

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 401: Art and Architecture of India (600 C.E. TO 1200 C.E.)
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 general characteristic features of Nagara style of temple architecture with suitable examples.
2. Give an account of rock-cut cave architecture of Chalukyas of Badami.
3. Write an essay on the Kanchipuram group of temples.
4. Elucidate the general characteristic features of Kalinga style of temple architecture.
5. Write an essay on the Bronzes of Cholas.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Kandariya Mahadeva temple at Khajuraho.
2. The Sun temple at Modhera.
3. The Mukteshvara temple at Bhubaneswar.
4. The Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.
5. Ambareshwar temple at Ambarnath.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. The Kailasa monolithic temple at Ellora is a creation of the king
 - a. Krishna I
 - b. Dantidurga
 - c. Govinda III
 - d. Amoghavarsha

2. The Mandagapattu cave temple was caused to be made by the Pallava king
 - a. Rajasimha
 - b. Mahendravarman I
 - c. Nandivarman
 - d. Simhavarman

3. The *Manasollasa* was composed by
 - a. Krishna I
 - b. Mahendravarman
 - c. Ravikirti
 - d. Someshvara III

4. The Lakshmana temple at Khajuraho was built by
 - a. Yashovarman
 - b. Dhanga
 - c. Ganda
 - d. Vidhyadhara

5. The Sun temple at Konark was built by
 - a. Anantavarman Chodaganga
 - b. Narasingadeva I
 - c. Vajrahasta
 - d. Ananga Bhimadeva II

6. The architectural edifices of Chalukyas of Badami have been built out of rocks
 - a. Sand stone
 - b. Granite
 - c. Soap stone
 - d. Lime stone

7. The Durga temple at Aihole is on plan.
 - a. Square
 - b. Rectangular
 - c. Apsidal
 - d. Circular

8. The best example of stellar plan temple of Hosyalas is situated at
 - a. Halebidu
 - b. Shravanabelagola
 - c. Gadag
 - d. Ittagi

9. The Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur was built by the Chola king
 - a. Rajaraja I
 - b. Rajendra I
 - c. Uttamachola
 - d. Parantaka

10. The Gondeshvara temple at Sinnar is a Panchayatana temple complex (True / False)

11. The Chola bronzes were created by using lost wax technique (True / False)

12. The Vettuvan Koil at Kalugumalai is a creation of the following dynasty
 - a. Cholas
 - b. Pandyas
 - c. Cheras
 - d. Pallavas

13. The Sasbahu temple is situated at
 - a. Bhopal
 - b. Khajuraho
 - c. Gwalior
 - d. Puri

14. The Karnata Dravida style of temples is generally ascribed to the following dynasty.
 - a. Chalukyas of Kalyana
 - b. Chalukyas of Badami
 - c. Chalukyas of Vengi
 - d. Chalukyas of Vemulavada

15. The Parashurameshvara temple is situated at
 - a. Bhubaneswar
 - b. Puri
 - c. Cuttack
 - d. Berhampur

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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. Elucidate the general characters of Vesara style of temple architecture with suitable examples.
2. Discuss the salient features of structural temples of Chalukyas of Badami.
3. Give an account of Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
4. Write an essay on the Kalinga style of temple architecture.
5. Bring out the salient features of Hoysala temples.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Bhumija style of temple architecture
2. The Rathas at Mahabalipuram
3. The Brihadishvara temple at Gangaikondacholapuram
4. Bronzes of Cholas
5. Sasbahu temple at Gwalior

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. The `Elephanta caves are located in state
 - a. Maharashtra
 - b. Goa
 - c. Karnataka
 - d. Tamil Nadu

2. King Bhoja wrote
 - a. *Samaranganasutradhara*
 - b. *Vaikhanasa Agama*
 - c. *Kashyapa Shilpa*
 - d. *Pancharatra Agama*

3. The Vishvanatha temple at Khajuraho was built by
 - a. Ganda
 - b. Yashovarman
 - c. Dhanga
 - d. Vidyadhara

4. The Sun temple at Konark was built by dynasty
 - a. Western Gangas
 - b. Eastern Gangas
 - c. Cholas
 - d. Gangas of Talakadu

5. The Gondeshwara temple at Sinnar was built by dynasty
 - a. Seuna (Yadava)
 - b. Maitraka
 - c. Kalachuris
 - d. Pratihara

6. Tritalas are found in the
 - a. Draupadi ratha
 - b. Arjuna ratha
 - c. Dharmaraja ratha
 - d. Bhima ratha

7. Hoysalas have largely employed the stones for building temples.
 - a. Granite
 - b. Soapstone
 - c. Limestone
 - d. Sandstone

8. The Meguti Jinalaya at Badami was built by
 - a. Mangalesha
 - b. Pulakesin II
 - c. Vinayaditya

- d. Pulakesin I
9. Telika Mandir is located at
- Udayapur
 - Nemawar
 - Gwalior
 - Gop
10. The Bog mandap, an architectural member is generally found in
- Temples of Chola region
 - Temples of Pallava region
 - Temples of Kalinga region
 - Temples of Chalukya region
11. The Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur is a vimana
- Dravida
 - Nagara
 - Vesara
 - Bhumija
12. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram was built by
- Rajasimha (Narasimhavarman II)
 - Mahendravarman I
 - Simhavishnu
 - Dantivarman
13. The Chennakeshava temple is situated at
- Halebidu
 - Belur
 - Lakshmeshvara
 - Shravanabelagola
14. Variety of bronze images of Nataraja was produced during dynasty.
- Pallava
 - Sena
 - Chola
 - Hoysala
15. The group of temples at Khajuraho was erected by dynasty
- Chandellas
 - Paramars
 - Kalachuris
 - Solankis

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

**ARC – 402: Ancient Indian Numismatics
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. What are the main features of Satavahana currency system? What distinguishes it from other ancient imperial currency systems?
2. A coin hoard provides more information than a stray coin find. Comment and substantiate your arguments with examples.
3. Discuss the main features of the Kushana gold coinage.
4. Describe the main features of Western Kshatrapa coins and comment on how their coins have helped us in reconstructing their history?
5. Why is it important to know the metallic fineness of precious metal coins? Discuss in brief any one technique that you would suggest for analyzing the coins for their metallic composition.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Dating potential of coins found in stratified context.
2. Gold coins of Samudragupta
3. Sangam Period Pandya coins
4. Scientific Analysis of coins
5. Contribution of Dr. Michael Mitchiner to Indian Numismatics

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. The Gupta rulers issued silver and lead coins in Western India. (True / False).
2. Vasisthiputra Pulumavi was the first Satavahana ruler to issue bust type coins in silver. (True / False).
3. Audumbara coins have inscriptions written in Brahmi and Kharoshthi script. (True / False).
4. For the following questions select the option showing the correct statements:
Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 1 and 3
 - d. None of them
 1. Kunindas issued coins in silver and copper.
 2. Samudragupta was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins.
 3. Pantaleon issued some coins with inscriptions written in Greek and Brahmi scripts.
5. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. 1 and 3
 - b. 2 and 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 1. Mauryan silver punchmarked coins were issued with Brahmi inscriptions.
 2. Kharoshthi script is written from left to right.
 3. Inscriptions on Satavahana coins are written in Prakrit language.
6. Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 1, 2 and 3
 - d. 2 and 3
 1. Intrinsic value of a coin means its metallic value.
 2. Skandagupta issued a type of coins in silver which has bull on the reverse.
 3. Early uninscribed cast coins were made of copper.

In the following questions, fill in the blanks choosing the correct options from the following:

(Drachm, Abhiraka, Rudrasimha I, Suryamitra)

7. The first Kshaharata ruler to issue coins was
8. was the main unit of Indo-Greek coins.

9. The Satavahana ruler Satakarni I overstruck the coins of in Vidarbha.
10. started the practice of writing dates in Brahmi numerals behind the ruler's bust on the silver coins.
11. Most common method of coin minting was casting. (True/False).
12. Bust of emperor on the Indian coins was first found on the coins of the Guptas (True/False).
13. Name any five deities from Kushana coinage.
14. Name any three city states with coinage.
15. The Karttikeya/Devasena type coins were issued by..... .

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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M. A. In Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology

Semester – IV

ARC – 403 : Ethnoarchaeology

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:

Marks30

1. What do you mean by Ethnoarchaeology? Discuss the scope and methods with special reference to ethnoarchaeological Researches in India.
2. Discuss the use of analogy in the interpretation of prehistoric behaviour, with specific examples from India and abroad. How relevant are ethnographic analogies in the context of interpreting prehistoric behaviour during the Acheulian and Middle Palaeolithic?
3. Discuss approaches in ethnoarchaeology with specific reference to shifting cultivators.
4. How have analogies been constructed in the fields of biological anthropology and archaeozoology? Discuss with examples from India and abroad.
5. Write an essay on Living Megalithic Traditions in India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. Archaeological significance of caste.
2. Veddas of Sri Lanka.
3. A brief note on shell-working and shell middens with examples from Indian archaeology.
4. Provide a few case studies in ethnobotany and their implications for prehistoric subsistence.
5. Tucson Garbage Project

SECTION C

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. Specialized exploitation of _____are characteristic of the Birhors.
2. Andaman Islanders were studied from an ethnoarchaeological perspective by _____.
3. What is forager model?
4. _____wrote 'Kadar of Cochin', published in 1952?
5. What is shifting cultivation?
6. Most popular deity of the Chenchu tribe is –
 - a. *Dharmesh*
 - b. *Teikirzi*
 - c. *On*
 - d. *Bhairav*
7. The British listed and notified over ----- number of tribes in India under 'Criminal Tribe Act, 1871.
8. Name communities who still practise erection of megaliths for differing purposes.
9. Which hunter-gatherers of the Kalahari Desert were studied extensively in the context of prehistoric archaeology?
10. Which tribes in India have been the focuses for ethnoarchaeological studies of shifting cultivation?
11. Name any three species discussed in ethnobotanical studies in India and abroad.
12. Ethnoarchaeological studies of the region around Bhimbetka were conducted by_____.
13. The Veddas of Sri Lanka practised _____.
14. Affinal kinship consists of those recognised through -----.
15. Which approach argues that we can no longer interpret the past purely in terms of ecological, technological and material consideration?

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M. A. In Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology

Semester – IV

ARC – 403 : Ethnoarchaeology

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:

Marks30

1. Discuss approaches in ethnoarchaeology based on case studies from Africa and Australia.
2. What is ethnoarchaeology? Discuss approaches used in the subject from a global perspective.
3. Discuss approaches in ethnoarchaeology as related to the Deccan Chalcolithic cultures.
4. Discuss approaches in ethnoarchaeology with specific reference to hunter-gatherers and shifting cultivators of India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. Write a brief note on ethnoarchaeological studies as related to the erection of megaliths.
2. Discuss key issues in the ethnoarchaeological studies of shell-working in India.
3. Give examples of ethnoarchaeological studies of craft traditions in India.
4. Give examples of the use of ethnoarchaeology in the study of ceramics?
5. Write a brief note on ethnoarchaeological studies as related to the South Indian Neolithic.

SECTION C

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. The _____ in Africa were the focus of research by Colin Turnbull.
2. Ethnoarchaeological studies of the Nunamiut Eskimos were conducted by _____.
3. Manufacture of shell-bangles in _____ has been the subject of ethnoarchaeological studies.
4. Erection of megaliths by the _____ are the subject of studies in Eastern and northeastern India.
5. Ethnographic studies of the Kanjars were conducted by _____.
6. _____ wrote 'Hunter-Gatherers in North and Central India: An Ethnoarchaeological Study'.
7. Ethnoarchaeological studies around the Kurnool caves were conducted by _____.
8. Ethnoarchaeological studies as related to the formation of ashmounds involved studies of _____.
9. Name some hunter-gatherers of southern India studied for purposes of reconstructing Palaeolithic behaviour.
10. Traditional bead manufacturing practised in _____ has been used to build analogies for material culture in the Harappan civilization.
11. Name some case studies in ceramic ethnoarchaeology in India.
12. Ethnographic studies have been conducted on the _____ in the Nilgiris.
13. Ethnographic studies of the Paliyans and Irulas been studied by _____ and _____ with specific reference to prehistoric hunter-gatherers.
14. The principle species exploited by the Birhors comprises _____.
15. Who wrote 'Poor Men's Thalys : A Deccan Potter's Technique

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester - IV
ARC-404: Early Iron Age in India**

Term End Examination, May – 2019

Time: 2.30 Hrs.

Maximum marks: 60

Note: All sections are compulsory

SECTION A

Answer ANY THREE essay type questions from the following:

30 Marks

1. Review the various theories regarding the introduction of iron in India.
2. Explain the typological features of Megalithic burials of South India with suitable examples.
3. Delineate the distribution pattern and material culture of the Painted Grey ware culture.
4. Discuss the nature of society as evidenced in the Vidarbha Iron Age-Megalithic sites.
5. Trace the beginning of Iron working in the Central Ganga Valley and Eastern Vindhya region in the light of recent evidence.

SECTION B

Answer ANY THREE short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. Briefly discuss the socio-cultural contexts associated with the erection of hero stones.
2. Comment on the nature and significance of Stone alignments.
3. The characteristic features of Gandhara Grave culture.
4. Major Iron ore locations in north and central India.
5. What are the megalithic burial types noticed in the Adwa valley? Explain their features.

SECTION C

Answer ALL of the following questions:

15 Marks

1. Meadows Taylor excavated the site of Jewargi in Karnataka. (True/False)

2. An iron smelting furnace was exposed in the excavations at
 - a. Naikund
 - b. Junapani
 - c. Mahurjhari
 - d. Raipur

3. The site of Malhar is located on the bank of the Sai river. (True/False)

4. Russet Coated and Painted Ware is associated with 1) Megalithic Burials and 2) is also known as Andhra Ware
 - a. Statement 1 and 2 are true
 - b. both are false
 - c. state 1 is true and 2 is false
 - d. statement 1 is false and 2 is true

5. D.D. Kosambi argued in favour of the pivotal role of Iron technology in bringing about Second Urbanization. (True/False)

6. The type of Megalithic burial found at Ummichipoyil is.....

7. Painted Grey ware pottery was first identified in excavations at.....

8. Which of the following site is an example for transepted cist burials?
 - a. Brahmagiri
 - b. Chandravalli
 - c. Kodumanal
 - d. Adichanallur

9. Evidence of burials outside stone circles has been reported from
 - a. Malli
 - b. Dhamna
 - c. Gangapur
 - d. Raipur

10. Russet Coated and Painted Ware is associated with 1) Megalithic Burials and 2) is also known as Andhra Ware
 - e. Statement 1 and 2 are true
 - f. both are false
 - g. state 1 is true and 2 is false
 - h. statement 1 is false and 2 is true

11. What are Kodakkals?

12. The practice of 'Megalithism' is seen among

13. Khasis

- 14. Mundas
 - 15. Kurumbas
 - 16. All of the above
13. The menhirs at Burzahom were first reported by
14. Who first introduced a standard classification and terminology for the Megalithic types of South India?
15. Non-sepulchral burials are commemorative or memorial in nature. (True/False)

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester - IV**

**ARC-404: Early Iron Age in India
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: 2.30 Hrs.

Maximum marks: 60

Note: All sections are compulsory

SECTION A

Answer ANY THREE essay type questions from the following:

30 Marks

1. Trace the historiography of Early Iron Age research in India before Independence.
2. Discuss the nature and significance of evidence associated with horse in Vidarbha Iron Age-Megalithic sites.
3. Elucidate the physical and ritualistic aspects of living megalithic traditions in India and its bearing on our understanding of Iron Age megalithic cultures.
4. Discuss the socio-economic aspects of the Iron Age-Megalithic culture of South India.
5. Elucidate the archaeological evidence pertaining to origin of Iron technology in India.

SECTION B

Answer ANY THREE short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. What are the burial types found in the Vidarbha region? Give examples.
2. Briefly explain the Iron Age evidence from Kodumanal.
3. What are the ceramic wares of the early Iron-using communities of Northern India? Write a note.
4. What does the term 'sarcophagus' mean? Explain its typological features.
5. Explain in brief the evidence related to Megalithic and Iron Age culture at Burzahom.

SECTION C

Answer ALL of the following questions:

15 Marks

1. Iron bells with copper tongue have been found in Vidarbha megaliths. (True/False)
2. Topikals are carved of
 - a. Granite

- b. Gneiss
 - c. Laterite
 - d. Charnockite
3. The book “Deccan Megaliths” has been authored by
4. Portholes are present in
- a. Cairn, b. Cist, c. Menhir, d. Dolmen
- Choose the correct answer
- 1. b, c and d
 - 2. c and d
 - 3. a and c
 - 4. b and d
5. Megalithic communities in India depended solely on pastoral economy. (True/False)
6. Evidence of human burial has been reported from the PGW site of.....
7. (a) Punch marked coins and (b) Roman coins have been found in some megaliths in South India.
- Choose the correct answer.
- a. a is true, b is false
 - b. both a and b are true
 - c. a is false, b is true
 - d. both a and b are false
8. Wheat was not cultivated in Vidarbha region in the Iron Age because of arid conditions (True or false).
9. The most definitive evidence for Iron smelting is the presence of
- a. Iron artefacts
 - b. Iron slag
 - c. Iron bars
 - d. Iron fragments
10. The author of ‘Problem of South Indian Megaliths’ is
11. Iron objects at Lahuradewa were found in PGW levels. (True/False)
12. Adichanallur was excavated at the turn of 20th Century by
13. Iron Age sites are invariably associated with megalithic burials. (True/False)
14. In the light of recent evidence, the origins of Iron working in India has been placed in
- a. Early 2nd Millennium BCE
 - b. Second half of 2nd Millennium BCE
 - c. End of 2nd Millennium BCE
 - d. early 1st millennium BCE
15. The site of Udegram is located invalley.

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
PUNE- 411006
M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester- IV
ARC-405: Historical Archaeology of India
Term end examination, May-2019**

Time- Two and Half Hours

Max. Marks- 60

Note- All questions are compulsory

SECTION-A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following-

30 Marks

1. Bring out the salient features of cities in ancient India. Examine literary sources vs archaeological evidences.
2. How do literary and epigraphical evidences complement in understanding a historical Excavation? Discuss.
3. Write an essay on Indo-Roman trade with reference to archaeological and literary evidences.
4. Discuss important excavated sites in the region of Deccan and its importance in understanding the cultural chronology of the region.
5. Discuss the issue of deurbanization with suitable examples.

SECTION-B

Answer any three short notes from the following-

15 Marks

1. Buddhism has greatly contributed to State Formation and urbanization in north India. Briefly Discuss.
2. Sishupalgarh.
3. Give a brief note on the limitations and scope in the field of Medieval Archaeology in India.
4. Rouletted ware
5. Difference between Kushana and Gupta terracotta art

SECTION-C

Answer all the following questions-

15 Marks

1. Mathura was the capital of _____mahajanapada.
2. The Kushan Devkul with inscribed images of Kushan kings was at _____ .
3. The excavations at Maheshwar were carried out under the supervision of -----.
4. Sravasti was the capital of the Magadha mahajanapada. (True/False).
5. An iron plough share from PGW level is reported from
 - a) Jakhera
 - b) Ahichchhatra
 - c) Hastinapur
 - d) Ayodhya
6. The ancient site of Bhokardan had lost its importance after the decline of -----
 - a. Vakatakas
 - b. Satvahanas
 - c. Shungas
 - d. Pratiharas
7. Prayag Prashasti extols the exploits of which emperor?
 - a. Chandragupta I
 - b. Samudragupta
 - c. Kumargupta
 - d. Pushyimitra
8. Pliny records that there were -----fortified towns in the Satavahana kingdom.
9. Which of the following sites was identified by Cunningham as 'Piloshana' of Hieun Tsang?
 - a. Ahichhatra
 - b. Atirampakkam
 - c. Atiranjikher
 - d. Arikamedu
10. Which among the following was the capital of Vatsamahajanapada?
 - a. Prayag
 - b. Kaushambi
 - c. Mathura
 - d. Vaisali

11. Amphorae fragments were first reported from
- Arkamedi
 - Kaveripattanam
 - Shishipalgarh
 - Taxila
12. Choose the correct sequence of the three mounds at Taxila in chronological order, starting from earliest.
- Bhir, Sirkap and Sirsukh
 - Bhir, Sirsukh and Sirkap
 - Sirkap, Sirsukh and Bhir
 - Sirsukh, Sirkap and Bhir
13. Which was the first Asokan rock edict to mention the name of Buddha.
- Brahmagiri
 - Maski
 - Dhuli
 - Jaugarh
14. Where is the inscription located where 'devanaampiyaasoka' is inscribed instead of 'devanaampiyapiadasi'
- Topra
 - Allahabad
 - Junagarh
 - Maski
15. Which site reported a Shivalinga bearing an inscription allegedly mentioning the name of Greek king Menander
- Sirpur
 - Malhar
 - Maheswar
 - Ujjain

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
PUNE- 411006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester- IV**

**ARC-405: Historical Archaeology of India
Term end examination, May-2019**

Time- Two and Half Hours

Marks- 60

Note- All questions are compulsory

SECTION-A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following-

30 Marks

1. Bring out the salient features of cities in ancient India. Examine literary sources vs archaeological evidences.
2. How do literary and epigraphical evidences complement in understanding a historical Excavation? Discuss.
3. Write an essay on Indo-Roman trade with reference to archaeological and literary evidences.
4. Discuss important excavated sites in the region of Deccan and its importance in understanding the cultural chronology of the region.
5. Discuss the issue of deurbanization with suitable examples.

SECTION-B

Answer any three short notes from the following-

15 Marks

1. Buddhism has greatly contributed to State Formation and urbanization in north India. Briefly Discuss.
2. Sishupalgarh.
3. Give a brief note on the limitations and scope in the field of Medieval Archaeology in India.
4. Rouletted ware
5. Difference between Kushana and Gupta terracotta art

SECTION-C

Answer all the following questions:

15 Marks

1. Mathura was the capital of _____mahajanapada.
2. The Kushan Devkul with inscribed images of Kushan kings was at _____ .
3. The excavations at Maheshwar were carried out under the supervision of -----.

4. Sravasti was the capital of the Magadha mahajanapada. (True/False).
5. An iron plough share from PGW level is reported from
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9. Which of the following sites was identified by Cunningham as 'Piloshana' of Hieun Tsang?
 - a. Ahichhatra
 - b. Atirampakkam
 - c. Atiranjikher
 - d. Arikamedu
10. Which among the following was the capital of Vatsamahajanapada?
 11. Prayag
 12. Kaushambi
 13. Mathura
 14. Vaisali
11. Amphorae fragments were first reported from
 - a. Arkamedu
 - b. Kaveripattanam
 - c. Shishipalgarh
 - d. Taxila
12. Choose the correct sequence of the three mounds at Taxila in chronological order, starting from earliest.
 - a. Bhir, Sirkap and Sirsukh
 - b. Bhir, Sirsukh and Sirkap
 - c. Sirkap, Sirsukh and Bhir
 - d. Sirsukh, Sirkap and Bhir

13. Which was the first Asokan rock edict to mention the name of Buddha.
- Brahmagiri
 - Maski
 - Dhauri
 - Jaugarh
14. Where is the inscription located where 'devanaampiyasoka' is inscribed instead of 'devanaampiyadasi'?
- Topra
 - Allahabad
 - Junagarh
 - Maski
15. Which site reported a Shivalinga bearing an inscription allegedly mentioning the name of Greek king Menander?
- Sirpur
 - Malhar
 - Maheswar
 - Ujjain

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY**

PUNE- 411006

M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology

Semester- IV

ARC-405: Historical Archaeology of India

Term end examination, May-2019

Time- Two and Half Hours

Max. Marks- 60

Note- All questions are compulsory

SECTION-A

30 Marks

Answer any three essay type questions from the following-

1. Bring out the salient features of cities in ancient India. Examine literary sources vs archaeological evidences.
2. How do literary and epigraphical evidences complement in understanding a historical Excavation? Discuss.
3. Write an essay on Indo-Roman trade with reference to archaeological and literary evidences.
4. Discuss important excavated sites in the region of Deccan and its importance in understanding the cultural chronology of the region.
5. Discuss the issue of deurbanization with suitable examples.

SECTION-B

15 Marks

Answer any three short notes from the following-

1. Buddhism has greatly contributed in State Formation and urbanization in north India. Briefly Discuss.
2. Sishupalgarh.
3. Give a brief note on the limitations and scope in the field of Medieval Archaeology in India.
4. Rouletted ware
5. Difference between Kushana and Gupta terracotta art

SECTION-C

15 Marks

Answer all the following questions-

1. Mathura was the capital of _____mahajanapada.
2. The Kushan Devkul with inscribed images of Kushan kings was at _____ .
3. The excavations at Maheshwar were carried out under the supervision of ----- .
4. Sravasti was the capital of the Magadha mahajanapada. (True/False)
5. An iron plough share from PGW level is reported from
 - a) Jakhera
 - b) Ahichchhatra
 - c) Hastinapur
 - d) Ayodhya
6. The ancient site of Bhokardan had lost its importance after the decline of -----
 - a. Vakatakas
 - b. Satvahanas
 - c. Shungas
7. PrayagPrashasti extols the exploits of which emperor?
 - a. Chandragupta I
 - b. Samudragupta
 - c. Kumargupta
 - d. Pushyimitra
8. Pliny records that there were -----fortified towns in the Satavahana kingdom.
9. Which of the following sites was identified by Cunningham as 'Piloshana' of Hieun Tsang?
 - a. Ahichhatra
 - b. Atirampakkam
 - c. Atiranjikher
 - d. Arikamedu
10. Which among the following was the capital of Vatsamahajanapada?
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 - b) Bhir, Sirsukh and Sirkap

- c) Sirkap, Sirsukh and Bhir
d) Sirsukh, Sirkap and Bhir
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a. Sirpur
b. Malhar
c. Maheswar
d. Ujjain

MCQ	ANS
1	Surasen

2	Mathura
3	H D Sankalia
4	False
5	A
6	C
7	B
8	Thirty (30)
9	C
10	B
11	D
12	A
13	B
14	D
15	B

SETC

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 406: Ancient Technology and Archaeological Chemistry
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. Discuss the role and importance of phosphorous in settlement archaeology.
2. What are the chemical methods of dating archaeological materials? Discuss their contribution to chronology of Indian Archaeology.
3. Write an essay on the history and development of Archaeological Chemistry.
4. What are the methods by which we can deduce the palaeodiet of ancient population?
5. Write an essay on iron metallurgy in Ancient India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Sampling strategies for non-destructive analysis of archaeological artefacts
2. Stable Isotopes and Archaeology.
3. What is glass and what is the earliest evidence of its technological knowhow in ancient India?
4. Write in brief any two Chemical and physical methods in the study of archaeological materials.
5. Zawar and zinc distillation.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Glasses are mixture of oxides and not of chemical compounds (True/ False).
2. Soda lime glass has : ...% sand, ...% soda and% lime .
3. What is the full form of SMOW?
4. Gold and silver in Latin are called... and... ..
5. Loss of water plasticity occurs at -----° Celsius.
6. Tick the suitable materials for Uranium series dating
 - a. Bone

- b. Igneous rock
 - c. Pottery
 - d. Burnt flint
7. Slag is -----
- a. One of the important components needed in zinc distillation.
 - b. Ingots
 - c. Slag or dross is a waste product after metal smelting operations.
 - d. Super cooled liquid.
8. Bio chemicals are the chemical groups of organic substance which makes the structure and performs the function of organic matters and belong to one of the four fundamental chemical groups viz.,
- a. Carbohydrate
 - b. Protein
 - c. Nucleic Acid
 - d. Lipids
9. Theoretical saturation value of fluorine of 100F P₂O₅ is -----
- a. 8.00
 - b. 9.00
 - c. 8.92
 - d. 8.95
10. What does the coating by gold or graphite do to the specimen surfaces in Scanning Electron Microscopy?
11. Paleodietary reconstruction is carried out using -----
- a. Radiocarbon dating
 - b. OSL dating
 - c. Stable isotope analysis
 - d. Amino Acid Racimisation
12. The evidence for iron smelting furnace from Vidarbha region is available from
- a. Ahar
 - b. Mahurjhari
 - c. Nevasa
 - d. Naikund
13. is unique among the elements in being a sensitive and persistent indicator of human activity.
14. Name any three clay minerals found in ceramics.
15. The atomic number of iron is and the melting point is

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 406: Ancient Technology and Archaeological Chemistry (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. Discuss in detail the contributions of fluorine dating methods, its principles, methods, and role in Archaeological studies with examples from overseas and Indian case studies.
2. Discuss the importance of provenance analyses in Archaeological Chemistry.
3. Discuss the mineral phases of archaeological materials (biological and non biological) that X-ray Diffractometer is helpful in analyzing and how that has been helpful in Archaeological studies in India?
4. Write an essay on Ceramic Technology with special reference to Harappan civilization of Gujarat.
5. Write an essay on the historiography of Archaeological Chemistry in India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Evidence of Iron smelting at Naikund and Dhatwa: A comparative study.
2. The lipids and their significance in Archaeology.
3. Phosphate analysis
4. Zinc Distillation
5. Resistivity survey

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Mixture of silica, soda, potash and lime bring -----glasses.
2. LA-ICP-MS is used in -----of glass.

3. Diet in Latin is called -----, meaning-----
4. Loss of water plasticity occurs at -----° Celsius.
5. Stoneware has Porosity of-----.
6. Hardness of copper is-----
 - a. 68 brinell
 - b. 35 brinell
 - c. 186 brinell
 - d. 88 brinell
7. Brass is an alloy of
 - a. copper, zinc and lead
 - b. iron, copper and silver
 - c. Tin, lead and copper
 - d. None of the above.
8. What is the full form of SMOW?
9. Gold and silver in Latin are called..... and.....
10. Name any three clay minerals.....
11. Mixture of silica, soda, potash and lime bring colourless glasses (True/False).
12. Alpha Spectroscopy is far more precise and cheaper than Mass Spectrometry for uranium dating: True / False.
13. Standards used in carbon isotope analysis are referred to as -----whose full form is ----- .
14. The very first archaeological application of stable isotopes was undertaken by
15. Theoretical saturation value of fluorine is
 - a. 9.28
 - b. 8.92
 - c. 9.00
 - d. 8.90

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 407: Quantitative Methods and Information Science
Term End Examination, November 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.
Use of calculators is allowed.
No mobile phones
Please provide Tables, Graphs

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. What is quantitative approach? How it is different from qualitative approach?
2. What is GIS? Explain how it is useful in archaeology with examples.

Q.3. The length of blades (mm) obtained from a prehistoric site showed the standard deviation of these observations as 0.5860 mm

12.50	11.70	10.25	10.90	11.10	11.25	11.30
10.55	11.65	10.25	12.10	11.20	11.25	10.75
11.60	10.45	10.80	12.00	11.15	10.00	12.15
11.75	10.50	10.85	11.25	11.25	11.10	11.25
11.25	11.30	11.25				

For this data do the following:

- (a) Obtain the frequency diagram and show it graphically.
- (b) Calculate the mean, mode and median
- (c) Comment on the nature of variation

Q.4 What is meant by quantitative approach? How is it different than qualitative approach?

Q.5 Discuss various probability sampling techniques and highlight their significance in archaeological research

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

- Q.4 A. Write short notes on (ANY TWO)
- (i) Types of variables
 - (ii) Programming Languages
 - (iii) Simulation and modelling in archaeology
 - (iv) Types of computer viruses

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. First electronic per-reviewed journal is
 - a) Antiquity
 - b) **Internet Archaeology**
 - c) On Line Internet Journal
 - d) Journal of World Prehistory

2. Which of the following is a data processing unit
 - a. **CPU**
 - b. RAM
 - c. Hard disk
 - d. output device

4. Analysis of variance is used for -----
 - a) comparing mean with standard mean
 - b) comparing means of many groups**
 - c) adjusting variation
 - d) examining coefficient of variation

5. When coefficient of variation is very large the curve is -----
 - a) sine curve
 - b) flat**
 - c) acute
 - d) all of the above

6. Application software is used to control computer hardware (True or **False**)

7. Machine level language programs consists of a long sequence of binary numbers (**True** or False)

8. Operating System is not a hardware (**True** or False)

9. Standard error is not the base for Spearman's correlation coefficient (**True** or False)

10. Mean, mode and median are measure of central tendency (True or False)
11. Beazley Archive is a type of Computerized Catalogue (True or False)
12. Name two types of databases----- (Flat-file and relational database)
13. Name types of GIS ----- (Raster and Vector)
14. Name two main parts of a computer program ----- (Data structure and control structure)
15. Name two software useful for quantitative analysis ----- (Excel, Access)

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Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 407: Quantitative Methods and Information Science**

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. At a particular site following cleavers were measured (mm). The measurements of Length (L) are given below. The standard deviation of these observations is 3.5215

25.5	32	29	21	29.5	26.5	25
29.1	25.5	29.8	25.5	33	25.5	30.1
26.5	29.2	33	29	23	29	23
21	27.5	29.9	29	31	26.5	33
27.5	29.5	29	21.5	28	34	21.5
32	29.7	21.5	29.3	29	29	

For this data do the following:

- a. Obtain the frequency diagram and show it graphically.
 - b. Calculate the mean, mode and median
 - c. Comment on the magnitude and nature of variation
2. Explain the methods of archaeological computing and their applications for archaeological research.
3. What is quantitative approach in archaeology? How it is different than qualitative approach?
4. Excavation at an archaeological site revealed presence of two types of beads made using two types of raw material. There were 20 oval carnelian beads and 8 cylindrical terracotta beads; and there were 4 cylindrical carnelian beads and 25 oval terracotta beads.

Use chi-sq method to find out any relationship between the raw material and the shape of the beads. Test your results at alpha level of 0.05.

5. When a burial complex was excavated following two variables were measured: age (in Y) and height (cm) estimated from femur bone.

Sr. No.	Age	Height	Sr. No.	Age	Height
Skeleton No. 02	22.5	165.5	Skeleton No. 31	21	164.2
Skeleton No.04	16.1	159.9	Skeleton No.32	18	163.7
Skeleton No.05	22	171.3	Skeleton No.46	22.2	164.4
Skeleton No.13	25.3	163.8	Skeleton No.59	17.4	158.1
Skeleton No.15	17.5	181	Skeleton No.60	20	151.2
Skeleton No.16	17	154.7	Skeleton No.62	16	166.5
Skeleton No.19	21.6	162.3	Skeleton No.65	22.8	151.8
Skeleton No.27	25	169.7	Skeleton No.81	20.5	151.8
Skeleton No.30	22.3	176.5	Skeleton No.84	22.6	159.5

Calculate Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient. Test your results at alpha level of 0.05. What conclusion you draw from this data.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Multivariate analysis
2. Importance of CRM in archaeology
3. GIS application for Archaeological research
4. Use of computers in public archaeology
5. Computer viruses and data security

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. Files containing structured and organized data are
 - a. Documents
 - b. Worksheets
 - c. Databases
 - d. Graphics

2. Analysis of variance is used for -----
 - a. comparing mean with standard mean
 - b. comparing means of many groups
 - c. adjusting variation
 - d. examining coefficient of variation

3. When coefficient of variation is very large the curve is -----
a. sine curve
b. flat
c. acute
d. all of the above

4. Analysis of variance is used for
a. comparing means of many groups
b. comparing two data sets
c. to find out difference between two sets
d. none of the above

RAM means

- a. Read access memory
b. Random average memory
c. Random Access Memory
d. none of the above

5. Operating System is a
a. Hardware
b. Software
c. Type of memory
d. None of the above

6. Application software is used to control computer hardware (True or False)

7. Remote Sensing data are acquired by hot air balloon (True or False)

8. Standard error is the base for Spearman's correlation coefficient (True or False)

9. DEM means Device Elevation Mode (True or False)

10. Mean, mode and median are measure of central tendency (True or False)

11. Name types of GIS -----

12. Name two softwares useful for quantitative analysis -----

13. GIS means -----

14. Name two types of computer memory 1. ----- 2.-----

15. Spearman's correlation coefficient is based on -----

Arc 408: Environmental Archaeology (Geoarchaeology)

A. Write long answers (any three)

30 marks

1. Give an account of the main developments in geoarchaeological research in India during the last fifty years.
2. Write a note on contribution of Earth Sciences in archaeological studies.
3. Discuss the significance of Holocene sea level changes in India in understanding archaeological sites of coastal India.
4. Evaluate the geoarchaeological studies of Early Acheulian sites in Peninsular India
5. Discuss the significant geoenvironmental factors useful for reconstructing palaeoenvironment by giving suitable examples.

B. Write short notes (any three)

15 marks

1. Useful Dating methods for geoarchaeological studies
2. Difference between soil and sediment
3. Types of natural processes
4. Miliolite formation, Saurashtra
5. Geoarchaeology of Thar Desert

C. Answer following objective type questions

15 marks

1. Palaeomagnetism is useful for dating of ----- (tephra)
2. Two types of sea levels ----- and ----- (Eustatic and Isostatic)
3. The term geoarchaeology was first coined by -----(K.W. Butzer)
4. Types of Weathering are : ----- and ----- (Physical and Chemical)
5. The ----- cave is located at a depth of 37 m from present sea level on coast of France (Cosquer)
6. Moraines are found in glacial climate (True or False)
7. Deccan Trapp is not suitable for making artefacts (True or False)
8. Peninsular India was having wet climate during the Late Pleistocene (True or False)
9. Presence of calcrete indicates ----- climatic conditions (arid)

10. Soil forming episode is often termed a period of ----- (stability)
11. AMSL means
- Average mean sea level
 - Above mean sea level
 - Actual mean sea level
 - none of the above
12. U shaped valley is product of
- Lacustral processes
 - Aeolian processes
 - Coastal processes
 - none of the above
13. Terms erosion, deposition, aggradation, meandering are linked to
- Glacial processes
 - mineralogy
 - fluvial processes
 - none of the above
14. Matuyama period covers
- Early Pleistocene
 - Late Pleistocene
 - older than 800 ka
 - 1 and 3
15. Useful method/s for identification of sediment source areas
- particle size analysis
 - mineralogy
 - a and b
 - none of the above

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 408: Environmental Archaeology (Geoarchaeology)**

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:

30 Marks

1. Give an account of the main developments in the geoarchaeological research in India since Independence.
2. Discuss the significance of Holocene sea level changes in India in understanding archaeological sites of coastal India.
3. Evaluate the geoarchaeological studies of Acheulian sites in Deccan Trap region.
4. What is Miliolite formation? Explain its significance in understanding Pleistocene environment of Saurashtra region.
5. Name the significant geoenvironmental factors useful in reconstructing palaeoenvironment by giving suitable examples.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. Describe the difference between soil and sediment
2. Palaeoclimate proxies – OIS and MIS
3. Define weathering. Explain different types of weathering
4. Holocene Sea Level Changes on West coast of India
5. Geoarchaeology of Thar Desert

SECTION C

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

15 Marks

1. Colluvial deposits are angular in shape (True or False).
2. Miliolite limestone can form in glacial climate (True or False)
3. Presence of laterite indicates arid climatic conditions (True or False)

4. Stability in the landscape is represented by the formation of calcrete formation (True or False).
5. Calcisol is formed in cold climatic conditions (True or False).
6. Two types of sea levels ----- and -----.
7. The term geoarchaeology was first coined by -----.
8. The ----- cave is located at a depth of 37 m from present sea level on coast of France.
9. Palaeomagnetism is useful for dating of -----.
10. Moraines are formed in ----- climate.

11. Early Pleistocene Acheulian sites from India are
 - a. Attirampakkam, Isampur, Morgaon
 - b. Isampur, Gangapur, Anagwadi
 - c. 16 R Didwana, Attirampakkam, Isampu
 - d. Singi Talav, Attirampakkam, 16 R Didwana

12. Carbonate platform on continental shelf of West coast India suggest
 - a. Late Pleistocene lower sea level
 - b. Arid climate
 - c. High sea level
 - d. none of the above

13. U shaped valley is product of
 - a. Lacustral processes
 - b. Aeolian processes
 - c. Coastal processes
 - d. none of the above

14. Matuyama period covers
 - a. Early Pleistocene
 - b. Late Pleistocene
 - c. older than 800 ka
 - d. 1 and 3

15. The evidence found at Kelshi, Konkan coast suggest
 - a. Low sea level
 - b. High sea level
 - c. Configurational changes
 - d. none of the above
