to which category of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) The Shrotriya sub-caste.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Over 1000 years (approximately 30-40 generations).
- (D) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.

११०८. The term 'Pachhbaripaha' refers to which category of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.
- (D) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).

११०९. Identify the three main social tiers of Maithil Brahmins established during the Panji management.

- (A) Dushan Panji
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (C) Srottriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.

१११०. The 'Dushana Panji' records what specific type of information?

- (A) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (B) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).
- (C) The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct.
- (D) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

११११. The classification 'Pachhwari Paat' refers to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Panjibaddh (अपराधित अर्थात् अपराधपूर्ण)
- (B) The non-Srottriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) Srottriyas.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१११२. How many categories of marriage records (Panjis) are mentioned, such as MÅ«l, Sakha, and Gotra?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Seven (MÅ«l, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushana, Uteá, h, and Ashvajan- Patra).
- (C) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.
- (D) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.

१११३. Which Brahmin subgroup was traditionally called 'Pubari Paat'?

- (A) Pachhabaripar (Westerners).
- (B) Srottriya Brahmins.
- (C) The status is downgraded (Adhogami).
- (D) Jaywar

१११४. What is the significance of the 35th MĀṅḍ, 'Khanam'?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) It is a branch of the Phandah MĀṅḍ that was elevated to high status in later periods.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

१११५. How does the Panji record describe the status of a 'Jaebari' Brahmin?

- (A) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Devadhar.
- (D) The Shrotriya Panji.

१११६. The 'Laukik' system is specifically associated with which tier of Brahmins?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Srotriya.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) 5 generations.

१११७. How many 'Chowalas' (categories) exist within the Srotriya Panji?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.

१११८. What is the total number of Srotriya Panjis listed in the text?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Dushan.
- (C) They are categorised as 'Jaybar'.
- (D) Devadhar.

१११९. What is the total number of Yogya and Panjibaddh Panjis listed in the text?

- (A) The first or highest category of noble lineages.
- (B) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.
- (C) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

११२०. What is the role of 'Dushana' in a lineage, as per the Panji records?

- (A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Pachhabari
- (D) It marks a historical fault (e.g., inter-caste marriage or social exile) to allow future generations to account for it.

११२१. According to the text, why did Srotriya Brahmins eventually get subdivided into 'Pahari' and other tiers?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.
- (C) Due to marriages into lower-tier families leading to a gradual decline in rank (Adhogami).
- (D) Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history.

१९२२. The 'Shrotriya' classification refers to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).
- (B) The broad group of Maithili Brahmins who are not included in the 'Shrotriya' or high-ranking 'Yogya' categories.
- (C) Chandadal, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.
- (D) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.

१९२३. What is 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) It is a record of faults or social transgressions within a lineage.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath

१९२४. What are the three main classes of Maithil Brahmins created during the Panji organisation?

- (A) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.
- (B) Specific titles or social sub-categories used primarily in the Shrotriya Panji records.
- (C) The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Jaywar.

१९२५. The high-ranking 'Ayanthi Shrestha' category consists of how many primary Mools?

- (A) It consists of 13 primary Mools.
- (B) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- (C) By checking the maternal side for five generations.
- (D) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.

१९२६. In the context of Panji records, what does the 'Laukik' status refer to?

- (A) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.
- (B) Modanand Jha
- (C) It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.
- (D) Laukika

१९२७. How many grades or 'Chauras' are there in the Shrotriya classification?

- (A) There are eight grades.
- (B) A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda).
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.

१९२८. The classification 'Panjibaddh' refers to those whose names were included in the ____.

- (A) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)
- (B) Flaws or lapses in lineage purity within a specific family history.
- (C) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.
- (D) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.

१९२९. What is the 'Dushan' associated with a lineage?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (B) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.
- (C) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.
- (D) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.

१९३०. What does the term 'Adhahgami' imply about the status of a Panji?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (B) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.
- (C) Dushan Panji
- (D) It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.

१९३१. How does the Shakha Panji differ from the Mool Panji?

- (A) The specific social status or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.
- (D) Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.

१९३२. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally associated with the highest Vedic scholarship?

- (A) Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.
- (B) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.
- (C) A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.
- (D) The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.

१९३३. What is the penalty mentioned for marrying a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative) in ancient times?

- (A) 185 (32 for Srotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).
- (B) It has largely become extinct over time.
- (C) Panjibaddh.
- (D) The couple was socially boycotted and their children were considered 'Chandala'.

१९३४. According to 'Panji Theory', how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side for a Srotriya Brahmin?

- (A) Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanya-patra).
- (B) Thirteen.
- (C) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (D) Seven generations.

१९३५. What are the three main social categories of Maithil Brahmins established by the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Three
- (B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१९३६. In Maithil Brahmin classification, who are the 'Jaywars'?

- (A) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.
- (B) Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Jaybar (or Jaibar).

१९३७. In the Panji system, what does 'Laukik' refer to?

- (A) Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.
- (B) The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.
- (C) Thirteen (13).
- (D) Six generations.

१९३८. How many Srotriya Panji records are currently identified in the system?

- (A) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.
- (B) Hariram.
- (C) 32 Panjis.
- (D) Dushan Panji

१९३९. How many Panji records exist for the Yogya and Panjibaddh categories combined?

- (A) Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

१९४०. What is 'Dooshan Panji' used for?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) To record any flaws, social downgrades, or violations of tradition within a specific lineage.
- (C) A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

१९४१. What are the terms 'Pubaripaar' and 'Pachbaripaar' used to distinguish?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category.
- (C) 8
- (D) The eastern (Srotriya) and western (remaining Brahmin) divisions of Maithil Brahmins.

१९४२. What does the 'Aswajanyapan Panji' specifically track?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.
- (C) The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.
- (D) Panjibaddh (अपभ्रंश-वर्णन-पंजी)

१९४३. The Panji system classifies Maithil Brahmins into three main hierarchical categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.
- (B) Bal Krishna.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Panjibaddha

१९४४. Under the Shrotriya marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side?

- (A) By recording them as 'Dushan' (flaws) to alert future generations during marriage negotiations.
- (B) Seven generations
- (C) Six generations.
- (D) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.

१९४५. Under the Shrotriya marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side?

- (A) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (B) Five generations
- (C) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (D) Shrotriya.

- ११४६. For the Panjibaddha category, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a marriage to be valid?**
- (A) Six generations
 - (B) Shrotriya.
 - (C) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.
 - (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- ११४७. Which Panji records specifically documents genealogical 'faults' or social deviations in a lineage?**
- (A) It is a branch of the Phandah MĀ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.
 - (B) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
 - (C) Dushan Panji
 - (D) They have largely become extinct (Vilupt).
- ११४८. The Shrotriya category is further divided into how many 'Chaunwala' (grades)?**
- (A) Jayabaar (or Jaibar).
 - (B) Eight
 - (C) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.
 - (D) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji.
- ११४९. The Yogya and Panjibaddha categories are divided into how many distinct grades?**
- (A) Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha.
 - (B) It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibaddh).
- ११५०. Which Maithil King initiated 'Shakha Panji' and the hierarchical division of Shrotriyas in the 18th century?**
- (A) Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha).
 - (B) Panjibaddh.
 - (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh
 - (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- ११५१. The Maithil Brahmin Gotras like Shandilya, Vatsa, and Katyayana are part of the ____ group of seven major Gotras.**
- (A) High-ranking or most populous
 - (B) Nepal.
 - (C) Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).
 - (D) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.
- ११५२. Which Maithil Brahmin sub-group is also known as 'Pubaripar'?**
- (A) Shrotriyas
 - (B) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).
 - (C) Panjibaddha
 - (D) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).
- ११५३. Which Maithil Brahmin sub-group is also known as 'Pachhwaripar'?**
- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
 - (B) 153
 - (C) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.
 - (D) The family status descends (Adhogami), and they may eventually lose their Shrotriya rank.

१९५४. The text mentions that inter-caste marriages or marriages with 'unknown lineages' are recorded in which supplementary Panji?

- (A) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Shrotriya genealogical records.
- (B) Dushan Panji
- (C) 32 Panjis.
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

१९५५. What is the name of the 35th Mul that was added later as a high-ranking branch?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) The Black Book
- (C) Kharaaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).
- (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.

१९५६. What is the 'Paanti' in the context of the Maithil social structure?

- (A) Rajaki (Washerman).
- (B) The social rank or row assigned to a family based on their genealogical record.
- (C) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (D) Charmkarini (tanner)

१९५७. Which category of Maithil Brahmins is considered the highest in the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) Social rank or status based on ancestral purity.
- (B) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

१९५८. What are the three main social tiers of Maithil Brahmins defined by the Panji system?

- (A) The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) The Gop (cowherd) caste.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) Yogya

१९५९. What does the 'Dushan Panji' record in the Maithil genealogical system?

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).
- (D) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.

१९६०. What happens to a Shrotriya family's rank if they marry into a lower-ranked Panjibaddh family?

- (A) 32.
- (B) The family's social rank declines through a process known as 'Laukik' degradation.
- (C) Sakha Panji.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१९६१. What is the 'Laukik' system within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.
- (B) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.
- (C) Panjibaddha.
- (D) Eight.

१९६२. In the 18th century, which social factor led to the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' for Shrotriyas?

- (A) Medha.
- (B) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (C) The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.
- (D) Yogya.

१९६३. What is the status of a child born from a 'Svajana' (prohibited) marriage according to ancient Smritis?

- (A) The First Category (Prathama Shreni).
- (B) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.
- (C) The relative social standing or honor of a family based on their past marriage alliances.
- (D) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

१९६४. In the Panji system, the term 'Jaywar' refers to which group?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.
- (D) It refers to Brahmins who were not formally registered or 'Panjibaddh' during the initial management.

१९६५. How many total 'Panjis' are maintained for the Yogya and Panjibaddh categories?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.
- (C) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh (Vamshaj), and Jaywar.

१९६६. What does the term 'Pachhwari Paat' signify in the Panji context?

- (A) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.
- (B) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Five generations.

१९६७. What does 'Pubari Paat' signify in the Panji context?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Panjibaddh
- (D) It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.

१९६८. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, which group is considered the highest following the Panji reform?

- (A) 7 generations.
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.
- (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

१९६९. What term is used for those Brahmins who are not registered in the formal Panji system?

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- (D) It can be 'Adhogami' (declining) if marriages are made into lower-status lineages.

११७०. Which Brahmin sub-group is categorised as 'Pachhwari Paith'?

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Gajendra Thakur
- (C) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.
- (D) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).

११७१. Into how many hierarchical categories are the Shrotriya Brahmin Panjis divided?

- (A) Eight (known as Chauvala).
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Shrotriya.

११७२. The 'Dvitiya Shrestha' category of Mools includes lineages such as Rankoliwar and Paliwar, representing the _____ class.

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) By checking the maternal side for five generations.
- (C) Second
- (D) Cash (monetary payments).

११७३. In the Mithila hierarchy, what is the term for the 'marriage-eligible' category below Shrotriya?

- (A) They were treated as outcastes and their children were considered 'Chandala' in status.
- (B) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).
- (C) Yogya
- (D) Seven generations

११७४. The Shrotriya group's records are limited to _____ distinct registers (Panjis).

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (C) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (D) 32

११७५. In the calculation of eligibility, what is the 'Sajata' status?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).
- (B) A condition where the bride and groom are found to be related within prohibited degrees, making marriage illegal.
- (C) Bal Krishna.
- (D) A classification system used to determine social status based on marriage alliances.

११७६. How does the Panji define a 'Panjibaddh' Brahmin?

- (A) One whose name and complete genealogy are formally entered into the Panji records.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

११७७. In the Panji, the term 'Laukika' refers specifically to which category's records?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Eight (8).
- (C) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.
- (D) Loam Surgan.

१९७८. What happens if a Brahmin marries a 'Sajata' (forbidden relative) according to ancient Mithila law?

- (A) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.
- (B) The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class.
- (C) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.
- (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.

१९७९. In the context of Panji, what is 'Uti' (or Up-Teep)?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Dooshan Panji
- (C) 97
- (D) A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.

१९८०. What are the three highest social categories of Maithil Brahmins as defined by the Panji system?

- (A) Jagadguru and Paramguru.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Laukik.
- (D) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

१९८१. Which specific Panji records the faults, character issues, or prohibited marriages that occurred within a lineage?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.
- (C) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.
- (D) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.

१९८२. How are Shrotriya Brahmins geographically distinguished from others in Mithila?

- (A) The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.
- (B) The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.
- (C) They are sometimes called 'Pubaripaat', while others are 'Pachhuaripaat'.
- (D) Chand.

१९८३. How many sub-categories (Chauvala) are the Shrotriya Panjis divided into?

- (A) A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) 8 categories.
- (D) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.

१९८४. How many sub-categories exist for the 'Yogya' and 'Vanshaja' (Panjibaddha) Brahmins?

- (A) Jaibar.
- (B) Jaibar
- (C) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.
- (D) 15 categories.

१९८५. What is a 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya genealogy?

- (A) 32
- (B) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.

१९८६. In the Panji system, what happens to a family's status if they marry into a lower category?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) The family status descends (Adhogami), and they may eventually lose their Shrotriya rank.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

१९८७. What does the Panji indicate about the status of Maithil Kayasthas (Karna Kayasthas)?

- (A) Jaybar (or Jaibar).
- (B) They have only one Gotra (Kashyapa) and use Mula to determine marriage eligibility.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.

१९८८. The classification of Maithil Brahmins into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha occurred during the reign of which king?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaywal.

१९८९. Which group occupies the highest tier in the social hierarchy of Maithil Brahmins established by Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.
- (C) It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.
- (D) Shrotriya.

१९९०. What is the gap requirement for marriage on the paternal side for 'Shrotriya' Brahmins?

- (A) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.
- (D) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

१९९१. What is the gap requirement for marriage on the maternal side for 'Shrotriya' Brahmins?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) 8
- (C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Thirty-two ancestors.

१९९२. How many generations must be excluded on the paternal side for 'Panjibaddha' (and others) for marriage eligibility?

- (A) 8
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Lineages that were not registered or indexed during the initial Panji Prabandh.
- (D) Six generations.

१९९३. What is the 'Dooshana Panji' used for?

- (A) Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (B) It was added in later periods as a branch that attained high social status.
- (C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.

१९९४. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category.
- (B) If their names and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- (C) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.
- (D) Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji.

१९९५. What term is used for Brahmins whose names were successfully recorded in the Panji registers?

- (A) Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).
- (B) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.
- (C) Panjibaddha.
- (D) A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.

१९९६. What term was used for those not included in the formal Panji system?

- (A) Gangesha (Gangesh Upadhyaya).
- (B) Jaibar (or Jayewar).
- (C) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- (D) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

१९९७. What is the 'Paanti' (or Panthi) in the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) Seven generations
- (B) Recording defects, transgressions, or social falls within a lineage to prevent future matrimonial errors.
- (C) The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct.
- (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

१९९८. Which group is referred to as 'Pubari Paanti'?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) To ensure that future generations are aware of past lineage 'faults' and can avoid their negative social effects.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

१९९९. Which group is referred to as 'Pachhabari Paanti'?

- (A) Panji (genealogical registers).
- (B) Shakha Panji.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and others).

२०००. What is 'Ayaanchi'?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Panjibaddh
- (C) Laukika
- (D) A title or status referring to those who do not ask for anything (associated with Pandit Bhavanath Mishra).

२००१. Define 'Chaurasi' (or Chaula) in the context of Shrotriya rankings.

- (A) A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (C) The specific hierarchical categories or 'groups' within the Shrotriya community.
- (D) It has largely become extinct/obsolete.

२००२. How many total Shrotriya Panjis are recorded in the system?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Chandala.
- (C) 32
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२००३. How many Panjis are recorded for the Yogya and Panjibaddha categories?

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) Eight (known as Chauris).
- (C) Muslims and low-caste groups (e.g., Chamars or Rajakas).
- (D) 153

२००४. Into which three hierarchical categories were Maithil Brahmins divided during the Panji classification?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Defects or violations of tradition within a lineage to prevent future errors.
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२००५. What term is used for Brahmins who are not officially recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) Sakha Panji.
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.
- (D) To record any known flaws or 'kshana' (blemishes) within a particular lineage.

२००६. What is a 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.
- (B) Jaywar
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Utredh Panji.

२००७. Maithil Brahmins of the Shrotriya class are also referred to as ____.

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Pubaripar (Easterners).

२००८. Non-Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins are sometimes referred to by the term ____.

- (A) 32
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Pachhabaripar (Westerners).
- (D) The President of India.

२००९. How many hierarchical categories (Chaupala) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Five generations
- (B) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२०१०. The 'Laukik' refers to which specific type of Panji record?

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The Shrotriya Panji.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२०११. Which social class within Maithil Brahmins was historically identified by their high scholarly and ritual standards?

- (A) The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) To ensure that future generations are aware of past lineage 'faults' and can avoid their negative social effects.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.

२०१२. What is the primary reason the Panji system was not maintained among Kshatriyas over time?

- (A) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.
- (B) Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda).
- (C) Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.
- (D) The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

२०१३. What is the 'Laukik' status in a Shrotriya family?

- (A) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.
- (B) The relative social standing or honor of a family based on their past marriage alliances.
- (C) The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.
- (D) Devadhar.

२०१४. According to the text, what happened to a person who married a 'Swajana' (forbidden relative)?

- (A) The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami).
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) They were treated as outcastes and their children were considered 'Chandala' in status.

२०१५. Name the four hierarchical categories into which Maithil Brahmins were divided following the Panji implementation.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) 153
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Thirty-two.

२०१६. Which Panji specifically records 'Kshana' (defects or social lapses) within a family lineage?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).

२०१७. The term 'Jaywar' refers to Brahmins who were not _____ during the initial registration.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.
- (B) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).
- (C) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.
- (D) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)

२०१८. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Chairman of Dena Bank.
- (B) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.
- (C) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.
- (D) Distinguished University Professor.

२०१९. How many Shrotriya Panjis were historically recorded?

- (A) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.
- (B) 32 Panjis.
- (C) Gangesh Upadhyaya.
- (D) Eight.

२०२०. How many Yogya and Panjibaddh Panjis were historically recorded?

- (A) 153 Panjis.
- (B) Chauvala (also known as categories/ranks).
- (C) Panjibaddha
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

२०२१. What is the consequence of marrying a 'Svajana' (forbidden relative) according to the Smritis cited?

- (A) The President of India.
- (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.
- (C) The specific social rank or status assigned based on marriage alliances and lineage purity.
- (D) Dushana Panji.

२०२२. What is the function of the 'Dooshan Panji' within the genealogical records?

- (A) 153.
- (B) Fifteen.
- (C) To record flaws, social exclusions, or 'doshas' within a lineage.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

२०२३. What historical event led to the institutionalisation of the Panji system by King Harisimhaddeva?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (C) They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२०२४. Which category of Maithil Brahmins emerged as the highest tier during the later development of the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) A title given to a groom who marries into a specific high-status lineage.
- (C) It is a branch of the Phandah MĀṅḷ that was elevated to high status in later periods.
- (D) Six generations.

२०२५. What does the 'Laukik' refer to in the context of Shrotriya Panji management?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२०२६. In the Panji terminology, families that were not formally registered but were otherwise eligible are known as ____.
- (A) Jaibar
 - (B) To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
 - (C) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations.
 - (D) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).
२०२७. Which Panji records 'Kshatran' (flaws) to ensure descendants are aware of ancestral history?
- (A) The specific hierarchical status or 'Pan' assigned to a family within the Shrotriya community.
 - (B) Dooshan Panji
 - (C) Yogya
 - (D) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from Aryan status.
२०२८. Maithil Brahmins are classified into how many major social tiers (such as Shrotriya and Yogya)?
- (A) Three
 - (B) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.
 - (C) Pubaripar (Easterners).
 - (D) Panjibaddh.
२०२९. The classification of Maithil Brahmins into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha occurred during the ____ period.
- (A) Five.
 - (B) 32
 - (C) It is a record of faults or social transgressions within a lineage.
 - (D) Medieval (Post-Karnat)
२०३०. Which tier of Brahmins are referred to as 'Pachhwari-paat'?
- (A) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
 - (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
 - (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
 - (D) Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.
२०३१. In the Panji hierarchy, what are the three primary categories of Brahmins?
- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
 - (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
 - (C) Devadhar.
 - (D) The Shrotriya Panji.
२०३२. What term was used to describe those Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the Panji registers?
- (A) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.
 - (B) Jaibar
 - (C) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.
 - (D) It has largely become extinct/obsolete.
२०३३. For the Shrotriya class, how many generations must be excluded for marriage on the paternal side?
- (A) Shrotriya.
 - (B) The Gop (cowherd) caste.
 - (C) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).
 - (D) Seven generations.

२०३४. For the Shrotriya class, how many generations must be excluded for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- (B) Eight
- (C) Panjibaddha.
- (D) Five generations.

२०३५. According to the Panji rules for the Panjibaddh class, how many paternal generations must be avoided for marriage?

- (A) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) 32.

२०३६. What does the term 'Laukika' refer to in the context of the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.
- (B) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.
- (C) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side.
- (D) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.

२०३७. How many 'Chauris' (grades/classes) exist within the Shrotriya Panji records?

- (A) Panjibaddh
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.
- (C) The first or highest grade of ancestral roots, including Muls like Kharaure and Khauare.
- (D) Eight

२०३८. The classification of Brahmins as 'Pachhwari-paat' generally refers to which group?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) 153.
- (D) Panjibaddha.

२०३९. What happens to the hierarchical status of a lineage in the Shrotriya class over time due to inferior marriage alliances?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (B) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.
- (C) Five.
- (D) The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji.

२०४०. What is the status of the Panji system among the Mithila Kshatriya community today?

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) It has largely become extinct over time.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

२०४१. What was the 'Asvajan' status awarded to Siddhanta Patra applicants?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) A declaration that the two families are unrelated within the prohibited degrees.
- (D) Panjibaddh

२०४२. What was the role of 'Ashta Shrotriya' in the social hierarchy of Mithila?

- (A) Jaibar
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.
- (C) A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.
- (D) They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.

२०४३. The Panji records identify how many primary classes or categories for the Shrotriya class?

- (A) Eight (known as Chauris).
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community.
- (D) They were classified as 'Jayabaar'.

२०४४. What was the significance of 'Upar-Teep' in Panji documentation?

- (A) Eight categories.
- (B) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.
- (C) The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Eight.

२०४५. For Shrotriya Brahmins, how many generations must be excluded on the father's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) Officially included/registered in the Panji records.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२०४६. For Shrotriya Brahmins, how many generations must be excluded on the mother's side for a marriage to be valid?

- (A) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.
- (D) Five.

२०४७. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins mentioned in the text?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.

२०४८. The Shrotriya category is further divided into ____ classes or 'Chaurallas'.

- (A) Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.
- (C) The relative social standing or honor of a family based on their past marriage alliances.
- (D) Eight

२०४९. How many 'Panjis' (books of records) currently exist for the Shrotriya category?

- (A) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).
- (D) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.

२०५०. The 'Pachhwariapaar' group refers to Brahmins other than the ____ category.

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.
- (D) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.

२०५१. What is the purpose of 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) DGP (Director General of Police).
- (B) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.
- (C) The social standing or classification of a family based on their marriage alliances and conduct recorded over time.
- (D) Six generations.

२०५२. Under which Maharaja did the 'Sakha Panji' and the rigid hierarchy of Shrotriya and other classes begin?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.

२०५३. What does the 'Laukik' refer to in the context of Shrotriya genealogy?

- (A) The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Gajendra Thakur
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Vamshaj).

२०५४. The genealogical record of a person who married a 'Dasa' (servant) or someone from a lower caste was moved to the ____.

- (A) A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.
- (B) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)
- (C) Dushan Panji
- (D) Their rank decreases (Adhogami).

२०५५. According to the text, a child born from a marriage with a 'Svajana' (close relative) was traditionally considered a ____.

- (A) Devdhar
- (B) Thirty-two Panjis.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Chandala (outcaste)

२०५६. The categories of Maithil Brahmins resulting from the Panji classification are Shrotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- (B) 32
- (C) Panjibaddh
- (D) Blackbook.

२०५७. What is the term for those Brahmins who did not register in the Panji records?

- (A) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.
- (B) Jaywar (Jaebat).
- (C) 15 categories.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२०५८. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, how many 'Mools' are considered the main or primary ones?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) Thirty-four (34), later expanded to thirty-five (35).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

२०५९. What is the function of the 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) To record flaws, lapses, or exceptions in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (C) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.

२०६०. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Defects, illicit relations, or lineage 'stains' that occurred within a family history.
- (B) Panjibaddh
- (C) A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.
- (D) The status or category of a family within the Shrotriya hierarchy based on marriage alliances.

२०६१. The 'Panji Prabandh' system was established to prevent the status of ____ being conferred upon children of improper marriages.

- (A) Chandal
- (B) A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.
- (C) Jaywar (or Jaibar).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२०६२. How many 'Paunjis' (record books) exist for the Shrotriya and Yogya/Panjibaddh categories respectively?

- (A) Jaibar.
- (B) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Pubaripar (Easterners).

२०६३. The term 'Pachhwari-Paar' refers to which category of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) It refers to the specific Panji records tracking the Shrotriya lineage.
- (C) They are referred to as 'Jaywar' (अज्ञेय जायवर).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२०६४. The term 'Pubari-Paar' refers to which group in the Maithil social hierarchy?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.
- (D) Jaywar.

२०६५. How many generations must be avoided for marriage on the father's side according to the 'Shrotriya' standards?

- (A) Chandala, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Eight grades (including the 'Chauralla' system).

२०६६. In the Shrotriya classification, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the mother's side?

- (A) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Medha.
- (D) Five generations.

२०६७. What is the name for the category of individuals who were not included in the formal Panji records?

- (A) Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Jaybar (or Jaibar).
- (D) A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault.

२०६८. The 'Panjibaddh' group of people are also referred to as ____.

- (A) Jaika Vanshaj.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.

२०६९. For the Panjibaddh category, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) Six generations.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

२०७०. What does the 'Dushana Panji' record?

- (A) The historical flaws or violations of social/caste norms within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (B) 8
- (C) It refers to the specific Panji records tracking the Shrotriya lineage.
- (D) Dooshan Panji

२०७१. What does the 'Laukiki' refer to in the context of Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) The specific social status or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Social rank or status based on ancestral purity.

२०७२. How many 'Chauyala' (tiers) are the Shrotriya Panjis divided into?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.
- (C) Nidhi.
- (D) Jaibar (or Jayewar).

२०७३. What is the total number of Shrotriya Panjis mentioned in the text?

- (A) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Devadhar.
- (D) 32

२०७४. What was the result of a Brahmin marrying an 'Agyaat' (unknown caste) girl in ancient Panji records?

- (A) The specific social status or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) The lineage would be marked in the Dushana Panji, affecting the status of descendants.
- (C) Shakha Panji.
- (D) Shrotriya

२०७५. How many tiers or categories of Maithili Brahmins were created after the Panji management?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Three (Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Rankmani (or Krishna).

२०७६. The record of 'social flaws' in the Panji system was designed to protect future generations from ____.

- (A) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).
- (B) Phandah Mula.
- (C) Shrotriya; non-Shrotriya
- (D) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.

२०७७. How many generations are typically excluded from the paternal side for marriage eligibility among Shrotriyas?

- (A) Rajballabh.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) 32
- (D) Purwari Paat

२०७८. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins established during the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

२०७९. In the Panji system, the paternal side exclusion for 'Panjibaddh' Brahmins is ____ generations.

- (A) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.
- (B) Six.
- (C) The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.
- (D) Jaibar

२०८०. Which category of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally referred to as 'Pubari-paat'?

- (A) Shrotriyas.
- (B) Matruka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२०८१. What term is used for the non-Shrotriya Brahmins, often referred to as 'Pachhabari-paat'?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Definition: The social status or 'honour' level recorded within the Shrotriya Panji branches.
- (D) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

२०८२. The document that records the defects or 'Doshas' within a lineage is known as the ____ Panji.

- (A) Dushan.
- (B) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.
- (C) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (D) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.

२०८३. In the Panji system, what is 'Laukik'?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) The social status or recognition of a lineage within the Shrotriya hierarchy.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) The Black Book

२०८४. Which Panji specifically records instances of 'Kshati' or degradation in lineage status?

- (A) Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes).
- (D) Thirty-two Panjis.

२०८५. The introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' led to the emergence of social evils such as ____.

- (A) A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh.
- (B) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).
- (D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२०८६. What is the significance of the 1326 AD reform for the 'Jaywar' category?

- (A) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (C) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२०८७. What are the three distinct social categories created through the Panji system for Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२०८८. How many categories (Shreni) are the Shrotriya Brahmins divided into?

- (A) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.
- (B) Recording defects, transgressions, or social falls within a lineage to prevent future matrimonial errors.
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) Eight.

२०८९. How many categories (Shreni) are the Yogya and Vanshaja Brahmins divided into?

- (A) Fifteen.
- (B) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).
- (C) 97
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२०९०. Identify the seven types of Panji registers mentioned in the text.

- (A) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.
- (B) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.
- (C) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udeggh, and Aswajanyapatra.
- (D) Dushan.

२०९१. What is the specific purpose of a 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) 8 levels.
- (C) To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (D) Eight.

२०९२. What is the term for Maithil Brahmins who did not get registered in the Panji during the initial management?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.
- (C) Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.
- (D) Jaibar.

२०९३. Which Maharaja ordered the creation of 'Shakha Panji' to distinguish between Shrotriya and other groups?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

२०९४. Process: What happens if a marriage occurs between individuals within the prohibited 'Sapinda' degrees?

- (A) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).
- (B) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.
- (C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤@à¤°à¥à¤ ¤¼à¤|à¤¼ (mariyada).
- (D) They were recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' but their descendants often remained part of the social fabric.

२०९५. Which Panji register records the 'Kshana' (flaws or falls in lineage status)?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) 5 generations.

२०९६. According to the Panji Prabandh, what are the three main social categories of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.
- (B) Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Ramdutta and Tulsiram.

२०९७. What was the status given to those who were not formally recorded in the Panji registers?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.
- (C) Jaywar
- (D) Chandala.

२०९८. How many generations must a Shrotriya Brahmin avoid on the paternal side for marriage?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Seven generations
- (C) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२०९९. How many generations must a Shrotriya Brahmin avoid on the maternal side for marriage?

- (A) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanyapatra.
- (B) Five generations
- (C) Vinayanand.
- (D) Jaibar

२१००. How many generations must a Panjibaddh Brahmin avoid on the paternal side for marriage?

- (A) Six generations
- (B) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).
- (C) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).
- (D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१०१. The Panji records pertaining to the Shrotriya class are referred to as ____.

- (A) Panjibaddh
- (B) Laukiki
- (C) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations.
- (D) A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.

२१०२. In the Panji system, what happens to the social rank of a lineage if they marry into a lower-ranked family?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and others).
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) Eight (known as Chauris).
- (D) The rank is 'Adhogami' (descending) and eventually the high status is lost.

२१०३. What was the significance of Maharaja Madhav Singh's era for the Panji system?

- (A) To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.
- (B) The introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of the Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.
- (C) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.
- (D) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.

२१०४. What is the number of 'Srotriyas' Panjis compared to 'Yogya' and 'Vanshaj' Panjis?

- (A) He was born five years after the passing of his father (Pitri Parokshe).
- (B) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Jaibar
- (D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.

२१०५. Why were 'Dushana Panjis' maintained?

- (A) The introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of the Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.
- (B) Shakha Panji.
- (C) Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha').
- (D) To ensure that future generations are aware of past lineage 'faults' and can avoid their negative social effects.

२१०६. According to the 'Chhaidh' rule for Shrotriyas, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibaddh).
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

२१०७. According to the 'Chhaidh' rule for Shrotriyas, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) A condition where the bride and groom are found to be related within prohibited degrees, making marriage illegal.
- (B) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Srotriya

२१०८. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithili Brahmins established by the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Banshaj).
- (B) The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Saduropadhyaya

२१०९. What is the 'Dushan' Panji used for?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.
- (C) Recording defects, transgressions, or social falls within a lineage to prevent future matrimonial errors.
- (D) Utredh Panji.

२११०. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pubaripahi'?

- (A) Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२१११. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pachhwaripahi'?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.
- (C) The remaining Brahmin groups outside the Shrotriya class.
- (D) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.

२११२. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.
- (B) The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.

२११३. What was the result of a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives) according to ancient Smritis?

- (A) Marriages or unions with individuals of 'Unknown' (Ajnaat) lineages or different castes.
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.
- (D) Jaywars

२११४. How many categories of Panji books are there, including Mool, Sakha, and Gotra?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) The second tier of Brahmins, below Shrotriyas but above the basic Panjibaddh group.
- (D) Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udeggh, and Aswajanya-patra).

२११५. What is the total number of Panji registers (Panjis) mentioned for the Yogya and Banshaj categories?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (B) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Panjibaddh.

२११६. The title 'Mahamahopadhyaya' in the Panji indicates a high level of ____.

- (A) Scholarly achievement or educational status.
- (B) 5 generations.
- (C) Five Rigvedic ancestors.
- (D) Seven generations.

२११७. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, what are the three primary categories established by the Panji system?

- (A) A lineage flaw resulting from marriage with a person of non-Hindu (Yavana/Muslim) background.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

२११८. Which specific Panji record is used to document flaws or lapses in a family's lineage?

- (A) Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu.
- (B) They were traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from the Aryan social order.
- (C) 8
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२११९. What is the consequence of 'Sajnata' marriage in traditional Mithila society?

- (A) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.
- (D) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.

२१२०. The record categorising families into ranks like 'Soti' or 'Jaiwar' is known as the ____.

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).
- (C) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).
- (D) Shrotriya.

२१२१. Which Brahmin subgroup is colloquially referred to as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (D) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.

२१२२. Which King of Darbhanga ordered the creation of the 'Shakha Panji' to further categorise the Brahmin ranks?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१२३. In the Panji hierarchy, how many 'Laukik' (social ranks) exist within the Shrotriya category?

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) 32
- (C) Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- (D) Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.

२१२४. The rank 'Jaiwar' refers to those Brahmins who were ____.

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Second
- (C) Medieval (Post-Karnat)
- (D) Not officially registered in the early consolidated Panji records.

२१२५. How does the father's side generation gap requirement differ for the 'Panjibaddh' category compared to 'Srotriyas'?

- (A) Depletion (or erosion)
- (B) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१२६. What are the three main categories of Maithil Brahmins established by the Panji system?

- (A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

२१२७. Maithil Brahmins who were not recorded in the initial Panji management are referred to as ____.

- (A) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.
- (B) Blackbook.
- (C) Shrotriyas are the highest-ranked, followed by Panjibaddh and Yogya.
- (D) Jaibar

२१२८. Under which Maharaja did the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) and stricter social hierarchy begin?

- (A) Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).
- (B) 13
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Sarisab.

२१२९. In the Panji system, what is the consequence of marrying within one's 'Swa-jana' (prohibited kin)?

- (A) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.
- (C) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).
- (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.

२१३०. Which group is colloquially referred to as 'Pachhwari-par' (Westerners) in the Maithil social hierarchy?

- (A) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).
- (B) The non-Srotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Laukika
- (D) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.

२१३१. Which category of Maithil Brahmins is referred to as 'Pubari-par' (Easterners)?

- (A) Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.
- (B) A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status.
- (C) The Srotriya Brahmins.
- (D) To ensure that future generations can be aware of and potentially avoid the 'bad consequences' of lineage erosion.

२१३२. The term 'Laukik' refers to the genealogy books specifically of the ____ class.

- (A) Srotriya
- (B) Jaywar
- (C) Pachhabari
- (D) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side.

२१३३. The 'Atyanti Shrestha' (Excellent) mools are part of which category in the Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.
- (B) It is the specific Panji record or tradition maintained by Srotriya Brahmins.
- (C) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).
- (D) The first category (Pratham Shreni).

२१३४. What is the role of a 'Panjkar' in modern Maithil society?

- (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.
- (C) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.
- (D) 1800 CE.

२१३५. According to the Panji system, what are the three main hierarchical divisions of Mithila Brahmins?

- (A) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१३६. What is the status of those who were not formally recorded in the Panji registers?

- (A) Unknown castes or prohibited relationships (e.g., 'Ajnat Kula').
- (B) They are referred to as 'Jaywar' (अज्ञात कुल).
- (C) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.
- (D) A slave or servant from the fisherman caste.

२१३७. How many generations must a Shrotriya Brahmin typically avoid in the maternal lineage for marriage?

- (A) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.
- (B) The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Five generations.

२१३८. How many generations must a Shrotriya Brahmin avoid in the paternal lineage for marriage?

- (A) Panjibaddha
- (B) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).
- (C) The President of India.
- (D) Seven generations.

२१३९. How many 'Laukik' or 'Chaupala' categories exist for Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Eight (8).
- (C) Three
- (D) Blackbook.

२१४०. The term used for a Brahmin who is 'descended from the records' is ____.

- (A) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Panjibaddh (अपभ्रंश-वर्ण-संज्ञा-सूची)
- (D) Recording defects, transgressions, or social falls within a lineage to prevent future matrimonial errors.

२१४१. In the context of the Panji, what does 'Laukik' status signify for the future of a family line?

- (A) It can be 'Adhogami' (declining) if marriages are made into lower-status lineages.
- (B) They predominantly belong to a single Gotra, Kashyapa.
- (C) Depletion (or erosion)
- (D) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.

२१४२. According to the Panji system, how many generations must a 'Srotriya' Brahmin avoid on the paternal side for marriage?

- (A) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.
- (D) A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.

२१४३. According to the Panji system, how many generations must a 'Srotriya' Brahmin avoid on the maternal side for marriage?

- (A) Medha.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).
- (D) Jaibar.

२१४४. What is recorded in a 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.
- (B) The family's social rank declines through a process known as 'Laukik' degradation.
- (C) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- (D) 153 Panjis.

२१४५. Under which ruler did the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) and stricter social divisions like 'Srotriya' begin?

- (A) A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault.
- (B) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.
- (C) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१४६. What are the four main levels of marriage eligibility introduced in the later Panji system?

- (A) The marriage might be halted or the social status of the family in the Panji hierarchy might be lowered.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Srotiya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (D) The descending rank or status of a lineage, which can decrease over time due to certain marriage choices.

२१४७. What is the 'Sakun' or 'Kshana' recorded in Panji documents?

- (A) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.
- (B) 6 generations
- (C) A genealogical flaw or stain in the lineage that might affect marriage status.
- (D) Seven generations.

२१४८. How many 'Srotiya Panjis' are currently recognised?

- (A) To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).

२१४९. How many 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddh' Panjis are recognised?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (B) It tracks the specific status and lineages involved in Shrotriya social hierarchy.
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) A specific set of records that detail flaws, social lapses, or historical anomalies within a family's lineage.

२१५०. What are the three hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created by the Panji system?

- (A) They were classified as 'Jaibar'.
- (B) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- (C) Srotiya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Shrotriya

२१५१. What term was used to describe Brahmins who were not recorded in the Panji registers?

- (A) The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji.
- (B) Eight (8).
- (C) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).
- (D) 5 generations.

२१५२. What does a 'Dushana Panji' record?

- (A) Lineage flaws, deviations from social norms, or defects in genealogical purity.
- (B) Panjibaddh (अपवित्रपंजी, अपवित्रपंजी, अपवित्रपंजी)
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.

२१५३. The total number of Srotiya Panji books is ____.

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) Jaibar
- (C) Thirty-two (32).
- (D) The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades.

२१५४. The total number of Panji books for the Yogya and Panjibaddha categories is ____.

- (A) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Devdasi Dushan
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

२१५५. According to the text, what occurs if a person marries a 'Swajana' (a prohibited relative)?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (C) Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.

२१५६. What is 'Laukika' in the context of the Srotriya category?

- (A) Thirty-four (34), later expanded to thirty-five (35).
- (B) The downward movement or degradation of genealogical rank due to marriage into lower tiers.
- (C) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.
- (D) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.

२१५७. Which group of Brahmins is designated as 'Shrotriya' within the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.
- (B) Shrotriya
- (C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.
- (D) A condition where the bride and groom are found to be related within prohibited degrees, making marriage illegal.

२१५८. What are the four hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins defined after the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (B) Thirty-two.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddah, and Jaywal.
- (D) A record of faults or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or social transgressions.

२१५९. What is the purpose of the 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) To record any flaws or violations of social/genealogical norms within a lineage.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Raja Bahadur.

२१६०. What is the total number of 'Shrotriya' Panjis recorded in the text?

- (A) Eight (8).
- (B) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.
- (C) 32 Panjis.
- (D) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).

२१६१. What is the total number of 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddah' Panjis recorded in the text?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Panjibaddha.
- (C) 153 Panjis.
- (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

२१६२. How does the Panji system classify the status of a person whose ancestors were not originally recorded during Harisimhadeva's time?

- (A) 8
- (B) They are often classified as 'Jaywal'.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (D) Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history.

२१६३. According to the Panji rules for Shrotriya Brahmins, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) They are recorded in the Dushan Panji to maintain genealogical honesty while allowing for eventual integration.
- (C) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.
- (D) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.

२१६४. According to the Panji rules for Shrotriya Brahmins, how many generations must be avoided on the mother's side for marriage?

- (A) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.
- (B) 5 generations.
- (C) Devadasi.
- (D) Five.

२१६५. What name is given to those who were excluded from the formal Panji records?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Dushana.
- (C) A lineage flaw resulting from marriage with a person of non-Hindu (Yavana/Muslim) background.
- (D) Jaibar.

२१६६. In the Shrotriya Panji, what is a 'Laukik'?

- (A) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.
- (B) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.
- (C) The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later.
- (D) Gangesh Upadhyaya.

२१६७. What is 'Dushan Panji' used to record?

- (A) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations.

२१६८. What are 'Ayanth Shrestha' Mools?

- (A) Chairman of Dena Bank.
- (B) 32
- (C) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanyapatra.
- (D) The highest-ranking ancestral villages, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.

२१६९. The 'Dushan' or flaws recorded in the Panji include instances of marriage with which external groups?

- (A) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.
- (B) The system was formalised under Harisingh Dev, but further stratified under later Darbhanga Raj rulers like Madhav Singh.
- (C) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- (D) Muslims and low-caste groups (e.g., Chamars or Rajakas).

२१७०. What is the 'Pari' in the context of the Panji records?

- (A) The descending rank or status of a lineage, which can decrease over time due to certain marriage choices.
- (B) Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.
- (C) Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.
- (D) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.

२१७१. The Panji system classifies Brahmins into which three primary hierarchical categories?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Six generations
- (C) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१७२. Which 18th-century ruler introduced the 'Shakhe Panji' (branch records) to further categorize the Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Jaywar
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Madhyam (Middle Tier).

२१७३. Concept: Laukiki

- (A) Seven (Māṅḍī, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushana, Uteá h, and Ashvajan- Patra).
- (B) Definition: Specific genealogical branch records used primarily by the Shrotriya category of Brahmins.
- (C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history.

२१७४. According to the text, what happened to a person who married their 'Svajana' (prohibited kin)?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).
- (B) Sakha Panji.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) They were treated as outcasts (Chandala) and lost their Aryan status.

२१७५. How many main Mulas are identified as 'Ayanth Shrestha' (first category) in the Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.
- (B) 13
- (C) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- (D) Jaywar.

२१७६. In the Shrotriya hierarchy, what is the term for the four major genealogical divisions?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).
- (B) Chauvala (also known as categories/ranks).
- (C) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.
- (D) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.

२१७७. How many generations of maternal ancestors were traditionally avoided for the 'Shrotriya' group specifically?

- (A) The offspring are traditionally considered outcasts ('Chandala' status) and the family loses social standing.
- (B) 32 Panjis.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.

२१७८. Which Panji specifically documents lineages associated with Devadasis or unknown maternal roots?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) I.A.S.
- (D) The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes).

२१७९. How many ancestors are included in the comprehensive 'Udegh' introduction required for Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Thirty-two ancestors.
- (B) 1800 CE.
- (C) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.
- (D) To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage.

२१८०. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Mithila Brahmins identified in the text?

- (A) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (D) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.

२१८१. What is the term for Brahmins in Mithila who are not formally registered in the Panji records?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).

२१८२. How many paternal generations must be avoided for marriage according to the rules for Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) 32.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.

२१८३. How many maternal generations must be avoided for marriage for Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Three
- (B) Jaywar
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) One whose name and complete genealogy are formally entered into the Panji records.

२१८४. Under whose reign did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) and the Shrotriya-Yogya classification start to diverge significantly?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) 32 Panjis.
- (C) Dr Bibhutinath Jha.
- (D) Jaywar.

२१८५. The term 'Laukika' in the Panji system refers to the status or records of which specific rank?

- (A) 6 generations
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srottriyas avoid seven.
- (D) Officially included/registered in the Panji records.

२१८६. What does the Panji term 'Adhogami' describe regarding lineage status?

- (A) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.
- (B) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).
- (C) Vinayanand.
- (D) The downward movement or degradation of genealogical rank due to marriage into lower tiers.

२१८७. The term _____ refers to the specific genealogical 'fault' or history recorded to prevent future status issues.

- (A) 32 Panjis.
- (B) Dushana.
- (C) Chauvala (also known as categories/ranks).
- (D) Jaywar.

२१८८. How many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side for 'Panjibaddh' Brahmins?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
- (D) Six generations.

२१८९. How many hierarchical tiers (Chaurals) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) DGP (Director General of Police).
- (B) Eight.
- (C) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२१९०. In Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, which category is considered the highest following the Panji division?

- (A) 32 Panjis.
- (B) The descending rank or status of a lineage, which can decrease over time due to certain marriage choices.
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) Jaibar (or Jaybar).

२१९१. Under which Maithil ruler did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) and the Shrotriya hierarchy divisions begin?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.
- (D) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.

२१९२. What does a 'Dushan Panji' record?

- (A) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à®à°à¥à¯ à³¼à²'à³¼ (mariyada).
- (B) Defects, illicit relations, or lineage 'stains' that occurred within a family history.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.

२१९३. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of the Shrotriya Panji system?

- (A) Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath).
- (B) Thirteen (13).
- (C) The social standing or 'status' level within the Shrotriya community, which can decrease over generations.
- (D) 32 Panjis.

२१९४. In the Panji terminology, 'Pachhwari Paat' refers to which group of Brahmins?

- (A) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.
- (B) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Eight categories.
- (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).

२१९५. What happens to a Shrotriya's rank if they marry into a lower-ranked Panjibaddha family?

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) Sarisab.
- (C) Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.
- (D) They are recorded in the Dushan Panji to maintain genealogical honesty while allowing for eventual integration.

२१९६. The term 'Jaybar' describes individuals who are 'Panjibaddha' but have ____.

- (A) The Shrotriya category's specific genealogical and social status records.
- (B) A classification referring to non-Shrotriya Brahmins (lower rank).
- (C) 153.
- (D) Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.

२१९७. What does the Panji record indicate about social mobility, as evidenced by 'Dushan' records?

- (A) Jaywar (or Jaibar).
- (B) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- (C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (D) Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).

२१९८. What type of marriage was considered so severe that the offspring were labelled 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan dignity?

- (A) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (B) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.
- (C) The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).
- (D) Marriage within the prohibited 'Svajana' (close kin) boundaries.

२१९९. Name the three main social categories of Maithil Brahmins created through the Panji system.

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२२००. What status is given to those who are not recorded in the official Panji registers?

- (A) They are categorised as 'Jaybar'.
- (B) To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.
- (C) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.
- (D) It refers to those who are recorded in the system but lack the specific merit or lineage status of higher ranks.

२२०१. How many grades or 'Chauras' (categories) exist within the Shrotriya Brahmin Panji?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.
- (C) Cash (monetary payments).
- (D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

२२०२. What is 'Dushana Panji' used for in the genealogical records?

- (A) Eight (8).
- (B) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.
- (C) It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan.
- (D) Shrotriya

२२०३. What is the significance of 'Laukik' in the Shrotriya Panji system?

- (A) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (B) 7 generations.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.

२२०४. What is the status of a child born from a marriage with a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative)?

- (A) It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.
- (B) Panjibaddha.
- (C) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandal' or socially excommunicated.
- (D) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.

२२०५. Which Maithil Brahmin category is historically linked to the 'Pachhwari' (Western) division?

- (A) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.
- (B) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Shrotriyas avoid seven.
- (C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Vamshaj).
- (D) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.

२२०६. The 'Dushana' records occasionally note marriages with 'Devadasis'. What does this imply?

- (A) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.
- (B) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.

२२०७. Which category of Maithil Brahmin is considered the highest in the social hierarchy established by the Panji?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).
- (C) Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२२०८. How many ancestors are traced in the maternal line (Matripaksha) for a Yogya Brahmin marriage?

- (A) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (B) Chandala, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.
- (C) 153
- (D) Five generations.

२२०९. Name the second category of Mools in the Brahmin hierarchy.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh (Vamshaj), and Jaywar.
- (B) Dwadviya (Second Grade).
- (C) Yogya.
- (D) 153 Panjis.

- २२१०. For marriage eligibility, how many generations must be excluded (avoided) on the paternal side for a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin?**
- (A) Six generations.
 - (B) A record of faults or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or social transgressions.
 - (C) Dushana Panji.
 - (D) 7 generations.
- २२११. For marriage eligibility, how many generations must be excluded (avoided) on the maternal side for a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin?**
- (A) Eight.
 - (B) A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups.
 - (C) 5 generations.
 - (D) Five generations.
- २२१२. How does the paternal exclusion rule differ for 'Panjibaddhas' compared to 'Shrotriyas'?**
- (A) Shrotriyas
 - (B) High-ranking or most populous
 - (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
 - (D) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.
- २२१३. Into which four hierarchical categories were Maithil Brahmins divided following the Panji system's implementation?**
- (A) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.
 - (B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
 - (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.
 - (D) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).
- २२१४. What specific genealogical information does the 'Dushan Panji' record?**
- (A) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.
 - (B) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.
 - (C) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
 - (D) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.
- २२१५. Who introduced the 'Shakha Panji' system and the hierarchical classifications of Shrotriya and others?**
- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
 - (B) Pranesh.
 - (C) Thirteen.
 - (D) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.
- २२१६. According to the 'Panji Prabandh', what defines a person as 'Panjibaddha'?**
- (A) Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.
 - (B) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
 - (C) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.
 - (D) 6 generations
- २२१७. According to the text, what is the consequence of marrying within a 'Svajan' (prohibited relation)?**
- (A) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.
 - (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.
 - (C) 32 Panjis.
 - (D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२२१८. Which Panji version specifically lists the 'Dosh' (vices/flaws) to help lineages avoid past negative influences?

- (A) Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan.
- (B) Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) Eight.

२२१९. What is the meaning of the term 'Jaibar' (or Jayabar) in the Mithila social hierarchy?

- (A) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.
- (B) Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.
- (C) Ramanath, Umanath and Hridaynath.
- (D) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.

२२२०. What happened to the status of a lineage in the Panji system if they married into a 'lower' category family?

- (A) The family status ('Paanti') would decline (Adhogami).
- (B) It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.
- (C) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.
- (D) Six generations

२२२१. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pubari-paanti'?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).
- (C) The Shrotriyas.
- (D) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).

२२२२. How many 'Chaudalas' (categories/levels) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) 8 levels.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.
- (D) Eight

२२२३. How many Panji books are currently associated with the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddha' categories combined?

- (A) 153 Panjis.
- (B) The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Marriages or unions with individuals of 'Unknown' (Ajnaat) lineages or different castes.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२२२४. How many total Panjis are mentioned for 'Shrotriyas'?

- (A) 32 Panjis.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) High-ranking or most populous

२२२५. Which Panji type lists families that have lost their social status due to prohibited acts?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Banshaj).
- (B) He introduced Shakha Panjis and formalized the hierarchical divisions of Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) 153

२२२६. Which three social categories were created among Maithil Brahmins through the Panji classification?

- (A) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- (B) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) The lineage would be marked in the Dushana Panji, affecting the status of descendants.

२२२७. What term is used for Maithil Brahmins who were not formally registered in the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages.
- (D) The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.

२२२८. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is further divided into eight 'Chaurals'?

- (A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Retired or former Village Head.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२२२९. What is the 'Dushana Panji' used for?

- (A) Sarisav Mool
- (B) Devdhar
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) To record any flaws or 'stains' (social or ritual) in a lineage to protect future generations.

२२३०. In the Shrotriya hierarchy, which rank is referred to as 'Pabari-paat'?

- (A) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.
- (B) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.
- (C) The family status descends (Adhogami).
- (D) The eastern group or rank (Purbari).

२२३१. Which Brahmin category was traditionally called 'Pachhabari-paat'?

- (A) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.
- (B) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.

२२३२. The 'Shakha Panji' was specifically created to manage the lineages of which group?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.

२२३३. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga requested the compilation of 'Shakha' books to differentiate Shrotriya, Yog and Panjibaddh status?

- (A) Sakha Panji.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Dushan Panji
- (D) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.

२२३४. How does the Panji system record 'inter-caste' or 'irregular' marriages in history?

- (A) A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.
- (B) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.
- (D) Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.

२२३५. The Panji Prabandh prioritises which characteristic of the lineage for Shrotriya status?

- (A) It tracks the specific status and lineages involved in Shrotriya social hierarchy.
- (B) Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.
- (C) The non-Srotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Those recorded in the Panji Prabandha (specifically the lineage records of the Mithila region).

२२३६. The Ayanth Shrestha category represents which level of Mool hierarchy?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.
- (C) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.
- (D) The first or highest category of noble lineages.

२२३७. In the Panji system, what does 'Jaywar' refer to?

- (A) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.
- (B) 153
- (C) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.
- (D) Jaywar.

२२३८. The 'Laukika' refers specifically to the Panji records of which group?

- (A) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.
- (B) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) Eight

२२३९. How many 'Chaurala' (classes) are the Shrotriya Panjis divided into?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) Washerman's
- (C) Eight classes.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.

२२४०. What does the term 'Anshaj' refer to in the Panji categories?

- (A) Sarisab.
- (B) Seven generations
- (C) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.
- (D) Nepal.

२२४१. According to the Panji, what is the consequence of marrying within a prohibited degree ('Svajana')?

- (A) Sarisav Mool
- (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan fold.
- (C) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (D) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.

२२४२. Identify the three main social hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created through the Panji system.

- (A) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.
- (C) He is accused of hiding the 'Dooshan Panji' and misleading other historians about Gangesha's origins.
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

२२४३. What is a 'Dushana Panji' ?

- (A) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.
- (B) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) Eight.

२२४४. In the hierarchy of Maithil Brahmins, what is the 'Laukik' associated with?

- (A) One whose name and complete genealogy are formally entered into the Panji records.
- (B) The Shrotriya category's specific genealogical and social status records.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.

२२४५. How many main Shrotriya 'Panjis' are documented in the system?

- (A) 32
- (B) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.

२२४६. Which Maithil King initiated the 'Shakha Panji' to categorise families into sub-groups like Shrotriya?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (C) Specific social status or 'honour' points that fluctuate based on marriage alliances.
- (D) Pranesh.

२२४७. How does the 'Shakha Panji' differ from the 'Moola Panji'?

- (A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (B) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.
- (C) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.
- (D) Shrotriyas

२२४८. Which Gotra includes the Moola 'Khadaure', 'Khauade', and 'Budhabade'?

- (A) The Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).
- (C) Jaibar.
- (D) 32 Panjis.

२२४९. The Panji records were designed to prevent 'Chandala' offspring, which resulted from ____ marriages.

- (A) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).
- (B) Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath
- (C) Panjibaddh/Yogya.
- (D) Six generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

२२५०. What was the purpose of the 'Dushana Panji' specifically regarding social standing?

- (A) To warn against lineages that had mixed with 'unknown' or 'prohibited' groups.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time.
- (D) Seven generations

२२५१. In the Shrotriya hierarchy, which rank is considered the highest?

- (A) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.
- (B) The First Category (Prathama Shreni).
- (C) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.
- (D) A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.

२२५२. The highest hierarchical category of Maithil Brahmins established during the Panji Prabandh is known as ____.

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Raja Bahadur.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

२२५३. What are the three main hierarchical ranks of Maithil Brahmins mentioned in the text?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.

२२५४. What is the penalty for a Brahmin whose lineage is not found in the official Panji records?

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.
- (C) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (D) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).

२२५५. What is a 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Panjis?

- (A) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) The 'Tailik' (oil-presser) community.
- (D) A record of social status and family history specific to the Shrotriya category.

२२५६. How many total 'Laukik' or Shrotriya Panjis are recorded?

- (A) 32 Panjis.
- (B) The child was historically considered a 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social limits.
- (C) A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan.
- (D) 7 generations.

२२५७. How many 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddh' Panjis are recorded in total?

- (A) The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).
- (B) Seven (MĀl, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushana, Uteá, h, and Ashvajan- Patra).
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) 153 Panjis.

२२५८. What is the status of the 'Jaywar' category in the Panji system?

- (A) The Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) Social rank or status based on ancestral purity.
- (C) It refers to those who are recorded in the system but lack the specific merit or lineage status of higher ranks.
- (D) Shrotriya

२२५९. Concept: Adhogami Panji

- (A) Definition: The natural decline in family rank or status over time due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.
- (B) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.
- (C) Status generally declines (moves downward) if one marries into a lower-ranked Panji family.
- (D) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

२२६०. Which king's reign saw the introduction of 'Srottriya' and 'Yogya' divisions as social classifications?

- (A) Charmkarini (tanner)
- (B) The system was formalised under Harisingh Dev, but further stratified under later Darbhanga Raj rulers like Madhav Singh.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२२६१. The genealogical 'stain' resulting from a documented social or ritual error in a family is listed in which Panji?

- (A) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.
- (B) Pachhabaripar (Westerners).
- (C) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).
- (D) The Dushana Panji.

२२६२. Name the three primary social categories that emerged from the Panji classification.

- (A) Srottriya
- (B) Matruka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown).
- (C) To record flaws or 'kshati' (lineage blemishes) that occurred within specific families.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२२६३. What term is used for those who were not included in the formal Panji records?

- (A) Eight categories.
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.
- (D) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.

२२६४. The 'Dushana Panji' is specifically used to record what kind of information?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.
- (C) Pranesh.
- (D) Shakha Panji.

२२६५. How are Shrotriya Brahmins categorized within their Panji?

- (A) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.
- (B) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.
- (C) To record any flaws or 'stains' (social or ritual) in a lineage to protect future generations.
- (D) A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.

२२६६. In the Panji terminology, what does 'Adhogami' signify regarding lineage status?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.
- (C) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.
- (D) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.

२२६७. How many total Panjis exist for the Yogya and Panjibaddha categories?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Dushan Panji (The Black Book)

२२६८. In the Panji system, what happens if an individual's name is not found in the genealogical books?

- (A) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.
- (B) There are eight grades.
- (C) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).
- (D) They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'.

२२६९. What is the unique feature of the 'Shakha Panji' of Darbhanga Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) It created a permanent separation between the Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha ranks.
- (D) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.

२२७०. What is the specific restriction regarding the maternal lineage for a 'Shrotriya' Brahmin marriage?

- (A) Five.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

२२७१. List the three hierarchical categories of Maithili Brahmins established through the Panji system.

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaywar).
- (D) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.

२२७२. Define 'Dushan Panji'.

- (A) A specific set of records that detail flaws, social lapses, or historical anomalies within a family's lineage.
- (B) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.
- (C) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (D) Jaibar (or Jayewar).

२२७३. What is 'Pachhwari Paand'?

- (A) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- (B) Anantaram.
- (C) The broad group of Maithili Brahmins who are not included in the 'Shrotriya' or high-ranking 'Yogya' categories.
- (D) Jaywar.

२२७४. What does the term 'Laukik' refer to in the Panji system?

- (A) The social standing or classification of a family based on their marriage alliances and conduct recorded over time.
- (B) Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.

२२७५. How does the Panji handle cases where a lineage is unknown ('Ajnyaat') due to marriage outside the community?

- (A) Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history.
- (B) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.
- (C) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (D) Chaurals

२२७६. Which document records marriages with lower castes or non- Brahmins to preserve the lineage history?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.

२२७७. Which specific ancestor in the Sandilya gotra is associated with the 'Kharaure' Mula?

- (A) Panji (genealogical registers).
- (B) The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later.
- (C) 32
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three.

२२७८. How many total 'Panjis' (books of records) are mentioned for the Shrotriya and Yogya categories?

- (A) Charmkarini (tanner)
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) 153
- (D) 185 Panjis (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

२२७९. In the Panji records, what does the term 'Devadasi' associated with a lineage typically imply?

- (A) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.
- (B) 8
- (C) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.
- (D) Eight (8).

२२८०. According to the Panji system, into which three categories were Brahmins historically divided?

- (A) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२२८१. What term is used for Brahmins who are not listed in the formal Panji records?

- (A) That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown.
- (B) Panjibaddha.
- (C) Jayabaar (or Jaibar).
- (D) They were treated as outcasts (Chandala) and lost their Aryan status.

२२८२. For Shrotriya Brahmins, what is the mandatory generational gap to avoid maternal sapinda marriage?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Panjibaddh
- (C) The lineage was often considered 'blemished' (Dushit) until enough generations passed to reset its status.
- (D) Srotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.

२२८३. For Shrotriya Brahmins, what is the mandatory generational gap to avoid paternal sapinda marriage?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Second
- (D) Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.

२२८४. How many primary 'Shrotriya' Panjis exist in the Mithila system?

- (A) 32
- (B) The Srotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Six generations.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२२८५. What is the total number of 'Yogya' and 'Vanshaja' Panjis?

- (A) It refers to Brahmins who were not formally registered or 'Panjibaddh' during the initial management.
- (B) 153
- (C) Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२२८६. Under which Maharaja did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) and hierarchical classifications like 'Shrotriya' begin?

- (A) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.
- (B) The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Shakha Panji.

२२८७. The 'Shrotriya' category of Brahmins is also colloquially referred to as ____.

- (A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Banshaj).
- (C) Purwari Paat
- (D) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.

२२८८. The three main social categories created through the Panji classification are Srotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Devdhar
- (C) Kharaaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).
- (D) Panjibaddh.

२२८९. In the Panji records, what does 'Dushan Panji' specifically document?

- (A) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.
- (B) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).
- (C) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Srotriya.

२२९०. The 'Laukik' system refers to the genealogical status associated specifically with which group?

- (A) The Srotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Laukiki
- (C) Gajendra Thakur
- (D) DGP (Director General of Police).

२२९१. In the Panji system, the term _____ refers to those whose lineage is clearly documented in the records.

- (A) Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations.
- (B) Panjibaddh
- (C) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.
- (D) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.

२२९२. How does the Panji Prabandh define the 'Asvajan' status?

- (A) A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status.
- (B) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.
- (C) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२२९३. Which social class is described as 'Pachhwari-Paar' in the later Brahmin hierarchy?

- (A) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Dushana Panji.

२२९४. What is the consequence of marrying a 'Svajana' (close relative) according to historical Mithila tradition?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.
- (C) They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.
- (D) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.

२२९५. Which 18th-century ruler of Darbhanga initiated the 'Shakha Panji' to create social subdivisions like Srotriya?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२२९६. What is the total number of 'Srotriya' Panjis traditionally maintained?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Shrotriyas.
- (D) Thirty-two.

२२९७. What is the total number of 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddh' Panjis maintained?

- (A) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (B) The family status descends (Adhogami), and they may eventually lose their Shrotriya rank.
- (C) 32
- (D) The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades.

- २२९८. According to the 'Dushan' records, which famous philosopher was said to have been born five years after his father's death?**
- (A) Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.
 - (B) Shrotriya
 - (C) Nepal.
 - (D) Gangesh Upadhyaya.
- २२९९. The term 'Srotriya' is used for families that maintain high standards of both ____ and ____.**
- (A) Thirty-two.
 - (B) Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).
 - (C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.
 - (D) A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread.
- २३००. What is the ranking hierarchy of Maithil Brahmins from highest to lowest?**
- (A) Panjibaddh
 - (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
 - (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
 - (D) Shrotriya.
- २३०१. The 'Shrotriya' Panji records are specifically referred to as ____.**
- (A) Dushan Panji.
 - (B) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
 - (C) Laukik.
 - (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २३०२. How many 'Chauras' (grades/classes) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?**
- (A) Eight.
 - (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.
 - (C) The Dushana Panji.
 - (D) A title or status referring to those who do not ask for anything (associated with Pandit Bhavanath Mishra).
- २३०३. According to Smriti laws, a child born from a marriage between prohibited relations (Svarjana) is historically termed ____.**
- (A) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).
 - (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
 - (C) Chandala.
 - (D) 32
- २३०४. What major internal social change occurred during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD)?**
- (A) Shrotriya.
 - (B) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)
 - (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
 - (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- २३०५. What are 'Laukiks' in the context of Panji hierarchy?**
- (A) 5 generations.
 - (B) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji.
 - (C) A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.
 - (D) Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.

२३०६. The 'Pachhwari Paat' refers to the Panji records of which Brahmin group?

- (A) Rud (Rudra)
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and the family loses its Vedic status.

२३०७. The 'Pubari Paat' refers to the Panji records of which Brahmin group?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Eight.

२३०८. How did the Panji system handle 'Dushana' or faults over time?

- (A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).
- (B) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.
- (C) Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.
- (D) That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.

२३०९. The term 'Adho-gami' (downward-moving) in Panji status refers to ____.

- (A) The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.
- (C) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.
- (D) Seven generations.

२३१०. What is the 'Ayanti Shrestha' tier in the hierarchy of Mools?

- (A) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.
- (C) Panjibaddh
- (D) Chandala.

२३११. What is a 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Brahmins?

- (A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.
- (C) One of the seven types of Panji, though its specific contents are not detailed as extensively as 'Dooshan'.
- (D) It consists of 13 primary Mools.

२३१२. How did the Panjika system handle lineages where the mother was unknown ('Agyat')?

- (A) The lineage was often considered 'blemished' (Dushit) until enough generations passed to reset its status.
- (B) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.
- (C) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.
- (D) A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.

२३१३. Into which three main hierarchical categories were the Maithil Brahmins divided following the Panji implementation?

- (A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२३१४. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga ordered the creation of specific 'Sakha Panjis' for the Shrotriya, Jogya, and Panjibaddha categories?

- (A) A record detailing 'faults' or historical blemishes within specific lineages.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.

२३१५. How many total 'Panjis' (registers) are recorded for the Shrotriya category?

- (A) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (B) Thirty-two (32).
- (C) It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२३१६. How many total 'Panjis' are recorded for the Yogya and Panjibaddha categories combined?

- (A) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- (B) University
- (C) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (D) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.

२३१७. What is 'Pachhbaripar' status?

- (A) 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye).
- (B) The social rank or row assigned to a family based on their genealogical record.
- (C) The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the 'Shrotriya' (high-status) lists.
- (D) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.

२३१८. According to the Panji system, what is the consequence of marrying within one's 'Svajana' group?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and the family loses its Vedic status.
- (C) Yogya
- (D) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from Aryan status.

२३१९. The Maithil Brahmin community is divided into three main hierarchical categories: Srotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) Three Rigvedic ancestors.
- (C) The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).
- (D) Jaibar.

२३२०. According to the Panji rules for Srotriyas, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.
- (B) Yogya
- (C) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.
- (D) Five.

२३२१. According to the Panji rules for Srotriyas, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for a valid marriage?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (B) Seven.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).

२३२२. What specific type of Panji record tracks historical 'flaws' or irregularities in a lineage?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (C) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.
- (D) Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda).

२३२३. How many 'Chaurals' (categories) is the Srotriya Panji divided into?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations.

२३२४. What is the 'Dushan' in a lineage according to Panji terminology?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.
- (C) Thirty-two (32).
- (D) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.

२३२५. Identify the three main hierarchical categories into which Maithil Brahmins were divided under the Panji system.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (B) Srotriya.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.

२३२६. What term is used to describe those who were not registered within the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.
- (C) Jaibar
- (D) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.

२३२७. What is the function of 'Dushan Panji'?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Mahapatra.
- (C) A record of faults or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or social transgressions.
- (D) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.

२३२८. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is also known as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) They predominantly belong to a single Gotra, Kashyapa.

२३२९. What term is used to describe the Shrotriya Brahmins' social ranking records?

- (A) Thirteen.
- (B) Laukika
- (C) The rank is 'Adhogami' (descending) and eventually the high status is lost.
- (D) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.

२३३०. Under whose reign did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) begin to differentiate based on social hierarchy?

- (A) 6 generations
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three.
- (C) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

२३३१. Identify one example from the text of a lineage 'fault' (Dushan) recorded in ancient Panjis.

- (A) Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).
- (B) It refers to the classification of the Shrotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.

२३३२. The Maithil Brahmins who were recorded in the system but did not fall into the highest categories were known as ____.

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).
- (B) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.
- (C) Panjibaddha.
- (D) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

२३३३. Which social category represents the highest tier of Maithil Brahmins in the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Eight categories.
- (D) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.

२३३४. The 'Dushana Panji' is a specific record used to track ____.

- (A) Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.
- (B) The first or highest category of noble lineages.
- (C) Shrotriyas
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

२३३५. The Panji system excludes those who were not registered during the initial census; these people are termed ____.

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) Shakha Panji.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of ancestors.

२३३६. Under which Maharaja's reign were the 'Shrotriya' and 'Yogya' classifications further rigidified?

- (A) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) 32
- (D) It provides evidence of historical social anomalies, such as inter-caste marriages or widow remarriages.

२३३७. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Laukika'?

- (A) A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.
- (B) The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.
- (C) 153
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२३३८. The 'Pachhwari Paat' refers to the genealogical records of which group?

- (A) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२३३९. The 'Pubari Paat' refers to the genealogical records of which group?

- (A) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) The lineage was often considered 'blemished' (Dushit) until enough generations passed to reset its status.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२३४०. What are 'Ayanthi Shrestha' Mulas?

- (A) The division of Shrotriyas into four distinct status groups.
- (B) The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.
- (C) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.
- (D) A genealogical flaw or stain in the lineage that might affect marriage status.

२३४१. In the Panji, the status of a person can be 'Adhogami' (downward) if they ____.

- (A) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.
- (B) Three
- (C) 32 Shrotriya Panjis.
- (D) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.

२३४२. What term is used to describe those whose lineages are officially recorded in the Panji system?

- (A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- (B) Panjibaddh.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (D) Seven generations.

२३४३. What triggered Maharaja Harisimhadeva to formalise the Panji system?

- (A) 153
- (B) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.
- (C) The accidental marriage of a high-ranking scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, to a prohibited relative.
- (D) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandal' or socially excommunicated.

२३४४. The highest social category created within the Panji system during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh is ____.

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) The Shrotriya Panji.
- (D) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.

२३४५. What are the four hierarchical categories of Maithel Brahmins mentioned in the records?

- (A) A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.

२३४६. What is the historical significance of the 'Laukika' in the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.
- (B) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).
- (C) It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.
- (D) 153

२३४७. How does the Panji track social 'degradation' over time?

- (A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).
- (B) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.
- (C) Jaywar
- (D) Five generations.

२३४८. The Three main social classifications of Maithil Brahmins created during the Panji Prabandha are Shrotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.
- (B) Panjibaddha.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.

२३४९. In the categorization of Muls, which group is known as 'Ayanti Shrestha' (the first rank)?

- (A) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- (B) The specific hierarchical categories or 'groups' within the Shrotriya community.
- (C) Devadasi.
- (D) Yamugam.

२३५०. The 'Laukika' refers to the specific shakha records primarily maintained for which group?

- (A) It documents these events honestly in the 'Dushana' or 'Udegh' sections to track lineage purity changes over generations.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Six generations.

२३५१. How does the Panji recordsystem treat children born from prohibited or 'Swajana' marriages?

- (A) Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.
- (B) She belonged to the 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.
- (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Aryan dignity.
- (D) 32

२३५२. Which Panji specifically documents the transition of a person's status to a lower grade due to marriage choices?

- (A) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.
- (D) Paati Panji.

२३५३. Which historical record details inter-caste or social exceptions, such as marriages with Devadasis or unknown lineages?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).
- (D) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.

२३५४. In the Panji system, the term 'Adhogami' describes what social phenomenon?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) 153
- (C) Marriage within the prohibited 'Svajana' (close kin) boundaries.
- (D) The downward movement of family status (Paati) due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.

२३५५. The record of high-ranking families that maintained strict ritual purity and were listed in the 'Laukika' is the ____.

- (A) Shrotriya Panji.
- (B) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.
- (C) A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal.
- (D) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.

२३५६. In Panji terminology, what does 'Pachhwari-Paati' refer to?

- (A) Jaibar
- (B) The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.
- (C) There are eight grades.
- (D) 8

२३५७. Which specific Maithil Brahmin category was established for those whose lineages were systematically recorded and verified in the Panji?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
- (B) Panjibaddha
- (C) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).
- (D) As a middle-tier classification between Srotriya and Panjibadh based on ancestral merit.

२३५८. Identify the three main hierarchical tiers of Maithil Brahmins created under the Panji system.

- (A) Eight.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Srotriya.
- (D) Jayabaar (or Jaibar).

२३५९. What happened to Brahmins who were not recorded in the official Panji system?

- (A) The eastern group or rank (Purbari).
- (B) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.
- (C) Medha.
- (D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).

२३६०. In the Shrotriya category, how many 'Chaupals' or hierarchical grades are identified?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Eight (8).
- (C) The Srotriya Brahmins.
- (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

२३६१. How many total 'Panjis' (books/records) are mentioned for the Shrotriya and Yogya/Panjibaddha groups?

- (A) Shrotriya
- (B) 185 (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) By tracking a history of specific religious conduct and ancestral purity over several generations.

२३६२. Which scholar is noted in the source for achieving first rank in the 'Panji Shashtra Martand' examination conducted by Maharaja Kameshwar Singh?

- (A) Modanand Jha
- (B) Jaibar
- (C) Yogya.
- (D) A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage.

२३६३. What is the 'Bijivara' or 'Bij' in the Panji system?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.
- (C) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).
- (D) It has largely become extinct over time.

२३६४. What does 'Pachhwari Paat' refer to in the Maithil Brahmin social structure?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.
- (B) 153 Panjis.
- (C) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.
- (D) Srotriya

२३६५. What is 'Pubari Paat'?

- (A) 153
- (B) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) 32

२३६६. Which king's reign saw the introduction of 'Sakha Panji' to separate lineages based on social status changes?

- (A) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.
- (B) Lakshminandan
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.

२३६७. What is the 'Adhogami' nature of the Panji status?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Second
- (C) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.
- (D) The concept that a family's rank within the Shrotriya/Yogya system can decrease if they marry into lower-ranked lineages.

२३६८. What happens if a Panjikar discovers a 'Dushana' (fault) in a lineage during verification?

- (A) The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.
- (B) They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.
- (C) Five.
- (D) Yogya and Panjibaddh.

२३६९. The highest social tier in the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy established by the Panji is known as ____.

- (A) Over 1000 years (approximately 30-40 generations).
- (B) Dushana Panji.
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records.

२३७०. What are the four tiers of Maithil Brahmins defined by the Panji system?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Laukik.

२३७१. In the context of social status, 'Pachhwaripath' refers to Brahmins who are ____.

- (A) Karmha.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (D) Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).

२३७२. How did King Madhav Singh influence the Panji system in the 18th century?

- (A) CID Inspector.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२३७३. The 'Dushan' or lineage flaw of 'Rajaka' refers to an ancestor marrying into a ____ family.

- (A) Washerman's
- (B) Seven generations
- (C) Shrotriya
- (D) By checking the maternal side for five generations.

२३७४. The 'Dushan' of 'Charmakari' refers to an ancestor marrying into a ____ family.

- (A) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).
- (B) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- (C) Cobbler's
- (D) Yogya and Panjibaddh.

२३७५. Lineages like 'Khadaure', 'Madaie', and 'Darihare' belong to which ranking of Mulas?

- (A) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).
- (B) The adverse effects (Dushparinam) of lineage degradation.
- (C) Jaywar
- (D) Eight.

२३७६. Lineages like 'Dighwe', 'Belanche', and 'Panchobhe' belong to which ranking of Mulas?

- (A) Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- (B) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.
- (C) The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२३७७. The term 'Laukika' in the Shrotriya community refers to ____.

- (A) A genealogical flaw or stain in the lineage that might affect marriage status.
- (B) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.
- (C) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.
- (D) The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.

२३७८. In the Panji, the 'Dushan' resulting from marriage into the family of a temple dancer is called ____.

- (A) Thirty-two Panjis.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Devdasi Dushan
- (D) Shrotriya.

२३७९. What does the term 'Jaywar' signify in the modern context of the Panji records?

- (A) 8
- (B) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.
- (C) Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

२३८०. What is the 'Dushan' of 'Yavani'?

- (A) Srotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (B) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).
- (C) A lineage flaw resulting from marriage with a person of non-Hindu (Yavana/Muslim) background.
- (D) Pubaripar (Easterners).

२३८१. The Panji records for the Shrotriya community are divided into eight categories called ____.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
- (B) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.
- (C) Chhadan
- (D) Chaurals

२३८२. How did the Panji system respond to historical marriages into non- Maithil or lower caste groups?

- (A) By recording them as 'Dushan' (flaws) to alert future generations during marriage negotiations.
- (B) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.

२३८३. What is the status of Maithil Brahmins who are not formally recorded in the Panji registers?

- (A) The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) Panjibaddha
- (D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).

२३८४. What was the historical catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to formalise the Panji system in the 14th century?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- (C) Bokaro Steel.
- (D) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.

२३८५. The highest category in the Maithil Brahmin social hierarchy, strictly adhering to Panji rules, is called ____.

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) They are considered 'Jaibar' and may face difficulty in contracting marriages with Panjibaddh families.

२३८६. Which King ordered the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' (branch records) to further distinguish family rankings?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (B) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.

२३८७. The 'Laukika' refers specifically to the lineage records and status of which group?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Sakha Panji.

२३८८. What term describes the downward shift in family status resulting from marriage into a lower-ranked lineage?

- (A) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.
- (B) 32
- (C) Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- (D) Adho-gami.

२३८९. According to the 'Dushana Panji', why were certain lineages given the title 'Taskar' (Thief)?

- (A) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.
- (C) Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji.
- (D) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.

२३९०. In the Panji system, what is the 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.
- (D) The remaining non-Shrotriya Panjibaddh Brahmins.

२३९१. Which Mula group, including Kharaure and Khauware, occupies the 'Ayan-Shreshtha' (Foremost Excellent) rank?

- (A) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.
- (B) 15
- (C) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.
- (D) Matraka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown).

२३९२. Which class of Brahmins is identified as 'Yogya'?

- (A) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.
- (D) 13

२३९३. Why is marriage prohibited for someone designated as 'Svajana'?

- (A) Five generations
- (B) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

२३९४. What are the four categories of Maithil Brahmins created by the Panji system?

- (A) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.
- (B) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (D) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).

२३९५. What is the status of a child born from a marriage between prohibited relatives (Svajana)?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) A genealogical flaw or stain in the lineage that might affect marriage status.

२३९६. Which type of Panji record tracks family defects or social lapses?

- (A) They have largely become extinct (Vilupt).
- (B) Panjibaddh (अपभ्रंश-अपभ्रंश-अपभ्रंश-अपभ्रंश-अपभ्रंश-अपभ्रंश)
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) The family status ('Paanti') would decline (Adhogami).

२३९७. Which Brahmin category is also known as 'Pubaripar'?

- (A) Devadasi.
- (B) They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२३९८. Which Brahmin category is also known as 'Pachhbaripar'?

- (A) Five generations
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).
- (D) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).

२३९९. How many 'Chouvala' (sub-categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.
- (B) Dushana Panji.
- (C) Five Rigvedic ancestors.
- (D) Eight.

२४००. What happens to the rank of a Shrotriya lineage if they marry into a lower category?

- (A) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.
- (B) The Nepal part of Mithila.
- (C) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.
- (D) 153

२४०१. The 'Laukik' system is primarily associated with which Brahmin rank?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Seven generations
- (C) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).
- (D) 6 generations

२४०२. What is the 'Ayanthi Shrestha' category in the hierarchy of Muls?

- (A) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.
- (B) Chhadan
- (C) The first or highest grade of ancestral roots, including Muls like Kharaure and Khauare.
- (D) Eight.

२४०३. The Brahmin category 'Shrotriya' was distinguished from others during the reign of which later Maharaja?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२४०४. What are the three main social categories of Maithil Brahmins derived from the Panji system?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Mool, Shakha, Gotra, Patra, Dooshan, Utredh, and Aswajanyapatra.
- (C) Second
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaibar).

२४०५. What was the consequence of a marriage between 'Svajanas' (prohibited relatives) according to historical social norms?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) The offspring were considered 'Chandala' and the family was ostracised from the Aryan social order.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२४०६. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pachhwari-pa' in the later hierarchical system?

- (A) A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.
- (B) Seven generations.
- (C) Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२४०७. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya Panjis?

- (A) The specific social rank or status assigned based on marriage alliances and lineage purity.
- (B) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.
- (C) The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.
- (D) Jaibar.

२४०८. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins mentioned in the Panji context?

- (A) Thirty-two.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Seven generations.

२४०९. How many 'Chauvala' (classes) are the Shrotriya Panjis divided into?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Shrotriya Panji.
- (D) Eight.

२४१०. The term 'Pachhwaripaath' refers to Brahmins belonging to which group?

- (A) Srotriya.
- (B) Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.
- (D) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.

२४११. The Panji system records historical instances of marriages with 'Devadasis' or individuals from 'Unknown castes' under which specific Panji type?

- (A) 185 (32 for Srotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).
- (B) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (D) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).

२४१२. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga requested the creation of 'Shakha Panji' to differentiate Shrotriyas from others?

- (A) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.
- (D) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२४१३. What does the Panji record about the descendants of a 'Swa-janita' marriage?

- (A) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).
- (C) Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.
- (D) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

२४१४. The Panji records identify three main hierarchical categories for Brahmins: Shrotriya, Yogya, and ____.

- (A) Dooshan Panji
- (B) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Panjibaddh

२४१५. What term is used to describe those who are not included in the official Panji genealogical records?

- (A) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (B) Six generations.
- (C) 32
- (D) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

२४१६. The 'Laukika' refers specifically to the marriage records of which Brahmin category?

- (A) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४१७. How many 'Chauris' (sub-categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.
- (B) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Eight (8).

२४१८. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally referred to as 'Pachhwari-par'?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.
- (D) Chauwala

२४१९. According to the Panji, what is the consequence of marrying a 'Swajana' (a prohibited relative)?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.
- (C) Brahmins whose lineages were formally recorded in the Panji books but were ranked below Srotriyas and Yogyas.
- (D) Shrotriya

२४२०. How many main 'Moolas' were selected as 'Atyanta Shrestha' (most elite) in the Shrotriya classification?

- (A) Thirteen (13).
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२४२१. The total number of Panjis for the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddh' categories is ____.

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

२४२२. The classification of Maithil Brahmins into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh was formalised during the reign of which later ruler?

- (A) The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the 'Shrotriya' (high-status) lists.
- (B) Yogya.
- (C) Mahathain.
- (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

२४२३. How many ancestors are included in the maternal line calculation of the 'Panjibaddh' category compared to the 'Shrotriya'?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.
- (B) Five generations for both (though father's side differs).
- (C) The eastern group or rank (Purbari).
- (D) The Black Book

२४२४. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, which group is known as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).
- (C) Dooshan Panji
- (D) Madhyam (Middle Tier).

२४२५. What is 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) Loam Surgan.
- (C) 32
- (D) A classification system used to determine social status based on marriage alliances.

२४२६. Under the Panji rules, what is the consequence of marrying within one's own Gotra?

- (A) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.
- (B) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).

२४२७. Which classification of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally considered the highest in social rank within the Panji system?

- (A) The offspring are historically considered outcasts or 'Chandala'.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).
- (D) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.

२४२८. What is the 'Chaturvala' (four tiers) system in Panji?

- (A) The division of Shrotriyas into four distinct status groups.
- (B) Three main categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) 'Pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' (born five years after the passing of his father).
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२४२९. Which Panji recordspecifically tracks 'Kshina' or defects in a lineage over time?

- (A) Seven.
- (B) Dushana Panji.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४३०. The document mentions a 'Muslim' or 'Chamar' marriage in the lineage; where would this be recorded?

- (A) Eight (8).
- (B) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.
- (C) Dushana Panji.
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२४३१. In the hierarchy, 'Jaibar' refers to which group?

- (A) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.
- (D) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).

२४३२. The source identifies 'Shrotriyas' as having how many specific 'Panjis' (books)?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.
- (B) 32
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).

२४३३. The total number of Panjis for the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibadh' categories combined is ____.

- (A) 153
- (B) 32 Panjis for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha.
- (C) Second
- (D) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

२४३४. What are the three main social hierarchies established among Maithil Brahmins during the Panji organization?

- (A) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.
- (B) Distinguished University Professor.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

२४३५. What term is used for those who were not formally registered in the Panji system?

- (A) Dushan Panji
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Jaywar (or Jaibar).

२४३६. In the Shrotriya category, how many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for marriage?

- (A) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- (B) Chandala (outcaste)
- (C) Five.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४३७. In the Shrotriya category, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side for marriage?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- (C) That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown.
- (D) Seven.

२४३८. What is 'Laukit' in the Shrotriya Panji?

- (A) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side.
- (B) Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.

२४३९. Which Panji type specifically records the faults or 'stains' in a lineage?

- (A) Jaywar.
- (B) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.
- (C) Eight (known as Chauris).
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२४४०. The 'Dushan Panji' notes social deviations, such as marriage with an 'Antyaja' (lower caste). What happened to the status of these lineages over several generations?

- (A) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (B) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.
- (C) The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes).
- (D) The accidental marriage of a high-ranking scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, to a prohibited relative.

२४४१. What is the 'Shrotriya' category based on according to the text?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.
- (B) It refers to the 16 specific ancestral positions (paternal and maternal) from which a person's 6th generation status is calculated.
- (C) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.
- (D) A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda).

२४४३. Which Panji category was specifically created to handle the records of the 'Soti' (Shrotriya) subgroup?

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.
- (C) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.
- (D) Table 11.

२४४३. What is the total number of Yogya and Panjibaddh Panjis mentioned?

- (A) 153
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२४४४. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins resulting from the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (B) Dooshan Panji
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२४४५. Maithil Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji system are traditionally referred to as ____.

- (A) If their names and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- (B) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.
- (C) Jaywars
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२४४६. What is the function of the 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) To record flaws or 'kshati' (lineage blemishes) that occurred within specific families.
- (B) Dushan Panji.
- (C) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.
- (D) Paati Panji.

२४४७. What is the penalty mentioned in ancient smritis for children born of 'Swajana' (prohibited) marriages?

- (A) Dushan Panji
- (B) Jaibar
- (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (D) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.

२४४८. The 'Laukik' refers to the specific lineage records maintained for which category of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status.
- (B) The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४४९. In the Panji hierarchy, the 'Pachhwari Paith' refers to which group?

- (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- (C) He is accused of hiding the 'Dooshan Panji' and misleading other historians about Gangesha's origins.
- (D) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.

२४५०. The 'Dushana' recorded in lineages can include historical instances of marriages with ____.

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) Unknown castes or prohibited relationships (e.g., 'Ajnat Kula').

२४५१. What was the purpose of the 'Paithi' system introduced by Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.
- (B) Devdasi Dushan
- (C) Thirty-two.
- (D) Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history.

२४५२. The 'Khanum' branch of the Phandah Mula is associated with which social rank in later periods?

- (A) Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४५३. In the Panji hierarchy, which category is considered the highest?

- (A) Dushan.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Eight.
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२४५४. In the Mithila social hierarchy, what were the three main divisions of Brahmins resulting from the Panji system?

- (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (B) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- (C) Jaywar
- (D) 15 categories.

२४५५. What term was used to describe those who were not formally registered in the Panji system?

- (A) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.
- (B) 153
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).

२४५६. Which rank of Brahmins is divided into eight specific categories (Chouwalas)?

- (A) Three Rigvedic ancestors.
- (B) The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.
- (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४५७. The 'Laukik' refers to the specific sub-lineage classifications of which Brahmin group?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) 8 levels.
- (C) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४५८. How many 'Panjis' (records) are dedicated to the Shrotriya and Yogya/Panjibadh categories respectively?

- (A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- (B) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.
- (C) Five generations.
- (D) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibadh.

२४५९. What is the distinction between 'Shrotriya' and 'Jaywar' in the Panji system?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) The President of India.
- (C) Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.
- (D) Eight.

२४६०. According to the Dushan Panji examples, what happened to the lineage of 'Nishai' of the Sarisab Mul?

- (A) Dushan Panji.
- (B) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.
- (C) Panjibaddh families have their names recorded in the genealogical registers, whereas Jaywar families do not.
- (D) Jaywar.

२४६१. The Panji records identify specific 'Dushana' (blemishes) like 'Dasiputra' or 'Anyajatini'. What do these terms imply?

- (A) The rank is 'Adhogami' (descending) and eventually the high status is lost.
- (B) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- (C) Lineages resulting from marriages with servant classes or outside the caste group.
- (D) Seven generations.

२४६२. According to the Panji system, what happens to a person's status if they are born from a 'Svajana' (forbidden relative) marriage?

- (A) Utredh Panji.
- (B) The flaws or social transgressions associated with specific lineages.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) They were traditionally considered outcasts or 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.

२४६३. How did Maharaja Madhav Singh change the Panji system?

- (A) They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).
- (B) He introduced Shakha Panjis and formalized the hierarchical divisions of Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.
- (C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (D) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.

२४६४. How many generations are traced to determine 'Tri-pravara' status?

- (A) Three Rigvedic ancestors.
- (B) A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault.
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

२४६५. How many generations are traced to determine 'Panch-pravara' status?

- (A) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.
- (B) Jaibar.
- (C) Five Rigvedic ancestors.
- (D) Narayandatta.

२४६६. What are the four hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins defined by the Panji system?

- (A) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- (C) Depletion (or erosion)
- (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jayabar.

२४६७. Which rank is awarded to families who maintain the highest standards of genealogy and conduct?

- (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (B) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४६८. Who were the 'Jaibar' Brahmins?

- (A) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.
- (B) It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan.
- (C) That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.
- (D) Dushan Panji.

२४६९. Which term describes the secondary rank of Brahmins, positioned below Shrotriyas in the hierarchy?

- (A) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).
- (B) Yogya.
- (C) A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.
- (D) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.

२४७०. The 'Laukiki' sub-classification is primarily used within which group of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Jaywar
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- (C) Shrotriya.
- (D) The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.

२४७१. What happens to the rank of a Shrotriya family if they marry into a lower-ranked lineage over several generations?

- (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).
- (C) To prevent the 'pollution' of lineages by documenting where prohibited or non-caste marriages occurred.
- (D) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanyapatra.

२४७२. Under the rule of Maharaja Madhav Singh, separate records were created for Shrotriyas, Yogya, and Panjibaddh called ____.

- (A) 32
- (B) Sakha Panji.
- (C) The Dushana Panji.
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४७३. How many generations are identified in the 'Uderh' to determine Sapinda status?

- (A) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.
- (B) Seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.
- (C) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- (D) To warn against lineages that had mixed with 'unknown' or 'prohibited' groups.

२४७४. Name the three primary social categories established for Maithil Brahmins after the Panji classification.

- (A) She belonged to the 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.
- (B) The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) They were traditionally viewed as 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤à¤à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤à¤ (dignity).

२४७५. What is the consequence of a marriage that occurs within forbidden 'Svajana' (kin) relationships?

- (A) Shrotriya.
- (B) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.
- (C) 8
- (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२४७६. How many maternal generations do Srotriyas traditionally avoid before a marriage is permitted?

- (A) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.
- (B) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.
- (C) Three
- (D) Five generations.

२४७७. Which specific 'Mula' is associated with the later emergence of the high-status Khadaura branch?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Phandah Mula.

२४७८. How many Srotriya Panjis are currently documented in the system?

- (A) 32.
- (B) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (D) Eight.

२४७९. What is the total number of Panjis for the Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmin categories?

- (A) Swajana (closely related relative).
- (B) Jaywar
- (C) Jaybar (or Jaibar).
- (D) 153.

२४८०. What is the specific purpose of a 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).
- (B) Five generations.
- (C) It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community.
- (D) To record flaws, deviations, or socially prohibited marriages within a lineage.

२४८१. Non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh) are collectively referred to by what name in Panji terminology?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) It is the specific Panji record or tradition maintained by Srotriya Brahmins.
- (C) Pachhwari Paat.
- (D) A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups.

२४८२. What is the status of those individuals who could not verify their lineages when the Panji system was created?

- (A) 153
- (B) They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).
- (C) The non-Srotriya Brahmins.
- (D) 153 Panjis.

२४८३. How many hierarchical levels (Chaurals) exist in the classification of Shrotriya Panjis?

- (A) Eight.
- (B) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- (D) Seven generations.

२४८४. What is the status of 'Srotriya' Brahmins in the Maithil social structure?

- (A) The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.
- (B) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- (C) Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.
- (D) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.

२४८५. Which category of Maithil Brahmins was historically considered the highest in social rank within the Panji system?

- (A) Seven generations.
- (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) 32
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४८६. What distinguishes the 'Panjibaddh' category from the 'Jaywar' category?

- (A) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.
- (B) To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (D) Panjibaddh families have their names recorded in the genealogical registers, whereas Jaywar families do not.

२४८७. How does the Panji record distinguish between the 'Purbari' and 'Pachhabari' groups?

- (A) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.
- (B) Charmkarini (tanner)
- (C) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity.
- (D) Second

२४८८. What is 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya genealogy?

- (A) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.
- (D) Pachhabari (Westerners).

२४८९. The Panji category comprising the lowest level of records, often lacking detailed historical data, is ____.

- (A) Three (Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh).
- (B) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).
- (C) Jaywar.
- (D) Five generations.

२४९०. The term for a Brahmin family whose names are newly added to the Panji system is ____.

- (A) Panjibaddh.
- (B) Panjibaddha
- (C) A high-ranking or 'excellent' classification of a Moola.
- (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from Aryan social status.

२४९१. According to the Panji rules for the Shrotriya category, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the maternal side?

- (A) Five generations.
- (B) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)
- (C) Dushan Panji.
- (D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४९२. According to the Panji rules for the Shrotriya category, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the paternal side?

- (A) Dushana Panji.
- (B) A sub-division or category within the Shrotriya genealogical records.
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Shrotriya.

२४९३. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, which category is considered the highest following the reforms of Maharaja Madhav Singh?

- (A) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time.
- (D) Thirty-two (32).

२४९४. What is the specific social significance of the 'Dushana Panji'?

- (A) Five.
- (B) The eastern group or rank (Purbari).
- (C) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.
- (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

२४९५. The 'Laukika' refers to the specialised Panji records belonging to which specific Maithil Brahmin category?

- (A) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.
- (B) Shrotriya.
- (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- (D) 153

२४९६. What is the term for Maithil Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the Panji at the time of its management?

- (A) Six generations.
- (B) Jaywar.
- (C) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.
- (D) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.

२४९७. How does the Panji record instances of social mobility, such as inter-caste marriages or marriages with 'Devadasis'?

- (A) Devadasi
- (B) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.
- (C) It documents these events honestly in the 'Dushana' or 'Udegh' sections to track lineage purity changes over generations.
- (D) Sarisab.

२४९८. Which Maithil Brahmin category is historically referred to as 'Pachhwari-par'?

- (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.
- (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- (C) Adho-gami.
- (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२४९९. What does the term 'Bhalmanusi' refer to in the Panji system?

- (A) The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- (B) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.
- (C) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).
- (D) Purwari Paat

२५००. What does 'Ansh' mean in the context of the Panji records?

- (A) There are eight grades.
- (B) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.
- (C) Utredh Panji.
- (D) The numerical grade or status point assigned to a specific lineage within a hierarchy.

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

१. (C) Mannu. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mannu.
२. (A) Manbodh. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Manbodh.
३. (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.
४. (D) Jalay — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jalay
५. (C) Sarvalal. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarvalal.
६. (D) Ajablal, Vasudev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Baldev. — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ajablal, Vasudev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Baldev.
७. (C) Manthan — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Manthan
८. (A) Mool — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool

१. (A) **Ramdev** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramdev
१०. (B) **Harishwar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harishwar
११. (B) **MMU Mahidhar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: MMU Mahidhar
१२. (B) **Vasudev** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vasudev
१३. (B) **Sagar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sagar.
१४. (B) **It means to collect, gather, or accumulate information.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It means to collect, gather, or accumulate information.
१५. (C) **Mool, Utetdh, Gotra, and Patra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool, Utetdh, Gotra, and Patra.
१६. (D) **Sandilya Gotra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sandilya Gotra.
१७. (C) **Pali.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali.
१८. (B) **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: Ancestral village or root of a lineage.
१९. (A) **Kapildev.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kapildev.
२०. (C) **Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar.
२१. (D) **Hariam.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hariam.
२२. (A) **Mahesh Dutt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahesh Dutt.
२३. (B) **Mula.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula.
२४. (D) **Pali.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali.
२५. (B) **Mahidhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahidhar.
२६. (A) **Shri Harsha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shri Harsha.
२७. (D) **Avinsthika Manek.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Avinsthika Manek.
२८. (B) **The original or 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 or ancestral village of the clan.

- ३९. (B) Mool** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool
- ३०. (B) Shandilya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shandilya.
- ३१. (C) Jatukarna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jatukarna.
- ३२. (B) Guldi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Guldi.
- ३३. (D) Thakur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Thakur.
- ३४. (A) Brahmapura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.
- ३५. (D) Brahmapura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.
- ३६. (B) Padampur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Padampur.
- ३७. (B) Definition: The ancestral village or root village of a specific Maithil Brahmin lineage used in Panji records.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The ancestral village or root village of a specific Maithil Brahmin lineage used in Panji records.
- ३८. (A) Jagati Pavoli (Pavipalli).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jagati Pavoli (Pavipalli).
- ३९. (D) Biji Priyankar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Biji Priyankar
- ४०. (C) Darihara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darihara.
- ४१. (A) Karu, the son of Janaklal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karu, the son of Janaklal.
- ४२. (A) Brahmapura Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura Mool.
- ४३. (C) Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savalal, Davalal, Lalji, and Gopalji.
- ४४. (D) Darihara Ratauli Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- ४५. (C) Sita, Gita, and Gauri.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sita, Gita, and Gauri.
- ४६. (D) Benga Baikunthapur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Benga Baikunthapur.
- ४७. (D) Dharmanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharmanath.
- ४८. (C) Sulthanpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sulthanpur.

- ੪੯. (C) Dayashankar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dayashankar.
- ੫੦. (C) Shri Chandra, Dev Chandra, and Vinod Chandra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shri Chandra, Dev Chandra, and Vinod Chandra.
- ੫੧. (D) Vikas and Rakesh.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vikas and Rakesh.
- ੫੨. (A) Indrananda and Kripananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Indrananda and Kripananda.
- ੫੩. (D) Belunche Sakuri Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Belunche Sakuri Mool.
- ੫੪. (D) Sarisab Khanguda Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab Khanguda Mool.
- ੫੫. (C) Rachitakanta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rachitakanta.
- ੫੬. (D) Achimit, son of Mohar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Achimit, son of Mohar.
- ੫੭. (B) Munni.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Munni.
- ੫੮. (C) Subhash Chandra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Subhash Chandra.
- ੫੯. (C) Sadananda and Rurananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sadananda and Rurananda.
- ੬੦. (D) Nand Kishore.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nand Kishore.
- ੬੧. (D) Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tara, Sundarkala, and Sona.
- ੬੨. (B) Majhyam Karamha Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Majhyam Karamha Mool.
- ੬੩. (D) Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhav Chandra, Chavi Chandra, Harish Chandra, Lakshmi Chandra, Prakash Chandra, and Vimal Chandra.
- ੬੪. (C) Janaklal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Janaklal.
- ੬੫. (A) Shivanath, Bateshnath, and Jagannath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shivanath, Bateshnath, and Jagannath.
- ੬੬. (A) Suryakanta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Suryakanta.
- ੬੭. (B) Kikarod.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kikarod.
- ੬੮. (A) Savalal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Savalal.

६९. (A) **Muktinath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Muktinath.
७०. (D) **Jhapatlal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jhapatlal.
७१. (A) **Rahatmina.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rahatmina.
७२. (C) **Vyakaran Rurananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vyakaran Rurananda.
७३. (C) **Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lila, Shila, Meena, and Anila.
७४. (A) **Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahavir, Yaduvira, Raj Sundar, and Kirti Sundar.
७५. (B) **Mahavir.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahavir.
७६. (D) **Yaduvira.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Yaduvira.
७७. (D) **Abhi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Abhi.
७८. (A) **Ramshankar, Tarananda, Dayashankar, Kritiyananda, and Jagtananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramshankar, Tarananda, Dayashankar, Kritiyananda, and Jagtananda.
७९. (C) **Chakradhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chakradhar.
८०. (A) **Bateshnath and Suryanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bateshnath and Suryanath.
८१. (C) **Vyakaran Parmananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vyakaran Parmananda.
८२. (A) **Trilok and Devlok.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trilok and Devlok.
८३. (A) **Shukla Mohan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shukla Mohan.
८४. (B) **Mahanand and Bhogananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahanand and Bhogananda.
८५. (A) **Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tarandev, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.
८६. (D) **Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shyamlal, Bheemlal, and Munilal.
८७. (C) **Krishnadev.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Krishnadev.
८८. (B) **Punyanand and Vinodanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Punyanand and Vinodanand.

८९. **(D) Bulidath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bulidath.
९०. **(A) Sonelal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sonelal.
९१. **(C) Muktinath, Jaynath, and Dayanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Muktinath, Jaynath, and Dayanath.
९२. **(A) Umanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Umanath.
९३. **(A) Umakant and Sachikant.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Umakant and Sachikant.
९४. **(A) Balkishor and Nandkishor.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Balkishor and Nandkishor.
९५. **(A) Kulanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kulanand.
९६. **(A) Damodar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Damodar.
९७. **(A) Murari.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Murari.
९८. **(D) Bansidhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bansidhar.
९९. **(D) Devdhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devdhar.
१००. **(C) Ojholi Belauch** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ojholi Belauch
१०१. **(A) Sodarapur Tetarihar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarapur Tetarihar
१०२. **(A) Somnath (Babulal)** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Somnath (Babulal)
१०३. **(D) Punyanand** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Punyanand
१०४. **(A) Mahinath** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahinath
१०५. **(C) Mander (also known as Madre).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mander (also known as Madre).
१०६. **(A) Ramai.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramai.
१०७. **(D) The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Darihara Kusumal (or Kusmaul) branch.
१०८. **(D) The 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 founding ancestor or progenitor of a specific lineage.

- १०९. (A) Haridatta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haridatta.
- ११०. (D) Haripani** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haripani
- १११. (D) The original ancestral village or the 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 the root of a specific clan.
- ११२. (C) Panji Shivanand Jha of the Sarisabe Baghwans Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panji Shivanand Jha of the Sarisabe Baghwans Mool.
- ११३. (A) 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.
- ११४. (D) Madhura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Madhura.
- ११५. (A) Karamhe Rouni.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karamhe Rouni.
- ११६. (C) Shri Mani Thakur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shri Mani Thakur.
- ११७. (D) Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauval Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tulsidatt Chaudhary of the Nahas Khauval Mool.
- ११८. (D) Sarisabe Baghwans.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisabe Baghwans.
- ११९. (B) Alaiyar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Alaiyar.
- १२०. (B) Panji Anand Jha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panji Anand Jha.
- १२१. (C) Professor Mayananand Jha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Professor Mayananand Jha.
- १२२. (D) Pahi Jijwal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pahi Jijwal.
- १२३. (D) Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gopinath Jha, son of Yadunath Jha of the Darihara Ratauli Mool.
- १२४. (D) Panji Anand Jha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panji Anand Jha.
- १२५. (A) Gangaday.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangaday.
- १२६. (B) Vishnupur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vishnupur.
- १२७. (B) Mula Grama** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mula Grama
- १२८. (C) Surgan Pindokhar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Surgan Pindokhar

- १४८. (B) Bhatabadi Sodorpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhatabadi Sodorpur.
- १४९. (B) The ancestral root or original clan designation of a family line.** — 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 designation of a family line.
- १५०. (C) Parshman** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parshman
- १५१. (A) Bhola and Chandrakishore** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhola and Chandrakishore
- १५२. (C) Suphal** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Suphal
- १५३. (C) Bachcha and Khatamlal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bachcha and Khatamlal.
- १५४. (A) Jaykrishna** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jaykrishna
- १५५. (B) Devanand and Ramakant.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devanand and Ramakant.
- १५६. (D) Harik** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harik
- १५७. (C) Shivakant** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shivakant
- १५८. (C) Radhakant** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Radhakant
- १५९. (C) Mohan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mohan
- १६०. (C) Muktinath and Baidyanath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Muktinath and Baidyanath.
- १६१. (C) Krishnakant and Nityanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Krishnakant and Nityanand.
- १६२. (A) Damodar and Mathuranand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Damodar and Mathuranand.
- १६३. (A) Nageshwar, Kapileshwar, Vishweshwar, Kameshwar, and Maheshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nageshwar, Kapileshwar, Vishweshwar, Kameshwar, and Maheshwar.
- १६४. (B) Krishnanand, Shamanand, and Girijanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Krishnanand, Shamanand, and Girijanand.
- १६५. (C) Sarayug and Bhailal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarayug and Bhailal.
- १६६. (B) Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Narayan, Mahendra, Surendra, and Shankar.

- १६७. (B) Devkant** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devkant
- १६८. (B) Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.
- १६९. (D) Vinodanand** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Vinodanand
- १७०. (B) Shiveshwar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shiveshwar
- १७१. (D) Phalgun** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phalgun
- १७२. (C) Lakshmikant and Krishnakant** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lakshmikant and Krishnakant
- १७३. (B) Shrikant** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shrikant
- १७४. (B) Dharmanand** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharmanand
- १७५. (A) Baidyanath and Satyadev** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Baidyanath and Satyadev
- १७६. (A) Harivansh** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harivansh
- १७७. (D) Suryakumar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Suryakumar
- १७८. (B) Sundar and Munar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sundar and Munar
- १७९. (D) Tanuklal** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tanuklal
- १८०. (C) Sharatchandra** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sharatchandra
- १८१. (B) Devapani and Ailapani** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devapani and Ailapani
- १८२. (C) Root or ancestral village** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Root or ancestral village
- १८३. (C) Mandar Diha** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandar Diha
- १८४. (B) Pheku** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pheku
- १८५. (C) Mohan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mohan
- १८६. (C) Karmaha Analpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha Analpur

- १८७. (C) Shobhakant and Janardan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shobhakant and Janardan
- १८८. (D) Hridaymani** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hridaymani
- १८९. (B) Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chandranand, Mathuranand, and Sachidanand
- १९०. (B) Sarisab Khangur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab Khangur
- १९१. (C) Bikan** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bikan
- १९२. (C) Nand Kishor** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nand Kishor
- १९३. (B) Karmaha Naduar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha Naduar
- १९४. (A) Darihara** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darihara
- १९५. (A) Uchhahakar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Uchhahakar.
- १९६. (D) Ancestral root or original clan village** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ancestral root or original clan village
- १९७. (A) Sarisab Baghwash** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sarisab Baghwash
- १९८. (D) Satlakha Satoli** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Satlakha Satoli
- १९९. (D) 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.
- २००. (A) Raghunathpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Raghunathpur.
- २०१. (B) Radheli.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Radheli.
- २०२. (A) Shulpani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shulpani.
- २०३. (A) Sakaradhi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sakaradhi.
- २०४. (C) Brahmapura.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Brahmapura.
- २०५. (D) Dukhan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dukhan.
- २०६. (B) Raghunath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Raghunath.

- २०७. (A) Chandrapati** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chandrapati
- २०८. (A) Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Krishnakanth, Shrikanth and Harikanth
- २०९. (B) Devesh Kumar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devesh Kumar
- २१०. (D) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- २११. (D) Dih Darihara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dih Darihara.
- २१२. (C) Deputy Collector (Sales Tax).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Deputy Collector (Sales Tax).
- २१३. (B) Dharmaditya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharmaditya
- २१४. (B) Nandlal, Shobhilal, Ramlal, and Mohilal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nandlal, Shobhilal, Ramlal, and Mohilal.
- २१५. (C) Shyamdev.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shyamdev.
- २१६. (B) Mukund** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mukund
- २१७. (A) Trinayan Bhatt** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Trinayan Bhatt
- २१८. (A) Sijhuar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sijhuar
- २१९. (D) Kamalpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kamalpur
- २२०. (B) Sijhuar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sijhuar
- २२१. (B) Palasini** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Palasini
- २२२. (C) Tamrakunda** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tamrakunda
- २२३. (B) Dhaulat (Madhepura).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dhaulat (Madhepura).
- २२४. (A) Bhasheshmohan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhasheshmohan.
- २२५. (A) Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Narendra, Virendra, Rajendra, Gajendra, Mahendra, and Surendra.
- २२६. (B) Silakha Siauli Mool.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Silakha Siauli Mool.

- २२७. (D) Dular.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dular.
- २२८. (B) Lakshmikant.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lakshmikant.
- २२९. (D) Dharaditya.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharaditya.
- २३०. (B) Dharni, Dukharan, Duryodhan, and Harijit.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharni, Dukharan, Duryodhan, and Harijit.
- २३१. (D) Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Halleshwar and Chakreshwar.
- २३२. (B) Suryamani and Balbhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Suryamani and Balbhar.
- २३३. (A) The lineages (Mools) and family trees of the Maithil Brahmin community.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The lineages (Mools) and family trees of the Maithil Brahmin community.
- २३४. (C) Mool Belur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool Belur.
- २३५. (B) Narhari** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Narhari
- २३६. (C) Sonelal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sonelal.
- २३७. (D) Sadanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sadanand.
- २३८. (D) Bhailal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhailal.
- २३९. (A) Pushplal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pushplal.
- २४०. (A) Tetan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tetan.
- २४१. (B) Kankir.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kankir.
- २४२. (A) Feku.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Feku.
- २४३. (D) Hanumandutt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hanumandutt.
- २४४. (C) Rameshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rameshwar.
- २४५. (B) Baldev.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Baldev.
- २४६. (C) Purandar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Purandar.

- २४७. (D) Chandrabhushan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chandrabhushan.
- २४८. (D) Simsheshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Simsheshwar.
- २४९. (C) Yugal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Yugal.
- २५०. (D) Babujan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Babujan.
- २५१. (C) Devanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Devanand.
- २५२. (C) Tetan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tetan.
- २५३. (D) Sona.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sona.
- २५४. (D) Parmanand.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Parmanand.
- २५५. (A) Jaikrishna.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jaikrishna.
- २५६. (B) Ramapati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramapati.
- २५७. (D) Genalal, Nokhelal, and Baladutta.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Genalal, Nokhelal, and Baladutta.
- २५८. (D) Lattau.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Lattau.
- २५९. (C) Narayanji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Narayanji.
- २६०. (A) Mukteshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mukteshwar.
- २६१. (C) Gopal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gopal.
- २६२. (A) Mangladutt.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mangladutt.
- २६३. (D) Son.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Son.
- २६४. (A) Kalar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kalar.
- २६५. (C) Viryamani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Viryamani.
- २६६. (C) Pracharya (Principal).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pracharya (Principal).

- ੨੬੭. (D) The ancestral root or original village of a lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The ancestral root or original village of a lineage.
- ੨੬੮. (D) Naraun Katai** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Naraun Katai
- ੨੬੯. (D) Alayvar Nandypur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Alayvar Nandypur
- ੨੭੦. (B) Alayvar Usrauli** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Alayvar Usrauli
- ੨੭੧. (A) Jajival Digoun** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jajival Digoun
- ੨੭੨. (A) Pakliya (Pakadiye) Mahishi** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pakliya (Pakadiye) Mahishi
- ੨੭੩. (D) Dighive Nandanin** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dighive Nandanin
- ੨੭੪. (D) Hariam Shila** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hariam Shila
- ੨੭੫. (A) Mandar (Madrai) Kanasam** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandar (Madrai) Kanasam
- ੨੭੬. (C) Darihara Rajanpura** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darihara Rajanpura
- ੨੭੭. (D) Panlivad Jarhatiya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Panlivad Jarhatiya
- ੨੭੮. (B) Karmaha Behat** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmaha Behat
- ੨੭੯. (D) It refers to the ancestral origin point or the primary lineage base 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 ancestral origin point or the primary lineage base of a family.
- ੨੮੦. (A) Hari and Lakshmi** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Hari and Lakshmi
- ੨੮੧. (A) Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Naduad Mool and Bhatottar Gram.
- ੨੮੨. (C) Malangia Kujauli** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Malangia Kujauli
- ੨੮੩. (C) Tulsidatt** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Tulsidatt
- ੨੮੪. (A) Nauitilal** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nauitilal
- ੨੮੫. (B) Rameshwar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Rameshwar
- ੨੮੬. (D) Jhanjharpur** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Jhanjharpur

- २८७. (A) Beeji Mahamahopadhyaya** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Mahamahopadhyaya
- २८८. (C) Khadoure** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khadoure
- २८९. (A) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- २९०. (A) Harinath** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Harinath
- २९१. (B) Dipbaheradhi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dipbaheradhi.
- २९२. (C) Gopal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gopal.
- २९३. (C) Ramakant.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ramakant.
- २९४. (A) Fudan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Fudan.
- २९५. (C) Shridhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shridhar.
- २९६. (D) Viji Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Viji Gangadhar.
- २९७. (B) Karmada Analpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Karmada Analpur.
- २९८. (C) Purushottam.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Purushottam.
- २९९. (C) Mahadev, Jaydev, and Maheshwar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahadev, Jaydev, and Maheshwar.
- ३००. (D) Manek.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Manek.
- ३०१. (A) Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shatikant, Ratikant, Mayurkant, Anantkant, and Manikant.
- ३०२. (B) Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar.
- ३०३. (B) Adhaidanga, Bengal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Adhaidanga, Bengal.
- ३०४. (B) Salampur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Salampur.
- ३०५. (D) Bhagwan, Balbhadr, and Harinandan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Bhagwan, Balbhadr, and Harinandan.
- ३०६. (C) Shiva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Shiva.

- ३०७. (D) Haridash and Shrinath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Haridash and Shrinath.
- ३०८. (A) Baliyas Narsam.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Baliyas Narsam.
- ३०९. (C) Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar.
- ३१०. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- ३११. (D) Darihara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Darihara.
- ३१२. (A) Visha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Visha.
- ३१३. (D) Raghunathpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Raghunathpur.
- ३१४. (D) Original root village of a lineage** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original root village of a lineage
- ३१५. (C) Pashupati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pashupati.
- ३१६. (D) An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: An ancestral village or the root lineage identity of a Maithil Brahmin.
- ३१७. (A) Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur, Mandar, and Karmaha.
- ३१८. (B) Khandavala Karmaha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Khandavala Karmaha.
- ३१९. (B) Sodarpur Khoul.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur Khoul.
- ३२०. (B) Mandal.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandal.
- ३२१. (D) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- ३२२. (B) Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Camru (of the Valiyas-mool).
- ३२३. (C) Sakrarhi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sakrarhi.
- ३२४. (B) Irawal (or Karwal).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Irawal (or Karwal).
- ३२५. (C) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- ३२६. (B) Sodarpur Khoul.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur Khoul.

- ३३७. (D) It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It is one of the frequently cited 'Mools' or villages where various lineages are based.
- ३३८. (A) Raghunath's son Harinath.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Raghunath's son Harinath.
- ३३९. (B) Pali.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pali.
- ३३०. (C) Iroun (or Irauri).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Iroun (or Irauri).
- ३३९. (A) Mahishi.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahishi.
- ३३२. (A) Sodarpur Pali.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur Pali.
- ३३३. (B) Sodarpur.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sodarpur.
- ३३४. (B) Nanautivar (Mool) and Nanauti (Gram).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nanautivar (Mool) and Nanauti (Gram).
- ३३५. (C) Gangadhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Gangadhar.
- ३३६. (A) It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It has been used for approximately 500 years to mention the 'Mool-gram' (ancestral village).
- ३३७. (A) The original ancestral lineage or 'root'.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The original ancestral lineage or 'root'.
- ३३८. (B) It contains all the 'Gotras' (clans) and their ancient 'Mools' (roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: It contains all the 'Gotras' (clans) and their ancient 'Mools' (roots).
- ३३९. (B) Moolgram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moolgram.
- ३४०. (C) Chand (of the Narwal Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chand (of the Narwal Mool).
- ३४१. (D) Nagram.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nagram.
- ३४२. (B) Pa. Kamalapati.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Pa. Kamalapati.
- ३४३. (C) Paramananda.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Paramananda.
- ३४४. (B) Moti Nandan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Moti Nandan.
- ३४५. (A) Janardan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Janardan.

- ३४६. (D) Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ajablal, Vasudeva, Shukadeva, Mahadeva, and Baladeva.
- ३४७. (A) To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: To record all clans (gotras) and their ancient roots.
- ३४८. (B) Patra** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Patra
- ३४९. (D) The original village or ancestral home 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 or ancestral home of a lineage.
- ३५०. (D) Nagram** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nagram
- ३५१. (A) Chhokar** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Chhokar
- ३५२. (C) All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: All the Gotras and their ancient 'Mools' (original village roots).
- ३५३. (B) The Utredh Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The Utredh Panji.
- ३५४. (B) Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Nanauti (Nanautivar Mool).
- ३५५. (D) Mool Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mool Panji.
- ३५६. (C) Goge.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Goge.
- ३५७. (C) Patra Panji.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Patra Panji.
- ३५८. (C) 32** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 32
- ३५९. (D) 20** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 20
- ३६०. (B) 167** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: 167
- ३६१. (A) A lineage 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: A lineage whose ancestors composed three specific suktas of the Rigveda.
- ३६२. (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.
- ३६३. (D) Beeji Purush** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Beeji Purush
- ३६४. (A) Kashyap** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap

- ३६५. (D) Paati Panji** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Paati Panji
- ३६६. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha.
- ३६७. (D) Original (or ancestral)** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original (or ancestral)
- ३६८. (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- ३६९. (C) Phandah (specifically from the village of Kanhaili).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Phandah (specifically from the village of Kanhaili).
- ३७०. (B) Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap (or any other from the list of 20).
- ३७१. (A) Sankarshan.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Sankarshan.
- ३७२. (B) Mandai (Mandari).** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Mandai (Mandari).
- ३७३. (A) Dharani Dhar.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Dharani Dhar.
- ३७४. (A) Kashyap.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Kashyap.
- ३७५. (C) Original village and root lineage.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Original village and root lineage.
- ३७६. (D) Katyayana.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Katyayana.
- ३७७. (B) Ratnapani.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Ratnapani.
- ३७८. (D) Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The original ancestral village or 'root' used to identify a Maithil Brahmin's lineage in the Panji system.
- ३७९. (C) Definition: The ancestral village or root origin of a specific Brahmin lineage. Example: Sodarpur or Darihara.** — This item turns on the Panji identity markers of gotra, mula, pravara, or founding ancestor; the matching answer is: Definition: The ancestral village or root origin of a specific Brahmin lineage. Example: Sodarpur or Darihara.
- ३८०. (D) It refers to the ancestral village or point 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: It refers to the ancestral village or point of origin of a specific lineage.
- ३८१. (A) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An introduction of seven generations of ancestors, requiring the identification of 32 specific family lines.
- ३८२. (C) Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-grandfather/Great-

grandmother, Paternal Great-grandparents of the mother, Maternal Great-grandfather/Great-grandmother, and Maternal Great-grandparents of the mother.

३८३. (D) The bride and groom must be separated by at least seven generations (often revised to six in specific practices).

— The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride and groom must be separated by at least seven generations (often revised to six in specific practices).

३८४. (D) The bride and groom must be separated by at least five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride and groom must be separated by at least five generations.

३८५. (A) Chhandogya weddings occur in two parts (Purva and Uttara) with the latter after sunset, whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya weddings occur in two parts (Purva and Uttara) with the latter after sunset, whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.

३८६. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that a bride and groom are eligible to marry and are not 'Swajana' (forbidden relatives). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that a bride and groom are eligible to marry and are not 'Swajana' (forbidden relatives).

३८७. (D) To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To record the lineage of noble families to ensure their qualities and flaws were remembered for future marriages.

३८८. (C) The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vṛiddha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Great-grandfather's Grandfather (Vṛiddha-prapitamaha ke pitamaha).

३८९. (C) A groom cannot marry a girl who is the child of his mother's brother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A groom cannot marry a girl who is the child of his mother's brother.

३९०. (D) Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prapitamaha (Great-grandfather).

३९१. (C) Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matru-matamaha (Maternal great-grandfather).

३९२. (B) To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To verify lineages and issue 'Siddhanta' certificates ensuring no 'Swajana' marriage occurs.

३९३. (D) To maintain caste purity and ensure the validity of marriages by verifying lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and ensure the validity of marriages by verifying lineage.

३९४. (D) They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same hymn-composing ancestors (Pravaras), indicating a shared lineage.

३९५. (C) Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in certain practices).

३९६. (D) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

- ३९७. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- ३९८. (C) Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi weddings have no such division.
- ३९९. (A) The check of 16 specific ancestral positions to ensure a bride/groom is at least six degrees removed from common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The check of 16 specific ancestral positions to ensure a bride/groom is at least six degrees removed from common ancestors.
- ४००. (A) Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Eligibility is based solely on the 'Moola' (ancestral root) and the 'Uti' (ancestral lineage).
- ४०१. (C) Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Over time, the strict recording practice was lost, and they moved toward avoiding marriages within entire villages to prevent incest.
- ४०२. (C) A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A relative with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relation (Sapinda).
- ४०३. (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They were historically categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social dignity.
- ४०४. (D) Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.
- ४०५. (C) 32 for each (64 total).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32 for each (64 total).
- ४०६. (C) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on lineage.
- ४०७. (A) Seven.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven.
- ४०८. (D) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- ४०९. (B) It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is eligible to marry.
- ४१०. (C) Chhadvith (Sixteen ancestors)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadvith (Sixteen ancestors)
- ४११. (A) Uteá, h Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteá, h Panji.

- ४१२. (C) Uderh** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uderh
- ४१३. (A) Six generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations.
- ४१४. (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- ४१५. (B) Chait (or Shadvidha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chait (or Shadvidha).
- ४१६. (C) Chandal (outcaste).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandal (outcaste).
- ४१७. (C) Chandogas perform the marriage in two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyis have no such division.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogas perform the marriage in two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyis have no such division.
- ४१८. (B) She must not be the child of the groom's mother's brother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: She must not be the child of the groom's mother's brother.
- ४१९. (A) The mother's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The mother's side.
- ४२०. (C) The father's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father's side.
- ४२१. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- ४२२. (B) The father's great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father's great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- ४२३. (A) Uderh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uderh Panji.
- ४२४. (D) The realisation that people were forgetting their lineages, leading to unintentional prohibited marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The realisation that people were forgetting their lineages, leading to unintentional prohibited marriages.
- ४२५. (C) Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Eight (from the 9th to the 16th 'Chait').
- ४२६. (A) To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and strictly follow marriage eligibility rules (avoiding prohibited relationships).
- ४२७. (D) They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same Vedic ancestors (Pravaras).
- ४२८. (C) 7 generations (paternal side).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7 generations (paternal side).
- ४२९. (D) 5 generations (maternal side).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 5 generations (maternal side).
- ४३०. (B) A detailed pedigree chart checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A detailed pedigree chart

checking 32 ancestral branches to verify marriage eligibility.

४३९. (A) A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajan' (unrelated) for marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A specialist genealogist who maintains records and verifies if a couple is 'Asvajan' (unrelated) for marriage.

४३९. (B) A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal permit confirming that no prohibited degree of kinship (Sapinda) exists between a bride and groom.

४३९. (D) If the shared ancestor appears in the groom's maternal line (Matru-paksh). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the shared ancestor appears in the groom's maternal line (Matru-paksh).

४३९. (A) Uttar Vivah (performed after sunset). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uttar Vivah (performed after sunset).

४३९. (D) The prohibition of marriage between individuals who share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The prohibition of marriage between individuals who share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations.

४३९. (B) Sapinda (consanguineous relative). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda (consanguineous relative).

४३९. (D) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४३९. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

४३९. (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).

४४०. (D) Chhatth. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhatth.

४४१. (B) Because they share the same 'Biji' ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same 'Biji' ancestors.

४४१. (C) It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It prohibits marriage between individuals who share common ancestors within defined generational limits.

४४३. (C) Paternal Great-Great-Grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-Great-Grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

४४४. (B) Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal Grandfather's Paternal Great-Grandfather.

४४५. (A) The formal confirmation by a Panjikar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The formal confirmation by a Panjikar that a proposed marriage does not violate scriptural or genealogical rules.

४४६. (D) The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandmother's father.

- ४४७. (A) Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Swajan (a relative unsuitable for marriage).
- ४४८. (C) The groom also requires a 32-mool verification (his paternal and maternal lines) to ensure no overlap.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom also requires a 32-mool verification (his paternal and maternal lines) to ensure no overlap.
- ४४९. (C) The Maternal Grandmother's Paternal Great-Grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Maternal Grandmother's Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- ४५०. (A) It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It triggered the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such errors.
- ४५१. (A) From the Paternal Father's Maternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: From the Paternal Father's Maternal Grandfather's Maternal Grandfather.
- ४५२. (D) Six paternal and five maternal.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six paternal and five maternal.
- ४५३. (B) Great-Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-Maternal Grandmother's Maternal Grandfather.
- ४५४. (C) Sixth.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth.
- ४५५. (B) Chandal (or socially excluded).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandal (or socially excluded).
- ४५६. (A) To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records for ensuring caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- ४५७. (B) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the paternal and maternal sides used to verify marriage eligibility.
- ४५८. (B) Seven generations (often modified to six in later practice).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (often modified to six in later practice).
- ४५९. (B) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ४६०. (D) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close maternal relative.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close maternal relative.
- ४६१. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- ४६२. (B) They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same lineage of five sage ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).
- ४६३. (B) Chhatth** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhatth

- ४६४. (B) Paternal (Pitripaksh)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal (Pitripaksh)
- ४६५. (A) Maternal (Matripaksh)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal (Matripaksh)
- ४६६. (A) Maternal uncle (Maima).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle (Maima).
- ४६७. (B) Paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- ४६८. (C) Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather (Pramatamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather (Pramatamaha).
- ४६९. (B) A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A record detailing descendants from inter-caste or prohibited marriages.
- ४७०. (C) The sixth position/generation in a specific genealogical line.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixth position/generation in a specific genealogical line.
- ४७१. (B) Manusmriti.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manusmriti.
- ४७२. (B) Asapinda (not related within prohibited degrees).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Asapinda (not related within prohibited degrees).
- ४७३. (C) Udhedh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udhedh.
- ४७४. (A) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ४७५. (C) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ४७६. (A) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
- ४७७. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ४७८. (C) It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is divided into two parts: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah (after seeing the star Arundhati).
- ४७९. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- ४८०. (B) Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: Sixteen specific ancestral connections (e.g. Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather) checked to ensure marriage eligibility.
- ४८१. (A) Thirty-two.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.

- ४८२. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ४८३. (C) Siddhanta Patra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra.
- ४८४. (D) Paternal Great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-great-grandfather.
- ४८५. (C) It is a list of potential grooms for a girl, verified by the Panjikaṛ 5- 10 years before marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a list of potential grooms for a girl, verified by the Panjikaṛ 5- 10 years before marriage.
- ४८६. (A) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ४८७. (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- ४८८. (C) The mother and the father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The mother and the father.
- ४८९. (C) Panjikaṛ.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikaṛ.
- ४९०. (D) A certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming the bride and groom are not closely related.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming the bride and groom are not closely related.
- ४९१. (B) They share the same ancestors (lineage).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same ancestors (lineage).
- ४९२. (D) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared by a Panjikaṛ for a bride's father years before marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list of potential eligible grooms prepared by a Panjikaṛ for a bride's father years before marriage.
- ४९३. (B) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ४९४. (B) Uncle (Mama).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uncle (Mama).
- ४९५. (D) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).
- ४९६. (C) Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prapitamaha's Matamaha (Great-grandfather's maternal grandfather).
- ४९७. (B) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ४९८. (B) Prohibited (Invalid).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited (Invalid).
- ४९९. (A) Yes, it is often considered permissible ('Adhikaṛ ho jayet').** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, it is often considered permissible ('Adhikaṛ ho jayet').

- ५००. (B) Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ashastriya (against scriptures) and prohibited.
- ५०१. (C) Pan Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pan Panji.
- ५०२. (A) A person who does not share a common ancestor within the forbidden generational range.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person who does not share a common ancestor within the forbidden generational range.
- ५०३. (C) They share the same common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same common ancestors.
- ५०४. (D) A document issued by a Panjkar certifying that a couple is not related and is eligible to marry.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A document issued by a Panjkar certifying that a couple is not related and is eligible to marry.
- ५०५. (A) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ५०६. (B) Dharmashastras (specifically Smritis like Manu and Yajnavalkya).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Dharmashastras (specifically Smritis like Manu and Yajnavalkya).
- ५०७. (C) Chandoga marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi marriages are performed in a single sequence.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandoga marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas Vajasaneyi marriages are performed in a single sequence.
- ५०८. (D) The detailed genealogical record of the groom's 32 ancestral lines used to check marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed genealogical record of the groom's 32 ancestral lines used to check marriage eligibility.
- ५०९. (B) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- ५१०. (B) Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- ५११. (D) Maternal uncle (mother's brother).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle (mother's brother).
- ५१२. (B) The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The public verification of genealogical eligibility before a marriage is finalised.
- ५१३. (A) A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list of potential eligible grooms prepared for a girl several years before her marriage.
- ५१४. (C) They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same set of five ancestors (Panch-pravars), making them effectively the same lineage.
- ५१५. (C) Seven generations (though sometimes modified to six).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (though sometimes modified to six).

- ५१६. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ५१७. (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ५१८. (D) The maternal uncle (Mā ma).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal uncle (Mā ma).
- ५१९. (B) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- ५२०. (C) Siddhant Patra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra.
- ५२१. (D) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and record authentic lineages for marriage.
- ५२२. (A) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ५२३. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ५२४. (B) Because they share the same set of five 'Pravara' ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same set of five 'Pravara' ancestors.
- ५२५. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related.
- ५२६. (D) Sixteen genealogical points.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen genealogical points.
- ५२७. (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- ५२८. (B) Because common people and even some pundits had begun to forget their precise lineages, leading to illegal marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because common people and even some pundits had begun to forget their precise lineages, leading to illegal marriages.
- ५२९. (D) Udedh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udedh Panji.
- ५३०. (C) Udedh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udedh Panji.
- ५३१. (C) Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti.
- ५३२. (C) She is ineligible for marriage if she falls within the prohibited generation count of the 'Chhadwidh'.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: She is ineligible for marriage if she falls within the prohibited generation count of the 'Chhadwidh'.
- ५३३. (D) It confirms in writing that the groom and bride have no forbidden kinship.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It confirms in writing that the groom and

bride have no forbidden kinship.

५३४. (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and prevent prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.

५३५. (A) Udeggh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udeggh

५३६. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

५३७. (A) Svajana — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Svajana

५३८. (B) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

५३९. (A) Battis Moola Ka Udeggh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Battis Moola Ka Udeggh

५४०. (B) Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anya-onya). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they are considered to share the same ancestors (Anya-onya).

५४१. (C) To maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility based on ancient texts and rules. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records and verify marriage eligibility based on ancient texts and rules.

५४२. (B) Sapinda — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda

५४३. (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-grandfather of the bride/groom.

५४४. (D) No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is strictly prohibited as per the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother.

५४५. (D) They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are ineligible for marriage if the connection is on the paternal side.

५४६. (D) Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandoga has four primary samskaras, while Vajasaneyi includes Vedarmbha as a distinct fifth samskara.

५४७. (A) It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It involves checking the paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal grandmother.

५४८. (D) Kshana — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Kshana

५४९. (D) Seven (or six in some modified rules). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (or six in some modified rules).

५५०. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maharaja Harisimhadeva, following a controversy involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

५५१. (C) Udhedh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udhedh

५५२. (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same ancient ancestors.

५५३. (D) Sunset (after seeing the star Arundhati). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sunset (after seeing the star Arundhati).

५५४. (B) Definition: Relatives who share the same pinda (ancestral body/offering), determining marriage eligibility and ritual impurity. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: Relatives who share the same pinda (ancestral body/offering), determining marriage eligibility and ritual impurity.

५५५. (B) Gotra — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra

५५६. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

५५७. (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not ineligible relatives.

५५८. (C) No, it is prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is prohibited.

५५९. (D) 32 ancestors (covering paternal and maternal lines). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32 ancestors (covering paternal and maternal lines).

५६०. (C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

५६१. (C) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify marriage eligibility.

५६२. (D) A total of thirty-two ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A total of thirty-two ancestors.

५६३. (C) An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An accidental incestuous marriage involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya due to ignorance of lineage.

५६४. (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjekar certifying that the couple is not blood-related. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal permit issued by a Panjekar certifying that the couple is not blood-related.

५६५. (A) A genealogical expert appointed to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A genealogical expert appointed to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.

५६६. (A) Sixteen. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.

- ५६७. (C) Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal lineage (Pitripaksha).
- ५६८. (A) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They must not belong to the same Gotra (Sagotra marriage is forbidden).
- ५६९. (A) No, they must have distinct Pravaras.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, they must have distinct Pravaras.
- ५७०. (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- ५७१. (C) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- ५७२. (C) Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage between them is forbidden because they share the same ancestors.
- ५७३. (D) Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors within defined generations.
- ५७४. (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- ५७५. (C) The bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- ५७६. (D) Within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.
- ५७७. (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- ५७८. (D) During the day or night, as there is no specific restriction mentioned compared to Chhandoga.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: During the day or night, as there is no specific restriction mentioned compared to Chhandoga.
- ५७९. (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- ५८०. (D) Because they share the same common ancestors (identical Pravaras).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same common ancestors (identical Pravaras).
- ५८१. (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajanapa Patra)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajanapa Patra)
- ५८२. (A) Sixth** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth
- ५८३. (C) Seventh** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seventh

- ५८४. (A) 16 positions.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 positions.
- ५८५. (D) Udhredh Panji** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udhredh Panji
- ५८६. (B) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ५८७. (D) Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two ancestors (Battiis Kul).
- ५८८. (C) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ५८९. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ५९०. (D) Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same ancestors (lineage) despite having different clan names.
- ५९१. (D) To maintain genealogical records and verify the legality of marriages based on lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records and verify the legality of marriages based on lineage.
- ५९२. (C) The sixteen specific forbidden relations or 'checkpoints' in the lineage of the bride and groom.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific forbidden relations or 'checkpoints' in the lineage of the bride and groom.
- ५९३. (A) The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The relationship to the bride's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- ५९४. (B) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such requirement.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such requirement.
- ५९५. (A) No marriage is considered valid unless verified and approved by an appointed Panjkar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No marriage is considered valid unless verified and approved by an appointed Panjkar.
- ५९६. (A) Uteá, h Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteá, h Panji.
- ५९७. (A) It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It became extinct/obsolete, leading them to rely only on avoiding identical village names for marriages.
- ५९८. (D) A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A relation is forbidden if the ancestor appears in the groom's paternal side within 6 degrees, but permitted if found on the maternal side.

- ५९९. (C) When born from a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden blood relatives).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: When born from a marriage between 'Svajana' (forbidden blood relatives).
- ६००. (A) Yes, it is permissible.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, it is permissible.
- ६०१. (D) The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 7th generation (making the 7th generation eligible for marriage).
- ६०२. (D) To pre-identify eligible grooms and simplify the final 'Siddhanta' process.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To pre-identify eligible grooms and simplify the final 'Siddhanta' process.
- ६०३. (C) Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side for marriage.
- ६०४. (C) The primary objective was to ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The primary objective was to ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.
- ६०५. (B) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.
- ६०६. (A) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.
- ६०७. (A) It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a certificate issued by a Panjekar verifying marriage eligibility.
- ६०८. (C) Ancestors (Pravara)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestors (Pravara)
- ६०९. (B) It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is another name for the certificate of non-relationship required for marriage.
- ६१०. (B) It refers to six ancestral positions used to determine prohibited relationships.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to six ancestral positions used to determine prohibited relationships.
- ६११. (D) It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is her paternal great-grandfather's father.
- ६१२. (A) The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Smritis, specifically Manu and Yajnavalkya, define this.
- ६१३. (A) The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Biji Purush helps identify the root lineage to check for common ancestry.

- ६१४. (A) There are six ancestors included.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: There are six ancestors included.
- ६१५. (A) There are five ancestors included.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: There are five ancestors included.
- ६१६. (B) It is her maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is her maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- ६१७. (B) It is her paternal grandmother's paternal great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is her paternal grandmother's paternal great-grandfather.
- ६१८. (B) It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is her paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- ६१९. (D) A detailed introduction or list of 32 ancestral families (Mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A detailed introduction or list of 32 ancestral families (Mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.
- ६२०. (A) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ६२१. (B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It marks the formal establishment of the Panji records to prevent prohibited marriages.
- ६२२. (C) Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same set of five primary sage ancestors (Pravaras).
- ६२३. (B) To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical books and verify the eligibility of couples before marriage.
- ६२४. (D) A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A calculation identifying 16 specific ancestors (8 paternal, 8 maternal) to ensure a groom is not within the prohibited 6th degree of the bride.
- ६२५. (C) If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the ancestor appears only on the maternal side of the groom's lineage (as opposed to the paternal side).
- ६२६. (B) It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It can occur at any time during the day or night (unlike Chandogya, which has specific timing).
- ६२७. (B) To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and determine marriage eligibility through genealogical records.
- ६२८. (C) The introduction of ancestors (usually seven generations) required for marriage verification.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of ancestors (usually seven generations) required for marriage verification.
- ६२९. (A) Chhandogas (Samavedic followers)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogas (Samavedic followers)

६३०. (C) Four (Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabmbha, and Samavartana). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Four (Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarabmbha, and Samavartana).

६३१. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

६३२. (B) Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Forbidden (as they share the same ancestors).

६३३. (B) Paternal lineage (Pitri-paksha) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal lineage (Pitri-paksha)

६३४. (D) Yes — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes

६३५. (A) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage eligibility.

६३६. (C) Siddhanta — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta

६३७. (B) Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Determining the 16 'Shadvith' of the bride.

६३८. (A) It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to the detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (vamsas) required for marriage eligibility.

६३९. (C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

६४०. (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within seven generations on the paternal side.

६४१. (C) It is a certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

६४२. (B) It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to the prohibition of marriage within five maternal and seven paternal generations.

६४३. (A) They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are the 16 specific ancestral points (sixteen maternal and paternal lines) checked for marriage eligibility.

६४४. (C) It is a genealogical record where new births and marriages are continuously added. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a genealogical record where new births and marriages are continuously added.

६४५. (D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha

Prapitamaha).

६४६. (C) They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They act as genealogical experts who verify bloodlines and authorise marriage eligibility.

६४७. (D) Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogya marriages must see the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.

६४८. (A) To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain 'jati shuddha' (caste purity) and prevent consanguineous marriages.

६४९. (D) Udegh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udegh

६५०. (A) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

६५१. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

६५२. (C) Panjikars — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikars

६५३. (B) They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).

६५४. (C) Chhadh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadh

६५५. (B) Uteht — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteht

६५६. (B) Father's father's father (Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Father's father's father (Prapitamaha).

६५७. (B) Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages must be conducted after sunset after seeing the star Arundhati.

६५८. (A) Prohibited (No eligibility). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited (No eligibility).

६५९. (D) Yes, provided it is beyond the 5th generation. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided it is beyond the 5th generation.

६६०. (D) The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 7th generation is acceptable (avoiding up to the 6th).

६६१. (A) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited degrees of marriage.

६६२. (D) 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7 generations (modified to 6 in some practices).

६६३. (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a proposed marriage is not within prohibited degrees.

६६४. (C) 16. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16.

६६५. (A) Great-great-grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-great-grandfather.

६६६. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

६६७. (A) Individuals who share a common ancestor and are thus forbidden to marry. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Individuals who share a common ancestor and are thus forbidden to marry.

६६८. (B) Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage with the offspring of the maternal uncle is strictly prohibited.

६६९. (D) A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A register that tracks the descendants and marriages of specific branches of a family tree.

६७०. (B) Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjikar). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta (official clearance from a Panjikar).

६७१. (A) A person belonging to the same prohibited ancestral group. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person belonging to the same prohibited ancestral group.

६७२. (D) Panji. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panji.

६७३. (C) Paternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.

६७४. (C) He was a Maithil Brahmin of the Vatsa Gotra (Kariama Mula) who settled in Bengal. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: He was a Maithil Brahmin of the Vatsa Gotra (Kariama Mula) who settled in Bengal.

६७५. (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.

६७६. (D) A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A detailed record of 32 ancestral lineages used to verify marriage eligibility.

६७७. (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikara confirming that a bride and groom are not closely related.

६७८. (B) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to prohibited blood relation (Sapinda). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to prohibited blood relation (Sapinda).

६७९. (D) Gotra; Pravara. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra; Pravara.

६८०. (D) Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibition of marriage if any of the 16 identified 'Chhattha' ancestors of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage.

६८१. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

६८२. (D) The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 'Uttara Vivaha' must take place after sunset after sighting the star Arundhati.

६८३. (D) They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered to share the same ancestral rishis (equivalent to being the same Gotra).

६८४. (D) Six generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations.

६८५. (C) The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The combination of the original lineage root and the current village of residence.

६८६. (D) It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It violates the maternal generation gap (Sapinda) rules.

६८७. (B) True. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: True.

६८८. (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

६८९. (B) A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A total of thirty-two ancestral lines (Introduction of 32 ancestors).

६९०. (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).

६९१. (D) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

६९२. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related by blood. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not related by blood.

६९३. (A) Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same common ancestors (Pravaras).

६९४. (C) The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen critical ancestral points (sixth-degree ancestors) checked for commonality.

- ६९५. (A) It is strictly prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is strictly prohibited.
- ६९६. (B) A list prepared by a Panjikaṛ for a father, detailing eligible grooms for his daughter.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list prepared by a Panjikaṛ for a father, detailing eligible grooms for his daughter.
- ६९७. (D) Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Avoiding five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- ६९८. (A) No, it is strictly forbidden.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is strictly forbidden.
- ६९९. (C) Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, as the maternal prohibition only extends to the fifth generation.
- ७००. (D) People sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: People sharing the same body particles or having common ancestors.
- ७०१. (A) The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vṛiddha-Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vṛiddha-Prapitamaha).
- ७०२. (C) Panjikaṛ.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikaṛ.
- ७०३. (D) The introduction and identification of 32 ancestors required for marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction and identification of 32 ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- ७०४. (B) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ७०५. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ७०६. (B) They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same set of ancestors (Pravaras).
- ७०७. (D) Chadvith** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chadvith
- ७०८. (C) If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the relation is found on the maternal side (Matripaksha) rather than the paternal side (Pitripaksha).
- ७०९. (A) Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta (official genealogical verification)
- ७१०. (B) Sapinda** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda
- ७११. (D) The Siddhanta Patra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Siddhanta Patra.

- ७११. (C) The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The six generations of the father's lineage (Pitripaksha).
- ७१३. (D) The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The five generations of the mother's lineage (Matripaksha).
- ७१४. (D) Maternal uncle (Matamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle (Matamaha).
- ७१५. (C) To maintain the purity of the caste and regulate prohibited degrees of relationship in marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain the purity of the caste and regulate prohibited degrees of relationship in marriage.
- ७१६. (A) Uderh** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uderh
- ७१७. (C) Seven** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven
- ७१८. (C) Five** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five
- ७१९. (B) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanapatra)
- ७२०. (C) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ७२१. (A) Maternal uncle.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle.
- ७२२. (B) Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- ७२३. (D) First Chhadwith** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: First Chhadwith
- ७२४. (C) Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: The condition of being related within prohibited degrees of kinship, making marriage illegal under local custom.
- ७२५. (B) 32** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32
- ७२६. (D) Uderh Panji** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uderh Panji
- ७२७. (B) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- ७२८. (A) To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To serve as formal proof that the bride and groom do not share common blood within prohibited degrees.
- ७२९. (B) The source suggests he was a pivotal scholar-ruler during the Mughal era (Maharaja of Darbhanga).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The source

suggests he was a pivotal scholar-ruler during the Mughal era (Maharaja of Darbhanga).

७३०. (C) The children of the groom's step-mother's brother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The children of the groom's step-mother's brother.

७३१. (B) A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relationship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person with whom marriage is prohibited due to close blood relationship.

७३२. (C) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

७३३. (D) Five — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five

७३४. (D) The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride's paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father.

७३५. (C) Ashastriya (or Sapanait marriage). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ashastriya (or Sapanait marriage).

७३६. (D) Udegh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udegh

७३७. (D) Because they share the same common ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same common ancestors.

७३८. (C) Chandogya marriages occur after sunset following the sighting of the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogya marriages occur after sunset following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

७३९. (A) Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (also called Asvajana Patra).

७४०. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

७४१. (A) Marriage is prohibited if the groom and bride are within six generations of a common ancestor in that lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited if the groom and bride are within six generations of a common ancestor in that lineage.

७४२. (B) They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They all belong to a single Gotra (Kashyapa), so marriage is determined solely by 'Mool' (ancestral village) identity.

७४३. (C) Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjkar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Permission or certification for marriage by a Panjkar.

७४४. (C) The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The realisation that learned men were unknowingly entering into prohibited marriages due to forgotten lineages.

७४५. (A) An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An introduction or pedigree identifying seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.

७४६. (B) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Aswajanchan Patra)

- ७४७. (C) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- ७४८. (C) Seven.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven.
- ७४९. (C) It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It largely disappeared, and they now follow the rule of avoiding the same village for marriage.
- ७५०. (A) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ७५१. (A) The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Smritis (specifically Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti).
- ७५२. (B) Prohibited** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited
- ७५३. (D) No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, that requirement is specific to the 'Chandoga' (Samavedi) marriage ritual.
- ७५४. (C) Panjikaṛ** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikaṛ
- ७५५. (B) Five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five maternal generations and seven paternal generations in marriage.
- ७५६. (D) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity for marriage eligibility.
- ७५७. (A) A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal introduction identifying seven generations of an individual's ancestors.
- ७५८. (C) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ७५९. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ७६०. (B) Definition: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom have no prohibited blood relation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom have no prohibited blood relation.
- ७६१. (C) Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Purva-Vivah and Uttar-Vivah.
- ७६२. (A) They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are specific genealogical positions of ancestors used to detect prohibited overlaps in lineage.
- ७६३. (D) Maternal uncle (specifically 'Nimata' or mother's brother).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle (specifically 'Nimata' or mother's brother).

- ७६४. (C) Sixteen (16).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen (16).
- ७६५. (B) Cannot (prohibited).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Cannot (prohibited).
- ७६६. (C) Matamaha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matamaha.
- ७६७. (B) The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The prohibition of marriage between individuals sharing common ancestors within a certain number of degrees.
- ७६८. (D) To ensure the groom is not marrying a girl from his mother's immediate family lineage up to the 5th generation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure the groom is not marrying a girl from his mother's immediate family lineage up to the 5th generation.
- ७६९. (D) To ensure the genealogical purity of Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes for marriage purposes.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure the genealogical purity of Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes for marriage purposes.
- ७७०. (D) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ७७१. (A) Thirty-two ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two ancestors.
- ७७२. (D) One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: One cannot marry a girl who is a Sapinda of the mother.
- ७७३. (A) Gotra; Pravara.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra; Pravara.
- ७७४. (D) Panjkar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjkar.
- ७७५. (B) Uttara Vivaha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uttara Vivaha.
- ७७६. (D) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ७७७. (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- ७७८. (C) Paternal (Pitri-paksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal (Pitri-paksha).
- ७७९. (B) If the relationship appears only on the maternal side (Matri-paksha) after the 5th generation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the relationship appears only on the maternal side (Matri-paksha) after the 5th generation.
- ७८०. (B) Sapindata (blood relationship boundaries).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapindata (blood relationship boundaries).
- ७८१. (D) Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: The state of being related by blood, which must be verified as absent before a Hindu marriage.

- ७८२. (B) A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A document certifying that the parties are 'not relatives'.
- ७८३. (B) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ७८४. (B) A marriage cannot take place within five generations of the maternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A marriage cannot take place within five generations of the maternal side.
- ७८५. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ७८६. (D) The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered invalid and the offspring are traditionally excluded from the Aryan social fold.
- ७८७. (C) Vatsa and Savarna.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- ७८८. (C) Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage eligibility (specifically the 6th ancestor check).
- ७८९. (D) Tenth.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Tenth.
- ७९०. (A) The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father's grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- ७९१. (A) Arundhati (the evening star).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Arundhati (the evening star).
- ७९२. (D) Because they share the same 'Pravara' sages, indicating a common origin.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same 'Pravara' sages, indicating a common origin.
- ७९३. (A) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ७९४. (B) It is the public verification by a Panjkar that the marriage is shastrically valid.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is the public verification by a Panjkar that the marriage is shastrically valid.
- ७९५. (A) Third.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Third.
- ७९६. (D) Adhikar Mala.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Adhikar Mala.
- ७९७. (B) The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The identification and introduction of 32 specific ancestors within seven generations.
- ७९८. (B) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

- ७९९. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ८००. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ८०१. (B) A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A designated registrar or specialist scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- ८०२. (C) No, it is strictly prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is strictly prohibited.
- ८०३. (D) Matri-sapinda prohibition (specifically the step-maternal uncle's offspring).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matri-sapinda prohibition (specifically the step-maternal uncle's offspring).
- ८०४. (B) Vatsa and Savarna.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- ८०५. (B) Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda (consanguineous) relationships within prohibited degrees.
- ८०६. (B) The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather of the maternal grandmother of the maternal grandmother.
- ८०७. (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided it is beyond the fifth generation.
- ८०८. (B) No, if it falls within the seven prohibited generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, if it falls within the seven prohibited generations.
- ८०९. (C) It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a document requested by families today to have marriage eligibility certificates written in the Devanagari script.
- ८१०. (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.
- ८११. (B) 32** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32
- ८१२. (A) They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same ancestors despite being distinct Gotras.
- ८१३. (C) Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajan-patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta-patra (or Asvajan-patra).
- ८१४. (A) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ८१५. (C) Sixth** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth

- ८१६. (A) Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: Sharing the same Gotra, which serves as a bar to marriage between a man and a woman.
- ८१७. (C) Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vriddha Prapitamaha (Great-great-grandfather).
- ८१८. (A) Yes, as the maternal restriction is only for five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, as the maternal restriction is only for five generations.
- ८१९. (A) A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A scholar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.
- ८२०. (C) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ८२१. (A) Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matrimatramaha (Maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather).
- ८२२. (B) Vajasaneyi marriages do not have a strict division of the ceremony into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' phases based on seeing the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi marriages do not have a strict division of the ceremony into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' phases based on seeing the star Arundhati.
- ८२३. (D) After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: After sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.
- ८२४. (B) Udhedh** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udhedh
- ८२५. (B) Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Not belonging to the same 'Sapinda' (bloodline within specific degrees) of the mother or father.
- ८२६. (C) It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It prompted the official state-managed Panji registration to prevent such accidental prohibited marriages.
- ८२७. (D) Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two ancestors (32 Mool).
- ८२८. (C) Gotra or Pravara.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra or Pravara.
- ८२९. (D) Arundhati** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Arundhati
- ८३०. (B) It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It ensures that the bride is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative) of the groom's mother or father.
- ८३१. (B) To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records for verifying caste purity and marriage eligibility.

- ८३२. (B) Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta (or Aswajanaputra).
- ८३३. (C) Seven (often reduced to six in specific Maithil Brahmin practice).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (often reduced to six in specific Maithil Brahmin practice).
- ८३४. (B) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- ८३५. (C) A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A detailed introduction of 32 ancestors from both the maternal and paternal sides.
- ८३६. (C) They share the same set of common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same set of common ancestors.
- ८३७. (B) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ८३८. (B) An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An expert genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage legality.
- ८३९. (D) To ensure that there is no 'Sapinda' (blood relationship) between the two marrying parties.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure that there is no 'Sapinda' (blood relationship) between the two marrying parties.
- ८४०. (A) Marriage eligibility (or Sapinda prohibition).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage eligibility (or Sapinda prohibition).
- ८४१. (D) Siddhanta-patra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta-patra.
- ८४२. (A) Six.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six.
- ८४३. (C) Matripaksha Uderh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matripaksha Uderh.
- ८४४. (A) To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure the purity of lineage and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship in marriages.
- ८४५. (A) Details of thirty-two ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Details of thirty-two ancestors.
- ८४६. (D) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ८४७. (B) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ८४८. (D) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- ८४९. (B) Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda relationships (blood relations within prohibited degrees).

- ८६५. (D) To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records for preserving caste purity and determining marriage eligibility.
- ८६६. (C) They are considered to share common ancestors, making them genealogically identical for marriage purposes.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered to share common ancestors, making them genealogically identical for marriage purposes.
- ८६७. (D) A set of sixteen specific genealogical points or ancestors checked to ensure no forbidden biological relation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A set of sixteen specific genealogical points or ancestors checked to ensure no forbidden biological relation.
- ८६८. (B) Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Biological relations or kin sharing the same body particles, within which marriage is forbidden.
- ८६९. (D) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ८७०. (A) Father's Gotra, Mother's Sapinda, Father's Sapinda, and specific maternal/paternal maternal lines.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Father's Gotra, Mother's Sapinda, Father's Sapinda, and specific maternal/paternal maternal lines.
- ८७१. (D) It is a marriage ritual performed after sunset after observing the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a marriage ritual performed after sunset after observing the star Arundhati.
- ८७२. (B) An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An illegal or forbidden marriage within prohibited genealogical degrees, often resulting in social exclusion.
- ८७३. (B) To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To verify that the bride and groom are not related within five generations of the mother or six/seven of the father.
- ८७४. (B) It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It violates the rule against marrying a descendant of the mother's brother (Matrimandhu).
- ८७५. (D) The Uteh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Uteh.
- ८७६. (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in some practices).
- ८७७. (A) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ८७८. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- ८७९. (B) Arundhati (the morning/evening star).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Arundhati (the morning/evening star).
- ८८०. (C) A process of determining sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A process of determining

sixteen specific ancestral relationships to verify marriage eligibility.

८८१. (B) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

८८२. (C) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi marriages can occur at any time (day or night) without a specific division into two parts.

८८३. (A) They act as authorized registrars who maintain lineage records and certify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They act as authorized registrars who maintain lineage records and certify marriage eligibility.

८८४. (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

८८५. (A) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

८८६. (B) Seven generations (later revised to six in some practices). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later revised to six in some practices).

८८७. (B) Chandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), with the latter occurring after sunset. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), with the latter occurring after sunset.

८८८. (A) The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 16 specific ancestral points (prohibited degrees) that must be checked for both bride and groom.

८८९. (A) Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Asvajana-patra (or Siddhanta-patra)

८९०. (D) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra marriage is prohibited). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra marriage is prohibited).

८९१. (C) Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Due to a decline in people's ability to maintain accurate 32-mula records, leading to accidental incestuous marriages.

८९२. (A) 16 points. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 points.

८९३. (D) Ancestral sages (Pravaras) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestral sages (Pravaras)

८९४. (A) Marriage is permitted if the match is on the maternal side but prohibited if it is on the paternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is permitted if the match is on the maternal side but prohibited if it is on the paternal side.

८९५. (D) The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom cannot marry a girl from his maternal uncle's immediate family (Niman-matul rule).

८९६. (C) To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity by maintaining detailed genealogical records for marriage eligibility.

८९७. (C) The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify a person's lineage.

८९८. (A) Thirty-two. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.

८९९. (C) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan Patra).

९००. (A) The sixth position in the genealogical tree, which acts as a prohibited degree of relationship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixth position in the genealogical tree, which acts as a prohibited degree of relationship.

९०१. (C) Sixteen. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.

९०२. (B) No, it is prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is prohibited.

९०३. (D) Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided the distance exceeds five generations.

९०४. (C) It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is the detailed format/document used to check the 32 ancestors to establish marriage rights.

९०५. (A) The paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah Pitamah). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah Pitamah).

९०६. (A) Definition: A detailed genealogical introduction covering 32 lineages (maternal and paternal) required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A detailed genealogical introduction covering 32 lineages (maternal and paternal) required for marriage eligibility.

९०७. (A) They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same common ancestors despite having different Gotra names.

९०८. (A) Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Avoidance of seven generations (later revised to six).

९०९. (D) Avoidance of five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Avoidance of five generations.

९१०. (C) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Asvajanapatra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (also known as Asvajanapatra).

९११. (D) Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahamaho-padhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

९१२. (C) Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: The sixteen specific ancestor relationships that must be checked to confirm a bride and groom are not 'Sapinda' (kinsfolk).

- ११३. (B) The maternal side (Matripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal side (Matripaksha).
- ११४. (C) The mother's brother (Maternal Uncle).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The mother's brother (Maternal Uncle).
- ११५. (A) Gotra Exogamy.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra Exogamy.
- ११६. (B) To ensure no accidental blood relation existed within the prohibited generational limits.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure no accidental blood relation existed within the prohibited generational limits.
- ११७. (D) The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Chhandogya marriage is divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara), whereas the Vajasaneyi has no such division.
- ११८. (D) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ११९. (A) Chhadishta.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadishta.
- १२०. (B) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamah).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamah).
- १२१. (D) The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- १२२. (C) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- १२३. (C) The final official verification that the bride and groom are not closely related (non-Sapinda).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The final official verification that the bride and groom are not closely related (non-Sapinda).
- १२४. (C) Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Four (points 9, 10, 11, and 12).
- १२५. (B) Seven** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven
- १२६. (A) 32** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32
- १२७. (B) Seven (often revised to six in practice).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (often revised to six in practice).
- १२८. (C) Five** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five
- १२९. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- १३०. (A) They share the same set of five Pravara ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same set of five Pravara ancestors.

१३१. (C) The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific ancestral positions where overlap between bride and groom is prohibited.

१३२. (A) Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, as the prohibition applies strictly to the paternal side overlap.

१३३. (C) Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya weddings involve seeing the Arundhati star after sunset, while Vajasaneyi weddings have no such requirement.

१३४. (A) Udhedh Panji — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udhedh Panji

१३५. (B) Manages and verifies the Panji records for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manages and verifies the Panji records for marriage eligibility.

१३६. (C) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१३७. (C) 16 (representing the 16 'Chhattha' positions). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 (representing the 16 'Chhattha' positions).

१३८. (C) Kanya — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Kanya

१३९. (C) Six — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six

१४०. (D) Acceptable (Grahya). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Acceptable (Grahya).

१४१. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१४२. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१४३. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१४४. (C) Ancestors (Pravara). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestors (Pravara).

१४५. (D) Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sunset marriage rituals and viewing the star Arundhati.

१४६. (A) Shared bloodline or ancestral connection within a specific number of generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Shared bloodline or ancestral connection within a specific number of generations.

१४७. (A) A check by the Panjkar to ensure the bride and groom have no prohibited genealogical overlaps. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A check by the Panjkar to ensure the bride and groom have no prohibited genealogical overlaps.

- १४८. (A) The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The absence of any prohibited genealogical connection between two families.
- १४९. (A) Thirty-two.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.
- १५०. (C) His accidental marriage to a prohibited relative (his first cousin's daughter) due to lack of records.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: His accidental marriage to a prohibited relative (his first cousin's daughter) due to lack of records.
- १५१. (D) The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The final approval and certification of eligibility given by the Panjikars.
- १५२. (A) The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered invalid (Sagotra \ Vivah prohibition).
- १५३. (A) Chhandoga Brahmins must view it after sunset as part of their marriage ritual.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandoga Brahmins must view it after sunset as part of their marriage ritual.
- १५४. (C) The five generation avoidance rule on the maternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The five generation avoidance rule on the maternal side.
- १५५. (C) To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and document genealogy for determining marriage eligibility.
- १५६. (C) It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a legal/religious certificate confirming that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- १५७. (A) Chhadishta.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadishta.
- १५८. (D) Verification of 32 ancestral 'Mools' to ensure no Sapinda relationship exists.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Verification of 32 ancestral 'Mools' to ensure no Sapinda relationship exists.
- १५९. (D) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chhandoga marriages have specific segments, including seeing the Arundhati star after sunset.
- १६०. (A) It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to individuals who share common ancestors within a specific number of generations and are thus barred from marrying.
- १६१. (D) It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is the final ancestral line checked to ensure total genealogical separation.
- १६२. (C) The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral lineage of the last 6 generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 'Sapinda' relationship and ancestral

lineage of the last 6 generations.

१६३. (D) A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A professional genealogist authorised by the state to maintain records and verify marriage eligibility.

१६४. (C) After the 5th generation from the mother and the 7th from the father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: After the 5th generation from the mother and the 7th from the father.

१६५. (D) The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 'Siddhanta Patra' (Eligibility Certificate).

१६६. (C) The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride/groom's great-great-grandfather's father (Vridha- Prapitamaha's Pitamaha).

१६७. (B) To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical records and ensure caste purity (Jati Shuddhata) for marriage purposes.

१६८. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१६९. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१७०. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१७१. (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१७२. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१७३. (A) Swajana. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Swajana.

१७४. (A) Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-great-paternal grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१७५. (B) Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandog rituals are divided into two parts and often require seeing the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.

१७६. (B) Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six (revised from seven by some authorities like Mahesh Thakur).

१७७. (C) Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.

१७८. (B) A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the

correct recorded point is: A great scholar whose unintentional marriage to a close relative (his cousin's daughter) triggered the need for the formal Panji Prabandh.

१७९. (B) The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage eligibility check-list (Niyam 4).

१८०. (A) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१८१. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१८२. (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral roots (mools) used to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral roots (mools) used to verify marriage eligibility.

१८३. (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१८४. (C) Asvajana-patra — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Asvajana-patra

१८५. (B) To identify 16 specific female ancestral lines of the bride to ensure they do not overlap with the groom's paternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To identify 16 specific female ancestral lines of the bride to ensure they do not overlap with the groom's paternal side.

१८६. (A) Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Relationship through shared blood or ancestry within seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's.

१८७. (D) The first Chhadwith (checkpoint). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The first Chhadwith (checkpoint).

१८८. (D) The Matri-matamahi (mother's maternal grandmother's mother). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Matri-matamahi (mother's maternal grandmother's mother).

१८९. (C) It contains numerous instances of inter-caste marriages and the acceptance of their descendants into the community over time. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It contains numerous instances of inter-caste marriages and the acceptance of their descendants into the community over time.

१९०. (C) Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Children of one's maternal uncle, with whom marriage is strictly prohibited.

१९१. (B) Samavedic (Chhandogya) marriage has a specific 'Uttar-Vivah' segment involving the sighting of the Arundhati star. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Samavedic (Chhandogya) marriage has a specific 'Uttar-Vivah' segment involving the sighting of the Arundhati star.

१९२. (B) The point at which individuals are no longer considered 'Sapinda' (blood relatives) and can legally marry. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The point at which individuals are no longer considered 'Sapinda' (blood relatives) and can legally marry.

१९३. (C) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors to verify genealogical purity. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of

seven generations of ancestors to verify genealogical purity.

११४. (D) 32 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32

११५. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

११६. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

११७. (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

११८. (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajanayapar).

११९. (C) To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To act as a genealogist who verifies marriage eligibility and maintains family records.

१००. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१००१. (D) Paternal — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal

१००२. (A) Yes, provided the exclusion limit of 5 generations is met. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided the exclusion limit of 5 generations is met.

१००३. (D) To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To collect and update information regarding new births and marriages.

१००४. (C) Uncle (Mousi/Mama children). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uncle (Mousi/Mama children).

१००५. (B) An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An official declaration that the two parties are not 'Swajana' (relatives) and are fit to marry.

१००६. (C) Udeggh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udeggh

१००७. (A) Sharing the same 'Pinda' or ancestral body/offering, signifying a blood relationship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sharing the same 'Pinda' or ancestral body/offering, signifying a blood relationship.

१००८. (A) No, it is strictly prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is strictly prohibited.

१००९. (C) The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (unscriptural) and invalid by society.

१०१०. (A) The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The accidental marriage of the scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of records.

१०११. (D) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 specific ancestors (à•à¥à²) required to check for relationship overlaps. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 specific ancestors (à•à¥à²) required to check for relationship overlaps.

१०१२. (A) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१०१३. (C) Because they share the same primary ancestors, making them 'Svajana' (relatives). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same primary ancestors, making them 'Svajana' (relatives).

१०१४. (C) Chhandogya marriages are performed in two parts and require viewing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages are performed in two parts and require viewing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

१०१५. (B) The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific ancestral points (such as maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather) used to calculate marriage eligibility.

१०१६. (A) Svajana (or related) marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Svajana (or related) marriage.

१०१७. (D) It represents the total number of maternal and paternal ancestors checked for genealogical overlaps. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It represents the total number of maternal and paternal ancestors checked for genealogical overlaps.

१०१८. (A) The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The state of being related through a common ancestor, which prohibits marriage within specific generational limits.

१०१९. (D) The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (maternal and paternal) to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages (maternal and paternal) to verify marriage eligibility.

१०२०. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१०२१. (A) They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same set of five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).

१०२२. (A) A set of 16 generational intersections checked by the Panjekar to ensure the couple is not related. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A set of 16 generational intersections checked by the Panjekar to ensure the couple is not related.

१०२३. (D) The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The second part of the marriage occurs after sunset upon sighting the star Arundhati.

१०२४. (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha \ Pranishamah). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridha \ Pranishamah).

१०२५. (A) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The prohibition of

marriage within five generations of the mother and seven of the father.

१०३६. (B) It provides knowledge of the 'Sapinda' relationships (lineage proximity) up to six generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It provides knowledge of the 'Sapinda' relationships (lineage proximity) up to six generations.

१०३७. (D) Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Relatives who share the same 'Pinda' (ancestral offering), implying common blood lineage.

१०३८. (C) It refers to relatives within a prohibited degree of kinship with whom marriage is forbidden to maintain lineage health. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to relatives within a prohibited degree of kinship with whom marriage is forbidden to maintain lineage health.

१०३९. (A) Gotra; Pravara — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gotra; Pravara

१०३०. (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice by some authorities). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in practice by some authorities).

१०३१. (C) Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajan Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (also known as Asvajan Patra).

१०३२. (B) Seventh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seventh

१०३३. (A) These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: These refer to the Vedic recension followed, which dictates the specific mantras used in rituals like Upanayana and marriage.

१०३४. (B) Six — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six

१०३५. (D) The formal introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The formal introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

१०३६. (B) Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same ancient ancestors (Vedic lineages).

१०३७. (D) Chhandogs divide marriage into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyis have no such division. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogs divide marriage into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyis have no such division.

१०३८. (A) She must not belong to the same Gotra as the groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: She must not belong to the same Gotra as the groom.

१०३९. (A) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra).

१०४०. (A) Checking 16 specific ancestral relations for both the bride and groom to ensure they are not within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Checking 16 specific ancestral relations for both the bride and groom to ensure they are not within prohibited degrees.

- १०४१. (B) Sixth (Chadhva)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth (Chadhva)
- १०४२. (D) Five; Seven** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five; Seven
- १०४३. (D) To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To strictly adhere to the Sapinda rules defined in the Dharma Shastras.
- १०४४. (A) Thirty-two.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.
- १०४५. (B) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).
- १०४६. (A) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १०४७. (C) A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A professional genealogist appointed to verify lineage and issue marriage eligibility certificates.
- १०४८. (C) Siddhant-patra (or Asvajan-patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant-patra (or Asvajan-patra).
- १०४९. (D) The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The calculation of sixteen specific relatives used to determine if a bride and groom are too closely related.
- १०५०. (C) The father's great-grandfather's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father's great-grandfather's father.
- १०५१. (D) The bride's paternal great-great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride's paternal great-great-great-grandfather.
- १०५२. (B) If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the bride is the sixth person from a common ancestor, she cannot marry a groom who is also within the seventh degree of that ancestor's paternal line.
- १०५३. (B) A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A traditional system of genealogical record-keeping used to maintain caste purity and regulate marriages.
- १०५४. (B) The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction and verification of seven generations of ancestors to determine marriage eligibility.
- १०५५. (C) Seven.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven.
- १०५६. (A) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- १०५७. (D) A formal permit issued by a Panjikar certifying that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal permit issued by a Panjikar certifying that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

- १०५८. (C) Panjīkar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjīkar.
- १०५९. (C) To prevent accidental marriages within prohibited degrees caused by the loss of genealogical knowledge among the public.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To prevent accidental marriages within prohibited degrees caused by the loss of genealogical knowledge among the public.
- १०६०. (A) Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Another term for the 'Siddhanta', confirming the parties are not prohibited relations.
- १०६१. (B) Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda exogamy (ensuring no common ancestors within prohibited limits).
- १०६२. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- १०६३. (A) He unknowingly married a girl who was his own cousin (sister's daughter/maternal relative).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: He unknowingly married a girl who was his own cousin (sister's daughter/maternal relative).
- १०६४. (A) The Sapinda rule: avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Sapinda rule: avoiding five generations on the mother's side and seven on the father's side.
- १०६५. (D) It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It eventually fell into disuse, and they now follow simpler rules like avoiding the mother's village for marriage.
- १०६६. (B) They were elders or local witnesses who helped Panjīkars gather lineage data.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They were elders or local witnesses who helped Panjīkars gather lineage data.
- १०६७. (C) The Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Arundhati star.
- १०६८. (A) Maternal uncle (Mama).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle (Mama).
- १०६९. (D) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and identification of 32 ancestral lineages required for marriage eligibility.
- १०७०. (A) Seven generations (7).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (7).
- १०७१. (D) Five generations (5).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations (5).
- १०७२. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjīkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjīkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (prohibited relatives).
- १०७३. (C) Six (6).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six (6).

- १०७४. (A) Sixteen (16).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen (16).
- १०७५. (C) A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person who is within the prohibited degree of kinship and thus ineligible for marriage.
- १०७६. (B) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to a relative (his father's brother's daughter's daughter) due to genealogical ignorance.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to a relative (his father's brother's daughter's daughter) due to genealogical ignorance.
- १०७७. (B) Shadvitha (Chhadvitha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Shadvitha (Chhadvitha).
- १०७८. (B) Six (6) ancestors (Pitrikula).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six (6) ancestors (Pitrikula).
- १०७९. (D) Five (5) ancestors (Matrikula).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five (5) ancestors (Matrikula).
- १०८०. (A) A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A document proving that the bride and groom are not related by prohibited bloodlines.
- १०८१. (A) A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A Great Scholar-King (Maharaja) of the Khandavala dynasty who provided revised legal rulings on marriage prohibitions.
- १०८२. (A) They are considered 'Matripaksha' (maternal relatives) within the prohibited five-generation degree.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered 'Matripaksha' (maternal relatives) within the prohibited five-generation degree.
- १०८३. (B) Uddeh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uddeh.
- १०८४. (C) The bride and groom must not share the same Gotra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride and groom must not share the same Gotra.
- १०८५. (D) The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride and groom must not share the same Pravara.
- १०८६. (A) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- १०८७. (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Aswajan-patra).
- १०८८. (A) Uddeh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uddeh.
- १०८९. (A) Sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sunset, after seeing the star Arundhati.
- १०९०. (A) Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maintaining and updating the genealogical records of births and marriages.

१०९१. (A) To maintain absolute honesty in genealogy and track lineage impacts. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain absolute honesty in genealogy and track lineage impacts.

१०९२. (A) To certify that the bride and groom are 'non-kin' or not related by blood. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To certify that the bride and groom are 'non-kin' or not related by blood.

१०९३. (B) 16 (paternal and maternal lineages). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 (paternal and maternal lineages).

१०९४. (C) The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and identification of 32 specific ancestors.

१०९५. (C) Seven — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven

१०९६. (B) Five — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five

१०९७. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya

१०९८. (C) They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They must not belong to the same Gotra (Gotra-exogamy).

१०९९. (D) The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The ancestors of 32 different lineages (Udegh) related to the couple.

११००. (D) Chhadisth (Sixths) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadisth (Sixths)

११०१. (B) Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogya marriages are primarily performed in two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.

११०२. (A) Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven for the father's side and five for the mother's side.

११०३. (D) To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure lineage purity and prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of kinship.

११०४. (B) Six generations (historically seven). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations (historically seven).

११०५. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

११०६. (A) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

११०७. (D) Manusmriti (and Yajnavalkya Smriti). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manusmriti (and Yajnavalkya Smriti).

- ११०८. (C) M.M. Mahesh Thakur.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: M.M. Mahesh Thakur.
- ११०९. (C) The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 'sixth' position in the lineage of 16 specific ancestors that must be checked for overlap.
- १११०. (B) Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Continuously, as new births and marriages occurred.
- ११११. (D) Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Swarjana (prohibited/incestuous within the clan).
- १११२. (B) Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Samavedis perform it after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- १११३. (B) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- १११४. (A) Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A marriage within the same clan or prohibited degree of kinship. Example: Marrying a first cousin.
- १११५. (C) A marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (against scriptures) if performed without a 'Siddhanta' from a Panjekar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A marriage is considered 'Ashastriya' (against scriptures) if performed without a 'Siddhanta' from a Panjekar.
- १११६. (B) Seven generations (modified to six in later practice).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (modified to six in later practice).
- १११७. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १११८. (B) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- १११९. (C) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- ११२०. (B) Chhandoga marriages involve an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandoga marriages involve an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star.
- ११२१. (C) To act as a legal and religious authority for identifying ancestral relationships and approving marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To act as a legal and religious authority for identifying ancestral relationships and approving marriages.
- ११२२. (B) Yajnavalkya (and Manu).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yajnavalkya (and Manu).
- ११२३. (D) Svajana marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Svajana marriage.
- ११२४. (C) The wedding ceremony.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The wedding ceremony.

- ११३५. (D) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by regulating marriage eligibility and preventing incest.
- ११३६. (B) An introduction to 32 specific ancestors used to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An introduction to 32 specific ancestors used to verify marriage eligibility.
- ११३७. (B) Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six for certain groups).
- ११३८. (A) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- ११३९. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- ११४०. (A) The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 16 specific ancestral relationship points from which a bride or groom must be at least six generations removed.
- ११४१. (D) They share the same ancestors (progenitors).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same ancestors (progenitors).
- ११४२. (A) Chhandogya (Samavedic) Brahmins.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya (Samavedic) Brahmins.
- ११४३. (A) Definition: A condition where a marriage is disallowed due to overlapping maternal or paternal lineages within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A condition where a marriage is disallowed due to overlapping maternal or paternal lineages within prohibited degrees.
- ११४४. (A) Shakha Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Shakha Panji.
- ११४५. (A) A person who does not share a common 'Pinda' (ancestral body/offering) within the prohibited generation limits.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person who does not share a common 'Pinda' (ancestral body/offering) within the prohibited generation limits.
- ११४६. (B) Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Genome mapping and the study of chromosomes.
- ११४७. (B) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ११४८. (D) He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: He formalised the rule that 7 generations on the paternal side must be excluded, which became widely accepted.
- ११४९. (B) To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and ensure genealogical correctness for marriages among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- ११५०. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

११४१. (B) **Panjikars** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikars
११४२. (B) **Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttar Vivah' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Dhruva star, whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandoga marriages have a specific 'Uttar Vivah' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Dhruva star, whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.
११४३. (A) **Aurva and Chyavana (among others, indicating a common origin).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Aurva and Chyavana (among others, indicating a common origin).
११४४. (B) **Sixteen (16).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen (16).
११४५. (A) **The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
११४६. (B) **If the bride and groom share the same Gotra or the same Pravara.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the bride and groom share the same Gotra or the same Pravara.
११४७. (C) **They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana) making them 'prohibited' relatives.
११४८. (A) **A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle (direct offspring of his mother's brother).
११४९. (C) **They are recorded as marriages into 'Agnyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are recorded as marriages into 'Agnyata Kula' (Unknown lineages) if the records do not align with the Panji.
११५०. (B) **The maternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother (Matri-matamahi-matamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother (Matri-matamahi-matamaha).
११५१. (B) **The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify a person's caste purity.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of 32 ancestral lineages required to verify a person's caste purity.
११५२. (B) **Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
११५३. (B) **Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
११५४. (B) **1326 AD.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 1326 AD.
११५५. (D) **A certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

- ११५६. (B) Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogas perform it after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyis have no such time restriction.
- ११५७. (A) The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 6th position from 16 specific maternal and paternal ancestral lines.
- ११५८. (D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' or socially boycotted from Aryan dignity.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They were historically considered 'Chandal' or socially boycotted from Aryan dignity.
- ११५९. (B) Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Identifying 'Sapinda' relationships by tracing six generations of ancestors.
- ११६०. (C) Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal great-grandfather's paternal grandfather.
- ११६१. (B) Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.
- ११६२. (B) They share the same ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, etc.), making them 'Sargotra'.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same ancestors (Aurva, Chyavana, etc.), making them 'Sargotra'.
- ११६३. (D) He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: He deemed the 7th generation acceptable for marriage (as opposed to 8th).
- ११६४. (B) One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: One who is not a 'Sapinda' (blood relative within restricted degrees) to the mother or father.
- ११६५. (A) 16 positions each (total of 32).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 positions each (total of 32).
- ११६६. (C) Chhandoga (Samaveda branch).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandoga (Samaveda branch).
- ११६७. (B) Sapinda** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda
- ११६८. (B) The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panji tradition following the 'Chhadwa' algorithm.
- ११६९. (D) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- ११७०. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming a couple's legal and genealogical right to marry.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming a couple's legal and genealogical right to marry.
- ११७१. (D) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- ११७२. (A) Forbidden.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Forbidden.

- ११७३. (A) Maternal lineage of the groom.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal lineage of the groom.
- ११७४. (C) First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: First Chhatth (Prathama Chhatth).
- ११७५. (D) It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is strictly forbidden as a violation of genealogical purity.
- ११७६. (C) Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestral offering or body (Pinda).
- ११७७. (D) Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (from the Manu Smriti).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami (from the Manu Smriti).
- ११७८. (C) Six or seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six or seven generations.
- ११७९. (D) Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages occur in two parts (East and West), while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such division.
- ११८०. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- ११८१. (A) The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father of the bride's great-great-grandfather.
- ११८२. (C) That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: That the bride and groom are not 'Svajana' (relatives within prohibited degrees).
- ११८३. (D) The maternal grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandmother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandmother.
- ११८४. (B) The Manusmṛiti and Yajñavalkya Smṛiti.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Manusmṛiti and Yajñavalkya Smṛiti.
- ११८५. (A) Utivedh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Utivedh Panji.
- ११८६. (D) A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A Chhad-vith ancestor is prohibited if found in the groom's paternal line, but permissible if found in the groom's maternal line.
- ११८७. (C) The maternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather of the bride's maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.
- ११८८. (D) To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure the purity of lineage and prevent marriage within prohibited degrees of kinship.

११८९. (A) Utegh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Utegh.

११९०. (C) The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The state of sharing the same body particles/bloodline within a specified number of generations.

११९१. (D) Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (or six in some revised interpretations).

११९२. (D) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

११९३. (A) A formal certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate of eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

११९४. (A) The Panjekar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panjekar.

११९५. (D) The sixteen specific prohibited relationship points/ancestors that must be checked for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific prohibited relationship points/ancestors that must be checked for marriage eligibility.

११९६. (A) Members of these two Gotras cannot intermarry as they are considered kin. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Members of these two Gotras cannot intermarry as they are considered kin.

११९७. (D) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to his maternal cousin due to lack of recorded genealogical knowledge. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to his maternal cousin due to lack of recorded genealogical knowledge.

११९८. (D) Asapinda. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Asapinda.

११९९. (A) It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is strictly prohibited in the Panji system.

१२००. (D) Matripaksha Utegh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Matripaksha Utegh.

१२०१. (A) Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Another name for the Siddhanta or the document certifying that the parties are not related.

१२०२. (C) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) and avoid prohibited degrees of relationship.

१२०३. (B) Five. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.

१२०४. (A) Seven (often reduced to six for certain categories). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (often reduced to six for certain categories).

१२०५. (A) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (maternal and paternal) used to verify marriage eligibility.

- १२०६. (D) Uttara Vivaha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uttara Vivaha.
- १२०७. (D) Blood relative.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Blood relative.
- १२०८. (A) Savarna.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Savarna.
- १२०९. (B) Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestral points (great-grandparents and beyond).
- १२१०. (A) The father's paternal grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father's paternal grandfather's father (Great-great-grandfather).
- १२११. (A) Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage with the offspring of the mother's brother is strictly prohibited.
- १२१२. (B) Seven.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven.
- १२१३. (A) The paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal grandmother's great-grandfather.
- १२१४. (A) It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It must be sighted after sunset during the 'Uttara Vivaha' phase.
- १२१५. (A) Ashastriya.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ashastriya.
- १२१६. (D) Siddhant Patra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra.
- १२१७. (B) Maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandfather.
- १२१८. (C) Body/Ancestral particles (as defined in Hindu law).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Body/Ancestral particles (as defined in Hindu law).
- १२१९. (B) The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
- १२२०. (B) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- १२२१. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १२२२. (D) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajana-patra).
- १२२३. (C) The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya into a prohibited degree of relationship due to ignorance of lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya into a prohibited degree of relationship due to ignorance of lineage.

१२२४. (B) It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a violation of the 'Sapinda' marriage rules specified in the Smritis.

१२२५. (C) Six generations (making the seventh generation eligible). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations (making the seventh generation eligible).

१२२६. (C) Chhandoga marriages must observe the stars (Arundhati) after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandoga marriages must observe the stars (Arundhati) after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night.

१२२७. (B) A person (often a Panjikaṛ) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person (often a Panjikaṛ) who facilitates the matching and verification of lineages.

१२२८. (D) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matamahi-matamaha-pita). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matamahi-matamaha-pita).

१२२९. (C) It served as legal and social permission from the Panjikaṛ to proceed with a wedding. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It served as legal and social permission from the Panjikaṛ to proceed with a wedding.

१२३०. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१२३१. (B) Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhattha-Nirnaya (Deciding the six-fold relationship).

१२३२. (D) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility.

१२३३. (C) Seven (often modified to six in practice). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (often modified to six in practice).

१२३४. (C) Five. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.

१२३५. (A) A designated registrar or scholar who maintains genealogical records and issues marriage permits. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A designated registrar or scholar who maintains genealogical records and issues marriage permits.

१२३६. (A) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१२३७. (D) Father's paternal great-great-grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Father's paternal great-great-grandfather.

१२३८. (B) A person who is not a sapinda or blood relative within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person who is not a sapinda or blood relative within prohibited degrees.

१२३९. (B) An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An accidental incestuous marriage involving scholar Harinath Upadhyaya due to lack of records.

- १२४०. (B) Chandoga (Samaveda).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandoga (Samaveda).
- १२४१. (B) Maternal.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal.
- १२४२. (B) 32** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32
- १२४३. (D) No, it is prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is prohibited.
- १२४४. (B) Yes, provided it is beyond the prohibited five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided it is beyond the prohibited five generations.
- १२४५. (B) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- १२४६. (D) An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.
- १२४७. (D) A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- १२४८. (B) The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The prohibition of marriage within five generations of the mother's side and seven of the father's.
- १२४९. (D) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- १२५०. (B) Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited (especially if within the specified generations).
- १२५१. (B) Udegh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udegh Panji.
- १२५२. (C) Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vriddha-Prapitamaha (Great-Great-Grandfather).
- १२५३. (B) Panjikars.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjikars.
- १२५४. (C) Paternal Great-Grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-Grandfather.
- १२५५. (D) That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: That the maternal side was not verified or was from an unregistered lineage.
- १२५६. (C) The introduction and detailed pedigree of thirty-two specific ancestral lines required for marriage validation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction and detailed pedigree of thirty-two specific ancestral lines required for marriage validation.
- १२५७. (B) 32 distinct ancestral lines.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32 distinct ancestral lines.

- १२५८. (C) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations (often interpreted as excluding six generations) of the father's lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within seven generations (often interpreted as excluding six generations) of the father's lineage.
- १२५९. (B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited within five generations of the mother's lineage.
- १२६०. (A) Vatsa and Savarna.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vatsa and Savarna.
- १२६१. (A) Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (also known as Aswajana Patra).
- १२६२. (B) Brother (maternal uncle's children).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Brother (maternal uncle's children).
- १२६३. (C) It traces back six generations to identify common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It traces back six generations to identify common ancestors.
- १२६४. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- १२६५. (B) Sixteen specific ancestral relationships checked by the Panjekar to ensure no prohibited connection exists.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen specific ancestral relationships checked by the Panjekar to ensure no prohibited connection exists.
- १२६६. (D) The great-grandfather of her great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The great-grandfather of her great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- १२६७. (B) Chhandogya perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneys have no such time restriction.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' only after sunset after seeing the Arundhati star, while Vajasaneys have no such time restriction.
- १२६८. (B) Swajana (prohibited/incestuous in this social context).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Swajana (prohibited/incestuous in this social context).
- १२६९. (C) No, it is prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is prohibited.
- १२७०. (C) Yes, it is generally permitted.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, it is generally permitted.
- १२७१. (A) Panjekar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjekar.
- १२७२. (C) To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and determine eligibility for marriage among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- १२७३. (C) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- १२७४. (C) 32 Kuls.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32 Kuls.

- १२७५. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १२७६. (B) Because they share the same common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same common ancestors.
- १२७७. (B) Panjkar.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjkar.
- १२७८. (C) Uteh Panji.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteh Panji.
- १२७९. (D) A rule stating that a person must not be within the sixth degree of relationship from specific ancestral lines of the partner.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A rule stating that a person must not be within the sixth degree of relationship from specific ancestral lines of the partner.
- १२८०. (B) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- १२८१. (B) Father's paternal grandfather's father (Vridha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Father's paternal grandfather's father (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- १२८२. (B) The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).
- १२८३. (A) Paternal (Pitripaksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal (Pitripaksha).
- १२८४. (C) If the shared relative appears on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for both.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the shared relative appears on the maternal side (Matripaksha) for both.
- १२८५. (D) Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother's father.
- १२८६. (A) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's father.
- १२८७. (C) The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The final part of the marriage occurs after sunset after viewing the Arundhati star.
- १२८८. (D) Bhatt Bhushan of Mandi Marha Mul.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Bhatt Bhushan of Mandi Marha Mul.
- १२८९. (D) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- १२९०. (C) Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Non-blood relatives or those outside the immediate sapinda circle.
- १२९१. (C) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.

१२९२. (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya (Samavedi).

१२९३. (B) A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A registered record of births and marriages within specific lineages.

१२९४. (A) To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१२९५. (A) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१२९६. (A) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१२९७. (B) They are considered to share the same root ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered to share the same root ancestors.

१२९८. (C) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar verifying that a bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१२९९. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१३००. (D) The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The star Arundhati (the system notes Chandog marriages follow this specifically after sunset).

१३०१. (C) Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Persons sharing common body particles through ancestral descent, typically making marriage prohibited.

१३०२. (A) To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To provide a six-generation ancestral history for the purpose of checking Sapinda relations.

१३०३. (B) Maternal uncle. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal uncle.

१३०४. (C) The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Father's Paternal Great-Grandfather.

१३०५. (A) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१३०६. (C) Chandog (Samavedi). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandog (Samavedi).

१३०७. (C) That the bride is not a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: That the bride is not a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative).

१३०८. (D) The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.

१३०९. (B) Siddhanta. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta.

१३१०. (D) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१३११. (B) The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

१३१२. (C) They are considered to be of the same bloodline, descending from the same ancient sage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered to be of the same bloodline, descending from the same ancient sage.

१३१३. (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors, effectively making them part of the same lineage.

१३१४. (C) 16. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16.

१३१५. (A) Chandoga marriages include an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Arundhati star. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandoga marriages include an 'Uttara Vivaha' performed after sunset following the sighting of the Arundhati star.

१३१६. (D) 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 maternal and 16 paternal ancestors.

१३१७. (A) True. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: True.

१३१८. (D) Non-kin or unrelated. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Non-kin or unrelated.

१३१९. (D) The couple must not share a common ancestor within seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The couple must not share a common ancestor within seven generations.

१३२०. (D) No, shared Gotra indicates common ancestry and is a bar to marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, shared Gotra indicates common ancestry and is a bar to marriage.

१३२१. (D) Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda (related within prohibited degrees).

१३२२. (B) True. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: True.

१३२३. (C) The Panji Prabandh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panji Prabandh.

१३२४. (A) Udeggh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udeggh.

१३२५. (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in practice). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in practice).

१३२६. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१३४४. (C) If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the ancestor appears only in the groom's maternal line (after the 5th generation).

१३४५. (D) A genealogical introduction spanning 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A genealogical introduction spanning 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) required for marriage eligibility.

१३४६. (A) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१३४७. (A) Chhandog marriages include a division into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' (post-sunset) rites, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such time restriction. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandog marriages include a division into 'Purva' and 'Uttar' (post-sunset) rites, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such time restriction.

१३४८. (C) The marriage of scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage of scholar Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१३४९. (D) A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjekar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१३५०. (D) The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The determination that a person is at least in the 'sixth place' (generation) of distance from a common ancestor to avoid prohibited sapinda relations.

१३५१. (A) Sixteen (16). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen (16).

१३५२. (D) Blood relatives within prohibited degrees of kinship, typically determined through paternal and maternal lineage counts. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Blood relatives within prohibited degrees of kinship, typically determined through paternal and maternal lineage counts.

१३५३. (C) They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They verify the 32 mools (ancestral lines) of both parties to ensure no overlap within prohibited degrees.

१३५४. (B) Over time, the practice fell into disuse, and they began relying on avoiding the family village (Gram) as a simple marriage rule instead. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Over time, the practice fell into disuse, and they began relying on avoiding the family village (Gram) as a simple marriage rule instead.

१३५५. (C) Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१३५६. (C) Maternal Great-great-grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal Great-great-grandfather (Matamaha Prapitamaha).

१३५७. (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandal' and excluded from the high-caste Aryan social fold.

१३५८. (B) Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry. —

The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Whether a specific bride and groom have the legal and religious right to marry based on their ancestry.

१३५९. (A) A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A specific type of Siddhanta or clearance document.

१३६०. (B) The request for a Siddhanta Patra to be written in the Devanagari script for easier reading by the general public. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The request for a Siddhanta Patra to be written in the Devanagari script for easier reading by the general public.

१३६१. (A) The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction and record of seven generations of ancestors.

१३६२. (D) Thirty-two. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.

१३६३. (D) Panjekar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjekar.

१३६४. (D) Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

१३६५. (B) Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandoga ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi ceremonies can occur during the day or night, while Chhandoga ceremonies must view the stars (Arundhati) after sunset.

१३६६. (D) Chhadwith. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadwith.

१३६७. (C) The 13th Chhadwith. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 13th Chhadwith.

१३६८. (C) Yajnavalkya (and Manu). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yajnavalkya (and Manu).

१३६९. (C) It serves as the formal permission from a Panjekar to proceed with the marriage ritual. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It serves as the formal permission from a Panjekar to proceed with the marriage ritual.

१३७०. (C) Uteh-karana. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteh-karana.

१३७१. (B) Eight. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Eight.

१३७२. (A) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha).

१३७३. (A) The Panji record/Uteh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panji record/Uteh.

१३७४. (B) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother (Matri- Matamaha of the Matamahi).

- १३७५. (A) Dushita (Blemished) marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Dushita (Blemished) marriage.
- १३७६. (A) Also within the 6th generation on his paternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Also within the 6th generation on his paternal side.
- १३७७. (D) A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A genealogical record management system used to ensure caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- १३७८. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १३७९. (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- १३८०. (B) Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages must view the star Arundhati after sunset, while Vajasaneyi marriages have no such restriction.
- १३८१. (B) Marriage between members of these two Gotras is prohibited.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage between members of these two Gotras is prohibited.
- १३८२. (D) Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Neither the bride nor the groom should be within the sixth position from any of the sixteen defined ancestors.
- १३८३. (A) Being related through the offering of the same 'Pinda' (funeral cake), denoting blood relation.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Being related through the offering of the same 'Pinda' (funeral cake), denoting blood relation.
- १३८४. (A) It refers to the sixteen ancestors (eight maternal and eight paternal) whose lineages are checked for overlaps.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to the sixteen ancestors (eight maternal and eight paternal) whose lineages are checked for overlaps.
- १३८५. (B) A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A scholar who inadvertently married a prohibited relative, leading to the strict formalisation of the Panji system.
- १३८६. (B) The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The legal and ritual sanctioning of a marriage.
- १३८७. (B) Up to the fifth generation from the mother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Up to the fifth generation from the mother.
- १३८८. (D) Up to the seventh generation from the father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Up to the seventh generation from the father.
- १३८९. (A) The marriage is considered invalid and any offspring would traditionally be socially excluded.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered invalid and any offspring would traditionally be socially excluded.
- १३९०. (D) Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations (marriage is permitted in the seventh).
- १३९१. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१३९२. (B) A designated registrar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A designated registrar who maintains genealogical records and verifies marriage eligibility.

१३९३. (C) They share common ancestors, making them functionally the same lineage for marriage purposes. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors, making them functionally the same lineage for marriage purposes.

१३९४. (C) The identification of 16 specific ancestral nodes (nodes of 6th-degree relations) to ensure no blood overlap. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The identification of 16 specific ancestral nodes (nodes of 6th-degree relations) to ensure no blood overlap.

१३९५. (D) M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: M.M. Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१३९६. (B) Purva Vivaha and Uttara Vivaha. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Purva Vivaha and Uttara Vivaha.

१३९७. (A) It refers to a person belonging to the same prohibited bloodline, making marriage illegal. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to a person belonging to the same prohibited bloodline, making marriage illegal.

१३९८. (B) The mother's brother (Maternal uncle). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The mother's brother (Maternal uncle).

१३९९. (B) Relations sharing the same 'pinda' or body/ancestry within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Relations sharing the same 'pinda' or body/ancestry within prohibited degrees.

१४००. (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhata' (caste purity) and verify marriage eligibility.

१४०१. (B) The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and lineage of 32 ancestors.

१४०२. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१४०३. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१४०४. (C) A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A specialised genealogist who maintains records and verifies marriage compatibility.

१४०५. (B) A rule identifying sixteen specific ancestral positions where relationship must be checked. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A rule identifying sixteen specific ancestral positions where relationship must be checked.

१४०६. (B) The Siddhanta (Panjikar's approval). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Siddhanta (Panjikar's approval).

१४०७. (C) Six generations in specific paternal and maternal lines. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six generations in specific paternal and maternal lines.

१४०८. (B) Samavedi (Chhandogya) weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) are not. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is:

Samavedi (Chhandogya) weddings are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara), while Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) are not.

१४०९. (A) Because they share common ancestors (Rishis). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share common ancestors (Rishis).

१४१०. (A) If the link appears on the maternal side of the groom after the prohibited generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the link appears on the maternal side of the groom after the prohibited generations.

१४११. (C) A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person who facilitates marriage alliances based on Panji eligibility.

१४१२. (C) Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited or invalid relationship links that disqualify a marriage.

१४१३. (B) Sharing a common body/ancestry within prohibited degrees of generation. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sharing a common body/ancestry within prohibited degrees of generation.

१४१४. (A) The groom's 16 positions must be verified against the bride's lineage to avoid Sapinda overlap. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The groom's 16 positions must be verified against the bride's lineage to avoid Sapinda overlap.

१४१५. (C) To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and determine marriage eligibility by tracking genealogical records.

१४१६. (C) A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal introduction of thirty-two ancestral lines required to verify marriage eligibility.

१४१७. (C) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१४१८. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjika confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.

१४१९. (A) They are considered to share spiritual/ancestral lineage, making them siblings in a religious sense. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They are considered to share spiritual/ancestral lineage, making them siblings in a religious sense.

१४२०. (A) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi marriages can occur day or night, while Chandoga marriages involve specific evening rituals after seeing the star Arundhati.

१४२१. (D) The sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to ensure no 'Sapinda' (blood relative) relationship exists. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to ensure no 'Sapinda' (blood relative) relationship exists.

१४२२. (D) Manu and Yajnavalkya. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manu and Yajnavalkya.

- १४२३. (C) Brother (maternal uncle).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Brother (maternal uncle).
- १४२४. (C) The record marks the lineage as 'Ajnat' (unknown) or lists the specific non-Brahmin origin (e.g., 'Dasi').** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The record marks the lineage as 'Ajnat' (unknown) or lists the specific non-Brahmin origin (e.g., 'Dasi').
- १४२५. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- १४२६. (C) That the groom is not a descendant of the bride's mother's brother.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: That the groom is not a descendant of the bride's mother's brother.
- १४२७. (D) The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is considered invalid as the couple is regarded as siblings.
- १४२८. (A) To ensure caste purity (Jati\ Shuddhi) and regulate marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity (Jati\ Shuddhi) and regulate marriage eligibility.
- १४२९. (C) The detailed introduction or genealogical identity of an individual.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction or genealogical identity of an individual.
- १४३०. (A) 32 ancestral lineages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32 ancestral lineages.
- १४३१. (A) 7 generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7 generations.
- १४३२. (C) 5 generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 5 generations.
- १४३३. (A) Definition: A certificate of non-relationship issued by a Panjekar to authorise a marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A certificate of non-relationship issued by a Panjekar to authorise a marriage.
- १४३४. (D) The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Samavedic marriage is divided into 'Purva' and 'Uttara' (after sunset) rituals.
- १४३५. (A) 16 points.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 points.
- १४३६. (C) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha\ Prapitamaha) of the bride.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha\ Prapitamaha) of the bride.
- १४३७. (B) If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the ancestor appears within the prohibited degree of the groom's paternal side.
- १४३८. (B) Marriage between them is prohibited as they are considered the same lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage between them is prohibited as they are considered the same lineage.

१४३९. (D) Because it violates the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother (Nirmata-Bhai). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because it violates the rule against marrying offspring of the mother's brother (Nirmata-Bhai).

१४४०. (C) It led to the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such accidental 'incestuous' marriages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It led to the formalisation of the Panji system to prevent such accidental 'incestuous' marriages.

१४४१. (D) By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: By examining the 'Udhedh' of both parties and checking for overlaps in the prohibited degrees of lineage.

१४४२. (B) The lineages of the bride's maternal grandfather (Matamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The lineages of the bride's maternal grandfather (Matamaha).

१४४३. (C) To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and verify eligibility for marriages among specific communities.

१४४४. (A) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१४४५. (C) Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same set of five ancestral sages (Pravaras).

१४४६. (A) Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandog marriages are performed in two parts, with the second part (Uttar Vivah) occurring after sunset.

१४४७. (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१४४८. (B) A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१४४९. (A) A state-appointed genealogist responsible for maintaining records and verifying marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A state-appointed genealogist responsible for maintaining records and verifying marriage eligibility.

१४५०. (D) 16. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16.

१४५१. (D) Sixth. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth.

१४५२. (A) A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A relationship sharing common ancestral 'particles', usually spanning up to seven generations.

१४५३. (A) The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The girl's great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).

१४५४. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१४५५. (A) To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. —

The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१४५६. (A) The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of ancestors (32 lineages) required to determine marriage eligibility.

१४५७. (B) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१४५८. (A) They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same five ancestral sages (Aurva, Chyavana, Bhargava, Jamadagnya, and Apnuvana).

१४५९. (B) A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.

१४६०. (B) Marriage is strictly prohibited with the offspring of the mother's brother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is strictly prohibited with the offspring of the mother's brother.

१४६१. (B) It prohibits marriage between individuals sharing a common ancestor within a specific number of generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It prohibits marriage between individuals sharing a common ancestor within a specific number of generations.

१४६२. (A) Manu and Yajñavalkya Smṛitis. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manu and Yajñavalkya Smṛitis.

१४६३. (D) The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjikaṛ. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The formal public declaration and authentication of marriage eligibility by the Panjikaṛ.

१४६४. (D) Uteá, h Panji. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Uteá, h Panji.

१४६५. (A) The state of not being related within the prohibited degrees (non-cognate). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The state of not being related within the prohibited degrees (non-cognate).

१४६६. (A) Marriage is prohibited with the children of the mother's sister (*Kathamama*). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited with the children of the mother's sister (*Kathamama*).

१४६७. (C) A system of genealogical record-keeping established to maintain the purity of castes during marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A system of genealogical record-keeping established to maintain the purity of castes during marriage.

१४६८. (C) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१४६९. (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

- १४७०. (B) It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It provides a list of prospective eligible grooms for a specific bride based on her genealogy.
- १४७१. (B) A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A man cannot marry the daughter of his maternal uncle.
- १४७२. (A) Paternal great-grandfather's father.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal great-grandfather's father.
- १४७३. (B) Sharing a common ancestral body or 'pinda', which prohibits marriage within a certain degree.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sharing a common ancestral body or 'pinda', which prohibits marriage within a certain degree.
- १४७४. (D) To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To act as a genealogical judge who validates the religious and legal legality of a marriage.
- १४७५. (A) A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate used when a marriage is established to be outside the prohibited degrees (non-blood relation).
- १४७६. (A) Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage is prohibited if the bride is within the 6th degree of descent from her father's paternal great-great-grandfather.
- १४७७. (C) Chhandog marriages usually occur in two parts (at sunset), whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandog marriages usually occur in two parts (at sunset), whereas Vajasaneyi rituals have no such timing restriction.
- १४७८. (D) Sixteen specific ancestral positions (8 maternal and 8 paternal) checked to ensure no overlapping lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen specific ancestral positions (8 maternal and 8 paternal) checked to ensure no overlapping lineage.
- १४७९. (D) Sapinda (consanguineous relative).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda (consanguineous relative).
- १४८०. (A) The requirement that a bride must not share the same sacrificial cake (Pinda) lineage as the groom's parents.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The requirement that a bride must not share the same sacrificial cake (Pinda) lineage as the groom's parents.
- १४८१. (B) The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The great-grandfather's great-grandfather (Vridhdha-Prapitamaha's Prapitamaha).
- १४८२. (C) It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It was discovered he had married his first cousin's daughter (his niece) due to lack of records.
- १४८३. (A) The Panjikar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panjikar verifies the lineages and publicly announces the eligibility of the couple before the marriage.
- १४८४. (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestry required for marriage verification.

१४८५. (B) Seven (often modified to six in practice). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven (often modified to six in practice).

१४८६. (D) Five. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.

१४८७. (A) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not prohibited from marrying by blood relation. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that a couple is not prohibited from marrying by blood relation.

१४८८. (A) Karan Kayasthas. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Karan Kayasthas.

१४८९. (A) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१४९०. (D) Sixth. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth.

१४९१. (A) To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To manage their 72 (later 36) clans and ensure marriage outside prohibited degrees.

१४९२. (B) Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogs marry after seeing the star Arundhati (post-sunset), while Vajasaneyi have no such restriction.

१४९३. (D) Maternal grandfather's father (among others). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maternal grandfather's father (among others).

१४९४. (D) Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Determining 'Sapinda' relationships and tracking six generations of ancestors.

१४९५. (B) Prepare an 'Uderh' list to check for potential eligible grooms/brides. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prepare an 'Uderh' list to check for potential eligible grooms/brides.

१४९६. (A) Father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Father.

१४९७. (C) The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors.

१४९८. (D) 32. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 32.

१४९९. (D) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१५००. (B) They share the same ancestors. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same ancestors.

१५०१. (D) A list of 16 specific ancestors (six positions deep) checked to ensure no 'Sarpinda' (shared blood) relationship exists. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list of 16 specific ancestors (six positions deep) checked to ensure no 'Sarpinda' (shared blood) relationship exists.

- १५०२. (D) Arundhati (the North Star).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Arundhati (the North Star).
- १५०३. (D) Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: Individuals sharing a common physical/ancestral body, within which marriage is prohibited by Shastras.
- १५०४. (A) True.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: True.
- १५०५. (C) Exclusion of five generations from the mother's side and seven (or six) from the father's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Exclusion of five generations from the mother's side and seven (or six) from the father's side.
- १५०६. (D) The bride's maternal grandmother's maternal great-grandfather (Matri-matamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The bride's maternal grandmother's maternal great-grandfather (Matri-matamaha).
- १५०७. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- १५०८. (A) The first (1st) position.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The first (1st) position.
- १५०९. (D) No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, that is specifically a Samavedi (Chhandogya) tradition.
- १५१०. (A) Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Not related; not belonging to the same immediate bloodline.
- १५११. (A) General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: General decline in tradition and lack of scholarly focus, leading to accidental near-incestuous marriages.
- १५१२. (A) Five.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five.
- १५१३. (D) The Siddhanta (clearance from the Panjika).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Siddhanta (clearance from the Panjika).
- १५१४. (B) Siddhanta certificate.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhanta certificate.
- १५१५. (B) The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The detailed introduction of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage clearance.
- १५१६. (D) Thirty-two.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Thirty-two.
- १५१७. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १५१८. (A) To document that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To document that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- १५१९. (D) A person related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity with whom marriage is forbidden.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A person related

within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity with whom marriage is forbidden.

१५२०. (A) Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Purva Vivah and Uttara Vivah.

१५२१. (B) Adhikar Mala. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Adhikar Mala.

१५२२. (B) Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhatth (Sixth-degree relations).

१५२३. (D) No. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No.

१५२४. (D) If the relation is through the groom's maternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the relation is through the groom's maternal side.

१५२५. (D) It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It violates the rule against marrying within the maternal 'Sapinda' (cousin prohibition).

१५२६. (B) The final approval from a Panjikar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The final approval from a Panjikar confirming the marriage is non-incestuous and lawful.

१५२७. (D) The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamah). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The father of the paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamah).

१५२८. (C) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of lineage records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of lineage records.

१५२९. (A) Manusmriti. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manusmriti.

१५३०. (B) Udeggh Panji. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udeggh Panji.

१५३१. (D) The marriage ceremony. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage ceremony.

१५३२. (C) Sixteen. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.

१५३३. (A) Udeh — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udeh

१५३४. (D) 5 generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 5 generations.

१५३५. (A) 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7 generations (sometimes modified to 6).

१५३६. (C) Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Close blood relatives within a specified number of generations.

- १५३७. (C) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relatives.
- १५३८. (B) Chhadisht** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadisht
- १५३९. (A) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's paternal great-grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's paternal great-grandfather.
- १५४०. (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather of the girl's maternal grandfather.
- १५४१. (A) Pind-daan (funeral rites) and Ashauch (ritual impurity) calculations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pind-daan (funeral rites) and Ashauch (ritual impurity) calculations.
- १५४२. (C) It largely disappeared, leading them to avoid marriage only within the same village (Dada-Matrik village avoidance).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It largely disappeared, leading them to avoid marriage only within the same village (Dada-Matrik village avoidance).
- १५४३. (B) It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a systematic genealogical record-keeping system used in Mithila to verify caste purity and marriage eligibility.
- १५४४. (A) Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (modified to six in certain practices).
- १५४५. (D) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १५४६. (B) Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Because they share the same ancestral rishis (common lineage).
- १५४७. (B) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- १५४८. (A) A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list of sixteen specific ancestral positions that must be checked to avoid 'Sapinda' (blood relation) marriages.
- १५४९. (A) Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages are split into two parts (Purva and Uttara) and require sighting the Arundhati star after sunset.
- १५५०. (B) A Panjkar verifies the 'Utedh' of both the bride and groom to ensure they are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A Panjkar verifies the 'Utedh' of both the bride and groom to ensure they are not related within prohibited degrees.
- १५५१. (A) The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamah).

- १५५२. (C) To act as a legal and religious authority for certifying the validity of marriages according to genealogical laws.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To act as a legal and religious authority for certifying the validity of marriages according to genealogical laws.
- १५५३. (D) The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal lineage of the groom or bride.
- १५५४. (D) The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The marriage is prohibited (no 'Adhikar').
- १५५५. (D) Yes, provided they are beyond the prohibited 5 generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, provided they are beyond the prohibited 5 generations.
- १५५६. (B) The introduction of the lineage, requiring the identification of 32 distinct ancestral branches.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction of the lineage, requiring the identification of 32 distinct ancestral branches.
- १५५७. (A) Seven generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.
- १५५८. (B) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १५५९. (B) Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya weddings are divided into two parts and often involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.
- १५६०. (D) Ancestors (Pravaras)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ancestors (Pravaras)
- १५६१. (C) A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjikaṛ confirming that the bride and groom are not related within prohibited degrees.
- १५६२. (D) Sixteen.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen.
- १५६३. (B) Paternal (Pitru)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal (Pitru)
- १५६४. (B) Sixth** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixth
- १५६५. (C) Sapinda (blood relationship)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda (blood relationship)
- १५६६. (C) The seventh generation (meaning six generations must be passed).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The seventh generation (meaning six generations must be passed).
- १५६७. (D) The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vṛiddha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Paternal Great-Grandfather's Paternal Grandfather (Vṛiddha- Prapitamah-Pitamah).
- १५६८. (B) Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sixteen on the bride's side and sixteen on the groom's side.
- १५६९. (D) To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is:

point is: To maintain genealogical purity and regulate marriage eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१५७०. (C) The introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage verification. —

The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction and identification of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage verification.

१५७१. (C) Panjkar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panjkar.

१५७२. (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk. —

The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited kinsfolk.

१५७३. (C) The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social अर्य समाज (dignity). —

The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The offspring are traditionally categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social अर्य समाज (dignity).

१५७४. (D) The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and

groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The sixteen specific ancestral points (6th position in lineage) that must not overlap between the bride and groom.

१५७५. (D) Six (the seventh generation is eligible). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six (the seventh generation is eligible).

१५७६. (A) Definition: The final verification process where a Panjkar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant

marriage permission. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: The final verification process where a Panjkar checks 'Uderh' (genealogical charts) to grant marriage permission.

१५७७. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१५७८. (B) Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes (it is prohibited only if it appears in the paternal side within specific limits).

१५७९. (B) The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The analysis of the 32 maternal and paternal lines of ancestors for both the bride and groom.

१५८०. (B) A list of potential grooms prepared by a Panjkar for a girl's father, based on genealogical eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A list of potential grooms prepared by a Panjkar for a girl's father, based on genealogical eligibility.

१५८१. (B) The daughter of the groom's step-mother's brother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The daughter of the groom's step-mother's brother.

१५८२. (A) Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Future generations are aware of the lineage's history while remaining integrated into society.

१५८३. (D) The accidental marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close relative due to lack of genealogical knowledge. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The accidental marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay to a close relative due to lack of genealogical knowledge.

- १५८४. (D) Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (modified to six in later practices).
- १५८५. (B) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १५८६. (B) An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An official registrar appointed to verify lineage and grant marriage eligibility.
- १५८७. (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A formal certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not 'Swajina' (prohibited relatives).
- १५८८. (A) A set of 16 specific maternal and paternal relational points used to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A set of 16 specific maternal and paternal relational points used to verify marriage eligibility.
- १५८९. (B) An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: An incestuous or prohibited marriage within the forbidden degrees of kinship.
- १५९०. (B) A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Sidhanta' certificate.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A marriage is considered unscriptural (Ashastriya) if performed without a 'Sidhanta' certificate.
- १५९१. (A) Great-great-grandfather (Vridha-prapitamaha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-great-grandfather (Vridha-prapitamaha).
- १५९२. (A) To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To trace the Sapinda relationship and ensure non-relatedness before marriage.
- १५९३. (D) Great-great-grandmothers (Vridha-prapitamahi).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Great-great-grandmothers (Vridha-prapitamahi).
- १५९४. (B) It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It refers to the introduction of seven generations of ancestors required to verify marriage eligibility.
- १५९५. (D) It is a certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjkar confirming the couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a certificate of marriage eligibility issued by a Panjkar confirming the couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden relatives).
- १५९६. (A) Vajasaneyi marriages can occur during the day or night, whereas Chhandoga marriages include a night ritual involving seeing the Arundhati star.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vajasaneyi marriages can occur during the day or night, whereas Chhandoga marriages include a night ritual involving seeing the Arundhati star.
- १५९७. (D) Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal lineage (Pitri-Paksha).
- १५९८. (B) It is permitted if the ancestor appears in the groom's maternal lineage (Matri-Paksha) rather than the paternal one.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is permitted if the ancestor appears in the groom's maternal lineage (Matri-Paksha) rather than the paternal one.

१५९९. (C) The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The title 'Taskar' (thief) was added to their name records.

१६००. (D) 5 maternal and 7 paternal. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 5 maternal and 7 paternal.

१६०१. (A) The lack of written genealogical records led to an accidental marriage within forbidden degrees of kinship. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The lack of written genealogical records led to an accidental marriage within forbidden degrees of kinship.

१६०२. (C) Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Four (the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Chhadisths).

१६०३. (D) Udegh Vachana. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Udegh Vachana.

१६०४. (B) To prevent accidental incestuous marriages due to the decline in individuals' personal genealogical knowledge. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To prevent accidental incestuous marriages due to the decline in individuals' personal genealogical knowledge.

१६०५. (C) The introduction or genealogical identity of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The introduction or genealogical identity of seven generations of ancestors required for marriage eligibility.

१६०६. (D) Five generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.

१६०७. (D) A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A certificate issued by a Panjkar confirming that the bride and groom are not prohibited relations.

१६०८. (A) Sagotra — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sagotra

१६०९. (C) Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage between individuals who are prohibited relatives, which the Panji system seeks to prevent.

१६१०. (C) 16 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16

१६११. (C) No, it is strictly prohibited. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, it is strictly prohibited.

१६१२. (C) Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, it may be permitted under specific rule exemptions.

१६१३. (B) Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paternal Great-Great-Great Grandfather.

१६१४. (D) Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Belonging to the same paternal lineage or Gotra.

१६१५. (A) Mother or Father. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mother or Father.

१६१६. (A) Must not be the same as the groom/bride. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Must not be the same as the groom/bride.

१६१७. (D) The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The verification of the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral lineages.

१६१८. (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya (Samavedi).

१६१९. (B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) by maintaining genealogical records to determine marriage eligibility.

१६२०. (D) Seven generations. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations.

१६२१. (D) They share common ancestors, effectively making them of the same spiritual lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors, effectively making them of the same spiritual lineage.

१६२२. (D) Chhadwih — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadwih

१६२३. (A) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's paternal great-grandfather.

१६२४. (A) Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhandogya marriages involve viewing the star Arundhati after sunset.

१६२५. (A) Prashasta (recommended/eligible) — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prashasta (recommended/eligible)

१६२६. (C) The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The paternal great-grandfather of the bride's maternal grandfather.

१६२७. (A) To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To prevent accidental marriages between close relatives due to the loss of private family records.

१६२८. (D) A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A relationship that is prohibited on the paternal side might be allowed if it occurs on the maternal side.

१६२९. (C) The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The maternal grandfather of the maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother.

१६३०. (D) It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It largely became extinct, and they shifted to avoiding common village lineages for marriage.

१६३१. (C) To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited marriages by recording lineages. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To maintain caste purity and prevent prohibited marriages by recording lineages.

- १६३२. (A) 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7 generations (later modified to 6 in some practices).
- १६३३. (A) 5 generations** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 5 generations
- १६३४. (C) Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Siddhant Patra (or Aswajan Patra)
- १६३५. (C) 7th** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 7th
- १६३६. (A) Arundhati** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Arundhati
- १६३७. (D) It formalised the Panji system under state authority to resolve marriage eligibility disputes.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It formalised the Panji system under state authority to resolve marriage eligibility disputes.
- १६३८. (C) They share common ancestors and the same Pravar sages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share common ancestors and the same Pravar sages.
- १६३९. (C) 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16 (representing specific paternal and maternal relations).
- १६४०. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
- १६४१. (B) To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To certify that the bride and groom do not share a common ancestor within prohibited degrees.
- १६४२. (A) Definition: A term used to denote genealogical links through the maternal side or maternal lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Definition: A term used to denote genealogical links through the maternal side or maternal lineage.
- १६४३. (A) Purandara** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Purandara
- १६४४. (B) It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It denotes the year in the local calendar when specific marriage records or Panji entries were updated.
- १६४५. (B) Margashirsha (Magsar).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Margashirsha (Magsar).
- १६४६. (D) 31 January 2004.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 31 January 2004.
- १६४७. (D) Pali** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pali
- १६४८. (B) The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The daughter was married to Padma Pati, the son of Ghuran, from the village of Karmiha.
- १६४९. (A) The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The 'Dau' is Belaunch, associated with Ratnapati.

१६५०. (B) Sweden. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sweden.

१६५१. (D) A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A marriage or maternal lineage connection (often relating to a daughter's son).

१६५२. (B) Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Kalyan, the son of Iray from the village of Valiyas.

१६५३. (A) Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Jananand, the son of Chumman from the Karmiha lineage.

१६५४. (C) A lineage location for maternal grandfathers (Ddau) or related kin. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A lineage location for maternal grandfathers (Ddau) or related kin.

१६५५. (C) The management of genealogical records and marriage alliances within the Maithil community. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The management of genealogical records and marriage alliances within the Maithil community.

१६५६. (A) Darihara. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Darihara.

१६५७. (D) Darihara. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Darihara.

१६५८. (B) Satlakha. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Satlakha.

१६५९. (A) Sodarpur (Nagaram). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sodarpur (Nagaram).

१६६०. (D) Jivanath. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Jivanath.

१६६१. (A) Purandar from the Baliyas origin. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Purandar from the Baliyas origin.

१६६२. (B) Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sadashiv from the Sarisab origin.

१६६३. (B) Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Paan Mansukh from the Pandua origin.

१६६४. (B) Ram from the Sodarpur Mool. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ram from the Sodarpur Mool.

१६६५. (B) It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It identifies the ancestral village or origin of the individual or their maternal side.

१६६६. (D) Manikrishna — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Manikrishna

१६६७. (A) It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It signifies a daughter's marriage alliance into another family and village.

- १६६८. (C) Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin, Nipin, and Avdhesh.
- १६६९. (C) Ravindra, Vipin, and Arvind Prasad.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ravindra, Vipin, and Arvind Prasad.
- १६७०. (C) Gunanand** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gunanand
- १६७१. (C) Vipin Bihari.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin Bihari.
- १६७२. (A) Ashok and Ajay.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ashok and Ajay.
- १६७३. (A) Engineer.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Engineer.
- १६७४. (D) To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure lineage purity (Jati Shuddhi) and blood purity (Rakta Shuddhi) for marriages.
- १६७५. (A) The Valmiki Ramayana.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Valmiki Ramayana.
- १६७६. (D) The Panji (genealogical records).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Panji (genealogical records).
- १६७७. (A) Dulahiti.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Dulahiti.
- १६७८. (D) Lineage purity and social standing.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Lineage purity and social standing.
- १६७९. (A) Fourteen marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Fourteen marriages.
- १६८०. (C) Twelve marriages.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Twelve marriages.
- १६८१. (B) Hridayanand.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Hridayanand.
- १६८२. (B) Dayanath.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Dayanath.
- १६८३. (A) Vipin and Pradeep** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin and Pradeep
- १६८४. (D) Vipin, Nivin, and Awadhesh.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin, Nivin, and Awadhesh.
- १६८५. (D) Rama.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Rama.
- १६८६. (B) Twelve.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Twelve.
- १६८७. (B) Six.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Six.

१६८८. (D) Mithilesh (Lili), Vipin, Ashutosh, and Mantu. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mithilesh (Lili), Vipin, Ashutosh, and Mantu.

१६८९. (A) Vipin, Mukesh and Umesh. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin, Mukesh and Umesh.

१६९०. (D) Vipin Kumar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin Kumar.

१६९१. (B) It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is a central authority for verifying genealogical records and marriage eligibility (Siddhanta).

१६९२. (B) The Shakha Panji (Branch Records). — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Shakha Panji (Branch Records).

१६९३. (D) 1938 — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 1938

१६९४. (B) Vipin and Naveen. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin and Naveen.

१६९५. (C) Babunath, Radhanath, and Rachitnath. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Babunath, Radhanath, and Rachitnath.

१६९६. (C) Mahgu — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahgu

१६९७. (D) Yogi — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yogi

१६९८. (A) Shyamsundar — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Shyamsundar

१६९९. (D) Sadanand — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sadanand

१७००. (D) Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Brajmohan, Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Suryamohan.

१७०१. (C) Jagannath and Kalikant. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Jagannath and Kalikant.

१७०२. (C) Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Pawan Kumar, Vipin Kumar, and Pravin Kumar.

१७०३. (B) Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Maheshnath, Ashoknath, Vipin, and Arvind.

१७०४. (B) Bhargama. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Bhargama.

१७०५. (B) Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha. — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Danchandra Jha, Dhruvchandra Jha, Pushpanand Jha, and Shambhu Jha.

१७०६. (B) Yogendra Narayan, Shri Narayan and Tej Narayan — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yogendra Narayan, Shri Narayan and Tej Narayan

- १७०७. (C) Ramchandra** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ramchandra
- १७०८. (C) Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin, Ajeet, and Ranjeet.
- १७०९. (D) Vipin** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Vipin
- १७१०. (C) Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Rajendranarayan, Vipin, Vishweshwar, and Ramnarayan.
- १७११. (D) Inter-caste marriage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Inter-caste marriage.
- १७१२. (C) It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It records a marriage that took place outside the permitted caste boundaries.
- १७१३. (C) Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage into the Tanti caste (Tanti Jati me Vivah).
- १७१४. (A) Gopa (Yadav).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gopa (Yadav).
- १७१५. (C) Chammakar (Leather worker).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chammakar (Leather worker).
- १७१६. (C) The Teli (oil-presser) community.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Teli (oil-presser) community.
- १७१७. (D) Mahapatra.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mahapatra.
- १७१८. (B) Giru.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Giru.
- १७१९. (B) Rajak (Washerman).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Rajak (Washerman).
- १७२०. (D) Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage with a 'Guru-patni' (a teacher's wife).
- १७२१. (D) Path-patita kanya (a fallen girl).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Path-patita kanya (a fallen girl).
- १७२२. (C) It is listed as a specific 'Chinha' (mark) of blemish in the explanation notes.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It is listed as a specific 'Chinha' (mark) of blemish in the explanation notes.
- १७२३. (D) Tankbal.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Tankbal.
- १७२४. (B) The Yadava community (cowherds/Gop).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The Yadava community (cowherds/Gop).
- १७२५. (D) A 'Path-patita kanya' (fallen girl) from the Gangoli lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: A 'Path-patita kanya' (fallen girl) from the Gangoli lineage.

- १७२६. (D) It provides knowledge of 'Sapinda-nivrutti' (cessation of kinship) and lists deceased ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: It provides knowledge of 'Sapinda-nivrutti' (cessation of kinship) and lists deceased ancestors.
- १७२७. (B) Table 29 and Table 30.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Table 29 and Table 30.
- १७२८. (C) Table 48.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Table 48.
- १७२९. (B) Table 52.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Table 52.
- १७३०. (C) Mandar Marad Mool.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Mandar Marad Mool.
- १७३१. (A) Table 9.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Table 9.
- १७३२. (D) The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The source does not explicitly name her, but identifies her as the daughter of Jagadguru Gangesh from the Chhadan lineage.
- १७३३. (C) Chhadan.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadan.
- १७३४. (D) Ruramath Mool.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Ruramath Mool.
- १७३५. (C) The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: The daughter of Rud married Helu of the Darihara Mool.
- १७३६. (A) Chhadan.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadan.
- १७३७. (C) Table 96.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Table 96.
- १७३८. (A) Murlidhara.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Murlidhara.
- १७३९. (C) Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Modnarayana, Varaju, Gunadhidhi, Mayadhidhi, Meetan, Amritnath, Vishnudatta, Nakatu, and Jadaun.
- १७४०. (A) Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Bacharia, Achhadhara, Jivadhana, Sarvayalal, and Sonelal.
- १७४१. (D) Utredh Panji** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Utredh Panji
- १७४२. (A) Tattvachintamani** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Tattvachintamani
- १७४३. (B) Chhadan.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadan.

- १७४४. (D) Prof. Ramanath Jha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prof. Ramanath Jha.
- १७४५. (B) Gunawati Himsha.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Gunawati Himsha.
- १७४६. (D) Chhadan.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chhadan.
- १७४७. (D) To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To ensure caste purity and regulate marriage eligibility based on genealogical records.
- १७४८. (C) Five generations.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Five generations.
- १७४९. (D) Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Seven generations (later modified to six in some contexts).
- १७५०. (D) They share the same common ancestors.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: They share the same common ancestors.
- १७५१. (A) Chandogya marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara) based on the sighting of the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such division.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Chandogya marriages are divided into two parts (Purva and Uttara) based on the sighting of the Arundhati star, whereas Vajasaneyi rites have no such division.
- १७५२. (A) Prohibited** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Prohibited
- १७५३. (D) 16** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: 16
- १७५४. (B) Sapinda** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sapinda
- १७५५. (A) No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: No, marriage is prohibited within 7 generations (paternal).
- १७५६. (A) If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: If the common ancestor appears in the maternal line of the groom rather than the paternal.
- १७५७. (C) Panji-Prabandh (or Adhikar-Janchna)** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Panji-Prabandh (or Adhikar-Janchna)
- १७५८. (D) Sagotra** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Sagotra
- १७५९. (D) To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: To certify that the bride and groom are not related by blood within prohibited degrees.
- १७६०. (D) Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Yes, as long as the Mul and Gotra do not overlap in a way that violates Sapinda rules.
- १७६१. (D) Marriage may be permitted if they are beyond the 5th generation (maternal).** — The rule being tested concerns marriage clearance and kinship checking; in this context, the correct recorded point is: Marriage may be permitted if they are

beyond the 5th generation (maternal).

१७६२. (B) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

१७६३. (C) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).

१७६४. (C) It refers to the 16 specific ancestral positions (paternal and maternal) from which a person's 6th generation status is calculated. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the 16 specific ancestral positions (paternal and maternal) from which a person's 6th generation status is calculated.

१७६५. (D) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Uteh, and Aswajanya-patra Panji.

१७६६. (B) Dushan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.

१७६७. (A) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

१७६८. (A) They have largely become extinct (Vilupt). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They have largely become extinct (Vilupt).

१७६९. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१७७०. (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are outcasted from Arya dignity.

१७७१. (D) Panji (genealogical registers). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panji (genealogical registers).

१७७२. (A) Three main categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Three main categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१७७३. (B) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

१७७४. (D) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

१७७५. (D) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.

१७७६. (D) It refers to the specific Panji records tracking the Shrotriya lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the specific Panji records tracking the Shrotriya lineage.

१७७७. (C) A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread.

१७७८. (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The introduction of 'Shakha

Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

१७७९. (D) Status generally declines (moves downward) if one marries into a lower-ranked Panji family. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Status generally declines (moves downward) if one marries into a lower-ranked Panji family.

१७८०. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१७८१. (A) By tracking a history of specific religious conduct and ancestral purity over several generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: By tracking a history of specific religious conduct and ancestral purity over several generations.

१७८२. (B) As a middle-tier classification between Srottriya and Panjibaddh based on ancestral merit. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: As a middle-tier classification between Srottriya and Panjibaddh based on ancestral merit.

१७८३. (A) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१७८४. (C) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.

१७८५. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

१७८६. (A) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

१७८७. (C) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

१७८८. (C) Dushan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.

१७८९. (A) Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha.

१७९०. (D) Eight grades (including the 'Chauralla' system). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight grades (including the 'Chauralla' system).

१७९१. (D) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.

१७९२. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh (Vamshaj), and Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh (Vamshaj), and Jaywar.

१७९३. (B) Lineages that were not registered or indexed during the initial Panji Prabandh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages that were not registered or indexed during the initial Panji Prabandh.

१७९४. (D) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.

१७९५. (D) The specific social standing or honorific status of a family based on its lineage history. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific social standing or honorific status of a family based on its lineage history.

१७९६. (A) The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades.

१७९७. (B) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.

१७९८. (B) Marriages or unions with individuals of 'Unknown' (Ajnaat) lineages or different castes. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriages or unions with individuals of 'Unknown' (Ajnaat) lineages or different castes.

१७९९. (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१८००. (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Brahmins.

१८०१. (C) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

१८०२. (D) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

१८०३. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१८०४. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१८०५. (D) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.

१८०६. (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

१८०७. (A) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.

१८०८. (D) To prevent the 'pollution' of lineages by documenting where prohibited or non-caste marriages occurred. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To prevent the 'pollution' of lineages by documenting where prohibited or non-caste marriages occurred.

१८०९. (D) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).

१८१०. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.

१८११. (C) Jaibar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar

- १८१२. (A) A genealogical record that specifically tracks any flaws or historical transgressions in a family's lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A genealogical record that specifically tracks any flaws or historical transgressions in a family's lineage.
- १८१३. (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- १८१४. (D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- १८१५. (D) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).
- १८१६. (B) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- १८१७. (B) 153** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153
- १८१८. (D) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.
- १८१९. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- १८२०. (D) Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.
- १८२१. (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- १८२२. (C) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.
- १८२३. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- १८२४. (B) The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.
- १८२५. (B) It has largely disappeared, though some rules regarding village avoidance remain.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It has largely disappeared, though some rules regarding village avoidance remain.
- १८२६. (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- १८२७. (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- १८२८. (B) Swajana (closely related relative).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Swajana (closely related relative).
- १८२९. (B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

- १८३०. (C) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- १८३१. (C) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- १८३२. (C) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- १८३३. (D) Six generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.
- १८३४. (C) A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.
- १८३५. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- १८३६. (B) Srotriyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriyas.
- १८३७. (B) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.
- १८३८. (B) To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.
- १८३९. (B) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- १८४०. (D) Srotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya Brahmins.
- १८४१. (D) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- १८४२. (B) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- १८४३. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- १८४४. (C) They were known as Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were known as Jaibar.
- १८४५. (B) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- १८४६. (B) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- १८४७. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१८४८. (D) The flaws or social transgressions associated with specific lineages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The flaws or social transgressions associated with specific lineages.

१८४९. (A) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

१८५०. (C) Thirteen. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirteen.

१८५१. (C) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१८५२. (C) The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy.

१८५३. (C) The child was historically considered a 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social limits. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child was historically considered a 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social limits.

१८५४. (B) One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One whose name and lineage are officially entered into the Panji records.

१८५५. (A) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

१८५६. (B) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.

१८५७. (D) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.

१८५८. (A) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.

१८५९. (A) 32. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32.

१८६०. (B) 153. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153.

१८६१. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

१८६२. (B) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

१८६३. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१८६४. (C) To record any known flaws or 'kshana' (blemishes) within a particular lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record any known flaws or 'kshana' (blemishes) within a particular lineage.

- १८६५. (A) Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.
- १८६६. (C) They were recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' but their descendants often remained part of the social fabric.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' but their descendants often remained part of the social fabric.
- १८६७. (B) The lineage suffers 'Dushan' (corruption) and is moved to the Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage suffers 'Dushan' (corruption) and is moved to the Dushan Panji.
- १८६८. (B) Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).
- १८६९. (C) Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations on the mother's side and seven generations on the father's side.
- १८७०. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- १८७१. (C) A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.
- १८७२. (A) Jaibar (or Jaywar)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar (or Jaywar)
- १८७३. (A) The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.
- १८७४. (B) Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.
- १८७५. (A) It refers to the Brahmin lineages remaining outside the Shrotriya (Purwari-pa) category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the Brahmin lineages remaining outside the Shrotriya (Purwari-pa) category.
- १८७६. (D) Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)
- १८७७. (A) To establish a more rigid social hierarchy and classification based on internal lineage purity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To establish a more rigid social hierarchy and classification based on internal lineage purity.
- १८७८. (C) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- १८७९. (D) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).
- १८८०. (B) A high-ranking or 'excellent' classification of a Moola.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking or 'excellent' classification of a Moola.
- १८८१. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

- १८८२. (C) 7 generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 7 generations.
- १८८३. (C) 5 generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 5 generations.
- १८८४. (D) 6 generations** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 6 generations
- १८८५. (A) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- १८८६. (B) 153** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153
- १८८७. (C) A record detailing 'faults' or historical blemishes within specific lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record detailing 'faults' or historical blemishes within specific lineages.
- १८८८. (A) The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.
- १८८९. (D) Pachhabari** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pachhabari
- १८९०. (A) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- १८९१. (A) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- १८९२. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jayabar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jayabar.
- १८९३. (A) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from Aryan status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from Aryan status.
- १८९४. (D) Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.
- १८९५. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- १८९६. (B) The Shrotriya Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Panji.
- १८९७. (C) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- १८९८. (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- १८९९. (B) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.

११००. (C) It provides evidence of historical social anomalies, such as inter-caste marriages or widow remarriages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It provides evidence of historical social anomalies, such as inter-caste marriages or widow remarriages.

११०१. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

११०२. (C) Jaywar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar

११०३. (B) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

११०४. (D) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

११०५. (B) Definition: The social status or 'honour' level recorded within the Shrotriya Panji branches. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Definition: The social status or 'honour' level recorded within the Shrotriya Panji branches.

११०६. (A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

११०७. (B) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

११०८. (D) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).

११०९. (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१११०. (D) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

११११. (B) The non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१११२. (B) Seven (MĀ«l, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushana, Uteá, h, and Ashvaján- Patra). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven (MĀ«l, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushana, Uteá, h, and Ashvaján- Patra).

१११३. (B) Srotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya Brahmins.

१११४. (C) It is a branch of the Phandah MĀ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is a branch of the Phandah MĀ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.

१११५. (A) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.

१११६. (B) Srotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya.

- १११७. (A) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- १११८. (A) Thirty-two.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.
- १११९. (D) One hundred and fifty-three.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three.
- ११२०. (D) It marks a historical fault (e.g., inter-caste marriage or social exile) to allow future generations to account for it.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It marks a historical fault (e.g., inter-caste marriage or social exile) to allow future generations to account for it.
- ११२१. (C) Due to marriages into lower-tier families leading to a gradual decline in rank (Adhogami).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Due to marriages into lower-tier families leading to a gradual decline in rank (Adhogami).
- ११२२. (D) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.
- ११२३. (B) It is a record of faults or social transgressions within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is a record of faults or social transgressions within a lineage.
- ११२४. (C) The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- ११२५. (A) It consists of 13 primary Mools.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It consists of 13 primary Mools.
- ११२६. (C) It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.
- ११२७. (A) There are eight grades.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: There are eight grades.
- ११२८. (A) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Formalised genealogical records (Panji)
- ११२९. (C) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.
- ११३०. (D) It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.
- ११३१. (C) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.
- ११३२. (D) The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya classification is associated with this.
- ११३३. (D) The couple was socially boycotted and their children were considered 'Chandala'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The couple was socially boycotted and their children were considered 'Chandala'.

- १९३४. (D) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- १९३५. (B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- १९३६. (A) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.
- १९३७. (B) The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.
- १९३८. (C) 32 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis.
- १९३९. (B) 153 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.
- १९४०. (B) To record any flaws, social downgrades, or violations of tradition within a specific lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record any flaws, social downgrades, or violations of tradition within a specific lineage.
- १९४१. (D) The eastern (Srotriya) and western (remaining Brahmin) divisions of Maithil Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The eastern (Srotriya) and western (remaining Brahmin) divisions of Maithil Brahmins.
- १९४२. (C) The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.
- १९४३. (D) Panjibaddha** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha
- १९४४. (B) Seven generations** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations
- १९४५. (B) Five generations** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations
- १९४६. (A) Six generations** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations
- १९४७. (C) Dushan Panji** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji
- १९४८. (B) Eight** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight
- १९४९. (C) 15** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 15
- १९५०. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh
- १९५१. (A) High-ranking or most populous** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: High-ranking or most populous

- १९५२. (A) Shrotriyas** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas
- १९५३. (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- १९५४. (B) Dushan Panji** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji
- १९५५. (C) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).
- १९५६. (B) The social rank or row assigned to a family based on their genealogical record.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social rank or row assigned to a family based on their genealogical record.
- १९५७. (B) The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya category is considered the highest.
- १९५८. (A) The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The three tiers are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- १९५९. (B) It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.
- १९६०. (B) The family's social rank declines through a process known as 'Laukik' degradation.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The family's social rank declines through a process known as 'Laukik' degradation.
- १९६१. (B) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.
- १९६२. (C) The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.
- १९६३. (D) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- १९६४. (D) It refers to Brahmins who were not formally registered or 'Panjibaddh' during the initial management.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to Brahmins who were not formally registered or 'Panjibaddh' during the initial management.
- १९६५. (C) There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: There are 153 Panjis maintained for these categories.
- १९६६. (B) It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the lower or common grades of Brahmin lineages outside the Shrotriya elite.
- १९६७. (D) It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.
- १९६८. (B) Shrotriya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya

- ११६१. (A) Jaywar** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar
- ११७०. (A) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- ११७१. (A) Eight (known as Chauvala).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight (known as Chauvala).
- ११७२. (C) Second** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Second
- ११७३. (C) Yogya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yogya
- ११७४. (D) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- ११७५. (B) A condition where the bride and groom are found to be related within prohibited degrees, making marriage illegal.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A condition where the bride and groom are found to be related within prohibited degrees, making marriage illegal.
- ११७६. (A) One whose name and complete genealogy are formally entered into the Panji records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One whose name and complete genealogy are formally entered into the Panji records.
- ११७७. (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- ११७८. (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were historically considered 'Chandal' and the father was ostracised from Aryan status.
- ११७९. (D) A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A supplementary register or sub-branch record, often for Shrotriya lineages.
- ११८०. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- ११८१. (A) Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.
- ११८२. (C) They are sometimes called 'Pubaripaat', while others are 'Pachhuaripaat'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are sometimes called 'Pubaripaat', while others are 'Pachhuaripaat'.
- ११८३. (C) 8 categories.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8 categories.
- ११८४. (D) 15 categories.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 15 categories.
- ११८५. (D) A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A specific branch or family identity within the Shrotriya category.
- ११८६. (C) The family status descends (Adhogami), and they may eventually lose their Shrotriya rank.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The family status

descends (Adhogami), and they may eventually lose their Shrotriya rank.

११८७. (B) They have only one Gotra (Kashyapa) and use Mula to determine marriage eligibility. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They have only one Gotra (Kashyapa) and use Mula to determine marriage eligibility.

११८८. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

११८९. (D) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

११९०. (B) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

११९१. (A) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

११९२. (D) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

११९३. (A) Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations.

११९४. (D) Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji.

११९५. (C) Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha.

११९६. (B) Jaibar (or Jayewar). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar (or Jayewar).

११९७. (C) The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social rank or status assigned based on genealogical purity and conduct.

११९८. (B) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

११९९. (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and others). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and others).

२०००. (D) A title or status referring to those who do not ask for anything (associated with Pandit Bhavanath Mishra). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A title or status referring to those who do not ask for anything (associated with Pandit Bhavanath Mishra).

२००१. (C) The specific hierarchical categories or 'groups' within the Shrotriya community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific hierarchical categories or 'groups' within the Shrotriya community.

२००२. (C) 32 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32

२००३. (D) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

- २००४. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २००५. (B) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- २००६. (A) A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.
- २००७. (D) Pubaripar (Easterners).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pubaripar (Easterners).
- २००८. (C) Pachhabaripar (Westerners).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pachhabaripar (Westerners).
- २००९. (C) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २०१०. (C) The Shrotriya Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Panji.
- २०११. (C) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २०१२. (C) Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.
- २०१३. (B) The relative social standing or honor of a family based on their past marriage alliances.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The relative social standing or honor of a family based on their past marriage alliances.
- २०१४. (D) They were treated as outcastes and their children were considered 'Chandala' in status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were treated as outcastes and their children were considered 'Chandala' in status.
- २०१५. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- २०१६. (A) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २०१७. (D) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)
- २०१८. (C) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.
- २०१९. (B) 32 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis.
- २०२०. (A) 153 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.
- २०२१. (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

- २०२२. (C) To record flaws, social exclusions, or 'doshas' within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws, social exclusions, or 'doshas' within a lineage.
- २०२३. (B) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- २०२४. (A) Shrotriya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya
- २०२५. (B) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.
- २०२६. (A) Jaibar** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar
- २०२७. (B) Dooshan Panji** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dooshan Panji
- २०२८. (A) Three** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Three
- २०२९. (D) Medieval (Post-Karnat)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Medieval (Post-Karnat)
- २०३०. (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २०३१. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २०३२. (B) Jaibar** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar
- २०३३. (D) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- २०३४. (D) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- २०३५. (B) Six generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.
- २०३६. (D) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.
- २०३७. (D) Eight** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight
- २०३८. (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- २०३९. (B) The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The status is 'Adhogami' (descending) and can eventually lead to the loss of Shrotriya ranking.

- २०४०. (C) It has largely become extinct over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It has largely become extinct over time.
- २०४१. (C) A declaration that the two families are unrelated within the prohibited degrees.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A declaration that the two families are unrelated within the prohibited degrees.
- २०४२. (D) They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They represented the eight highest grades of genealogical purity within the Shrotriya class.
- २०४३. (A) Eight (known as Chauris).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight (known as Chauris).
- २०४४. (B) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.
- २०४५. (B) Seven.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven.
- २०४६. (D) Five.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five.
- २०४७. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.
- २०४८. (D) Eight** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight
- २०४९. (B) Thirty-two.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.
- २०५०. (B) Shrotriya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya
- २०५१. (B) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.
- २०५२. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २०५३. (A) The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २०५४. (C) Dushan Panji** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji
- २०५५. (D) Chandala (outcaste)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chandala (outcaste)
- २०५६. (C) Panjibaddh** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh
- २०५७. (B) Jaywar (Jaebat).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar (Jaebat).

- २०५८. (B) Thirty-four (34), later expanded to thirty-five (35).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-four (34), later expanded to thirty-five (35).
- २०५९. (B) To record flaws, lapses, or exceptions in a lineage to warn future generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws, lapses, or exceptions in a lineage to warn future generations.
- २०६०. (C) A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.
- २०६१. (A) Chandal** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chandal
- २०६२. (B) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- २०६३. (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- २०६४. (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २०६५. (C) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- २०६६. (D) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- २०६७. (C) Jaybar (or Jaibar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaybar (or Jaibar).
- २०६८. (A) Jaika Vanshaj.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaika Vanshaj.
- २०६९. (C) Six generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.
- २०७०. (A) The historical flaws or violations of social/caste norms within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The historical flaws or violations of social/caste norms within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- २०७१. (A) The specific social status or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific social status or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji.
- २०७२. (A) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २०७३. (B) Thirty-two.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.
- २०७४. (B) The lineage would be marked in the Dushana Panji, affecting the status of descendants.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage would be marked in the Dushana Panji, affecting the status of descendants.
- २०७५. (C) Three (Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Three (Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh).

- ੨੦੭੬. (A) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).
- ੨੦੭੭. (B) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.
- ੨੦੭੮. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- ੨੦੭੯. (B) Six.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six.
- ੨੦੮੦. (A) Shrotriyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas.
- ੨੦੮੧. (D) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).
- ੨੦੮੨. (A) Dushan.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan.
- ੨੦੮੩. (B) The social status or recognition of a lineage within the Shrotriya hierarchy.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social status or recognition of a lineage within the Shrotriya hierarchy.
- ੨੦੮੪. (B) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- ੨੦੮੫. (B) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).
- ੨੦੮੬. (A) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.
- ੨੦੮੭. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- ੨੦੮੮. (D) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- ੨੦੮੯. (A) Fifteen.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Fifteen.
- ੨੦੯੦. (C) Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanyapatra.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mula, Shakha, Gotra, Panji, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanyapatra.
- ੨੦੯੧. (C) To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.
- ੨੦੯੨. (D) Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.
- ੨੦੯੩. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

- २११२. (D) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.
- २११३. (C) The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.
- २११४. (D) Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanya-patra).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanya-patra).
- २११५. (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- २११६. (A) Scholarly achievement or educational status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Scholarly achievement or educational status.
- २११७. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २११८. (D) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २११९. (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.
- २१२०. (A) Shakha Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shakha Panji.
- २१२१. (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २१२२. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २१२३. (B) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- २१२४. (D) Not officially registered in the early consolidated Panji records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Not officially registered in the early consolidated Panji records.
- २१२५. (B) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.
- २१२६. (A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २१२७. (D) Jaibar** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar
- २१२८. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २१२९. (D) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were

- २१४८. (C) Thirty-two.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.
- २१४९. (C) One hundred and fifty-three.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three.
- २१५०. (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २१५१. (C) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar (or Jayavaar).
- २१५२. (A) Lineage flaws, deviations from social norms, or defects in genealogical purity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineage flaws, deviations from social norms, or defects in genealogical purity.
- २१५३. (C) Thirty-two (32).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two (32).
- २१५४. (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- २१५५. (D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.
- २१५६. (C) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.
- २१५७. (A) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.
- २१५८. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddah, and Jaywal.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddah, and Jaywal.
- २१५९. (B) To record any flaws or violations of social/genealogical norms within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record any flaws or violations of social/genealogical norms within a lineage.
- २१६०. (C) 32 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis.
- २१६१. (C) 153 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.
- २१६२. (B) They are often classified as 'Jaywal'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are often classified as 'Jaywal'.
- २१६३. (A) Seven.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven.
- २१६४. (D) Five.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five.
- २१६५. (D) Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

२१६६. (B) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.

२१६७. (D) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations.

२१६८. (D) The highest-ranking ancestral villages, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The highest-ranking ancestral villages, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.

२१६९. (D) Muslims and low-caste groups (e.g., Chamars or Rajakas). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Muslims and low-caste groups (e.g., Chamars or Rajakas).

२१७०. (A) The descending rank or status of a lineage, which can decrease over time due to certain marriage choices. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The descending rank or status of a lineage, which can decrease over time due to certain marriage choices.

२१७१. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१७२. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१७३. (B) Definition: Specific genealogical branch records used primarily by the Shrotriya category of Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Definition: Specific genealogical branch records used primarily by the Shrotriya category of Brahmins.

२१७४. (D) They were treated as outcasts (Chandala) and lost their Aryan status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were treated as outcasts (Chandala) and lost their Aryan status.

२१७५. (B) 13 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 13

२१७६. (B) Chauvala (also known as categories/ranks). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chauvala (also known as categories/ranks).

२१७७. (C) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

२१७८. (D) The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes).

२१७९. (A) Thirty-two ancestors. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two ancestors.

२१८०. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१८१. (B) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

२१८२. (C) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

२१८३. (C) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

- २१८४. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २१८५. (B) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २१८६. (D) The downward movement or degradation of genealogical rank due to marriage into lower tiers.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The downward movement or degradation of genealogical rank due to marriage into lower tiers.
- २१८७. (B) Dushana.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana.
- २१८८. (D) Six generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.
- २१८९. (B) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २१९०. (C) Shrotriya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya
- २१९१. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २१९२. (B) Defects, illicit relations, or lineage 'stains' that occurred within a family history.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Defects, illicit relations, or lineage 'stains' that occurred within a family history.
- २१९३. (C) The social standing or 'status' level within the Shrotriya community, which can decrease over generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social standing or 'status' level within the Shrotriya community, which can decrease over generations.
- २१९४. (B) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २१९५. (C) Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.
- २१९६. (D) Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.
- २१९७. (B) It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It shows that while purity was prioritized, cases of inter-caste or irregular marriages were documented to track their impact on lineage.
- २१९८. (D) Marriage within the prohibited 'Svajana' (close kin) boundaries.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriage within the prohibited 'Svajana' (close kin) boundaries.
- २१९९. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २२००. (A) They are categorised as 'Jaybar'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are categorised as 'Jaybar'.

- २२०१. (A) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २२०२. (B) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.
- २२०३. (A) It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the specific lineages and their relative social standing within the Shrotriya category.
- २२०४. (C) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandal' or socially excommunicated.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child was traditionally considered 'Chandal' or socially excommunicated.
- २२०५. (C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Vamshaj).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Vamshaj).
- २२०६. (D) That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: That the lineage had integrated descendants from non-Brahmin temple dancers.
- २२०७. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २२०८. (D) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- २२०९. (B) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).
- २२१०. (D) 7 generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 7 generations.
- २२११. (C) 5 generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 5 generations.
- २२१२. (D) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.
- २२१३. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaibar.
- २२१४. (A) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.
- २२१५. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २२१६. (B) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.
- २२१७. (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social status.

- २२१८. (C) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २२१९. (A) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.
- २२२०. (A) The family status ('Paanti') would decline (Adhogami).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The family status ('Paanti') would decline (Adhogami).
- २२२१. (C) The Shrotriyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriyas.
- २२२२. (A) 8 levels.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8 levels.
- २२२३. (A) 153 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.
- २२२४. (A) 32 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis.
- २२२५. (C) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २२२६. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २२२७. (B) Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.
- २२२८. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २२२९. (D) To record any flaws or 'stains' (social or ritual) in a lineage to protect future generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record any flaws or 'stains' (social or ritual) in a lineage to protect future generations.
- २२३०. (D) The eastern group or rank (Purbari).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The eastern group or rank (Purbari).
- २२३१. (B) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.
- २२३२. (A) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २२३३. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २२३४. (D) Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Through the 'Dushana' (blemish) or 'An-Swayanjanya' records which trace the descendants of such unions.
- २२३५. (B) Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.

- २२३६. (D) The first or highest category of noble lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The first or highest category of noble lineages.
- २२३७. (A) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.
- २२३८. (B) The Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २२३९. (C) Eight classes.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight classes.
- २२४०. (C) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.
- २२४१. (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan fold.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan fold.
- २२४२. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.
- २२४३. (A) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.
- २२४४. (B) The Shrotriya category's specific genealogical and social status records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya category's specific genealogical and social status records.
- २२४५. (A) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- २२४६. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २२४७. (A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.
- २२४८. (B) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).
- २२४९. (A) Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Prohibited or 'Swajana' (endogamous within restricted degrees).
- २२५०. (A) To warn against lineages that had mixed with 'unknown' or 'prohibited' groups.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To warn against lineages that had mixed with 'unknown' or 'prohibited' groups.
- २२५१. (B) The First Category (Prathama Shreni).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The First Category (Prathama Shreni).

- २२५२. (A) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २२५३. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २२५४. (B) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.
- २२५५. (D) A record of social status and family history specific to the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of social status and family history specific to the Shrotriya category.
- २२५६. (A) 32 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis.
- २२५७. (D) 153 Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.
- २२५८. (C) It refers to those who are recorded in the system but lack the specific merit or lineage status of higher ranks.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to those who are recorded in the system but lack the specific merit or lineage status of higher ranks.
- २२५९. (A) Definition: The natural decline in family rank or status over time due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Definition: The natural decline in family rank or status over time due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.
- २२६०. (B) The system was formalised under Harisingh Dev, but further stratified under later Darbhanga Raj rulers like Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The system was formalised under Harisingh Dev, but further stratified under later Darbhanga Raj rulers like Madhav Singh.
- २२६१. (D) The Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Dushana Panji.
- २२६२. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २२६३. (B) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- २२६४. (B) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.
- २२६५. (A) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.
- २२६६. (B) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.
- २२६७. (A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).

२२६८. (D) They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'.

२२६९. (C) It created a permanent separation between the Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha ranks. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It created a permanent separation between the Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha ranks.

२२७०. (D) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

२२७१. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaywar). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaywar).

२२७२. (A) A specific set of records that detail flaws, social lapses, or historical anomalies within a family's lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A specific set of records that detail flaws, social lapses, or historical anomalies within a family's lineage.

२२७३. (C) The broad group of Maithili Brahmins who are not included in the 'Shrotriya' or high-ranking 'Yogya' categories. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The broad group of Maithili Brahmins who are not included in the 'Shrotriya' or high-ranking 'Yogya' categories.

२२७४. (A) The social standing or classification of a family based on their marriage alliances and conduct recorded over time. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social standing or classification of a family based on their marriage alliances and conduct recorded over time.

२२७५. (B) The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Panji marks the lineage as 'Ajnyaat' (unknown), effectively creating a break or 'Dushan' (flaw) in the record.

२२७६. (B) Dushan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.

२२७७. (B) The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later.

२२७८. (D) 185 Panjis (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 185 Panjis (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

२२७९. (A) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.

२२८०. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२२८१. (C) Jayabaar (or Jaibar). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jayabaar (or Jaibar).

२२८२. (A) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

२२८३. (A) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

- २२८४. (A) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- २२८५. (B) 153** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153
- २२८६. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २२८७. (C) Purwari Paat** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Purwari Paat
- २२८८. (D) Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh.
- २२८९. (A) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.
- २२९०. (A) The Srotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Srotriya Brahmins.
- २२९१. (B) Panjibaddh** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh
- २२९२. (C) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.
- २२९३. (C) Non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Srotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- २२९४. (B) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.
- २२९५. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २२९६. (D) Thirty-two.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.
- २२९७. (A) One hundred and fifty-three.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three.
- २२९८. (D) Gangesh Upadhyaya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Gangesh Upadhyaya.
- २२९९. (B) Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).
- २३००. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.
- २३०१. (C) Laukik.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Laukik.
- २३०२. (A) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

- २३०३. (C) Chandala.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chandala.
- २३०४. (D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.
- २३०५. (D) Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.
- २३०६. (C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २३०७. (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २३०८. (C) Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Socially, many 'Dushanas' (like marrying a Devadasi or into an unknown caste) were eventually forgotten or absorbed after several generations of 'purity'.
- २३०९. (B) Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.
- २३१०. (A) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.
- २३११. (B) A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A lineage identifier based on the village of an important ancestor, used for status ranking.
- २३१२. (A) The lineage was often considered 'blemished' (Dushit) until enough generations passed to reset its status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage was often considered 'blemished' (Dushit) until enough generations passed to reset its status.
- २३१३. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २३१४. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २३१५. (B) Thirty-two (32).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two (32).
- २३१६. (C) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).
- २३१७. (C) The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the 'Shrotriya' (high-status) lists.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the 'Shrotriya' (high-status) lists.
- २३१८. (B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and the family loses its Vedic status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and the family loses its Vedic status.

- २३२९. (A) Panjibadh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibadh.
- २३२०. (D) Five.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five.
- २३२१. (B) Seven.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven.
- २३२२. (A) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २३२३. (B) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २३२४. (B) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.
- २३२५. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २३२६. (C) Jaibar** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar
- २३२७. (C) A record of faults or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or social transgressions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of faults or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or social transgressions.
- २३२८. (B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २३२९. (B) Laukika** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Laukika
- २३३०. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh
- २३३१. (A) Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).
- २३३२. (C) Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha.
- २३३३. (B) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २३३४. (A) Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social or genealogical defects/faults identified within a lineage.
- २३३५. (C) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- २३३६. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

- २३३७. (A) A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.
- २३३८. (D) Non-Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २३३९. (A) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.
- २३४०. (B) The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.
- २३४१. (D) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.
- २३४२. (B) Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh.
- २३४३. (C) The accidental marriage of a high-ranking scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, to a prohibited relative.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The accidental marriage of a high-ranking scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyay, to a prohibited relative.
- २३४४. (B) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २३४५. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.
- २३४६. (C) It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.
- २३४७. (B) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.
- २३४८. (B) Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha.
- २३४९. (A) Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages like Khadaure, Khauade, Budhabade, and Madariye.
- २३५०. (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २३५१. (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Aryan dignity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Aryan dignity.
- २३५२. (D) Paati Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Paati Panji.
- २३५३. (B) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).

- २३५४. (D) The downward movement of family status (Paati) due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The downward movement of family status (Paati) due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.
- २३५५. (A) Shrotriya Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Panji.
- २३५६. (B) The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.
- २३५७. (B) Panjibaddha** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha
- २३५८. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.
- २३५९. (B) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.
- २३६०. (B) Eight (8).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight (8).
- २३६१. (B) 185 (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 185 (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).
- २३६२. (A) Modanand Jha** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Modanand Jha
- २३६३. (C) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).
- २३६४. (C) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.
- २३६५. (B) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.
- २३६६. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २३६७. (D) The concept that a family's rank within the Shrotriya/Yogya system can decrease if they marry into lower-ranked lineages.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The concept that a family's rank within the Shrotriya/Yogya system can decrease if they marry into lower-ranked lineages.
- २३६८. (A) The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.
- २३६९. (C) Shrotriya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya

- २३७०. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- २३७१. (D) Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).
- २३७२. (C) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.
- २३७३. (A) Washerman's** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Washerman's
- २३७४. (C) Cobbler's** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Cobbler's
- २३७५. (A) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).
- २३७६. (A) Madhyam (Middle Tier).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Madhyam (Middle Tier).
- २३७७. (D) The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.
- २३७८. (C) Devdasi Dushan** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devdasi Dushan
- २३७९. (C) Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages whose detailed genealogical records are currently unavailable or incomplete.
- २३८०. (C) A lineage flaw resulting from marriage with a person of non-Hindu (Yavana/Muslim) background.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A lineage flaw resulting from marriage with a person of non-Hindu (Yavana/Muslim) background.
- २३८१. (D) Chaurals** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chaurals
- २३८२. (A) By recording them as 'Dushan' (flaws) to alert future generations during marriage negotiations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: By recording them as 'Dushan' (flaws) to alert future generations during marriage negotiations.
- २३८३. (B) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- २३८४. (B) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking scholar inadvertently marrying a close relative due to a loss of genealogical knowledge.
- २३८५. (A) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २३८६. (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhava Singh.

- २३८७. (C) Shrotriya Brahmins.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.
- २३८८. (D) Adho-gami.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Adho-gami.
- २३८९. (D) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.
- २३९०. (C) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.
- २३९१. (C) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.
- २३९२. (A) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.
- २३९३. (D) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.
- २३९४. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.
- २३९५. (B) The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child was historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.
- २३९६. (C) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.
- २३९७. (C) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २३९८. (C) The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The remaining categories excluding Shrotriyas (Yogya, Panjibaddh, Jaywar).
- २३९९. (D) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २४००. (C) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.
- २४०१. (A) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४०२. (C) The first or highest grade of ancestral roots, including Muls like Kharaure and Khauare.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The first or highest grade of ancestral roots, including Muls like Kharaure and Khauare.
- २४०३. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

- २४०४. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaibar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaibar).
- २४०५. (C) The offspring were considered 'Chandala' and the family was ostracised from the Aryan social order.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were considered 'Chandala' and the family was ostracised from the Aryan social order.
- २४०६. (C) Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddha (those below the Shrotriya and Yogya ranks).
- २४०७. (A) The specific social rank or status assigned based on marriage alliances and lineage purity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific social rank or status assigned based on marriage alliances and lineage purity.
- २४०८. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.
- २४०९. (D) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २४१०. (B) Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).
- २४११. (D) Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji (records of flaws/exceptions).
- २४१२. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- २४१३. (D) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).
- २४१४. (D) Panjibaddh** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh
- २४१५. (A) Jaibar (or Jaybar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar (or Jaybar).
- २४१६. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४१७. (D) Eight (8).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight (8).
- २४१८. (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).
- २४१९. (B) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.
- २४२०. (A) Thirteen (13).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirteen (13).
- २४२१. (D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).

- २४२२. (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- २४२३. (B) Five generations for both (though father's side differs).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations for both (though father's side differs).
- २४२४. (A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh).
- २४२५. (D) A classification system used to determine social status based on marriage alliances.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A classification system used to determine social status based on marriage alliances.
- २४२६. (D) The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).
- २४२७. (B) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४२८. (A) The division of Shrotriyas into four distinct status groups.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The division of Shrotriyas into four distinct status groups.
- २४२९. (B) Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.
- २४३०. (C) Dushana Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.
- २४३१. (D) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).
- २४३२. (B) 32** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32
- २४३३. (A) 153** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153
- २४३४. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २४३५. (D) Jaywar (or Jaibar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar (or Jaibar).
- २४३६. (C) Five.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five.
- २४३७. (D) Seven.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven.
- २४३८. (B) Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.
- २४३९. (D) Dushan Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.

२४४०. (B) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.

२४४१. (D) A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A combination of noble lineage and the adherence to religious conduct (Karma-kanda).

२४४२. (A) Shakha Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shakha Panji.

२४४३. (A) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

२४४४. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२४४५. (C) Jaywars — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywars

२४४६. (A) To record flaws or 'kshati' (lineage blemishes) that occurred within specific families. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws or 'kshati' (lineage blemishes) that occurred within specific families.

२४४७. (C) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

२४४८. (C) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४४९. (A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२४५०. (D) Unknown castes or prohibited relationships (e.g., 'Ajnat Kula'). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Unknown castes or prohibited relationships (e.g., 'Ajnat Kula').

२४५१. (A) To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To establish social gradation and determine hierarchical status within the community.

२४५२. (A) Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha.

२४५३. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

२४५४. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२४५५. (C) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

२४५६. (D) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

२४५७. (A) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

- २४५८. (D) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.
- २४५९. (C) Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.
- २४६०. (B) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.
- २४६१. (C) Lineages resulting from marriages with servant classes or outside the caste group.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages resulting from marriages with servant classes or outside the caste group.
- २४६२. (D) They were traditionally considered outcasts or 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were traditionally considered outcasts or 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.
- २४६३. (B) He introduced Shakha Panjis and formalized the hierarchical divisions of Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He introduced Shakha Panjis and formalized the hierarchical divisions of Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.
- २४६४. (A) Three Rigvedic ancestors.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Three Rigvedic ancestors.
- २४६५. (C) Five Rigvedic ancestors.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five Rigvedic ancestors.
- २४६६. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.
- २४६७. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४६८. (A) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.
- २४६९. (B) Yogya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yogya.
- २४७०. (C) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४७१. (B) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).
- २४७२. (B) Sakha Panji.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sakha Panji.
- २४७३. (B) Seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations on the father's side and five on the mother's side.
- २४७४. (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

- २४७५. (B) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.
- २४७६. (D) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- २४७७. (D) Phandah Mula.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Phandah Mula.
- २४७८. (A) 32.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32.
- २४७९. (D) 153.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153.
- २४८०. (D) To record flaws, deviations, or socially prohibited marriages within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws, deviations, or socially prohibited marriages within a lineage.
- २४८१. (C) Pachhwari Paat.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pachhwari Paat.
- २४८२. (B) They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were classified as Jayebar (or Jaibar).
- २४८३. (A) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.
- २४८४. (D) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.
- २४८५. (D) Shrotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.
- २४८६. (D) Panjibaddh families have their names recorded in the genealogical registers, whereas Jaywar families do not.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh families have their names recorded in the genealogical registers, whereas Jaywar families do not.
- २४८७. (A) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.
- २४८८. (A) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.
- २४८९. (C) Jaywar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.
- २४९०. (A) Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh.
- २४९१. (A) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.
- २४९२. (C) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

२४९३. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

२४९४. (C) It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It records historical 'defects' or social lapses within a lineage to preserve record accuracy.

२४९५. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

२४९६. (B) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

२४९७. (C) It documents these events honestly in the 'Dushana' or 'Udegh' sections to track lineage purity changes over generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It documents these events honestly in the 'Dushana' or 'Udegh' sections to track lineage purity changes over generations.

२४९८. (D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२४९९. (B) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.

२५००. (D) The numerical grade or status point assigned to a specific lineage within a hierarchy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The numerical grade or status point assigned to a specific lineage within a hierarchy.