

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
DEEMED UNIVERSITY  
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II**

**ARC – 201: Religious History of India**

**Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

1. Critically evaluate the role of various factors responsible for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India?
2. Write an essay on the *dashavataras* of Vishnu?
3. Discuss the basic principles of Buddhism with special reference to the Four Noble Truths?
4. Critically explain the evolution and development of Rudra-Shiva concept in the Vedic Period?
5. Describe the salient features of the Atharvanic Religion?

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

1. Rigvedic God Pushan
2. Saura Cult
3. Lokayata
4. Bhaishajya Sukta
5. Theory of Chaturyama

**SECTION C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

1. Which of the following was the most significant contribution of the fourth Buddhist Council?
  - a. Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
  - b. Compilation of Sutta Pitaka
  - c. Writing of Vibhasha Sutra
  - d. Dispatch of missionary monks to different regions
2. Which of the following is not one of the elements of 'Arya Ashtangika Marga' (Noble Eight-fold path)?
  - a. Samyaka Samadhi
  - b. Samyaka Vacha
  - c. Samyaka Kamma
  - d. Samyaka Charitra
3. Which of the following sacrifices is not the Royal Sacrifices?
  - a. Ashvamedha
  - b. Agnyadheya
  - c. Rajasuya
  - d. Vajapeya
4. Who is the tenth incarnation of Vishnu?
  - a. Varaha
  - b. Kurma
  - c. Kalki
  - d. Narasimha
5. Which of following agnis (fires) is not included in three types of agni (fire) mentioned in the Rigveda?
  - a. Ahavaniya
  - b. Dakshina
  - c. Garhapatya
  - d. Mokra
6. Rohita, a new solar deity was emerged in the period of the\_\_\_\_\_ ?
  - a. Atharvaveda

- b. Rigveda
  - c. Dharmasutras
  - d. Aranyakas
7. The twenty- third Tirthankara Parshvanath propounded the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Panchamahavratas
  - b. Niyativada
  - c. Anatta
  - d. Chaturyama
8. Which of the following texts was written by Ashvaghosh?
- a. Mahavamsha
  - b. Lalitavistara
  - c. Buddhacharita
  - d. Mahavastu
9. The cult of \_\_\_\_\_ was flourished in the Deccan between the first and third centuries CE as authenticated from the finding of numerous sculptures of the goddess?
- a. Lajjagauri
  - b. Manasa
  - c. Tara
  - d. Maheshvari
10. Which of the following Vedic deities was called 'Pashupa' in the Rigveda?
- a. Mitra
  - b. Pushan
  - c. Bhaga
  - d. Rudra
11. Which of the following deities was not associated with the child birth according to the Atharvaveda?
- a. Bishkila
  - b. Medha
  - c. Susha
  - d. Sushana
12. Lakulisha was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_sect.
- a. Mahanubhava
  - b. Kapalika
  - c. Kalamukha
  - d. Pashupata
13. Who was credited for the dissemination of Jainism in South India?

- a. Bhadrabahu
- b. Kharavela
- c. Kundakundachraya
- d. Haribhadrasuri

14. According to the Manaragrihyasut, the number of Vinayakas is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Six
- b. Three
- c. Five
- d. Four

15. The doctrine of niyativada (fatalism) was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Purana Kassapa
- b. Sanjaya Belatthiputta
- c. Makkhali Goshala
- d. Gautama Buddha

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**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**30 Marks**

१. प्राचीन भारत में जैन एवं बौद्धधर्म के उद्भव के लिए कारणवश विविध घटकोंकी चर्चा कीजिए ।
२. विष्णू के दशावतारपर एक निबन्ध लिखिए ।
३. चार आर्य सत्यके विशेष संदर्भ में बौद्धधर्म की प्रमुख तत्वों की चर्चा कीजिए ।
४. वेदिक कालखंड में रुद्र-शिव संकल्पना की उदय एवं विकास की चर्चा कीजिए ।
५. अथर्ववेद में वर्णित धर्म की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ विशद कीजिए ।

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**15 Marks**

१. ऋग्वेदिक देवता पुषण
२. सौर सम्प्रदाय
३. लोकायत
४. भैषज्य सुक्त
५. चातुर्याम का सिद्धान्त

## SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

15 Marks

१. चतुर्थ बौद्ध संगिती का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान ----- है ।
  - क) विजयपिटक का संकलन
  - ख) सुत्तपिटक का संकलन
  - ग) विभाषासुत्र का लेखन
  - घ) विभिन्न प्रदेशों में धम्मप्रचारक भिक्षुओंको भेजना ।
२. निम्नलिखित घटकोंमेंसे कौनसा घटक आर्य अष्टांगिक मार्ग से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।
  - क) सम्यक समाधि
  - ख) सम्यक वाचा
  - ग) सम्यक कम्म
  - घ) सम्यक चरित्र
३. निम्नलिखित यज्ञों मेंसे कौन सा राजयज्ञ नहीं है ?
  - क) अश्वमेध
  - ख) अग्न्याधेय
  - ग) राजसूय
  - घ) वाजपेय
४. विष्णु का दसवा अवतार कौनसा है ?
  - क) वराह
  - ख) कूर्म
  - ग) कल्कि
  - घ) नरसिंह
५. ऋग्वेद में उल्लेखित अग्निके तीन प्रमुख प्रकारोंमें निम्नलिखित अग्नि कौनसा प्रकार

सम्मिलित नहीं है ?

- क) आहवनीय
- ख) दक्षिणा
- ग) गार्हपत्य
- घ) मोक्र

६. ----- कालखंड में रोहित नामक नये सौर देवता का उद्भव हुआ ।

- क) अथर्ववेद
- ख) ऋग्वेद
- ग) धर्मसूत्र
- घ) आरण्यक

७. तेवीसवे तीर्थंकर पार्श्वनाथद्वारा ----- सिद्धान्त को प्रतिपादित किया गया था ।

- क) पंचमहाव्रत
- ख) नियतिवाद
- ग) अनन्त
- घ) चातुर्याम

८. निम्नलिखित ग्रन्थोमेंसे अश्वघोष द्वारा लिखित ग्रंथ कौनसा है ?

- क) महावंश
- ख) ललितविस्तार
- ग) बुध्दचरित
- घ) चातुर्याम

९. दक्खन प्रदेश में इ. सा. पहली से तिसरी शताब्दी में कौनसा देवता का सम्प्रदाय प्रचलित था इस देवता के बहुसंख्य प्रतिमाओंकी उपलब्धि से सिध्द होता है ?

- क) लज्जागौरी

- ख) मनसा  
ग) तारा  
घ) माहेश्वरी
१०. निम्नलिखित कौनसी देवता को ऋग्वेद में ' पशूपा ' कहा जाता था ?  
क) मित्र  
ख) पूषण  
ग) भग  
घ) रुद्र
११. निम्नलिखित कौनसी देवता अथर्ववेद के अनुसार शिशू के जन्म के जुड़ी हुई नहीं थी है ?  
क) विष्किला  
ख) मेधा  
ग) सूषा  
घ) सूषना
१२. लकलिश ----- सम्प्रदायक संस्थापक थे । ?  
क) महानुभाव  
ख) कापालिक  
ग) कालमुख  
घ) पाशुपत
१३. दक्षिण भारत में जैन धर्म के सर्वप्रथम प्रसार का श्रेय किन को दिया गया है ?  
क) भद्रबाहु  
ख) खारवेल  
ग) कुंदकुंदनाचार्य  
घ) हरिभद्रसुरी
१४. मानव्यगुह्य सूत्र के अनुसार विनायकोंकी संख्या ----- थी ।



- क) छह
- ख) तीन
- ग) चार
- घ) पाच

१५. ----- द्वारा नियतिवाद के सिद्धांत को प्रतिपादित किया था ।

- क) पूरण कस्सप
- ख) संजय बेलत्थिपुत्त
- ग) मक्खलि गोशाल
- घ) गौतम बुद्ध

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**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II**

**ARC – 202: Field Methods in Archaeology  
Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

1. “Sir Alexander Cunningham can be labelled as the first professional field archaeologist in India”, justify this statement, discussing his contributions.
2. Discuss the difference between traditional and scientific methods in field exploration with suitable examples.
3. Discuss the difference between Wheeler-Kenoyan method and Harris Matrix with regard to the approach towards recording of stratigraphy.
4. Discuss various excavation techniques and limitations of vertical and horizontal excavations..
5. Discuss the role of sampling in modern archaeological surveys.

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

1. Discuss the importance of section recording and drawing.
2. Local legends and archaeological sites.
3. Briefly assess the importance of Captain Meadows Taylor in advancing field methods in India.
4. Post Excavation analysis.
5. Three dimensional (3D) recording system and contextual approach .

## SECTION C

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

1. The first Indian site to be excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler was
  - a. Harappa.
  - b. Pataliputra
  - c. Attirampakkam
  - d. Arikamedu.
  
2. Sir John Marshall is responsible for the excavations at
  - a. Chanhu-Daro
  - b. Sishupalgarh
  - c. Ter
  - d. Taxila
  
3. Three dimensional recording of an object in the trench is done by
  - a. Drawing of measuring tape from one Peg and then measuring the depth.
  - b. Drawing of measuring tapes from two adjacent trenches (ex A1 an B1) and then measuring the depth
  - c. None of the above.
  - d. Only measuring the depth by holding the measuring tape against the section.
  
4. The first archaeological section of a megalithic burial was drawn by
  - a. Meadows Taylor
  - b. Sir Mortimer Wheeler
  - c. Sir John Marshall
  - d. Prof H.D. Sankalia
  
5. A total station is generally used to
  - a. Levelling
  - b. Digging
  - c. pottery drawing
  - d. Contouring.
  
6. Low resistivity and high conductivity in GPRS survey indicates.
  - a. presence of water
  - b. presence of metal
  - c. presence of brick structures.
  - d. presence of either a or b.
  
7. Archaeological stratigraphy depends on
  - a. Law of superimposition
  - b. Law of unconformity

- c. Darwin's law
  - d. both a and c.
8. A datum line and datum point are one and the same thing (True/False)
9. A benchmark is related to a point with a known height from the present MSL (True/False).
10. The principles of archaeological stratigraphy was written by
- a. Graham Clark
  - b. Lewis Binford
  - c. Edward Harris
  - d. Ian Hodder
11. A burial site of the megalithic period is generally excavated using the
- a. quadrant methods
  - b. circular method
  - c. long-trenching
  - d. both b and c
12. The first detailed report of archaeological ceramics from the early historic period which followed the 'type-variety' approach is given in the report of
- a. Ahichchatra
  - b. Taxila
  - c. Arikamedu
  - d. Pataliputra
13. Charcoal is collected from the archaeological context for
- a. Phytolith analysis
  - b. Pollen analysis
  - c. Dating purposes
  - d. For b and c
14. The context is recorded on a single plan in
- a. Wheeler's method of excavation
  - b. Drewet's method of excavations.
  - c. Harris matrix method of excavations.
  - d. Deccan college method of excavations.
15. Burnt bricks are found from the
- a. Early Harappan contexts
  - b. Mesolithic contexts
  - c. Deccan Chalcolithic
  - d. East Indian Chalcolithic.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II  
ARC – 204: Social and Economic History of India (Upto 1200 CE)  
Term End Examination, May – 2018**

**Time: Two and half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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Note: All sections are compulsory.

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following: 30 marks**

1. Significance of Samskaras in life. How many samskaras are prescribed.
2. Evaluate the Economic condition of India in pre Gupta era and post Gupta era?
3. Describe the position of women in Ancient India through different ages ?
4. Describe the process adopted for admission into the viharaUniversities ?
5. Vanaprastha Ashram had a special role in the Ashrama system. Do you agree ?

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**15 marks**

1. Social system in the later vedic period.
2. Indian participation in the silk trade through Central Asia.
3. Social mobility.
4. Ancient Universities
5. Roman Trade

**Section C**

**Answer all of the following questions:**

**15 marks**

1. Which one of the following was a Corporation of merchants in ancient Indian ?

A: Manigrama

B: Ashtadikgaja

c. Parishad

D: Chaturvedimangalam

2. In the context of Sangam Age, which among the following was the ruling class in society?

- A: Arasar
- B: Kadaiyyar
- C: Enadi
- D: Pandyas

3. With reference to the guilds(Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy which of the following statements is/are correct.

1 Every guild was registered with the central authority of the State and the king was the chief administrative authority on them.

2 The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild.

3 The guild had judicial powers over its own members

Select the correct answer

- A: 1&2 only
- B: 3 only
- C: 2 & 3 only
- D: 1,2&3

4. Which of the following texts enumerate various operations of agriculture such as Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping and threshing

- A: Aitareya,
- B: SatapathaBrahmana
- C: MaitrayniSamhita
- D: Atharva Veda

5. King used to be paid \_\_\_\_\_ for his service.

6. Duties of \_\_\_\_\_ varna include agriculture.

7. Which of the following tax is related to the sales and purchase during Gupta times ?

- A: Kalpita/Upkilpta
- B: Halivakar/Halidanda
- C: Bali
- D: Prataya

8. Name the sanskars which are performed before birth.

9. Which sanskar is performed at the end of life.

10. How many types of taxes were imposed during Gupta rule.

11. Match the following

- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Halidanda | 1 Tax taken from Border Area -    |
| B Uparnik   | 2 Grazing tax -                   |
| C Uparikar  | 3 Ploughing tax –                 |
| D Charasana | 4 Tax collected from all subjects |

12. Which is the oldest university of ancient India?

13. Marriage after abduction of the girl is termed as \_\_\_\_\_

14. PushpagiriMahavihar is located at \_\_\_\_\_ in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The famous trade route that traversed the northern India from east to west is known as

- A. Aryavarta
- B. Vanaprastha
- C. Uttarapath
- D. Khandavaprasth

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Semester – II  
ARC – 204: Socio-Economic History of India (upto 1200 C E)  
Term End Examination, May 2017**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:** **Marks 30**

1. प्राचीन समय में सामाजिक गतिशीलता मौजूद थी, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे कम हो गई थी। यह कैसे और क्यों हुआ?
2. वनप्रस्थ आश्रम की आश्रम प्रणाली में एक विशेष भूमिका थी। कारण दीजिये
3. 'अर्थ की पदोन्नति आमतौर पर राज्य के उद्देश्यों में से एक के रूप में उल्लिखित है' परिभाषित करें कि राज्य ने इसे कैसे सुनिश्चित किया।
4. जीवन के ब्राह्मण चरण के दौरान किए गए अनुष्ठानों और संस्कारों का वर्णन करें।
5. सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों की गणना करें जो 2 शहरीकरण का कारण बना।

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:** **Marks 15**

1. जटिल समाज क्या है?
2. विवाह के प्रकार
3. भारत के सामाजिक इतिहास के स्रोतों को संक्षेप में बताएं
4. विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय
5. वर्णसंकर



## SECTION C

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):      Marks15**

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्राचीन भारत में व्यापारियों का एक निगम था?  
ए: मनीग्राम  
बी: अष्टडिगगाजा  
सी: परिषद  
डी: चतुर्वेदीमंगलम
2. वीं सदी में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत का सबसे ताकतवर शहर राज्य था?  
ए: काशी  
बी: मगध  
सी: कमबोज  
डी: गंधार
3. धर्मशास्त्र के लेखकों में से एक ने सती की प्रथा को अस्वीकार कर दिया और इसे आत्महत्या का कार्य बताया। उसे दिए गए विकल्पों से पहचानें  
ए: अंगिरस  
बी: मेधाथीथी  
सी: उसाना  
डी: विष्णु
4. निम्न में से कौन सा ग्रंथ कृषि के विभिन्न कार्यों की गणना करता है जैसे कि काटने, बुवाई, रीपिंग और भूसी निकालना  
ए: ऐतरेयब्राह्मण,  
बी: सतपथ ब्राह्मण  
सी: मैत्रेयणी संहिता  
डी: अथर्व वेद
5. नियोग के लिए निर्धारित है  
ए भाई से संतान प्राप्त करना  
बी एक विधवा की शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं को संतुष्ट करना  
सी एक निस्संतान व्यक्ति के परिवार को जारी रखना

डी परिवार को बरकरार रखना।

6. -----वर्ण केर्तव्यों में कृषि शामिल है
7. रोम के साथ भारत का व्यापार समुद्र के साथ-साथ जमीन से काफी बढ़ गया है, जिसे भूमि के रूप में जाना जाता है  
ए: कपास मार्ग  
बी: लौह मार्ग  
सी: सिल्क मार्ग  
डी: कोई भी नहीं
8. राजा को अपनी सेवा के लिए \_\_\_\_\_ का भुगतान किया जाता था
9. शब्द सामंत, जिसका अर्थ छठी शताब्दी ईसवी से एक सामंतवादी है, का मूल मतलब था  
ए. गुलाम  
बी: किसान  
सी: पड़ोसी  
डी: विदेशी
10. प्राचीन भारत के गिल्ड (श्रेणी) के संदर्भ में, जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही / सही है  
1 प्रत्येक दल राज्य के केंद्रीय प्राधिकरण के साथ पंजीकृत था और राजा उन पर मुख्य प्रशासनिक प्राधिकरण था।  
2 मजदूरी, काम के नियम, मानकों और मूल्यों को गिल्ड द्वारा तय किया गया था।  
3 श्रेणी के पास अपने स्वयं के सदस्यों पर न्यायिक शक्तियां थीं  
सही उत्तर का चयन करें  
ए: 1 और 2 केवल  
बी: 3 केवल  
सी: 2 और 3 केवल  
डी: 1,2 और 3
11. आश्रित पत्नी और बच्चों के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान किए बिना भिक्षु बने व्यक्ति के लिए सजा देने के लिए कौन प्रस्तावित करता है

ए: मनु  
बी: यज्ञवल्क्य  
सी: कौटिल्य  
डी: नारद

12. भारतीयों द्वारा पहने हुए सूती कपड़े का कहीं और की कपास की तुलना में उज्ज्वल सफेद रंग था। इस \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा दर्ज किया गया था

ए: अलेक्जेंडर  
बी: मेगास्टीन  
सी: नर्कुस  
डी: प्लिनी

13. "राजा ब्राह्मण को छोड़कर सभी का शासक था" यह मत \_\_\_\_\_ काथा.

ए: मनु  
बी: यज्ञवल्क्य  
सी: अपस्थम्बा  
डी: गौतम

14. निम्नलिखित प्राचीन लेखकों में से किसने भारत की सोने की पलायन की शिकायत की है (प्राचीन भारत के व्यापार जगत के कारण)?

ए: टॉलेमी  
बी: नीरो  
सी: स्ट्रेबो  
डी: प्लिनी

15. 'वारियर', राजस्व शब्द किस कार्यवाही के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया था?

ए: टैक्स कलेक्टर  
बी: अतिरिक्त मांग  
सी: भूमि कर  
डी: कस्टम ड्यूटी

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**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
DEEMED UNIVERSITY  
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II  
ARC – 203: Protohistory of South Asia  
Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

१. हडप्पाकालीन नगर रचना तथा उसमें भिन्नताओं का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
२. अफगाणिस्तान की नवपाषाण सभ्यता की चर्चा कीजिए।
३. दक्खन की क्षेत्रीय (Regional) ताम्रपाषाण सभ्यता के अनुक्रम की चर्चा कीजिए।
४. गंगा की घाटी की नवपाषाण सभ्यता की चर्चा कीजिए।
५. दक्षिण भारतीय नवपाषाण सभ्यता की चर्चा कीजिए।

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

१. रामतीर्थ सभ्यता
२. आहड सभ्यता
३. आमरी - नाल सभ्यता का काल
४. कश्मीर की नवपाषाण सभ्यता

५. कायथा सभ्यता

**SECTION C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

१. हडप्पा सभ्यता के संदर्भ में प्रोटोहिस्ट्री शब्द प्रयोग सर्वप्रथम ----- इन्होंने किया ।
२. धार-ई मार स्थानीय भाषा मे ----- नाम से जाना जाता है ।
  - क. सफेद पुल
  - ख. सोप की गुफा
  - ग. घोडे की गुफा
  - घ. खोपडी नुमा गुफा
३. तीमारग-हा स्थल का ----- इससे संबध है ।
  - क. धूसर चित्रित मृदभांड
  - ख. गांधार कब्र
  - ग. महापाषाण सभ्यता
  - घ. एन बी पी डब्ल्यू सभ्यता
४. ' H ' कब्रिस्तान किस कालखंड का है ?
  - क. हडप्पा का उत्तरार्ध काल
  - ख. हडप्पा का विकसित काल
  - ग. झुकर
  - घ. धूसरचित्रित मृदकांड
५. राजस्थान का मेवाड क्षेत्र किस ----- ताम्रपाषाण सभ्यता से प्रभावित है ?

- क. गणेश्वर जोधपुरा  
ख. कायथा  
ग. आहड  
घ. माळवा
६. दक्षिण भारत स्थित ----- इस पहले नवाश्मयुगीन स्थल का उत्खनन मार्टियर व्हीलर ने किया था ।  
क. इसामपुर  
ख. तेक्कलकोटा  
ग. उतनूर  
घ. ब्रह्मगिरी
७. नीचे दिये गए में से गुजरात के हडप्पा के आरंभिक काल के कौन से स्थल है ?  
क. पादरी, पूर्व प्रभास, कायथा, माइकेशियस लाल मृदभांड  
ख. पूर्व प्रभास, अनर्ता, पादरी, कायथा  
ग. अनर्ता, पादरी, कायथा, माइकेशियस लाल मृदकांड  
घ. पूर्व प्रभास, माइकेशियस लाल मृदकांड, अनर्ता, पादरी
८. जोर्वेकालीन सिंचन के लिये निकाली गई नहर ----- यहां पाई गई ।
९. कृषि की शुरुवात की एकमात्र उत्पत्ति का सिद्धांत किन्होंने प्रतिपादित किया ?
१०. हडप्पा की मृद्राएँ बनाने के लिये अधिकांश ----- इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया ।  
क. हस्तिदंत

- ख. सीप  
ग. ताबा  
घ. स्टीएटाईट
११. उत्तनूर की खुदाई ----- ने की ।  
१२. धूसरचित्रित मृदकांड का संबंध ----- से है ।  
क. रामायण  
ख. महाभारत  
ग. उपनिषद्  
घ. पुराण
१३. महापाषाण सभ्यता की सबसे पहली खोज का श्रेय मेडोज टेलर को जाता है(सत्य/असत्य) ।  
१४. ' नर्मदा-गोदावरी ' यह किस सभ्यता का नाम है ?  
क. आहड  
ख. कायथा  
ग. सावलदा  
घ. दायमाबाद
१५. ' रामतीर्थ सभ्यता ' की खोज सर्वप्रथम किसने की ?

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II**

**ARC – 201: Religious History of India**

**Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

1. Critically evaluate the role of various factors responsible for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India?
2. Write an essay on the *dashavataras* of Vishnu?
3. Discuss the basic principles of Buddhism with special reference to the Four Noble Truths?
4. Critically explain the evolution and development of Rudra-Shiva concept in the Vedic Period?
5. Describe the salient features of the Atharvanic Religion?

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

1. Rigvedic God Pushan
2. Saura Cult
3. Lokayata
4. Bhaishajya Sukta
5. Theory of Chaturyama

**SECTION C**



**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

1. Which of the following was the most significant contribution of the fourth Buddhist Council?
  - a. Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
  - b. Compilation of Sutta Pitaka
  - c. Writing of Vibhasha Sutra
  - d. Dispatch of missionary monks to different regions
2. Which of the following is not one of the elements of 'Arya Ashtangika Marga' (Noble Eight-fold path)?
  - a. Samyaka Samadhi
  - b. Samyaka Vacha
  - c. Samyaka Kamma
  - d. Samyaka Charitra
3. Which of the following sacrifices is not the Royal Sacrifices?
  - a. Ashvamedha
  - b. Agnyadheya
  - c. Rajasuya
  - d. Vajapeya
4. Who is the tenth incarnation of Vishnu?
  - a. Varaha
  - b. Kurma
  - c. Kalki
  - d. Narasimha
5. Which of following agnis (fires) is not included in three types of agni (fire) mentioned in the Rigveda?
  - a. Ahavaniya
  - b. Dakshina
  - c. Garhapatya
  - d. Mokra
6. Rohita, a new solar deity was emerged in the period of the\_\_\_\_\_ ?
  - a. Atharvaveda

- b. Rigveda
  - c. Dharmasutras
  - d. Aranyakas
7. The twenty- third Tirthankara Parshvanath propounded the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Panchamahavratas
  - b. Niyativada
  - c. Anatta
  - d. Chaturyama
8. Which of the following texts was written by Ashvaghosh?
- a. Mahavamsha
  - b. Lalitavistara
  - c. Buddhacharita
  - d. Mahavastu
9. The cult of \_\_\_\_\_ was flourished in the Deccan between the first and third centuries CE as authenticated from the finding of numerous sculptures of the goddess?
- a. Lajjagauri
  - b. Manasa
  - c. Tara
  - d. Maheshvari
10. Which of the following Vedic deities was called 'Pashupa' in the Rigveda?
- a. Mitra
  - b. Pushan
  - c. Bhaga
  - d. Rudra
11. Which of the following deities was not associated with the child birth according to the Atharvaveda?
- a. Bishkila
  - b. Medha
  - c. Susha
  - d. Sushana
12. Lakulisha was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_sect.
- a. Mahanubhava
  - b. Kapalika
  - c. Kalamukha
  - d. Pashupata
13. Who was credited for the dissemination of Jainism in South India?

- a. Bhadrabahu
- b. Kharavela
- c. Kundakundachraya
- d. Haribhadrasuri

14. According to the Manaragrihyasut, the number of Vinayakas is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Six
- b. Three
- c. Five
- d. Four

15. The doctrine of niyativada (fatalism) was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Purana Kassapa
- b. Sanjaya Belatthiputta
- c. Makkhali Goshala
- d. Gautama Buddha

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**Term End Examination, May 2018**

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**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**30 Marks**

1. àacln -art me< jEn @v< baEİxmR ke %d!-v ke il@ kar[vz ivivx "qkae<kl ccaR klij@,
2. iv:[U ke dzavtarpr @k inbNx ilio@,
3. car AayR sTyke ivze; s<d-R me< baEİxmR kl àmuo tTvae< kl ccaR klij@,
4. veidk kalo<f me< éÔ-izv s<kLpna kl %dy @v< ivkas kl ccaR klij@,
5. AwvRved me< vi[Rt xmR kl àmuo ivze;ta@e< ivzd klij@,

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**15 Marks**

1. \Gveidk devta pu;[
2. saEr sMàday
3. laekayt
4. -E;Jy suKt
5. catuyaRm ka isİaNt

**SECTION C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**15 Marks**

1. ctuwR baEXd s<igtI ka mhÅvpU[R yaegdan ----- hE,
  - k) ivjyipqk ka s<kln
  - o) suÄipqk ka s<kln
  - g) iv-a;asuÇ ka leon
  - ") ivi-Nn àdezae< me< xMmàcark i-]U<Aae<kae -ejna,
2. inMniliot "qkae<me<se kaEnsa "qk AayR A:qa<igk magR se sMBiNxt nhl hE,
  - k) sMyk smaix
  - o) sMyk vaca
  - g) sMyk kMm
  - ") sMyk cirÇ
3. inMniliot y}ae< me<se kaEn sa rajy} nhl hE ?
  - k) AZvmex
  - o) AGNyaxey
  - g) rajsUy
  - ") vajpey
4. iv:[U ka dsva Avtar kaEnsa hE ?
  - k) vrah
  - o) kUmR
  - g) kiLk
  - ") nris<h
5. \Gved me< %Lleiot AiGnke tIn àmuo àkaraeme< inMniliot AiGn kaEnsa àkar siMmilt nhl hE ?
  - k) Aahvnly
  - o) di][a
  - g) gahRpTy
  - ") mae<sup>3</sup>
6. ----- kalo<f me< raeiht namk nye saEr devta ka %d!-v huAa,
  - k) AwwRved

- o) \Gved
  - g) xmsUÇ
  - ") Aar{yk
7. tevlsve tlwR<kr paZvRnawÖara ----- isläNt kae àitpaidt ikya gya wa,
- k) p<cmhait
  - o) inyitvad
  - g) AnÄ
  - ") catuyaRm
8. inMniliot çNwaeme<se AZv"ae; Öara iliot ç<w kaEnsa hE ?
- k) mhav<z
  - o) liltivStar
  - g) buXdcirt
  - ") catuyaRm
9. dKon àdez me< #. sa. phll se itsrl ztaBdl me< kaEnsa devta ka sMàday àcilt wa #s devta ke bhus<Oy àitmaAae<kl %pliBx se isXd haeta hE ?
- k) lJjagaErl
  - o) mnsa
  - g) tara
  - ") maheZvrl
10. inMniliot kaEnsl devta kae \Gved me< ' pzUpa ' kha jata wa ?
- k) imÇ
  - o) pU;[
  - g) -g
  - ") éÔ
11. inMniliot kaEnsl devta AwvRved ke Anusar izzU ke jNm ke jufl huAl nhl wl hE ?
- k) ibi:kla
  - o) mexa
  - g) sU;a

) sU;na

12. lkilz ----- sMàdayk s<Swaá£k we, ?
- k) mhanu-av
  - o) kapailk
  - g) kalmuo
  - ) pazupt
13. dij[ -art me< jEn xmR ke svRàwm àsar ka ìey ikn kae idya gya hE ?
- k) -Ôbahu
  - o) oarvel
  - g) ku<dku<dnacayR
  - ) hir-Ôsurl
14. manVyguhy sUÇ ke Anusar ivnaykae<kl s<Oya ----- wl,
- k) Dh
  - o) tln
  - g) car
  - ) pac
15. ----- Öara inyitvad ke islä<t kae àitpaidt ikya wa,
- k) pUr[ kSsp
  - o) s<jy beliTwpuÄ
  - g) mKoil gaezal
  - ) gaEtm buï

\*\*\*\*\*





‘ k ’

1. " sr AleKHa<fr kin<ghm -art ke phle ]eÇ puratÅvveÄa we @sa khan s<-v hE " #s kwn kl pui:q %nke yaegdan kl ccaR krte hu@ #s kwn kl pui:q kli@,
2. sveR][ ke ilye #Stemal me la\$ jane vall par<pirk twa vE}aink ivixyae< me yaeGy %dahr[ dete hu@ A<tr btla#@,
3. Sqe+iqçal ke Ai-leon (Recording) ke ilye %pyaeg me la\$ jane vall Vhllr-kenayn twa hirs miq+Ks pïtlyae< me Kya A<tr hE ?
4. %Tonn kl ivivx tknlkae< kl ccaR kli@ @vm Axael<b v ]Eitj %Tonn kl myaRda@ btla#@,
5. Aaxuink puratÅvly sveR][ me< nmUnacyn (Sampling) kl -Uimka btla#@,

‘ o ’

1. kqa\$ ke Ai-leon (Section Drawing) twa reoa<kn (Drawing) ka mhTv smHa#@,
2. Swanly dNtkwa<@ twa puratÅvly Swl,
3. -art me Aaxuink )ILf (]eÇ) ivixyae< (Methods) ke piràeúy me kPqn mefaej qelr ke kayR mULya<kn kli@,
4. %Tonn ke %pra<t ikya jane vala ivðe;[
5. iÇJyaimtly Ai-leon à[all (3D recording system) twa àas<igk d&i:qkae[,

‘ g ’

3. o<dk me imll vStu ka iÇJyaimtly Ai-leon ----- #skl shayta se ikya  
jata hE,  
k.  
o.  
g.  
".
4. mhapa;a[ s\_yta kl d)n -Uim kl puratÅvly ouden kl kqa\$ (Section) ka  
reoa<kn svRàwm ----- #Nhaene ikya,  
k. mefaej qelr  
o. sr maiqRyr Vhllr  
g. sr jan mazRI  
". àa. h xl sa<kilya

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II**

**ARC – 202: Field Methods in Archaeology  
Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

1. “Sir Alexander Cunningham can be labelled as the first professional field archaeologist in India”, justify this statement, discussing his contributions.
2. Discuss the difference between traditional and scientific methods in field exploration with suitable examples.
3. Discuss the difference between Wheeler-Kenoyan method and Harris Matrix with regard to the approach towards recording of stratigraphy.
4. Discuss various excavation techniques and limitations of vertical and horizontal excavations..
5. Discuss the role of sampling in modern archaeological surveys.

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

1. Discuss the importance of section recording and drawing.
2. Local legends and archaeological sites.
3. Briefly assess the importance of Captain Meadows Taylor in advancing field methods in India.
4. Post Excavation analysis.
5. Three dimensional (3D) recording system and contextual approach .

## SECTION C

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

1. The first Indian site to be excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler was
  - a. Harappa.
  - b. Pataliputra
  - c. Attirampakkam
  - d. Arikamedu.
  
2. Sir John Marshall is responsible for the excavations at
  - a. Chanhu-Daro
  - b. Sishupalgarh
  - c. Ter
  - d. Taxila
  
3. Three dimensional recording of an object in the trench is done by
  - a. Drawing of measuring tape from one Peg and then measuring the depth.
  - b. Drawing of measuring tapes from two adjacent trenches (ex A1 an B1) and then measuring the depth
  - c. None of the above.
  - d. Only measuring the depth by holding the measuring tape against the section.
  
4. The first archaeological section of a megalithic burial was drawn by
  - a. Meadows Taylor
  - b. Sir Mortimer Wheeler
  - c. Sir John Marshall
  - d. Prof H.D. Sankalia
  
5. A total station is generally used to
  - a. Levelling
  - b. Digging
  - c. pottery drawing
  - d. Contouring.
  
6. Low resistivity and high conductivity in GPRS survey indicates.
  - a. presence of water
  - b. presence of metal
  - c. presence of brick structures.
  - d. presence of either a or b.
  
7. Archaeological stratigraphy depends on
  - a. Law of superimposition
  - b. Law of unconformity

- c. Darwin's law
  - d. both a and c.
8. A datum line and datum point are one and the same thing (True/False)
9. A benchmark is related to a point with a known height from the present MSL (True/False).
10. The principles of archaeological stratigraphy was written by
- a. Graham Clark
  - b. Lewis Binford
  - c. Edward Harris
  - d. Ian Hodder
11. A burial site of the megalithic period is generally excavated using the
- a. quadrant methods
  - b. circular method
  - c. long-trenching
  - d. both b and c
12. The first detailed report of archaeological ceramics from the early historic period which followed the 'type-variety' approach is given in the report of
- a. Ahichchatra
  - b. Taxila
  - c. Arikamedu
  - d. Pataliputra
13. Charcoal is collected from the archaeological context for
- a. Phytolith analysis
  - b. Pollen analysis
  - c. Dating purposes
  - d. For b and c
14. The context is recorded on a single plan in
- a. Wheeler's method of excavation
  - b. Drewet's method of excavations.
  - c. Harris matrix method of excavations.
  - d. Deccan college method of excavations.
15. Burnt bricks are found from the
- a. Early Harappan contexts
  - b. Mesolithic contexts
  - c. Deccan Chalcolithic
  - d. East Indian Chalcolithic.

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**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
DEEMED UNIVERSITY  
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II  
ARC – 203: Protohistory of South Asia  
Term End Examination, May 2018**

**Time: Two and a half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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**Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following:**

**Marks 30**

1. hfPpakalln ngr rcnaa twa %sme< i-NntaAae< ka AalaecnaTmk mULya<kn klij@,
2. A)gai[Stan kl nvpa;a[ s\_yta kl ccaR klij@,
3. dKon kl ]eÇly (Regional) taèpa;a[ s\_yta ke Anu<sup>3</sup>m kl ccaR klij@,
4. g<ga kl "aql kl nvpa;a[ s\_yta kl ccaR klij@,
5. di][ -artly nvpa;a[ s\_yta kl ccaR klij@,

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**Marks 15**

1. ramtlwR s\_yta
2. Aahf s\_yta
3. Aamrl - nal s\_yta ka kal
4. kZmlr kl nvpa;a[ s\_yta
5. kaywa s\_yta

**SECTION C**

**Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):**

**Marks15**

1. hfPpa s\_yta ke s<d-R me< àaeqaeihSq+l zBd àyaeg svRàwm -----  
#Nhaene ikya,
  2. "ar-\$ mar Swanly -a;a me ----- nam se jana jata hE,
    - k. s)ed pul
    - o. saep kl gu)a
    - g. "aefe kl gu)a
    - ". oaepfl numa gu)a
  3. tlmarg£ha Swl ka ----- #sse s<bx hE,
    - k. xUsr iciÇt m&d-a<f
    - o. ga<xar kä
    - g. mhapa;a[ s\_yta
    - ". @n bl pl fBLyU s\_yta
  4. ‘ H ’ kiäStan iks kalo<f ka hE ?
    - k. hfPpa ka %TtraxR kal
    - o. hfPpa ka ivkist kal
    - g. Hukr
    - ". xUsriciÇt m&dka<f
  5. rajSwan ka mevaf ]eÇ iks ----- taèpa;a[ s\_yta se à-aivt hE ?
    - k. g[eñr jaexpura
    - o. kaywa
    - g. Aahf
    - ". maiva

6. di][ -art iSeewt ----- #s phle nvaZmyugln Swl ka %Tonn maiqRyr  
Vhllr ne ikya wa,  
k. #sampur  
o. teKklkaeqa  
g. %tnUr  
". äüigr]
7. nlce idye g@ me se gujrat ke hfPpa ke Aar<i-k kal ke kaEn se Swl hE  
?  
k. padrl, pUvR à-as, kaywa, ma#keizys lal m&d-a<f  
o. pUvR à-as, AntaR, padrl, kaywa  
g. AntaR, padrl, kaywa, ma#keizys lal m&dka<f  
". pUvR à-as, ma#keizys lal m&dka<f, AntaR, padrl
8. jaeveRkalln is<cn ke ilye inkall g\$ nhr ----- yha< pa\$ g\$,
9. k&i; kl zuévat kl @kmaÇ %TpiÄ ka islä<t ikNhaE<ne àitpaidt ikya ?
10. hfPpa kl m&Ôa@ bnane ke ilye Aixka<z ----- #ska #Stemal ikya gya,  
k. hiStd<t  
o. sl<p  
g. taba  
". Sql@qa\$q
11. %tnUr kl ouda\$ ----- ne kl,
12. xUsrciÇt m&dka<f ka s<b<x ----- se hE,  
k. ramay[  
o. mha-art  
g. %pin;d



- " . pura[
13. mhapa;a[ s\_yta kl sbse phll oaej ka ïey mefaej qelr kae jata  
hE(sTy/AsTy),
14. ‘ nmRda-gaedavrl ’ yh iks s\_yta ka nam hE ?
- k. Aahf
- o. kaywa
- g. savlda
- " . daymabad
15. ‘ ramtlwR s\_yta ’ kl oaej svRàwm iksne kl ?

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DEEMED UNIVERSITY  
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology  
Semester – II  
ARC – 204: Social and Economic History of India (Upto 1200 CE)  
Term End Examination, May – 2018**

**Time: Two and half Hours**

**Maximum marks 60**

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Note: All sections are compulsory.

**SECTION A**

**Answer any three essay type questions from the following: 30 marks**

1. Significance of Samskaras in life. How many samskaras are prescribed.
2. Evaluate the Economic condition of India in pre Gupta era and post Gupta era?
3. Describe the position of women in Ancient India through different ages ?
4. Describe the process adopted for admission into the viharaUniversities ?
5. Vanaprastha Ashram had a special role in the Ashrama system. Do you agree ?

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three short notes from the following:**

**15 marks**

1. Social system in the later vedic period.
2. Indian participation in the silk trade through Central Asia.
3. Social mobility.
4. Ancient Universities
5. Roman Trade

**Section C**

**Answer all of the following questions:**

**15 marks**

1. Which one of the following was a Corporation of merchants in ancient Indian ?

A: Manigrama

B: Ashtadikgaja

c. Parishad

D: Chaturvedimangalam

2. In the context of Sangam Age, which among the following was the ruling class in society?

- A: Arasar
- B: Kadaiyyar
- C: Enadi
- D: Pandyas

3. With reference to the guilds(Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy which of the following statements is/are correct.

1 Every guild was registered with the central authority of the State and the king was the chief administrative authority on them.

2 The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild.

3 The guild had judicial powers over its own members

Select the correct answer

- A: 1&2 only
- B: 3 only
- C: 2 & 3 only
- D: 1,2&3

4. Which of the following texts enumerate various operations of agriculture such as Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping and threshing

- A: Aitareya,
- B: SatapathaBrahmana
- C: MaitrayniSamhita
- D: Atharva Veda

5. King used to be paid \_\_\_\_\_ for his service.

6. Duties of \_\_\_\_\_ varna include agriculture.

7. Which of the following tax is related to the sales and purchase during Gupta times ?

- A: Kalpita/Upkilpta
- B: Halivakar/Halidanda
- C: Bali
- D: Prataya

8. Name the sanskars which are performed before birth.

9. Which sanskar is performed at the end of life.

10. How many types of taxes were imposed during Gupta rule.

11. Match the following

- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Halidanda | 1 Tax taken from Border Area -    |
| B Uparnik   | 2 Grazing tax -                   |
| C Uparikar  | 3 Ploughing tax –                 |
| D Charasana | 4 Tax collected from all subjects |

12. Which is the oldest university of ancient India?

13. Marriage after abduction of the girl is termed as \_\_\_\_\_

14. PushpagiriMahavihar is located at \_\_\_\_\_ in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The famous trade route that traversed the northern India from east to west is known as

- A. Aryavarta
- B. Vanaprastha
- C. Uttarapath
- D. Khandavaprasth

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