

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I
ARC – 101: Political History of India (Up to 700 C.E.)
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: **Marks 30**

1. Examine the role of epigraphic sources in the reconstruction of ancient Indian history?
2. Discuss the feud between the Western Kshatrapas and the Satavahanas?
3. Critically examine the Ramagupta Problem in the history of the Guptas?
4. Discuss: Kanshika I was the most important ruler of the Kushanas.
5. Write a note on the emergence of the Mauryan Empire?

SECTION B

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

1. Write a short note on Pushyamitra Shunga?
2. Describe important political achievements of the Satavahana ruler Gautamiputra Satakarni?
3. Discuss the significance of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of the Gupta emperor Samudragupta?
4. Write a short note on the Arthashastra?
5. Critically examine significance of the Harshacharita in the reconstruction of the history of Pushyabhuti dynasty?

SECTION C

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

1. Rajatarangini throws light on the history of region.
2. Chinese traveller visited India during the time of King Harshavardhana.
3. Chandragupta II issued..... coins to mark his victory over the Shakas.
4. Devichandraguptam is one of the most important sources to reconstruct the history of Gupta king.....

5.wrote Indica, one of the important sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan period.
6. Which of the following title was not adopted by the Gupta Kings?
 - a. Paramabhogavata
 - b. Sarvarajochcheta
 - c. Maharajadhiraja
 - d. Paramasugatadhiraja
7.inscription of King Kharavela throws light on the early history of Kalinga region.
8.is the first known king of the Badami Chalukyas.
9.composed the Aihole inscription of the Badami Chalukyan king Pulkeshi II.
10. Huna king and his successor had conquered many regions of India.
11. Malavikagnimitra by Kalidas is an important literary source to study the history of.....dynasty.
12. The Buddhist text ,Milindapanho is a dialogue between and.....
13. Sitadhakshya was in-charge ofdepartment during the Mauryan period.
14. Sandhivigrahaka was in-charge ofduring the Gupta period.
15. Which of the following text does not help in the reconstruction of the Mauryan history?
 - a. Divyavadana
 - b. Mahavamsha
 - c. Mudrarakshasa
 - d. Dhammapada

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I
ARC – 103: Introduction to Archaeology
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

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

1. Do you think that archaeology has much to gain from natural sciences? Explain by giving examples.
2. Discuss the important laws prevailing in India, pertaining to protection of archaeological monuments.
3. What do you understand by 'post-processual' archaeology? Give examples to support your answer.
4. Discuss the scientific methods used in dating of the archaeological deposits.
5. Discuss the contributions of Ian Hodder.

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

1. Discuss the basic tenets of 'Settlement Archaeology'.
2. Discuss the various proto-historic cultures of the Indian sub-continent with special emphasis on dating.
3. Who introduced the basic idea of 'urban revolution' in archaeology? What are the main arguments of urban revolution?
4. Discuss the methods of excavating megalithic burial site.
5. Write a short note on the medieval archaeology in India.

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

1. The Three Age system was devised by... ..
2. The Stonehenge is a famous monumental site in
3. The method of Stratigraphic excavation was invented by

4. The XRF is used to understand the composition of the archaeological artifact.
5. Palaeontology deals primarily withrecord.
6. Didwana 16 R was excavated by.....
7. Inamgaon is a famous site of northern... Culture.
8. Analytical Archaeology was written by... ..
9. Lewis Binford was one of most important figures ofarchaeology.
10. The first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India was
11. The first legislation to protect historical monuments in India was in the year.....
12. Attirampakkam is situated in
 - a. West Bengal
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Tamil Nadu.
13. The site of Taxila in India was excavated for the first time by...Mortimer Wheeler.....
14. The book '*Personality of India*' was written by.....
15. The Black and Red ware is characteristic pottery of theperiod.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I
ARC – 104: Prehistory of South Asia: Palaeolithic & Mesolithic
Term End Examination, November – 2016**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

30 marks

1. Define prehistory and discuss the subject matter. Explain multidisciplinary nature of the prehistory.
2. Elucidate the nature of Stone Age sequence in India by describing 1 key sites of each sequence.
3. Explain the chronological evidence for Indian Acheulian.
4. Give details of rock art studies from South India.
5. Explain the nature and significance of the Mesolithic phase in Ganga Valley.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Early and Late Acheulian phase in India
2. Rock Art of Bhimbetka
3. *Homo Sapiens sapien*
4. Patne
5. Middle Palaeolithic tool kit

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. Which of the following site have tephra in association with Acheulian
 - a. Bori
 - b. Morgaon
 - c. Son valley
 - d. All above

2. 16R Didwana is a
 - a. Acheulian site
 - b. Sand dune site
 - c. Site where Lower, Middle Palaeolithic and Microliths were found in a sequence
 - d. All above
3. The word lacustral is used for the study of
4. Points, Burins, Scrapers are the major tool type ofPhase.
5. The engraved piece of Ostrich Egg shell was found at the site of
6. Acheulian site of Isampur is dated tomyr.
7. The only Archaic human skull in India was found at
8. The Quaternary period is divided into
 - a. The lower and Upper Pleistocene
 - b. The Lower, Middle and Upper Pleistocene
 - c. The Pleistocene and the Holocene
 - d. Ice ages
9. The oldest (46000 B.P) known microlithic site is
 - a. Patne
 - b. Morgaon
 - c. Mehtakheri
 - d. Dam Dama
10. Bhimbetka is known as.....
 - a. World heritage site
 - b. Continuous occupation from Lower Palaeolithic to Mesolithic
 - c. Rock art site
 - d. All above
11. Attirampakkam is the oldest dated site in India (True/False).
12. The evidence of structure was found at Acheulian site of Singi Talav (True/False)
13. The raw material used by Acheulian people at Gangapur is quartzite (True/False)
14. Adamgarh is an open air Acheulian site (True/False).
15. The Acheulian in India is as old as African Acheulian (True / False)
