suvarṇa (JNSI, Vol. II, p. 7); also used to indicate 'money'. In Tamil, paṇam means a particular coin (usually, a small gold coin), or money in general, or taxes; cf. paṇa-vargam (SITI), a class of taxes payable in cash, same as kāśāya-vargam; also paṇa-vāśi, 'discount payable for the exchange of coins; amount payable to make up the wear in the coin'. Cf. vil-paṇam (SITI), sale-tax; also understood as a tax on bows or archery; vāśal-paṇam (SITI), door-tax or periodical payment due to the palace.

(ASLV), a sect or caste, eighteen in number theoretically. (EI 19), a land measure.

pānaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309), small quantity of a liquid; name of a measure.

paṇa-purāṇa (IE 8-8), a purāṇa [of silver] counted in paṇas [of copper]. Cf. kapardaka-purāṇa.

paṇava (EI 24), a musical instrument.

Pāṇavika, one who plays on the paṇava (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 241).

pañca (EI 22, 23), abbreviation of pañcakula; same as Mahājana; a Pañcāyat Board.

Pañc-ācārya (SITI), a temple priest.

pañcadhāra (CITD), the five paces of a horse called dhorita, valgita, pluta, uttejita and utterita.

Pañc-ādhikaraṇ-oparika (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 29; BL), official designation; cf. Pañca-karaṇ-oparika and Pañca-karaṇ-ādhikṛta; the head of five departments; sometimes also called Mahārāja, Mahāsāmanta, Mahāpratīhāra, Mahāpīlupati, Pāṭy-uparika and Purapāl-oparika, additionally. See Sapt-āmātya.

pañca-dravya (SITI), five articles used in bathing an idol. pañca-gavya (SITI), same as Tamil ān-āñju; the five products of the cow, viz., milk, butter, curds, urine and dung.

Pāñcāhaṇa, Pāñcāhaṇamvāru (ASLV), same as Pāñcāla.
pāñcaka (CII 3), a committee. See pañca-maṇḍalī and pañcakula.

pañcaka (CII 4), same as Pañcāyat.

Pañcakalpin (EI 9), same as Pañcolī; title and family name. Pañcakaraṇ-ādhikṛta (EI 30), head of five departments; cf. Pañcakaraṇ-oparika, etc. See Saptā-mātya.

Pañcakaran-oparika (EI 29), same as Pañcādhikaran-oparika, etc.; head of five departments. See Sapt-āmātya.