

**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 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. Elucidate the diagnostic characters of Dravida style of Temple Architecture with suitable examples.
2. Give an appraisal of the rock-cut architecture of the Rashtrakutas at Ellora.
3. Explain the emergence and development of Chola Temple Architecture.
4. Write an essay on Pallava and Chola Bronzes.
5. Discuss the importance of the Badami Chalukyan architecture and Sculptures at Pattadakal.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Lakshmana Temple at Khajuraho.
2. The salient features of the Bhumija style.
3. The Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur.
4. The architectural features of Gondesvara Temple at Sinnar.
5. Monolithic Temples at Mahabalipuram.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks15

1. Somanathapura Hoysala Temple built by Somanatha, a *Dandanayaka* (commander) in 1268 CE under the Hoysala king
 - a. Vishnuvardhana
 - b. Ballala I
 - c. Narasimha III
 - d. Vikramaditya IV
2. 'Samaranganasutradhara' was written by
 - a. Hemadri
 - b. Bhoja
 - c. Vikramaditya IV
 - d. Mahendravarman I
3. Vrishabhavahana Murtis are not to be seen in Chola Bronzes (True or False).
4. Gondeshvara Temple at Sinnar was built during Period.
 - a. Hoysala
 - b. Pratihara
 - c. Yadava
 - d. Solanki
5. The earliest known example of the Bhumija style is
 - a. Udayeshvara Temple, Udaypur
 - b. Shiva Temple, Ambarnath
 - c. Gondeshvara Temple Sinnar
 - d. Manakeshvara Temple Jhodge
6. Which of the following Shilpa Texts deals with Nagara style of temple architecture?
 - a. Prasadamandana
 - b. Kashyapa Shilpa
 - c. Vaikhanas Agama
 - d. Chatruvargachintamani
7. The Elephanta Caves are hewn from solid..... rock.
 - a. Basalt
 - b. Sandstone
 - c. Granite
 - d. Marble
8. The Kalyan Chalukyan Temples are examples of style of temple architecture.
 - a. Nagara
 - b. Dravida
 - c. Karnata Dravida

- d. Bhumija
9. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was the culmination of the architectural creations that were initiated by the Kingpopularly called as Mamalla.
10. Dharmaraja Ratha at Mahabalipuram is an elaborately carvedVimana.
- a. Dvitala
 - b. Tritala
 - c. Panchatala
 - d. Saptatala
11. Arjuna Ratha at Mahabalipuram has.....Shikhara
- a. Hexagonal
 - b. Octagonal
 - c. Pentagonal
 - d. Heptagonal
12. Nakula Sahadeva Ratha at Mahabalipuram is on plan
- a. Apsidal
 - b. Circular
 - c. Square
 - d. Rectangular
13. Brihadishvara temple at Gangaikondacholapuram was built in 1035 AD, by King.....
14. Bronzes icons of Pallava period made up of Ashta Dhatu is cast by Lost Wax Technique (True/ False).
15. The best example for Maru Gurjara style of architecture is

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 402: Ancient Indian Numismatics
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. Explain the importance of numismatics in the reconstruction of economic history of Ancient India.
2. Write an essay on Local Archaic Punch marked coins.
3. Discuss in brief the various types of Gupta gold coins.
4. Write on recent trends in the field of numismatic studies.
5. How to prepare a coin catalogue? Explain.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Concept of a coin.
2. Shatamana.
3. Non-destructive method of coin analysis.
4. Preservation of coins.
5. Portrait coins of Satvahanas.

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory): Marks15

1. Discipline of Numismatics also study seals. True / False
2. Vimshitika was a coin of 100 rattis . True / False
3. Coins of Indo-Greeks are in lead. True / False
4. Satkarni I issued portrait coin. True / False
5. Inamgaon excavation yielded gold coins . True / False

6. 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. 3
 - c. 1 and 2
 - d. None of them
 1. Early Indian Uninscribed Cast Coins were issued by Nanda rulers.
 2. Satvahanas issued coins in billion metal.
 3. Coins of Kshaharat Bhumaka bear thunderbolt.

7. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. 1 and 3
 - b. 2 and 3
 - c. 2
 - d. none of above
 1. Early Indian Uninscribed Cast Coins are made of silver.
 2. Kardamaka kshtropa sliver coin bear three arched hill .
 3. Inscriptions on Kushana coins are in sanskrit language.

8. For the following questions select the option showing the correct statements:
Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. 1 and 2,
 - b. 2,
 - c. 3.
 - d. None of them
 1. Indo-Greeks issued coins with Punchmarked technique.
 2. Satvahana coins bear Kharosthi script.
 3. Indo-Greeks issued coins with Ujjain symbol.

9. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

- a. 1
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 2
- d. 1, 2, and 3.

- 1. Copper coins of Indo-Parthians contain bust of ruler .
- 2. Rudradaman was the first Kardamaka ruler to issue coins.
- 3. Roman coins are of silver only.

10. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2,
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 2 and 3

- 1. Coins of Ujjain city state are available.
- 2. Sun is one of the prominent motif on Punchmarked silver coins.
- 3. Ramagupta issued Ashvamegha type gold coins.

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

(Mahakhatapasa, Karshapana, Sadakana Kalalaya, thunder bolt and three arched hill)

- 11. symbol is seen on tribal coins
- 12. Nahapana's Junnar coins bear legend
- 13. Coins having legend are of a Maharathi ruler.
- 14. ----- coin names are mentioned in Naneghat inscription.
- 15. Coins having..... symbol are of Khsharatas.

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

M. A. In Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology

Semester – IV

ARC – 403 : Ethnoarchaeology

Term End Examination, May – 2018

Time: Two and half Hours

Maximum marks 60

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NOTE: All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks30

1. Write a detailed note on the application of ethno-archaeology in reconstructing the past.
2. Differentiate between castes and tribes, and their relevance in the study of archaeological cultural material.
3. What do you understand by the Forager/ Collector models? Explain with suitable examples.
4. Write a detailed note on the ethno-archaeological studies of Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert.
5. What do you mean by ethno-botany and archaeo-zoology? How do they help to reconstruct palaeo-ecosystem?

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. Settlement Pattern
2. Society and Culture
3. Musahar
4. Role of analogy in ethnoarchaeology
5. Eskimos of Alaska

SECTION C

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks15

1. Consanguineous kinship includes all the kins related through ----- or ----- ties.
2. The regional terms in Madhya Pradesh viz. *Bewar* or *Dahya* stand for –
 - a. Shifting cultivation
 - b. Marriage ceremony
 - c. Food gathering
 - d. Small games hunting
3. Most popular deity of the Chenchu tribe is –
 - a. *Dharmesh*
 - b. *Teikirzi*
 - c. *On*
 - d. *Bhairov*
4. One of the important features of Gonds is that they do not introduce themselves as Gonds but through their sub-tribal name or -----.
 - a. *Khond*
 - b. *Gadaba*
 - c. *Koitar*
 - d. *Ojhas*
5. What is Sarcophagus?
6. Who wrote '*Ethnoarchaeology in Action*', Cambridge University Press, 2001?
7. What do you mean by the notion 'Thunder Axe'?
8. Which methodology in archaeology attempts to figure out human behaviour by replicating past technologies?
9. ----- draws from human behaviour in contemporary societies to understand the archaeological record.
10. What do you mean by the study of Site Formation?
11. What do you mean by living Megalithism?
12. Birhor tribe living primarily in the Indian state of -----.
13. The primitive subsistence economy of the Bihors has been on nomadic ----- and ----.
14. Mushara were traditionally ----- catchers.
15. Veddas were originally -----.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 404: Early Iron Age of India
Term End Examination, May – 2018**

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. Based on the archaeological and literary evidences, trace the beginning of Iron Age in India.
2. Critically discuss the nature of society and social life during the Early Iron Age of India.
3. Briefly describe the nature and characteristics of settlement patterns of Iron Age Megalithic cultures in India.
4. Did iron technology play a significant role in the second urbanization in India? Discuss.
5. Delineate the salient features of Iron Age Megalithic sites of Vidarbha region and their significance in understanding Early Iron Age of India.

SECTION B

Answer ANY THREE short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. Briefly discuss the types and characteristics of iron implements related to warfare in Early Iron Age of India.
2. Write a short note on the evidence for craft specialization as noticed in the Iron Age Megalithic sites of the Deccan.
3. What are Hero stones? Write a short note.
4. What are the burial types noticed in Kerala region? Write a short note.

5. Write briefly on the living megalithic traditions of the Northeast India.

SECTION C

Answer ALL of the following questions:

15 marks

1. Near which modern city in Uttar Pradesh is Iron Age site of Dadupur located?
2. What is the prominent burial type noticed at Adichanallur?
3. What is Menhir?
4. What is the probable association between Anthropomorph and megalithic burial?
5. Rock paintings are associated with the site of Hire Benkal. (True/ False).
6. “*Megalithic Culture of South India: Socio Economic Perspectives*” was authored by-----
7. Both Rouletted ware and Black-and-Red ware are associated with 1) Megalithic Burials and,2) Habitation sites at Kodumanal and Porunthal.
 - a. Statement 1 and 2 are true
 - b. Both are false
 - c. Statement 1 is true and 2 is false
 - d. Statement 1 is false and 2 is true
8. Evidence of Iron smelting in the form of a crucible furnace has been found at _____.
 - a. Bhagimohari
 - b. Brahmagiri
 - c. Hallur
 - d. Kodumanal
9. “*The Iron Age in India*” was authored by _____
10. Colin McKenzie is among the earliest antiquarians to document the megaliths in India. (True or False).
11. An iron object identified as Plough Coulter has been found at _____ .
12. The Megalithic burial tradition of South India can be dated to the Mesolithic period (True/ False).
13. The Iron Age Megalithic mortuary ritual practices across India were homogenous in nature, because of a homogenous ethnic group (True or false).
14. What are Transcepted Cists?
15. Iron Age Megalithic site of Mahurjhari has yielded evidence of sacrifice of a horse in one of the burials. (True or False).

KEY FOR SECTION-C

Answer ALL of the following questions: 15 marks (1 x 15)

11. The Iron Age site of Dadupur in Uttar Pradesh is located near which modern city?
Lucknow
12. What is the prominent burial type noticed at Adichanallur?
Pyriform Urn burial
13. What is Menhir?
A monolithic upright slab
14. What is the probable association between Anthropomorphand megalithic burial?
Ancestor worship
15. Rock paintings are associated with the site of Hire Benkal. True or False
True
16. The evidence for Iron working in the Middle Ganga Plain goes back to _____
a. Early and mid-second millennium BC
17. Both Rouletted ware and Black-and-Red ware are associated with 1) Megalithic Burials and, 2) Habitation sites at Kodumanal and Porunthal.
a. Statement 1 and 2 are true
18. Evidence of Iron smelting in the form of a crucible furnace has been found at _____
d. Kodumanal
19. "*The Iron Age in India*" was authored by _____
N.R.Banerjee
20. _____ has used the concept of Locational Analysis, Subsistence Strategies and Social Differentiation in Mortuary Practices for the analysis of Megalithic Cultures of South India.
Udayaravi S. Moorti
21. An iron object identified as Plough Coulter has been found at _____
Brahmagiri

22. The Megalithic burial tradition of South India can be dated to the Mesolithic period. True or False.

False

23. The Iron Age Megalithic mortuary ritual practices across India were homogenous in nature, because of a homogenous ethnic group. True or False.

False

24. Rock paintings found at the Megalithic site of Mallapadi in Tamilnadu shows fighting scenes, cattle raids, and hunting scenes. True or False.

True

25. Iron Age Megalithic site of Mahurjhari has yielded evidence of sacrifice of a horse in one of the burials. True or False.

True

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

**ARC-405: Historical Archaeology of India
Term end examination, May-2018**

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. Widespread use of iron technology played crucial role in the development of Second-urbanization in Northern India. Elucidate this statement in the light of recent discoveries.
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. Champa was the capital of Anga mahajanapada. (True/False)
2. The most extensive salvage archaeological operations were carried out in Nagarjunkonda. (True/False).
3. Roman Pottery in India was reported for the first time by Wheeler at -----.
4. The excavations at Purana Quila revealed the remains of the ancient Pandava capital -----
5. Asiatic Society at Kolkata was established by----- .
 - a. John Marshall
 - b. Meadows Taylor
 - c. William Jones
 - d. Alexander Cunningham
6. The excavations at Hastinapur were carried out under the supervision of ----- .
7. Sravasti was the capital of the Magadha mahajanapada. (True/False)
8. An iron plough share from PGW level is reported from
 - a) Jakhera
 - b) Ahichchhatra
 - c) Hastinapur
 - d) Ayodhya
9. The ancient site of Bhokardan had lost its importance after the decline of -----
 - a. Vakatakas
 - b. Satvahanas
 - c. Shungas
10. The meaning of Ahichchhatra, the capital of North Panchala is -----.
11. ----- was the first site from where Roman pottery was reported.
12. The remains of hospital monastery of the Shunga period was found in the excavations at
 - a. Pataliputra
 - b. Vidisha
 - c. Banavasi
 - d. Adam
13. The remains of amphitheatre were found in the excavations at -----
 - a. Mansar
 - b. Adam
 - c. Nagarjunakonda
 - d. Shishupalgarh
14. Pliny records that there were -----fortified towns in the Satavahana kingdom.
15. Name the site from which smelting furnaces with bellows were reported.

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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – IV
ARC – 406: Ancient Technology and Archaeological Chemistry
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. Describe the significance of stable isotopes in Archaeology.
2. Discuss the importance of provenance analyses in Archaeological Chemistry.
3. What are trace elements and how their analyses have contributed to palaeodietary reconstruction in Archaeology? Supplement your answer with examples from South Asian studies.
4. Write an essay on the history and development of Archaeological Chemistry.
5. Discuss any two chemical methods of dating and their contributions to chronology building in Indian Archaeology.

SECTION B

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

1. Technology of making Super cooled liquids in ancient India.
2. Zawar and zinc distillation in ancient India
3. X-ray Diffractometer
4. What is the role of petrographic analysis in ceramic studies?

SECTION C

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

1. Martin Heinrich Klaproth is credited for discovering the element Uranium:
(True/False).
2. What is secondary clay?
3. Collagen is
 - a. Linear protein
 - b. Biogenic mineral
 - c. Ameloblast
 - d. Hydroxylapatite

4. Mixture of silica, soda, potash and lime bringglasses.
5. Alpha Spectroscopy is far more precise and cheaper than Mass Spectrometry for uranium dating: True / False.
6. Standards used in carbon isotope analysis are referred to as -----whose full form is -----.
7. Iron's presence in the form of mixture of ferrous (Fe^{2+}) give ----- colour to the glass while ferric ions (Fe^{3+}) colour it----- .
8. Theoretical saturation value of fluorine is
 - a. 9.28
 - b. 8.92
 - c. 9.00
 - d. 8.90
9. The nucleus of an atom consists of
 - a. Electron and neutron
 - b. Electron and proton
 - c. Proton and neutron
 - d. All above
10. Geophysical resistivity survey helps in finding.....
11. Stoneware has Porosity of
12. What are nonplastic fillers in ceramic technology?
13. What came first in use, copper or iron?
14. The mechanical assembly that makes up the sample holder, detector arm and associated gearing in XRD is referred to as.... ..
15. What is Wootz steel ?

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

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. What are multivariate methods? Discuss their importance in archaeology.
2. For following data perform Chi-square test to find out relationship between Sex of individual and the grave good treatment.

Burial No.	Sex of individual	Grave goods	Burial No.	Sex of individual	Grave goods
1	Male	present	13	Female	not present
2	Female	not present	14	Female	present
3	Female	not present	15	Female	not present
4	Male	present	16	Female	present
5	Male	present	17	Male	present
6	Female	not present	18	Female	present
7	Male	present	19	Female	not present
8	Female	not present	20	Male	present
9	Male	not present	21	Male	present
10	Male	present	22	Male	not present
11	Female	not present	23	Female	not present
12	Male	present	24	Female	not present

3. What is data base and define various types of data bases and its relation with Data Base Management System.
4. What is CRM and its applications in Archaeology
5. Terracotta discs recovered from a site showed following measurements (cm). Compare the mean value with a standard value of 12.234 cm using appropriate test.

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				

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

Marks 15

1. Simulation and modelling in archaeology
2. Types of variables
3. Programming languages
4. Applications of Remote Sensing for Archaeology
5. Quantitative vs Qualitative approaches

SECTION C

Answer following objective type questions (all are compulsory):

Marks 15

1. Mean is not a measure of central tendency (True or False)
2. Standard error is the base for Spearman's correlation coefficient (True or False)
3. Fifth generation language is used for neural networks (True or False)
4. Operating Systems is a hardware. (True or False)
5. DEM means Device Elevation Mode (True or False)
6. When coefficient of variation is very large the curve is -----
 - a) sine curve
 - b) flat
 - c) acute
 - d) all of the above
7. RAM means
 - a) Read access memory
 - b) Random average memory
 - c) Random Access Memory
 - d) none of the above
8. Types of GIS

- a) DEM
- b) Raster
- c) Vector
- d) b and c

9. First electronic per-reviewed journal is

- a) Antiquity
- b) Internet Archaeology
- c) On Line Internet Journal
- d) Journal of World Prehistory

10. Remote Sensing data are acquired by

- a) Hot air balloon
- b) Satellite and Air craft
- c) Space shuttle
- d) None of the above

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

12. In raster based systems a region is represented by ----- .

13. New hybrid terminology 'edutainment' and 'infotainment' was introduced bydatabase

14. ROM is ----- .

15. Analysis of variance is used for -----

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

30 Marks

1. Give an account of palaeoclimate research in Rajasthan.
2. Assess the importance of geoarchaeological studies in the Konkan region of Maharashtra.
3. Discuss the importance of geoarchaeological studies in the Son and Belan Valleys.
4. Examine the concept of resource rich and resource poor areas in the context of Palaeolithic settlements distribution.
5. Critically examine the importance of loess-palaeosol cycles as evidence of climatic change.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 Marks

1. How miliolites are helpful in the study of sea level changes?
2. What are oxygen isotopic stages?
3. The application of U-series dating method, give examples from peninsular India.
4. What is a soil sediment, give examples?
5. Multiple investigations at Nevasa.

SECTION C

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

15 Marks

1. Pollen stratigraphy is useful in ----- reconstruction.
2. Middle Palaeolithic site at Nevasa has been described as -----
3. De Terra and T.T. Paterson are known for their work on -----
4. The Late Quaternary period spans from ----- to the present
5. Oxygen isotope studies are carried on ----- sediments
6. Tephrochronology refers to ----- dating.
7. Rhyzoliths are fossilised ----- remains.
8. The book *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India* is also known as-----
-----.
9. The terminal point of a glacier is represented by-----
 - a. Erratics
 - b. Terminal moraines
 - c. Lateral moraines
 - d. Glacial grooves
10. Which among the following is the oldest Quaternary study in India?
 - a. *Ice Age in India and Associated Human Cultures*
 - b. *Quaternary Environments and Stone Age Cultures of the Kokan*
 - c. *Pleistocene Studies in the Malaprabha Valley*
 - d. *Pleistocene Studies in the Upper Krishna Basin*
11. Who among the following carried out an integrated study of Teri sands and palaeoenvironments?
 - a. F. E. Zeuner
 - b. Rita Gardner
 - c. R.B. Foote
 - d. B. Allchin
12. The site of Isampur has been dated by which of the following methods?
 - a. TL dating
 - b. ESR dating
 - c. U-series
 - d. IRSL

13. The site of Patne was excavated by
- Suresh Vasant Jadhav
 - H.D. Sankalia
 - B.P. Bopardikar
 - None of above
14. Who is the author of *Urban Decay*?
- Romila Thapar
 - R.S. Sharma
 - H.D. Sankalia
 - Irfan Habib
15. Who is the discoverer of Hathnora calvarium?
- A.R. Sankhyan
 - Arun Sonakia
 - G.L. Badam
 - Martin Williams
