

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

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC -303: Ancient Indian Epigraphy & Palaeography
Term End Examination, May 2018 (Backlog)**

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 evidence for the antiquity of writing in ancient India
2. Discuss the socio-economic significance of Nasik inscription of Nahapana.
3. Summarize the contents of Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela and assess its historical value.
4. Examine the theories of origin of Brahmi script.
5. Write the importance of Epigraphy as a source to reconstruct the history of India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription
2. James Princep
3. Mathura inscription of Huvishka
4. Shaka Era
5. Poona Plates of Prabhavatigupta

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. The Sohagaura copper plate inscription refers to the *Mahamatras* of
2. The Hathigumpha inscription refers to Kharavela's Satavahana contemporary
3. The numerical equivalent of *aakaasa-netra-chandra* is
4. What does the Chhatra-yashthi inscription of Kanishka record?
5. Who was the composer of Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta?
6. What is the numerical equivalent of *chandra-netra-veda*?
 - a. 124
 - b. 214

- c. 421
d. 412
7. Who was the son of Nagannika of Nanaghat inscription?
a. Angika
b. Vedisiri
c. Satakarni
d. Maharathi
8. What was the “*Kolika-nikaya*”?
9. What was ‘*akshaya-nivi*’ mentioned in the Mathura inscription of Huvishka?
10. With whom is “*Bhagavat Kushika*” of Mathura pillar inscription of Chandragupta II identified by scholars?
11. Who was the composer of Aihole inscription of Pulakesi II?
a. Harishena
b. Ravikirti
c. Bana
d. Bharavi
12. What is Prayag Prashasti Patra?
13. Who deciphered Kharoshthi?
14. Transliterate the following sentences into the Brahmi Script
a) *bahukamhi dosam samaajamhi pasati devaanam priya priyadahi raajaa*
b) एतेपि त्री प्राणापछा नआरभिसरे
ete pi tree praanaa pachaa na aarabhisare
15. Which one of the following records mentions *Ahichchhatra-bhukti*?
a. Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta
b. Mathura inscription of Huvishka
c. Banaskhera Plates of Harsha
d. Indore Plates of Pravarasena II

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-306 Environmental Archaeology (Bioarchaeology)
Term End Examination, May – 2018 (Backlog)**

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 archaeozoology and discuss its significance in archaeology.
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. Discuss in detail the role of various animals during the southern Neolithic and Chalcolithic period in India
5. Write in detail the theories of plant domestication.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Phytolith analysis
2. Horse and the Iron Age
3. Dendrochronology
4. Contributions of Dental Histology to Faunal Studies in Archaeology.
5. *Systema Naturae*.

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. Sir -----was the first to compare biostratigraphy of fossiliferous horizons of Narmada and Godavari valleys which was published in the *Records Geological Survey of India* in the year 1905.
2. What is the title of the “*Present is a key to the past*” and who propounded it and when?

3. The following skeletal element is used for determining the sexual dimorphism among cervids-----
 - a. Horns
 - b. Antlers
 - c. Unicorn
 - d. Beam and pedicle
4. The study of fecal matter preserved in archaeological deposits is known as -----.
5. Pollens preserve well in -----soils.
6. Which bird species is the most common occurrence in archaeological sites across India?
7. Neolithic economy at Lahuradeva is based on
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Hunting gathering
 - c. Fishing
 - d. All the above
8. The classification of Siwalik horizons was done by -----
 - a. Sir Jim Corbett
 - b. Sir Richard Lydekker
 - c. Sir Edwin Colbert
 - d. Sir Guy Pilgrim
9. Earliest evidence for domesticated animals is from -----
 - a. Rakhigarhi,
 - b. Chirand
 - c. Bagor
 - d. Ahar
10. The Rhinoceros found in archaeological context is represented by the species whose Latin name is -----.
11. What biomineral the bones and teeth are made up of?
12. Scientific name of millet is-----
13. Which method is used for retrieving botanical remains?
 - a. dry sieving
 - b. Heating
 - c. Flotation
 - d. Decantation
14. Lonar lake is well known for its microvertebrate fossil finds (True /False).
15. Name the species of molluscs, used for making bangles.

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

**ARC – 307: Biological Anthropology
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. Discuss Punctualism and Gradualism with examples.
2. Compare the characteristic features of New World Monkeys and Old World Monkeys.
3. Give the differences between *Australopithecines* and *Homo erectus*.
4. Describe the tool kit, life ways and major structural features of *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*.
5. Describe the method of estimation of stature from fragmentary human tibia and humerus

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Palaeopathology
2. Adaptive radiation
3. *Sivapithecus*
4. Race and Subspecies
5. Age estimation from internal structure of bone.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. The discovery of Neanderthals was made for the first time from:
 - a. France
 - b. Germany
 - c. England
 - d. Spain

2. The 'Biological Species Concept was proposed by.....
 - a. Darwin
 - b. Wallace
 - c. Lamarck
 - d. Mayr

3. Who among the following is considered father of Genetics:
 - a. Buffon
 - b. Mendel
 - c. Linnaeus
 - d. Darwin

4. Species originating from an evolutionary lineage that has changed continuously over time:
 - a. Sympatric
 - b. Chronospecies
 - c. Biospecies
 - d. Allopatric

5. The discovery of *Eoanthropus* announced on the 18th December 1912 was perpetrated principally by

6. The number of facial bones in humans.
 - a. 14 bones
 - b. 8 bones
 - c. 10 bones
 - d. 12 bones

7. Which of the following primate is from South America?
 - a. *Macaca*
 - b. *Pongo*
 - c. *Cebus*
 - d. *Presbytes*

8. Tarsiers are:
 - a. Old world monkeys
 - b. New world monkeys
 - c. Hominoids
 - d. Prosimians

9. What is the scientific name of Turkana Boy?
 - a. *Australopithecus*
 - b. *Paranthropus*
 - c. *Homo sapiens*

d. *Homo erectus*

10. What is valgus angle?

11. Earliest primates are from:

- a. Asia
- b. Europe
- c. Africa
- d. North America

12. The largest bone on the foot is:

- a. Calcaneum
- b. Talus
- c. Phalanges
- d. Trapezoid

13. Inion is.....

- a. Bony thickening on the front of the ape mandible
- b. External occipital protuberance
- c. Another name for foramen magnum.
- d. An additional accessory cusp of carabell's tubercle

14. Oldest hominid is:

- a. *Australopithecus*
- b. *Paranthropus*
- c. *Sahlethropus*
- d. *Ardipithecus*

15. -----is the study of distribution of ancient organisms.

- a. Palaeopathology
- b. Palaeoanthropology
- c. Palaeogeography
- d. Palaeobiogeography

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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, May – 2018 (Backlog)**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

30 marks

1. What is New Archaeology? Discuss the criticisms of New Archaeology.
2. Explain the use of Marxist paradigms in archaeology with examples.
3. What is Ethnoarchaeology? Discuss its role in archaeological research by citing examples.
4. How is 'positivism' applied in archaeology? What difference does it make to the interpretation of artefacts?
5. Discuss if Gender Archaeology is essentially Feminist Archaeology.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Discuss the main difference between a poster presentation and public lecture.
2. Nature and types of knowledge
3. Analogy.
4. Explain briefly the seven stages of research process.
5. What are the dos and don'ts of writing a thesis or a research paper?

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. The book, *A Study of Archaeology* was written by
 - a. David Clarke
 - b. H.D. Sankalia
 - c. Walter Taylor
 - d. Lewis Binford.
2. Write the title of the book written by K. Paddayaa which has emerged as an essential works for New Archaeological research in India.
3. Behavioural archaeology deals with
 - a. Formation process of the archaeological record
 - b. b. epistemic questions
 - c. c. Scientific enquiries
 - d. d. ethno-psychology
4. 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.
5. Annales is a school founded by
 - a. British archaeologists
 - b. American archaeologists
 - c. Greek archaeologists
 - d. French historians
6. One of the following is not among the virtues of a researcher
 - a. Integrity
 - b. Trustworthyness
 - c. Objectivity
 - d. Bias
7. Law-like observations in archaeology are achieved by
 - a. Accurate observation
 - b. rational thinking
 - c. detailed analysis
 - d. hypothetico-deductive method
8. A sample is made of
 - a. small random part of the whole
 - b. a representative part of the whole
 - c. none of these
 - d. both of these
9. Analogy as a method in archaeology is applicable to
 - a. Behavioural archaeology
 - b. ethnoarchaeology
 - c. gender archaeology

- d. cognitive archaeology
- 10. Post-structuralism is attributed to
 - a. Levi-Strauss
 - b. Colin Renfrew
 - c. Ion Hodder
 - d. David Clarke
- 11. The following is not a pre-requisite of writing a thesis
 - a. Identifying a problem
 - b. formulating a hypothesis
 - c. building a bibliography
 - d. knowledge of creative writing
- 12. One of the following is not a fallacy
 - a. Propositional fallacy
 - b. Quantification fallacy
 - c. faulty generalization
 - d. formulating hypothesis
- 13. One of the following is not a type of research design
 - a. Descriptive
 - b. narrative
 - c. case study
 - d. compilation
- 14. 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.
- 15. Ethnoarchaeology studies contemporary tribes in order to
 - a. Identify archaeological sites
 - b. collect information of belief systems of the tribal people
 - c. collect curios from the tribal villages
 - d. build analogies to study archaeological material

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-311 Introduction to Museology
Term End Examination, May – 2018 (Backlog)**

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 changing role of Museums in the era of Globalization in Indian context and the implications.
2. Write about Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manava Sangrahalaya, Bhopal emphasising its role as an ethnographic museum of national stature.
3. Explain the principles of classification and methods of identification of museum objects.
4. Discuss about Museum extension programmes and community outreach.
5. Discuss Antiquity and Art Treasure Act 1972.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Museum lighting.
2. What is Museum Research?
3. Significance of specialised museum.
4. Public and service areas of Museums.
5. Preventive Conservation.

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions :

15 marks

1. What is ICOMOS?
2. What is Thymol?
3. Name the instrument to measure UV.

4. What is Psychrometer?
5. -----is a common microorganism that affects museum objects.
6. MAI is
7. What is accession register?
8. Calico museum is popular for.....
9. What is ozone depletion?
10. Dry rot is
11. What is de-accessioning?
12. Indian Museum is the oldest museum of India (True/False).
13. What is bequest?
14. Mobile museums imply that
15. What is IPM?

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – III
ARC-312: Cultural Heritage Management
Term End Examination, May – 2018 (Backlog)**

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

30 marks

1. What is heritage? Discuss the significance of its preservation.
2. Write about public awareness programmes for Heritage Preservation.
3. Discuss about UNESCO and its contribution in protection and promotion of Heritage.
4. Write about the Illegal trade of antiquities and art objects. Also explain about the Legislation Act formulated to stop the same.
5. Discuss the inter connections between Tourism and Heritage.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Any one world heritage site in Maharashtra.
2. The role of non-government organizations in heritage sector.
3. National Monument Mission.
4. The role of ICOMOS in the preservation and protection of heritage.
5. Development versus Retention and Protection of Heritage.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

15Marks

1. Name the 1878 Act for the protection of Indian heritage.
2. International Convention on stolen/ illegally exported cultural objects was held in which year?
3. Arrange in chronological order the declaration of UNESCO World Heritage site status to the following sites:
 - a. Bhimbetka
 - b. Ajanta
 - c. Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park
 - d. Kaziranga National Park
4. Name the famous Tiger reserve in North Western India.
5. Name the famous step well in Gujarat which has world heritage status.
6. Which is the university in Eastern India that shares the name with World Heritage site of 5th CE?
7. Elephanta caves are located in.....
8. The Shore temple at Chennai is treated for many times.
9. Who was Alexander Cunningham?
10. Pattadakal is the world heritage site showcasing..... architecture.
11. Name any one school of Pahari painting.
12. What is loom figured muslin Textile called?
13. What is weathering of built heritage?
14. What is the etymology of the word 'Museum'?
15. The full name of ICOM is -----, which was established in the year ----- and has its head office in ----- .
