

DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

DEEMED UNIVERSITY

MA in the Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology

Semester -- II

ARC-201: Religious History of India

Term End Examination, May – 2019

Time : Two and half Hours

Maximum marks : 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Give a brief History of the religious tradition of Siva starting from the Vedas to the medieval times.
2. Analyse critically the reasons responsible for the decline of the Buddhism.
3. Give the basic principles of Jainism.
4. Write an essay on the Dashavataras of Vishnu.
5. Describe the salient features of the Atharvanic Religion

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Yogini Cult.
2. Rigvedic god varun .
3. Bhaishajya suktas.
4. Lokayata
5. Four noble truths.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. How many Pitakas are there?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
2. How many Upanishads are there ?
 - a. 18
 - b. 78
 - c. 108

d. 118

3. Who are the deities/gods of air, forest and mountain?
 - a. Sadhyas
 - b. Maruts
 - c. Adityas
 - d. Ribhus

4. Which of the following is not the Royal Sacrifice?
 - a. Ashvamedha
 - b. Vajapeya
 - c. Agnyadhana,
 - d. Rajasuya

5. In the Rigveda, Pashupa is
 - a. Mitra
 - b. Pushan
 - c. Bhaga
 - d. Aryaman

6. A new Solar deity, Rohita emerged in the period of the_____
 - a. Atharvaveda
 - b. Rigveda
 - c. Brahmana
 - d. Dharmasutras

7. Name of the text composed by Ashvaghosha is
 - a. Buddhacarita
 - b. Lalitavistara
 - c. Mahavastu
 - d. Mahavamsa

8. In the Atharvaveda, which of these deities is not related with the child-birth?
 - a. Bishkila
 - b. Medha
 - c. Susah
 - d. Sushana

9. The theory of Caturyama was propounded by -----
10. Which of the following is not related to the principle doctrine of Pashupata sect?
 - a. Karana
 - b. Yoga
 - c. Mudra
 - d. Vidhi

11. Which Vedic deity was called the Soul of the Sacrifice?

12. Garhapatya, _____ and Dakshina Agni are the three important fires mentioned in Rigveda.

13. _____ was the haviryajna that was performed daily in the Vedic period.

14. Which of the aspects of deity Rudra is represented by the name Shiva ?

- a. Beneficent
- b. Malevolent
- c. Archer
- d. mountain-dweller

15 Match A with B

I

- A. Strikarmani
- B. Abhicarikani
- C. Sangramikani
- D. Prayashcittani

II

- 1. Witchcraft rites
- 2. Battle rites
- 3. Expiatory rites
- 4. Women's rites

1. A- 4, B-1, C-2, D-3

2. A-2, B-4,C-1, D-3

3. A-3, B-1,C-4, D-2

4. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

**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 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Describe the contributions of Sir Mortimer Wheeler to field archaeology in India.
2. Describe with suitable examples and illustrations various sampling methods with special reference to the random sampling.
3. Explain with suitable illustrations the vertical method of excavation and assess its importance.
4. Describe various geophysical methods used in discovering and exploring archaeological sites.
5. What is absolute dating? Describe the main techniques of absolute dating used in archaeology.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Site catchment analysis
2. Site formation process
3. Aerial photography
4. Ghost wall
5. Underwater Archaeology

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. A total station is generally used to
 - a. Levelling
 - b. Digging
 - c. pottery drawing
 - d. Contouring.

2. The book 'Principles of Geology' was written by
 - a. Charles Lyell
 - b. Sir John Lubbock
 - c. Pitt Rivers
 - d. Henrich Schliemann

3. Who said that Pits and ditches should be identified in the stratigraphy
 - a. Mortimer Wheeler
 - b. Pitt Rivers
 - c. Kathleen Kenyon
 - d. John Marshal

4. The first field school was conducted at
 - a. Harappa
 - b. Mohenjodaro
 - c. Taxila
 - d. Arikamedu

5. Who laid the foundation of modern excavation techniques
 - a. Sir John Lubbock
 - b. Pitt Rivers
 - c. John Marshal
 - d. Mortimer Wheeler

6. Conjunctive Approach was introduced by
 - a. Taylor
 - b. Binford
 - c. Patty Jo Watson
 - d. Ian Hodder

7. Who first introduced scientific method of archaeological stratigraphy in India?
 - a. H.D. Sankalia
 - b. John Marshall
 - c. Gordon Childe
 - d. Sir Mortimer Wheeler

8. What is 'interface' in Harris Matrix?
 - a. Layers
 - b. Surface
 - c. Structures
 - d. Pits

9. An art and science of acquisition of earth surface photographs, without touch any object, process or phenomenon is

- a. Aerial photographs
- b. Remote sensing
- c. Toposheet maps
- d. None of these

10. What is site formation process?

11. A datum line and datum point is one and the same thing (True/False).

12. Low resistivity and high in GPRS survey indicates.....

- a. presence of water
- b. presence of metal
- c. Presence of brick structures.
- d. presence of either a or b

13. -----authored the book titled '*Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*'.

14. In following which one is Conventional method of discovery of archaeological sites?

- a. GIS and Remote Sensing
- b. Electric Resistivity survey
- c. Ariel Photography
- d. Systematic Field Survey

15. Systematic field survey a science which deals with the study of sequence of sediment layers is known as -----.

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Pune - 411 006**

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

**ARC – 203: Protohistory of South Asia
Term End Examination, May 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

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

1. Who coined the term 'Neolithic Revolution'? Critically discuss the term, giving a detailed account of the 'Neolithic Age' in India.
2. Discuss the significance of Amri-Nal cultures.
3. Write an essay on Harappan trade.
4. Discuss origins, extent and cultural materials of Painted Grey Ware Culture in India.
5. Discuss in detail the features of Kayatha and Malwa cultures.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following: Marks 15

1. Jorwe Culture
2. Harappan Town Planning
3. Hakra Culture
4. Copper Hoards
5. Iron Age in India

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory): Marks 15

- 1) Name of the first European to mention the site of Harappa
 - a. Daya Ram Sahni
 - b. Alexander Cunningham
 - c. John Marshall
 - d. Charles Masson
- 2) The largest Harappan site in India is
 - a. Rakhi Garhi
 - b. Mohenjodaro
 - c. Dhola Vira
 - d. Harappa
- 3) A chalcolithic farmstead was discovered at the site of _____

- a. Inamgaon
 - b. Kaothe
 - c. Jorwe
 - d. Walki
- 4) The site of _____ has yielded evidence of cattle pen.
- a. Mahagara
 - b. Senuwar
 - c. Chirand
 - d. Sohagaura
- 5) The largest distribution of Megaliths In India, is found in _____ and South India.
- a. Western Maharashtra
 - b. Malwa
 - c. Marathwada
 - d. Vidarbha
- 6) Rice was cultivated as early as 9th millennium B.P. at _____ in India.
- a. Mehrgarh
 - b. Kulli
 - c. Kailbangan
 - d. Lahuradewa
- 7) Early Jhukar and Late Jhukar is identified by whom as Late Harappan Jhukhar Culture
- a. N. G. Majumdar
 - b. A. Stein
 - c. M.R. Mughal
 - d. A. Ghosh
- 8) The site of Mahurjhari has been first time noticed by_____
- a. S B Deo
 - b. A P Jamklhedkar
 - c. Hunter
 - d. R K Mohanty
9. Neolithic celts and ringstones from West Bengal are especially reported from the valleys of
- a. Baleshwar and Behula
 - b. Brahmani and Chauli
 - c. Tarafeni and Bhairab-banki
 - d. Damodar and Haldi
10. Carnelian was traded from
- a. Haryana
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Gujarat
- 11) The beginning of Iron in the Gangetic Valley is associated with
- a. Black and Red Ware

- b. OCP
 - c. PGW
 - d. Red Ware
- 12) Mortimer Wheeler excavated first Neolithic site of South India named
- a. Isampur
 - b. Tekkalkota
 - c. Utnur
 - d. Brahmgi
- 13) Artificial irrigation canal of Jorwe culture has been found at-----
- a. Inamgaon
 - b. Jorwe
 - c. Chandoli
 - d. Sashtewadi
14. The archaeologist who conducted explorations in Baluchistan was
- a. Mortimer Wheeler
 - b. Lorenzo Constantini
 - c. Sir Aurel Stein
 - d. M. A. Halim
15. Burials from a harappan site, which may throw light on the anthropological profile of Harappan people.
- a. Rakhigarhi
 - b. Dhola Vira
 - c. Mohenjodaro
 - d. Kalibangan

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – II
ARC – 203: Protohistory of South Asia (Backlog paper)
Term End Examination, November 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

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

1. How and why the site of Mehrgarh is important in the context of Harappan civilisation?
2. How far the notion of Indra destroying the Harappan cities is true?
3. Write about the origin and characteristics of the 'Late Harappans'.
4. Write an essay on the Neolithic cultures in Karnataka.
5. Describe various types of Megaliths and write about any two important megalithic sites in Maharashtra.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. PGW Culture
2. Cemetery 'H' Culture
3. Jorwe Pottery
4. Daimabad bronzes
5. Savalda Culture

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

- 1) Chanhu daro was first excavated by
 - a) Earnest Mackay
 - b) Mortimer Wheeler
 - c) Madho Sarup vats
 - d) N.G. Majumdar
- 2) Jorwe Culture had its roots in
 - a) Late Harappan

- b) Prabhas culture
 - c) Malwa Culture
 - d) Banas Culture
- 3) The site of Rakhi Garhi was first excavated by _____
- a) Suraj Bhan
 - b) J.P. Joshi
 - c) Amarendra Nath
 - d) Vasant Shinde
- 4) One of the neolithic sites in Kashmir is _____
- a) Daojali Hading
 - b) Manda
 - c) Burzahom
 - d) Koldihwa
- 5) Archaeologist _____ was the first one to report megalithic burials in India
- a) H.D. Sankalia
 - b) S.B.Deo
 - c) J.J. Babington
 - d) J.S.F. Mackenzie
- 6) Gufkral is a _____ site in Kashmir
- a) Neolithic
 - b) Early Harappan
 - c) Chalcolithic
 - d) Megalithic
- 7) Pottery design showing dead bodies in the bellies of peacock are characteristic of _____
- a) Mature Harappan pottery
 - b) Cemetery 'H' pottery
 - c) Hakra Ware
 - d) Black-and-Red Pottery
- 8) Vidhyan Neolithic is represented by the
- a) Belan and Son valley
 - b) Ganga and Chambal valley
 - c) Betwa and Sipra Valley
 - d) Ganga and the Yamuna valley
- 9) The site of Gilund was first excavated by
- a) B.B. Lal
 - b) V.S. Shinde
 - c) A. Ghosh
 - d) B.K. Thapar
- 10) Which culture is called as Narmada-Godavari culture
- a) Savalda
 - b) Kaothe
 - c) Diamabad

- d) Late Jorwe
- 11) The Iron smelting Kiln was found at
- a) Inamgaon
 - b) Daimabad
 - c) Sangankallu
 - d) Naikund
- 12) Adichennalur site is known for_____
- a) Urn burials
 - b) Dolmen
 - c) Hood Stone
 - d) Rock Cut Caves
- 13) Harappan Seals are mainly made of
- a) Copper
 - b) Agate
 - c) Steatite
 - d) terracotta
- 14) The site of Ahar was first excavated by
- a) V. N. Mishra
 - b) H. D. Sanakalia
 - c) R. C. Agarwal
 - d) V. S. Shinde
- 15) The following is the characteristic shape of the Harappan pottery
- a) Globular Jar
 - b) Carinated Bowl
 - c) Spouted Jar
 - d) Perforated Jar

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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

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Trace the genesis and development of the Theory of Mixed Caste in ancient India?
2. Critically examine the Theory of Ashrama System and its significance in the ancient Indian social setting?
3. Critically evaluate the changes occurred in the position of women in ancient India?
4. Write an essay on the land-revenue system in ancient India?
5. Write a detailed note on the significance of the educational Samskaras in ancient India?

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Concept of Stridhan
2. Indo-Roman Trade
3. Anuloma and pratiloma marriages
4. Nalanda Mahavihara
5. Four non-accepted forms of Marriage

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Which of the following is an important textual source of the Indo-Roman trade?
 - a. Suttanipata
 - b. Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
 - c. Kautilay's Arthashastra
 - d. Ashtadhyayi

2. Which of the following sites has not provided any archaeological evidence of the Indo-Roman Trade?
 - a. Ter
 - b. Junnar
 - c. Adam
 - d. Mandhal

3. Which of the following terms was not used for Guilds in ancient India?
 - a. Nigam
 - b. Puga
 - c. Shreni
 - d. Kutaka

4. Which of the following mixed caste is not a *pratilomajati* as mentioned in the *Manusmriti*?
 - a. Nishad
 - b. Magadha
 - c. Ayogava
 - d. Suta

5. Svayamvara was _____.
 - a. A type of accepted marriage
 - b. A type of non-accepted marriage
 - c. Selection of the bridegroom by own choice of the girl
 - d. A type of intervarna marriage

6. Which of the following is the last educational samskara in the order?
 - a. Vedarambha
 - b. Kesant
 - c. Samavartana
 - d. Upanayan

7. The members of the Kshatriya varna were not allowed to follow _____.
 - a. Vanaprasthashram
 - b. Grihasthashrama
 - c. Samnyasashrama
 - d. Brahmacharyashram

8. The concept of vikalpa associated with the theory of Ashramas was put forward by_____

- a. Manusmriti
 - b. Baudhayana Dharmasutra
 - c. Apastamba Dharmasutra
 - d. Gautam Dharmasutra
9. Which of the following is not one of the tririnas associated with the theory of Ashram?.
- a. Deva Rina
 - b. Pitru Rina
 - c. Rishi Yajna
 - d. Matru Rina
10. Which of the following types of marriages was not accepted in ancient India?
- a. Daiva
 - b. Arsha
 - c. Asura
 - d. Prajapatya
11. Which of the following Buddhist monastic centre (mahavihara) was founded by the Palas?
- a. Nalanda
 - b. Vikramshila
 - c. Krshnagiri
 - d. Vallabhi
12. Which of the following texts mentions the varnasamkara for the first time?
- a. Manusmriti
 - b. Apastamba Dharmasutra
 - c. Baudhayana Dharmasutra
 - d. Gautam Dharmasutra
13. Which of the following is not mentioned as a type of Stridhana in the Yajnavalkyasmriti?
- a. Adhyagni
 - b. Upagata
 - c. Pritidatta
 - d. Shulka
14. The sutra texts prescribe the age for the performance of Upanayan for the members of Vaishya varna_____ onwards
- a. 9 years
 - b. 11 years

- c. 12 years
 - d. 10 years
15. The samskara dealing with first outing of the boy is called _____
- a. Nishkramana
 - b. Samavartana
 - c. Chudakarana
 - d. Jatakarma

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Term End Examination, May 2019

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. Examine the emergence and development of Varna System in the Vedic period?
2. Critically evaluate the role of the Ashrama System in ancient Indian society?
3. Write an essay on the custom of Sati in ancient India?
4. Write a detailed note on Upanayana samsakara and its significance in ancient Indian society?
5. Discuss the Indo-Roman trade in the Early Historic period on the basis of archaeological and textual sources?

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Custom of Niyoga
2. Theory of mixed caste
3. Guilds
4. Vikramshila Mahavihara
5. Four accepted forms of Marriage

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. The earliest epigraphic evidence of the custom of Sati is found in
 - a. Junagadh inscription of Skandagupta
 - b. Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta
 - c. Eran inscription of Bhanugupta
 - d. Bilsad pillar Inscription of Kumaragupta I

2. Which of the following sites has not provided any archaeological evidence of the Indo-Roman Trade?
 - a. Ter
 - b. Junnar
 - c. Adam
 - d. Morgaon

3. Which of the following samskaras is not a pre-natal samskara?
 - a. Garbhadhan
 - b. Pumsavana
 - c. Karnavedha
 - d. Simantonnayan

4. Which of the following mixed caste is not ananulomajati as mentioned in the Manusmriti?
 - a. Nishad
 - b. Ugra
 - c. Karana
 - d. Suta

5. Which of the following exogamy was not existed in ancient Indian society?
 - a. Sajati
 - b. Sapravara
 - c. Sapinda
 - d. Sagotra

6. Which of the following is the first educational samskara in the order?
 - a. Vedarambha
 - b. Vidyarambha
 - c. Upanayana
 - d. Vratibandha

7. The members of the Shudra varna were allowed to follow only _____.
 - a. Vanaprasthashram
 - b. Grihasthashrama
 - c. Samnyasashrama
 - d. Brahmacharyashram

8. The concept of Badh associated with the theory of Ashramas was put forward by_____
 - a. Manusmriti
 - b. VasishthaDharmasutra

- c. ApastambaDharmasutra
 - d. Gautam Dharmasutra
9. The Buddhist monastic centre at Valabhi was established by_____.
- a. Pushyabhutis
 - b. Guptas
 - c. Traikutakas
 - d. Maitakas
10. Which of the following types of marriages was not accepted in ancient India?
- a. Daiva
 - b. Arsha
 - c. Prajapatya
 - d. Gandharva
11. Which of the following types of marriages was accepted in ancient India?
- a. Daiva
 - b. Paishacha
 - c. Asura
 - d. Gandharva
12. Vishti means_____
- a. Forced labour
 - b. 1/4th Share of total income
 - c. Tax on agriculture
 - d. Tax on gold ornaments
13. Which of the following is not a type of tax existed in ancient India?
- a. Bhag
 - b. Hiranya
 - c. Ugrang
 - d. Rajaka
14. The book titled “Urban Decay in Ancient India” is written by _____.
- a. Romila Thapar
 - b. S. R. Sharma
 - c. D. N. Jha
 - d. R. S. Sharma
15. The ancient trade route Dakshinapath was associated with Shravasti in North India and _____.
- a. Karad
 - b. Banavasi
 - c. Sannathi
 - d. Pratishthan
