

DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY

Pune – 411 006

M.A. Examination, November – 2016

III Semester

ARC 301: Art and Architecture of India (From 6th century B.C.E. to 6th century C.E.)

Time: 2.30 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

I. Answer any three of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks

3x10=30

1. Bring out the significance of symbolism in Indian art.
2. Outline the main features of Mauryan caves.
3. Attempt an essay on the contribution of the Satavahanas to Buddhist art.
4. Write an essay on Ajanta paintings with special reference to the frescoes.
5. Explain the main characteristics of Gupta temple architecture.

II. Answer any three of the short questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

3x5=15

- a) Bhimbetka
- b) Characteristics of Gandhara Buddha
- c) Three styles of Indian architecture
- d) Foreign influence on Mauryan art
- e) Purnakalasa

III. Answer the following objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

1x15=15

1. *Chitralakshana* is a treatise on -----
2. Much of Amaravati stupa sculptures are found in the British Museum Yes / No
3. Name any two texts on *Vastu Sastra*.
4. Who wrote *natya sastra*?
5. In which place was a portrait engraving of Asoka Maurya discovered?
6. What is the name of the cave excavated by Dasaratha, grandson of Asoka?
7. From which place the Ikshvaku rulers rule over parts of Andhra?
8. Kushana coins portray Siva in an anthropomorphic manner Yes / No
9. What is *sthanaka* posture in relation to icons?
10. What is iconometry?
11. What is *Sandhara* temple?
12. What is *Bera*?
13. The Gupta temple at Deogarh is dedicated to Siva. Yes/ No
14. Name the three main styles of Indian architecture
15. What was the name of the Magadha ruler who was a contemporary of Buddha?

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC – 302: Ancient Indian Iconography**

Term End Examination, November – 2016

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:

30 marks

1. Write an essay on literary sources to understand Hindu iconography.
2. Elaborate significance of Devi worship and its iconic manifestations.
3. Describe iconographic characteristic of any five Tirthankaras.
4. Describe the evolution of iconographic representation of the Buddha images.
5. Trace the Shiva worship and its iconic manifestations.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Harihara image
2. Durga images
3. Sheshashahi Vishnu
4. Kartikeya
5. Maitreya

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. Vanamala is one of the identity marks of Chamunda.
2. Shankha, Chakra, Padma, Gada are associated with Indra.
3. Kartikeya is shown with trident and nilotpala.
4. Vehicle of Vishnu is elephant.

5. Indrani is shown with elephant.
6. Amitabh Buddha is shown in the dhyana mudra.
7. Avaloketishvara is one of the adi-Buddha.
8. Snake is shown as a denotative symbol in the images of Mahavir/Parshvanath.
9. TirthankarMallinathais shown with ghata (pot)/ Bull.
10. Markendeya- anugraha images are associated with the mythology of the Vishnu/ Shiva/ Ganesha.
11. Brahma is shown as charioteer in the mythology associated with Vishnu/Shiva/Shani.
12. Varaha is shown lifting Lakshmi/Bhudevi.
13. In the Lingotbhava image of Shiva, Brhama becomes swan/eagle in search of the top of the Linga.
14. Bhumisparsha mudra is associated with which episode of the Buddha.
15. Ishana is a face mentioned in which image?

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC – 303: Ancient Indian Epigraphy & Palaeography**

Term End Examination, November – 2016

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:

30 marks

1. Define the terms “Palaeography” and “Epigraphy” and bring out their scope and importance.
2. Discuss the evidence for the antiquity of writing in ancient India.
3. Summarize the contents of Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela and assess its historical value.
4. Evaluate the significance of Nasik Cave inscription of Vasishthiputra Pulumavi for the history of Satavahanas.
5. Explain the policy of Samudragupta in the light of his Allahabad Pillar inscription.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Origin of Brahmi
2. James Prinsep
3. Spatial aspects of Asokan Inscriptions
4. Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription
5. Banaskhera copper plate of Harshavardhana

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. The Common Era equivalent of the initial year of Saka Era is
2. The contemporary *Yavana* king of Asoka mentioned in his Major Edict II is

3. The *Mahamatras* mentioned in the Sohagaura Plaque inscription belonged to
4. What new arrangement did Asoka make according to his Major Edict VI?
5. What was the “*Kolika-nikaya*”?
6. What was ‘*akshaya-nivi*’ mentioned in the Mathura inscription of Huvishka?
7. With whom is “*Bhagavat Kushika*” of Mathura pillar inscription of Chandragupta II identified by scholars?
8. Who was the composer of Aihole inscription of Pulakesi II?
Harishena b. Ravikirti c. Bana d. Bharavi
9. What was the name of Prabhavatigupta’s son as per her Poona Plates?
Prabhakarasena b. Rudrasena c. Bhaskarasena d. Divakarasena
10. Who among the following poets is mentioned in Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II?
Bana b. Bhasa c. Bharavi d. Dandin
11. The viceroy of Saurashtra under Chandragupta Maurya was Tushaspha.
12. The Buddhist sect *Purvamahasailiya* is mentioned in the Nagarjunakonda inscription of 6th year of Virapurushadatta.
13. *Bharata-yuddha* Year mentioned in Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II is 3735.
14. Transliterate the following into Brahmi script:
a. *Dhammalipi*
15. Transliterate the following into Brahmi script:
a. *Yavana*

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-305 World Prehistory
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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:

30 marks

1. Using the key sites, explain Upper Palaeolithic art of Europe.
2. Evaluate theories of Modern Human dispersal.
3. Describe archaeological records of Olduvai Gorge.
4. Write an essay on European Mode I by giving suitable examples.
5. Justify that Africa is known for best preserved evidence of hominin fossils by giving suitable examples from key sites.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Out of Africa Theory
2. Zhoukudian culture
3. *Homo erectus*
4. C.K. Brain and faunal record
5. Acheulian in East Africa

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. The current candidates for the oldest Palaeolithic localities in /China are
 - a. Nihewan basin
 - b. Wei basin
 - c. Huai basin
 - d. Xi basin

2. This site has an outstanding preservation of organic matter
 - a. Ubeidiya
 - b. Mount Carmel caves
 - c. Misliya
 - d. Gesher Benot Yokov

3. The earliest dates for human occupation of Australia come from the site of
 - a. Malakunanja II rock shelter
 - b. Coobool Creek
 - c. Kow Swamp
 - d. Lake Mungo

4. The site of Kanjera is known for
 - a. Oldowan tools
 - b. Lake deposit
 - c. scavenging evidence
 - d. all above

- 5.. The oldest Australian human remains have been found at the site of
 - a. Upper Swan
 - b. Lake Mungo
 - c. Mandu Mandu Creek
 - d. Sandy Creek

6. Sterkfontien is a set of ----- caves in -----
7. The date for oldest known site of Gona is -----
8. Hominin fossils found in Java belong to -----

9. Name 5 stages of archaeological record in the Americas -----
 (Palaeo-Indians stage/Lithic stage; Archaic stage; Formative stage, Classic stage, Post-Classic stage)

10. Archaeological evidence shows that modern humans had spread to Australia at least by 50,000 BP True or False
11. *Zinjanthropus boisei* is now known as *Parantropus boisei* True or False
12. mtDNA tells the genetic history of paternal side True or False
13. *Homo erectus* is associated with microliths True or False
14. Masek beds, Ndotu beds are found at Olduvai Gorge True or False
15. Garba and Gambore are localities from the site of Melka Kunture True or False

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-306 Environmental Archaeology (Bioarchaeology)
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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:

30 marks

1. Define Environmental Archaeology with special reference to its scope in reconstruction of Biological Landscape.
2. Trace the historical development of the science of Palaeontology and discuss its role and importance in Archaeological studies.
3. Discuss the Impact of agriculture on development of civilisation, giving any example as case study.
4. What does the Holocene faunal record from archaeological sites in India reveal about food economy, life ways and ecology with special reference to Harappan Civilisation?
5. Discuss the role of Biomolecular studies in archaeology.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Phytolith analysis
2. The significance of archaeomalacology in paleoenvironmental reconstruction.
3. Write a short note on animal based subsistence in the Neolithic period in India.
4. Contributions of Dental Histology to Faunal Studies in Archaeology.
5. *Systema Naturae*.

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. The *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal* was the first to publish fossil occurrence in in the year 1833 by

2. Polypeptides are :
 - a. Lipids and fats b. Proteins , c. Nucleic d. D. None of the above
3. The following skeletal element is used for determining the age of animals
 - a. Skull, b.rib. c. teeth, d. First phalanx.
4. The study of archaeological fish remains is known as -----
5. Pollens preserve well in -----soils
 - a. Calcareous, b. Volcanic ash, c. Acidic, d. Lateritic
6. Evidence for migratory birds is reported in -----
 - a. Harappan, b. Neolithic, C. Mesolithic , d. None of the above
7. Neolithic economy at Lahuradeva is based on
 - a. Agriculture, b. Hunting gathering, c. Fishing, d. All the above
8. pigmy hog is identified at -----
 - a. Mahadaha, b. Bagor, c. Santhali, d. Damadama
9. Earliest evidence for domesticated animals is from -----
 - a. Rakhigarhi, b. Inamgaon, c. Bagor, d. Ahar
10. In Neolithic context, the Rhinoceros is found at -----
 - a. Burzahom, b. Gufkral, c. Mehrgarh d. Gopalpur
11. Bones are made up of -----and Tooth enamel is made of.....
 - a. Hydroxyapatite, b. Silica, c. Calcium Carbonate, d. Montmorillonite.
12. Scientific name of wheat is-----
13. ----- method is used for retrieving botanical remains
 - a. dry sieving, b. Heating, c. Flotation, d. Decantation
14. ----- is well known for its fossil finds.
 - a. Western ghats, b. Aravallis, c. Lonar lake d. Siwaliks
15. -----shells were used as currency in ancient times
 - a. Conus, b. Conch shells, c. Cowries, d. Land snails.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-308 Advanced Archaeological Theory and Research Methodology
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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:

30 marks

1. Discuss the major tenets of 'New Archaeology' with special emphasis on its application to the Indian situations.
2. Briefly discuss the main ideas in Thomas Kuhn's 'The Structure of Scientific Revolutions'
3. By giving examples, discuss the application of 'positivism' in archaeology.
4. Discuss the excavations at Catal Huyuk undertaken by Ian Hodder and his team commenting on the conceptual and methodological shifts in this project.
5. Discuss the different research designs in archaeology with special emphasis on sampling.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Discuss the Marxist ideas of Gordon Childe.
2. What are the basic arguments in the article 'Archaeology: the loss of Innocence'?
3. What do you understand by the 'Reflexive method' in archaeological excavations?
4. Discuss the hypothetico-deductive (HD) method in archaeology.
5. Discuss the main difference between a poster presentation and public lecture.

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. The three age system was proposed by
 - a. C.J. Thomson b. Erwin Neumayer c. Sir Mortimer Wheeler d. Boucher de Perthes.

2. The book ' A Study of Archaeology' was written by
 - a. David Clarke b. H.D. Sankalia c. Walter Taylor d. Lewis Binford.
3. Graham Clark is the author of the book
 - a. Archaeology and Society b. Man makes himself c. The Dawn of European History d. Archaeology: the loss of Innocence.
4. Michel Foucault is generally associated with
 - a. Post-structuralism b. phenomenology c. positivism d. existentialism.
5. Symbolic and Structural Archaeology is a book edited by
 - a. David Clarke b. Ian Hodder c. Julian Thomas d. Gordon Childe
6. Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that deals with the understanding of
 - a. Semiotics b. hermeneutics c. system of knowledge d. functioning of the Universe.
7. Analogy as a method in archaeology is applicable to
 - a. Stratigraphy b. ethnoarchaeology c. feminist archaeology d. cognitive archaeology
8. Hypothesis is a way of formulating...
 - a. A problem in research design b. as an opposition or antithesis c. As a self-explanatory model d. none of the above.
9. A sample is made of
 - a. A small random part of the whole b. a representative part of the whole c. none of these d. both of these
10. The following is not a part of a thesis
 - a. Bibliography b. Biodata c. Acknowledgements d. content
11. Poster presentation is generally made as a part of
 - a. Class-room teaching b. none of these c. Orientation programme for the researchers d. Conference
12. Behavioural archaeology deals with
 - a. Formation process of the archaeological record b. epistemic questions c. Scientific enquiries d. ethno-psychology
13. The book 'Idea of Prehistory' was influenced by
 - a. The idea of Archaeology b. the Idea of discovery c. The Idea of History d. The Idea of Science.
14. Post-Processual Archaeology is primarily
 - a. Critique of Processual Archaeology b. Critique of Pre-second world archaeology c. Critique of colonial Archaeology d. Critique of deconstruction in archaeology
15. Colin Renfrew is one of the scholars who coined the term
 - a. Post-processual archaeology b. paradigmatic archaeology c. cognitive-processual archaeology d. historical-processual archaeology

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-310 Harappan Civilisation
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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: **30 marks**

1. Discuss various paradigms of the Harappan historiography since its discovery nearly hundred years ago.
2. Discuss Mehrgarh Cultural Chronology.
3. Discuss various theories of decline of Harappan Civilisation and its consequences.
4. Write a detailed essay on settlement pattern of the Mature Harappan period.
5. Define term 'Early Harappan' with examples of main excavated sites.

SECTION B

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

1. Ravi-Hakra Culture.
2. Daimabad Bronzes
3. Harappan Seals and Sealings.
4. Late Harappan Phase in Gujarat
5. Padri Culture

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions: **15 marks**

1. The site of Chanhodaro was discovered byin 1931.
2. Terracotta plough model has been discovered from the site of.....
3. The excavations athave revealed remains of an apsidal structure made with mud bricks.
4. The site of Balakot was excavated by from 1973 to 1979.

5. The term Periano Ghundai Reserved slip ware was coined by
6. The site of Zukar was excavated by
 - a. N.G Majumdar b. Walter A. Fairservice c. Madho Swarup Vats d. Mortimer Wheeler.
7. A statue of red sand stone resembling to sculpture of Jain Tirthankara is reported from
8. A major source of lapis lazuli is indistrict of Afghanistan during the Harappan period.
9. was a major source of copper in Rajasthan.
10. in Balochistan was reported as a necropolis of Harappan period.
11. Manda is the northernmost and Bhagatrav is the southernmost Harappan site in the Indian subcontinent (true or false).
12. Gregory Possehl wrote an article titled 'Mythical Massacre of Mohenjo-Daro' refuting theories proposed by Mortimer Wheeler (true or false).
13. The site of Dholavira in Gujarat was discovered by R.S. Bisht (true or false).
14. The concept of Kathiawad Harappan was given by
15. Besides a chariot, a rhino and an elephant Daimabad bronzes consist of an image of a bull (true or false).

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-311 Introduction to Museology
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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:

30 marks

1. Explain the procedures and process of documentation of museum objects
2. Write about museum architecture with due emphasis to use of historic buildings for museums.
3. Explain the factors affecting the deterioration of Museum objects.
4. Discuss on Museum Administration and Management.
5. Discuss on Antiquity and Art Treasure Act 1972 with later amendments.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Briefly explain about ICOM
2. What is Relative Humidity?
3. Significance of Ethnographic museums with special reference to IGRMS.
4. Discuss on Museum Publication
5. Museum outreach and mobile museum

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. What is NRLC?
2. Abbreviation of INTACH.
3. Name the instrument to measure visible light.
4. What is thermo hygrometer?
5. What is the use of Silica Gel?
6. Weeping is.....

7. What is the range of visible spectrum of light?
8. Fumigation is used for
9. International Museum Day is celebrated on
10. Weathering is observed inmaterials.
11. Indian Museum was established in
 - a. 1814 b. 1820 c. 1835 d. 1914.
12. Name one popular ethnographic museum in India.
13. Destruction of paper during the long periods of storage occurs due to.....
 - a. Silverfish b. microorganisms c. loss of moisture d. All of above.
14. One of the following methods of cleaning coins can be detrimental to coins:
 - a. Sonication at low intensity b. chemical cleaning c. none of them d. due to a. & b.
15. Which of the following is odd among group of conserving material
 - a. Chola bronze b. Textile c. Leather d. Wood.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-312 Cultural Heritage Management
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

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:

30 marks

1. Define heritage. Discuss its potential especially in Indian context.
2. Discuss the need of preservation and conservation of Heritage. Explain with suitable examples.
3. Explain importance of heritage management with their current and past practices as well as policies.
4. Discuss impact of illegal trade of art object and smuggling on cultural heritage.
5. Write essay on importance of public participation in preservation of culture.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. What is tangible and intangible Heritage? Give relevant examples.
2. Explain World Heritage Movement.
3. Discuss what is role of Government Bodies in preservation and conservation in India.
4. Write a note on developmental issues and discuss its negative impact on protecting cultural heritage. Discuss with relevant example.
5. Public awareness and education is fundamental factor in conservation of cultural heritage – Explain.

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. Name types of heritage.
2. Name of few International organizations and NGOs.
3. Application of Remote sensing has been successfully carried out for heritage conservation at the site of in Karnataka.
4. Write the full form of UNESCO...
5. Which of the factors may affect organic antiquities?
6. Name all the World Heritage sites located in Maharashtra state.
7. “Lux” is the unit of this measurable physical entity affecting museum objects.
a. Temperature b. Light c. Moisture d. pH.
8. Champaner Pavagarh was declared World Heritage site in the year
a. 2004 b. 2008 c. 2000 d. 2013
9. What is the difference between Cultural and Natural Heritage?
10. Name any two legislative acts for the protection and preservation of Heritage
11. Name the British officer who discovered Ajanta Caves.
- 12 Who authored the book, “*Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity*”?
13. Which is the recently declared World Cultural Heritage site in India?
a. Rani ki Bav b. Qutub Minar c. Elephants Caves d. Nalanda.
14. Name the act preventing smuggling of antiquities outside India.
15. Recently which country has returned stolen antiquities to India?
