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M.A. (A.I.H.C. & A.) (Semester-I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA UP TO 650 A.D.

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

16

- 1) Emperor Ashok Assume _____ title.
 - a) Devanam Aditya
 - b) Devanam Priyadarshi
 - c) Devanam Janshakati
 - d) Maharaja Dhiraj
- 2) King Kanishka assumed _____ title.
 - a) Devputra
 - b) Priyadarshi
 - c) Amitraghat
 - d) Indraraj
- 3) King Kanishka court _____ Buddhist scholar was exited.
 - a) Ravigupata
 - b) Ashvaghosh
 - c) Dandi
 - d) Kalidas
- 4) Chandragupt Maurya was defeated _____ Greek king.
 - a) Selucas Nicator
 - b) Alexander
 - c) Antiochus
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ was last king of Gupata dynasty.
 - a) Pushamitra
 - b) Skhandgupta
 - c) Chandragupta second
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ was the founder of the Kanva dynasty.
 - a) Kaniska
 - b) Gopal
 - c) Vasudev
 - d) Brudatta
- 7) _____ is the author of Tat - yag - suyichi.
 - a) Hu-yen-stang
 - b) Megyesthenis
 - c) Drimitrious
 - d) Fa-hiyan
- 8) Hunari title assumed by _____ Gupta King.
 - a) Samudragupta
 - b) Chandragupta second
 - c) Skhandgupta
 - d) Kumargupt
- 9) Maghad Mahajanpada was exited in present _____ state India.
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Gujrat
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Maharashtra
- 10) _____ is a literary source for the study of Ancient Indian Buddhism.
 - a) Agam
 - b) Ramayan
 - c) Upanishad
 - d) Therigatha
- 11) Unicorn animal image engraved on seals in _____ civilization.
 - a) Indus Valley civilization
 - b) Babilion
 - c) Vaidic
 - d) Chinese

- 12) _____ veda mention the information about the Aurveda.
a) Sam ved
b) Yajur ved
c) Rug ved
d) Atharv ved
- 13) _____ Capital of Maghad Mahajanpadas in Ancient India.
a) Rajgir
b) Kosambi
c) Indraprashta
d) None of these
- 14) _____ scholar wrote the Bhudacharitra.
a) Jinsen
b) Bharavi
c) Kalidas
d) Ashwaghosh
- 15) In Chandragupt Maurya. Royal court. _____ was exited on Ambassador post.
a) Selucas Nicator
b) Megashenis
c) Antiochus
d) None of these
- 16) King Ashok defeated _____ Kaliga king.
a) Bimbisar
b) Kharvel
c) Shashank
d) None of these

Q.2 Write a short Note. (Any Four)

16

- Upanishad
- Tripitak
- Copper plate
- Sri Satkarni
- Kalidas
- Pushamitra Shunga

Q.3 Write a short answer. (Any Four)

16

- a) Explain the Sangam literature in brief?
- b) Explain the rise of Maghad Mahajanpada?
- c) Describe the Ancient Indian geography for development the ancient Indian history?
- d) Describe the Women social Status in the age of Gupta Empire?
- e) Elaborate the importance of Inscriptions in ancient India?

Q.4 Write answers in detail. (any two)

16

- a) Write the detail information about 16 Mahajanpada?**

OR

- b) Write a easy on Mayran civil administration?**

Q.5 Discuss the political and religious contribution of Kanishka?

16

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**M.A. (A.I.H.C. & A.) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Ancient Indian Iconography

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Select appropriate word.

16

- 1) _____ is Mount (Vahana) of Gouri.

a) Lion (simha)	b) Bull (Nandi)
c) Godha	d) Peacock (Mayur)
- 2) Most of the icons of Gajalaxmi are found from _____ Period.

a) Maurya	b) Chndela
c) Later Chalukya	d) Yadava
- 3) Which of the following is seen prominently in hands of Saraswati?

a) Veena	b) Chakra
c) Disk	d) Damru
- 4) The most ancient sculpture of mother goddess was found at _____.

a) Rakhigadhi	b) Harappa
c) Belan Valley	d) Inamgaon
- 5) _____ is the mount (Vahan) of Mahishasurmardini.

a) Bull	b) Elephant
c) Mahisha	d) Lion (Simha)
- 6) _____ is the name of the Lord Vishnu's Conch(sankha).

a) Panchajanya	b) Konumudaki
c) Sudarshan	d) Padma
- 7) _____ is the Bodhivriksha.

a) Peepal	b) Banyan (Vat Vruksha)
c) Audumber	d) Nariyal (coconut)
- 8) Shukavyal is combination of _____.

a) Parrot & Lion	b) Eagle & Lion
c) Crow & Lion	d) Sparrow & lion
- 9) _____ is Mount (Vahan) of Chamunda.

a) Shwan	b) Ashva
c) Dead human body (preta)	d) Smiha
- 10) Icon if Nruvarha is standing in _____ position.

a) Aalidha	b) Ardhasampada
c) Sambhanga	d) Tribhanga
- 11) Bhairav is _____ form of Shiva.

a) Soumya	b) Roudra
c) Nrutya	d) None of these

- 12)** _____ is Mount (Vahana) of Indra.
- a) Dog b) Elephant
c) Horse d) Lion
- 13)** The southern school of thought recognizes _____ types of dance performed by Lord Shiva.
- a) 108 b) 111
c) 121 d) 151
- 14)** _____ is 1stTirthankar of Jain religion.
- a) Vrshabhnath b) Nemi
c) Mahavir d) Parshwamath
- 15)** _____ is the 22ndTirthankar of Jain religion.
- a) Vrshabhnath b) Nemi
c) Mahavir d) Parshwamath
- 16)** Kalyanasundara pratima means _____.
- a) Depiction of Marriage b) Depiction Birth
c) Depiction of Death d) Depiction of education.

Q.2 Write a Short answer. (Any Six)

16

- Write a note on Dhyani Buddha.
- Discuss Icon of Mahishamardini.
- Write a short note on Saraswati Icon.
- What is Vyala? Describe different forms of Vyala.
- Write note on Harihara.
- What is Sursundari? Write a critics on Nupurpadika.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two).

16

- Discuss the features of Tirthankaras images with special reference to Rishabh Nath and Parshv Nath.
- Trace the iconographic development of Vishnu and his incarnation.
- Describe the features of Parvati, Uma and Gauri.
- Describe the Roudra Icons of Shiva.

Q.4 Answer the following question in details. (Any One).

16

- Iconography and Methodology are inter-related. Discuss with suitable examples.
- Write an essay on different forms of Mother goddesses.

Q.5 Answer the following question in details.

16

Discuss the importance of mudra and asana in Indian iconography.

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**M.A. (A.I.H.C. & A.) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Pre History of South Asia**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Select appropriate word.

16

- 1) Robert Bruce Foote, a major archaeological pioneer in India was served with _____.
 a) Geological survey of India
 b) Archaeological Survey of India
 c) Anthropological Survey of India
 d) Zoological Survey of India
- 2) A human mandible was found in a cave at Bhimbetka by _____.
 a) C.J. Thomsen
 b) H.D. Sankalia
 c) V.S. Vakankar
 d) V.N. Mishra
- 3) The first reporting of famous Hathnora Hominid fossil was in _____.
 a) 1983
 b) 1984
 c) 1985
 d) 1986
- 4) The earliest stone tools are known as _____.
 a) Olduwan
 b) Acheulian
 c) Retouched tool
 d) Flake tool
- 5) Attirampakkam is located in _____.
 a) Andhra Pradesh
 b) Karnataka
 c) Tamil Nadu
 d) Orissa
- 6) The term Palaeolithic was coined by _____.
 a) Daniel Wilson
 b) L. H. Morgan
 c) John Lubbock
 d) Sevn Nilson
- 7) The longest part of the human past is _____.
 a) Stone Age
 b) Bronze Age
 c) Iron Age
 d) Chalcolithic Age
- 8) Bhimbetka, one of the most magnificent rock art sites in the world was discovered by?
 a) H.D. Sankalia
 b) V.N. Misra
 c) V.S. Vakankar
 d) G.R. Hunter
- 9) Which of the following is known a unifacial tool?
 a) Chopper
 b) Chopper Chopping
 c) Blade
 d) Parallel sided blade
- 10) The oldest known hominine remain in India is reported from?
 a) Jwalapuram
 b) Billasurgam
 c) Hathnora
 d) Bhimbetka

- 11) The first discovery of rock paintings in India was made by?
a) A.C.L. Carlleyle
b) Manoranjan Gosh
c) J. Cocubom
d) Rivett Camack
- 12) The upper Palaeolithic culture belongs to?
a) Early Pleistocene
b) Middle Pleistocene
c) Late Pleistocene
d) Holocene
- 13) Burins are characteristic tools of _____ culture.
a) Middle palaeolithic
b) Upper palaeolithic
c) Mesolithic
d) Neolithic
- 14) _____ culture is known as the 'Nevasian culture'
a) Lower palaeolithic
b) Middle palaeolithic
c) Upper palaeolithic
d) None of these
- 15) Match the following:
1) Hand axe
2) Blades
3) Polished axe
a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
a) Neolithic
b) Lower palaeolithic
c) Upper palaeolithic
b) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
d) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- 16) _____ was a first stone tool used by man.
a) Pebble
b) Axe
c) Sword
d) Blade

Q.2 Answer in short. (Any four out of six).

16

- Write a note on Upper Palaeolithic tools.
- Discuss the characteristics of Homo erectus man.
- What is mean by Lower Paleolithic Culture?
- Describe Mesolithic tools in short.
- Pleistocene.
- Ostrich egg shell beads.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any 2 out of 4).

16

- Examine the tool typology of Palaeolithic age in India?
- What are the main characteristics of the Upper Paleolithic culture in India?
- What are microliths? Describe.
- Give an account of the Acheulian culture.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any 1 out of 2).

16

- a) Write the definitions & scope of prehistory in India?**

OR

- b)** Write an essay on Mesolithic culture in India.

Q.5 Answer the following Question in detail.

16

Write a critical note on Bhimbetka Rock paintings with examples.

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Introduction to Archaeology

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Ancient monument preservation Act has come into force from _____.
a) 1900 b) 1899
c) 1904 d) 1920
- 2) The headquarter of archaeological survey of India is at _____.
a) New Delhi b) Mumbai
c) Kolkatta d) Aurangabad
- 3) 'Sandrocotos, mentioned by Greek historians is _____.
a) Chandragupta Mourya b) Skandgupta
c) Samudragupta d) Kumargupta
- 4) The scientific methods of archaeology introduced first in India by _____.
a) Mortimer Wheeler b) John Marshal
c) H.D. Sankalia d) K.N. Dixit
- 5) Indian Museum is located at _____.
a) Mumbai b) New Delhi
c) Kolkata d) Chennai
- 6) _____ was the first Director General of the Archaeological survey of India.
a) Mortimer Wheeler b) Alexander Cunningham
c) John Marshall d) K.N. Dixit
- 7) The Harappan site of Farmana excavated by _____.
a) H.D. Sankalia b) V. S. Shinde
c) V.N. Mishra d) S. B. Deo
- 8) _____ archaeologyis the investigation of archaeological issues using experiments.
a) Geoarchaeology b) Industrial archaeology
c) Settlement archaeology d) Experimental archaeology
- 9) 'Archaeology means unwritten history' defined by _____.
a) Wilfred Crobar b) Louis Binfold
c) Robert Bredwood d) PitRivers
- 10) _____ is the writer of the book "Puratatvavidya"
a) G.B. Deglurkar b) S.B. Dev
c) M.K. Dhavlikar d) WS. Shide
- 11) The Narkhed site excavated by _____.
a) H.D. Sankalia b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) Maya Patil d) John Marshal

- 12) Who among the following is the author of *The Roots of Ancient India*?
 - a) Stuart Piggot
 - b) Walter Fair
 - c) V.G. Childe
 - d) A. Ghosh
- 13) Which of the following sites is located in Ahmadnagar district?
 - a) Inamgoan
 - b) Patane
 - c) Morgoan
 - d) Bhokardhan
- 14) Dr. Degulkar G. B. has excavated following site _____.
 - a) Inamgoan
 - b) Bhokardhan
 - c) Farmana
 - d) Lothal
- 15) Who became the director General of the ASI after Alexander Cunningham?
 - a) Mortimer Wheeler
 - b) James Burges
 - c) John Marshall
 - d) K. N. Dixit
- 16) A Archaeological site is _____.
 - a) a basic unit of archaeological analysis
 - b) a place where people lived
 - c) a place where people carried out activities
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any 4 out of 6)

16

- Aims of Archaeology
- Eco facts
- Salvage Archaeology
- Archaeology & Botany
- Importance of public archaeology
- G.B. Deglurkar

Q.3 Answer the following Question. (Any 2 out of 4)

16

- Discuss the concept of Environmental Archaeology.
- Write the Contribution of D. D. Kosambi.
- Describe the importance of underwater archaeology.
- Describe the importance of ethnoarchaeology.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any 1 out of 2).

16

- a) Elaborate the importance of social sciences in archaeology.

OR

- b) Critically examine the contribution of British Scholars in Indian archaeology.

Q.5 Answer the following Question in detail.

16

Give an account of development of archaeology after Independent.

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Set **P**

**M.A. (A.I.H.C. & A.) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

History of Ancient India UP TO 650 A.D TO 1200 A.D

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2023

Max. Marks :80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.**16**

- 1) Local self-government was the basic feature of the administration of which of the following dynasty of early medieval India?
 - a) Chalukya
 - b) Pala
 - c) Chola
 - d) Rashtrakutas
- 2) From the times of which among the following Chola rulers, the *Gangaikondacholapuram* became the capital of the Chola Empire?
 - a) Parantaka
 - b) Rajendra Chola
 - c) Kulottunga
 - d) Vikrama Chola
- 3) _____ dynasty gave the patronage to Vallabhi University.
 - a) Maukhari
 - b) Pratihari
 - c) Rashtrakut
 - d) Paramar
- 4) *Shresthi* term was related to the _____ system.
 - a) Feudalism
 - b) Trading
 - c) Varna
 - d) Ashram
- 5) Indian Feudalism book written by _____ Scholar.
 - a) D.D. Kosambi
 - b) M. K. Dhavalikar
 - c) R.S Sharma
 - d) RomilaThapar
- 6) Who established the famous Vikramshila University?
 - a) Gopal
 - b) Bupal
 - c) Dharmal
 - d) Anant varman
- 7) _____ Book was Composed in Sangam Age.
 - a) Harshacharitra
 - b) Manimekhalai
 - c) Meghadut
 - d) Kavitarang
- 8) _____ was the founder of Pratihari dynasty.
 - a) Dantidurga
 - b) Nagbhatta First
 - c) Mahipal
 - d) Shekhar
- 9) _____ was capital place of pallav dynasty.
 - a) Ujjayni
 - b) Kanchi
 - c) Badami
 - d) Paducheri
- 10) _____ was the last king of Yadav dynasty.
 - a) Ramdevrai
 - b) Bhilam
 - c) Janpal
 - d) Harpaldev
- 11) Village grant given to Bramin Known as _____.
 - a) Gramdan
 - b) Punyadan
 - c) Agrahar
 - d) Vishadan

- 12)** The famous Minakshi temple is situated at _____.
a) Srirangam b) Tanjavur
c) Madurai d) Rameshwara
- 13)** _____ dynasty gave the patronage to Nalanda University.
a) Maukhari b) Pratihara
c) Rashtrakuta d) None of these
- 14)** _____ Inscription is useful to know the history of Chalukya king Pulakeshi II.
a) Eihola b) Maski
c) Rampura d) Mathura
- 15)** _____ was the First president of Sangama.
a) Nakkira b) Agasthi
c) Bhoja d) Tolakapiyam
- 16)** Who was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty?
a) Nagabhatta b) Yashovarman
c) Dantidurga d) None of these

Q.2 Write short note on. (any four)

16

- Agrahar.
- Harshcharitra.
- Cholas village administration.
- Matrak Dynasty.
- King Yashovarman.
- Guild (Trading Group) of Ancient India.

Q.3 Write Short answer. (Any Two)

16

- Explain the ancient India Agrarian system?
- Write a note on the Pulkeshi II Political contribution?
- Elaborate the Choi dynasty's local administration contribution in ancient Indian?
- Describe the importance Sangam literature regarding to the south Indian History?

Q.4 Write Answer in detail. (Any One)

16

- a) Evaluate the ancient Indian Feudalism?

OR

- b) Write an essay on Tripartite conflict in Northern India?

Q.5 Describe the social and political condition in 7th and 12th Century A.D. In Ancient India.

16

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**M.A. (A.I.H.C & A.) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Methods in Archaeology**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) Potassium Argon is the _____.
a) Relative dating method b) Absolute dating method
c) General dating method d) None of these
- 2) _____ introduced the relative dating method.
a) Flinders b) Shlieman
c) Mortimer Wheeler d) John Marshall
- 3) The carbon-14 dating method invented by _____.
a) Dr. F.W. Libby b) L.R. Binford
c) C.V. Raman d) C.J. Thomsen
- 4) _____ are the important factors for disturbance to the strata.
a) Pits b) Bricks
c) Stone d) None of these
- 5) _____ put forth the theory of 'Three age system'.
a) C.J. Thomsen b) Charles Darwin
c) William Jones d) Pit Rivers
- 6) In India earliest evidence of using gold jewelry was found from _____ age.
a) Mesolithic b) Neolithic
c) Chalcolithic d) Historic
- 7) _____ method is suitable for excavating large sites.
a) Vertical method b) Horizontal method
c) Step trench method d) None of these
- 8) _____ method is suitable for excavation of stupa.
a) Step Trench b) Sondage
c) Horizontal d) Vertical
- 9) _____ method is suitable for excavation of fortification.
a) Vertical method b) Horizontal method
c) Step trench method d) Quadrant
- 10) _____ bags are used to collect specimens like stone tools or potteries.
a) Plastic b) Cloth
c) Paper d) None of these
- 11) A _____ locates a general plan of the site or mound & mark the trenches for excavation.
a) Surveyor b) Photographer
c) Trench Supervisor d) Pottery Assistant

- 12) For three-dimensional measurement of antiquity in excavation _____ is important item.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) Camera | b) Bubble level |
| c) Record note book | d) Tapes |
- 13) Coal collected in excavation for C-14 test is kept in _____.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) Cloth | b) Plastic |
| c) Tin foil | d) Paper |
- 14) Stratigraphic method was first used by _____.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) William Smith | b) Dr. Libby |
| c) H.D. Sankaila | d) Mortimer wheeler |
- 15) Grid system is also called _____ system.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Vertical | b) Horizontal |
| c) Quadrant | d) Step trench |
- 16) Who has said that 'the archaeological excavator is not digging things; he is digging up people?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Sir John Marshall | b) Sir Mortimer Wheeler |
| c) Sir John Lubbock | d) Gordon Childe |

Q.2 Answer in short. (Any four out of six).**16**

- a) What is three Age System? Describe.
- b) Why trial trench excavation method is important?
- c) Write Importance of recording of evidences.
- d) What is mean by Dendrochronology?
- e) Write a note on Pottery Yard.
- f) How Pollen analysis is done?

Q.3 Answer the following question (Any 2 out of 4).**16**

- a) What do you know about step trench method of excavation?
- b) What is Tree Ring Dating? Write in detail.
- c) Discuss the importance of pottery in archaeology with suitable examples.
- d) Exploration is must before excavation, Discuss.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any 1 out of 2).**16**

- a) What is relative dating? Describe with suitable examples.
- b) Discuss the importance of absolute methods of dating in Archaeology, with suitable examples.

Q.5 Describe different archaeological methods of excavation in detail & its write its merits in Archaeology?**16**

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Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 12:00 PM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) The earliest evidence of cultivated rice in India is reported from _____.
a) Koldihwa b) Inamgaon
c) Ahar d) Kayatha
- 2) The site of Mehrgarh is located on the following river?
a) Indus b) Helmand
c) Bolan d) Jhelum
- 3) Biggest Hoard of Harappan jewellery has been found in?
a) Kunal b) Dholavira
c) Rakhigadhi d) Mandi
- 4) Match the items of List I with those of List II.

List II

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Ahar | i) R.S. Bisht |
| b) Maski | ii) H.D. Sankalia |
| c) Shisupalgarh | iii) B. K. Thapar |
| d) Banawali | iv) B. B. Lal |

Ans : a b c d

- a) iii ii i iv b) ii iii iv i
c) i iv iii ii d) iv i ii iii

- 5) Match the items of List I with those of List II.

List I

List II

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Painted Grey ware | i) Arikamedu |
| b) Ochre Coloured Pottery | ii) Ahichhatra |
| c) Rouletted ware | iii) Hastinapur |
| d) Northern Black Polished Ware | iv) Taxila |

Ans : a b c d

- a) ii iii i iv b) iv ii iii i
c) i iii iv ii d) iii iv ii i

- 6) Evidence of ploughed field has been found at?

- a) Ropar b) Surkotada
c) Kalibangan d) Dholavira

- 7) Which of the following sites has yielded transition from food collecting to food producing economy?

- a) Mehargarh b) Uttanur
c) Gufkral d) Chopani mando

- 8) Which of the following megalithic site is located in Vidarbha?

- a) Hallur b) Naikunda
c) Maski d) Payampalli

- 9) Which is the exclusive shell working Harappan site excavated in Gujarat?
 a) Kuntasi b) Nageshwar
 c) Dholavira d) Bagasra
- 10) A 'Persian Gulf Seal' was found at?
 a) Rupar b) Lothal
 c) Desalpur d) Alamgirpur
- 11) Which of the following sites revealed copper hoard Harpoon from regular excavation?
 a) Gungeria b) Atranjikhhera
 c) Jakhera d) Saipai
- 12) From which main Ceramic tradition the second urbanisation of Indian sub-continent is associated?
 a) Black and Red ware b) Northern Black polished ware
 c) Greyware d) Painted Grey ware
- 13) From which site earliest evidence of artificial irrigation is reported in India.
 a) Inamgaon b) Kalibangan
 c) Lothal d) Dholavira
- 14) Match the excavated sites of the list I with the excavators listed in List II
- | List I | | | | List II | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| a) Surkotada | | | | i) H.D. Sankalia | | | |
| b) Inamgaon | | | | ii) J.P.Joshi | | | |
| c) Balathal | | | | iii) M. K. Dhavalikar | | | |
| d) Ahar | | | | iv) V. N. Misra | | | |
- Ans : a b c d
- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|----|----|-------|----|-----|-----|
| a) ii | iii | iv | i | b) i | ii | iii | iv |
| c) iii | ii | iv | ii | d) iv | ii | ii | iii |
- 15) The most characteristic ware of Ahar Culture is?
 a) Black and Red ware b) Thin Red ware
 c) Buff Ware d) Reserved Slip ware
- 16) Neolithic site of Tekkalkotta was excavated by?
 a) S.R. Rao b) M.S. Nagaraja Rao
 c) B.Subbarao d) S.B. Deo

Q.2 Answer in short. (Any four out of six).

16

- a) Amri culture.
 b) Write a note on Dockyard of Lothal.
 c) Discuss Tekkalkotta in brief.
 d) Write salient features of Nal culture.
 e) O.C.P. Culture.
 f) Definitions of Protohistory

Q.3 Answer the following question (Any 2 out of 4).

16

- a) Write salient features of Ahar culture.
 b) Describe burials of chalcolithic age.
 c) Write a brief note on Kayatha culture.
 d) What do you know about Malwa culture? Write in short?

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any 1 out of 2).

16

- a) Describe the salient features of the town planning of Harappan culture.
 b) Write in detail about Megalithic culture of Peninsular India.

Q.5 Why the Neolithic age is called as 'Revolutionary Age'? Explain.

16

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) The painting of, "The procession of Elephants" is at _____.
a) Bhimbetka b) Bhaje
c) Bagh d) Ajanta
- 2) Gandhara Art was influenced by _____.
a) Mesopotamian art b) Egyptian art
c) Central Asian art d) Greco-Roman art
- 3) The ancient site of Didarganj in Bihar is known for a stone figure of _____.
a) Yakshi b) Yaksha
c) Siva d) Elephant
- 4) A unique characteristic feature of the Mauryan art is _____.
a) Polishing the surface b) Minute decorative carvings
c) Floral decoration d) None of the above
- 5) Which among the following sites has the first sculptural representation of the Buddha in anthropomorphic form?
a) Bharhuta b) Sanchi
c) Gandhara d) Amravati
- 6) The story of the gift of Jetavana vihara to the Buddha is represented in the reliefs of which of the following?
a) Bharhut b) Ter
c) Ajanta d) Sravasti
- 7) Which of the following Mauryan Pillars have Bull Capital?
a) Bakhira b) Lauriya- Nandangarh
c) Rampurva d) Sankasya
- 8) The earliest Buddhist Stupa is at _____.
a) Bharut b) Sanchi
c) Amaravati d) Kapilavastu
- 9) The Rummindai Pillar of Asoka is put up to Budda's _____.
a) Birth b) Enlightenment
c) First sermon d) Demi
- 10) Dharmarajika stupa is located at _____.
a) Taxila b) Hastinapur
c) Sanchi d) Sopara

- 11) Which one of the following places has recently yielded an inscribed sculpture of Ashok?
- a) Junagadh b) Delhi
c) Hampi d) Sannati
- 12) Which of the Ashokan pillars have lion capital?
- 1) Rampurva 2) Basarh-Bakhira
3) Sankisa 4) Sanchi
- Code:
- a) 1,2,3 b) 1,3,4
c) 2,3,4 d) 1,2,4
- 13) Arrange the following Buddhist Stupas in the Chronological order:
- a) Amaravati b) Bharhut
c) Bodhgaya d) Nagarjunikonda
- Ans:
- a) 1,2,3,4 b) 2,1,4,3
c) 3,4,1,2 d) 4,3,2,1
- 14) Ringstones are found from _____ period.
- a) Maury b) Rashtrakuta
c) Vakataka d) Yadava
- 15) _____ is a most ancient chaitya in Maharashtra.
- a) Karle b) Bhje
c) Ajanta d) Ellora
- 16) The six-tusked elephant's story from Jataka is depicted at _____.
a) Bharhut b) Sanchi
c) Amaravati d) Ajanta

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) Write a note on Sittalvasal paintings.
- b) What is engraving & pecking?
- c) 2-dimensional figures.
- d) Wooden palace at Patliputra.
- e) Votive Stupas.
- f) Architectural features of Barabar caves.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- Discuss the different content of Ancient Indian art.
- Examine the Terracotta art of Satvahana period.
- What is laot? Write a note on Ashokan laot.
- Analyze the characteristic features of Ajanta painting.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One)

16

- a) Explain the architectural features of Mouryan Art and Architecture.**

OR

- b) Critically examine the origin and development of Stupa in India.**

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail.

16

Elaborate the work of various school of arts in ancient India with special reference to the Gandhara, Mathura & Amaravati school of arts.

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (A.I.H.C.& A.) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination
Oct/Nov-2022**

Ancient Indian Epigraphy and Paleography

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) The Indo Greek ruler Anticidas sent his ambassador named _____ to the court of Sunga ruler.
 - a) Megasthenis
 - b) Heliodorus
 - c) Alberuni
 - d) Niarkas
- 2) Ashokan inscriptions were first time deciphered by _____.
 - a) Charles Masson
 - b) James Tod
 - c) James Prinsep
 - d) Dr. Hultsh
- 3) Junagarh inscription is related to which of the following rulers?
 - a) Rudradaman
 - b) Yashodharman
 - c) Vikramaditya
 - d) Satkarni I
- 4) Heliodorus constructed a pillar at Vidisha in honour of _____.
 - a) Rudra
 - b) Vasudeva
 - c) Surya
 - d) Brahma
- 5) _____ Inscription is associated with Kalinga king Kharvela.
 - a) Junagarh
 - b) Bhattiprolu
 - c) Nanneghat
 - d) Hathigumpha
- 6) Which of the following inscriptions mentions 'Devanampiya Piyadasi' as Ashok?
 - a) Rupnath rock edict
 - b) Maski rock edict
 - c) Sanchi pillar edict
 - d) Bairat rock edict
- 7) _____ of the following epigraphs which one is significant for the history of Bhagavatism?
 - a) Besanagar Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus
 - b) Rumindei Pillar Inscription of Ashoka
 - c) Mathura Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta II
 - d) Talagunda Inscription of Kakusthavarma
- 8) Which of the following inscription states that Ashoka paid a visit to Lumbini in the 20th year of his consecration as King?
 - a) Sasaram Pillar Inscription
 - b) Rummindei Pillar Inscription
 - c) Bharhuta Inscription
 - d) Bhabru Inscription
- 9) Identify the year of Aihole inscription among the following.
 - a) 630 C.E.
 - b) 634 C.E.
 - c) 638 C.E.
 - d) 649 C.E.

- 10) How much amount of money was spent by Kharavela for the construction of Mahavijaya Palace?

a) 27 lakhs	b) 28 lakhs
c) 38 lakhs	d) 33 lakhs
- 11) Which of the following inscriptions dated both in Saka era and Kali era?

a) Junagadh Inscription
b) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
c) Aihole Inscription
d) Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription
- 12) Which of the following scripts were used in Ashokan edicts?

I) Devanagari	II) Brahmi
III) Greek	IV) Sharada

Codes:

a) I and II	b) I and IV
c) II and III	d) III and IV
- 13) _____ Inscription is a record of the provision of grain by the State to the people.

a) The Sohgaura Copper Plate	b) Rummindei Pillar Inscription
c) Bhattiprolu Inscription	d) Amaravati Inscription
- 14) On the top of the Besnagar Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus there is a surmounting figure of _____.

a) Garuda	b) Lion
c) Bull	d) Elephant
- 15) Arrange the following in chronological order:

i) Lumbini Inscription
ii) Hathigumpha Inscription
iii) Sarnath Buddha Image Inscription
iv) Aihole Pillar Inscription

Codes:

a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)	b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)	d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- 16) Who is the only known scribe from Ashokan epigraphs?

a) Harisena	b) Chapada
c) Ravikirti	d) Kupana Chama

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- Saka Era
- Terminology of Paleography & Epigraphy
- Harappan Script
- Copper Plate
- Satistone
- Tadpatra

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two).

16

- Write in short importance of Symbols on inscription & copper plate.
- Briefly talk about different types of stambha (pillars).
- Write the silent features of Junagadh inscription.
- State the Socio-Economic importance of inscriptions.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any One).

16

a) Write an essay on Rock edicts of Ashoka.

OR

b) Describe the various types of writing materials used in ancient India in detail.

Q.5 Write the following paragraph into Brahmi script.

16

ग्रीक धर्तीच्या वास्तवतेपेक्षा, लय संस्कारित आकारांचे चित्रण पौर्वात्य कलेत सर्वत्र आढळते. भारतीय देव-देवता सुध्दा मानवाकृतीच होत्या. पण आदर्श मानवी देहाचे चित्रण म्हणजे दैवताविष्कार, अस समीकरण भारतात रुढ झालेले दिसून येत नाही. वास्तवातून पलीकडच्या चैतन्य तत्वावर, भारतीय मनाचे लक्ष सतत खिळलेले होते. लय चैतन्य हे अजिंठा येथील चित्रशैलीस परिपुष्ट झालेले दिसते. अंतःस्फूर्तीतून निर्माण झालेले; वास्तवतेवर आधारित पण त्याच्याही पलीकडे जाऊन चैतन्यमय लायसिध्दीची प्रचिती येते. व्याल-किन्नर असे आकार एकत्रित करून निर्मिलेले नाविन्यपूर्ण बदल हे कल्पना शक्तीचे परमोच्च स्थानच जणू भारतीय कलाकारांनी दाखवून दिले. बुध्दीचा वापर वास्तवतेच्या पलीकडे जाऊन केला. अजिंठा-बाघ गुहाचित्रे, भित्तिचित्रे अनुपम अशी कुणाशीही तुलना न घेणारी एकमेव उदाहरणे आहेत. अजिंठाच्या भित्तिचित्रात भारतीय षडांगांचा सुंदर मिलाप आढळतो.

Seat No.	
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Research Methodology in Archaeology

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Social sciences research primarily deal with _____.
a) Economic data b) Human behaviour
c) Environment behaviour d) None of these
- 2) _____ is the most vital element in Historical Writing.
a) Information b) Purpose
c) Objectivity d) Concept
- 3) _____ is a systematic explanation for the observed fact and their inter-relations.
a) Variables b) Theory
c) Fact d) Sample
- 4) Antonio Gramsci Was the Pioneer of _____ Tradition.
a) Marxist b) Positivist
c) Subaltern d) Feminist
- 5) Which of the following is not a sources for collection of Primary data?
a) Questioner b) Interview
c) Archival material d) None of these
- 6) Which of the following tradition argues that History is nothing but Class Struggle?
a) Critical tradition b) Marxist tradition
c) positivism tradition d) action tradition
- 7) Who wrote the book entitle History its theory and Method.
a) S.B. Deo b) Sakliya
c) B Shaikh Ali d) Davalikar
- 8) When was "Royal Asiatic Society established?
a) 1876 A.D. b) 1786 A.D.
c) 1976A.D. d) None of these
- 9) _____ Is not Related Methodology with History and Archaeology.
a) Observation Methodology b) Critical Methodology
c) Analytical Methodology d) None of These
- 10) Journals are broadly included in _____ Data.
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Oral d) All of these
- 11) Hermeneutics Means _____.
a) Internal Criticism b) External Criticism
c) Objectivity in Writing d) None of these

- 12) Exploratory Research is also known as _____.
 a) Descriptive Research b) Diagnostic Research
 c) Formulate Research d) None of the above
- 13) Hypothesis is _____.
 a) Conclusion drawn from existing literature
 b) Interpretation of data
 c) Relation between variables
 d) Comparison of assumptions
- 14) Which method of excavation is employed for obtaining cultural sequence of a site?
 a) Quadrant b) Vertical
 c) Horizontal d) Salvage
- 15) Archival material is broadly included in _____ Data.
 a) Primary b) Secondary
 c) Oral d) all of these
- 16) 'What is History' Book Written by _____ Scholar.
 a) R. G. Shally b) R. G. Collingwood
 c) E H Carr d) Jon Marshal

Q.2 Write a short Note. (any four)

16

- a) Quality of Good researcher.
- b) Importance of Social Science Research.
- c) Research Objectivity.
- d) Secondary Data.
- e) Exploration technique.
- f) Concept in research.

Q.3 Write a Short Answer. (any Two)

16

- a) What is Research?
- b) What is a Statement of Problem?
- c) What is a Primary Data?
- d) Describe the difference between scientific research and social science research.

Q.4 Write a Long answer. (Any One)

16

- a) Discuss the various methods of Collection of Primary and Secondary Data?

OR

- b) Write a Critical Note on oriental School of Philosophy.

Q.5 What is review of literature? Write A importance of it in research.

16

Rock-cut and Temple Architecture in Ancient India

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

16

- 1) Early temples were built at _____.
a) Madurai b) Sanchi
c) Nalanda d) Pattadakal
- 2) Sun temple of Modhera is in _____ state.
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Odisha
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Gujarat
- 3) Garbhagriha & Shikhara jointly called in south Indian temple architecture.
a) Stupi b) Vimana
c) Samvarna d) Shukanasika
- 4) Jagmohana, means _____.
a) Garbhagriha b) Mukhamandapa
c) Sabhamandapa d) Garudamandapa
- 5) _____ built the famous Brihadeshwar temple at Tanjaore.
a) Rajendra Chola b) Rajraja
c) Nandivarman d) Dantidurga
- 6) The finest specimen of Pallava architecture is _____.
a) Ratha temples of Mamallapuram
b) Kailash temple, Ellora
c) Temple at Rameshwar
d) Temple at Madurai
- 7) The magnificent Gopuras was the important characteristics of _____ temples.
a) Bhumiya b) Dravida
c) Nagara d) Vesara
- 8) The word ‘Devayatan’ appears in literature from _____.
a) 1st century B.C.E b) 1st century C.E
c) 2nd century C.E d) 2nd century B.C.E.
- 9) Temples at _____ belong to Badami Chalukya peiod.
a) Sanchi b) Pattaldkal
c) Khajuraho d) Modhera
- 10) _____ is the important feature of Nagara style temples.
a) Height b) Width
c) Depth d) None of these

- 11) At _____ temple sanctum (garbhagruha) is situated in the hall (sabhamandapa).
a) Durga b) Papnath
c) Virupaksha d) Ladkhan
- 12) The most ancient bricks temple existing in Maharashtra, located at Ter is _____.
a) Narasimha b) Uttreshwar
c) Kaleshwar d) Trivikram
- 13) The temple of Konark in Orissa is dedicated to _____.
a) Dikpal b) Navagrah
c) Sun d) Brahama
- 14) We observed Sursundaries on the mandovara of _____ temple.
a) Kaleshwar Temple, Ter b) Shiv Mandir, Umarga
c) Trivikram, Ter d) Nilkantheshwar, Nilanga
- 15) The ground plan of Trivikram Temple, Ter is _____.
a) Apsidal b) Square
c) Rectangular d) Circle
- 16) Urushrunga means _____.
a) Gavaksha b) Small shikhara
c) Savarna d) Upapita

Q.2 Answer in short. (Any Four)

16

- a) What is mandovara?
- b) Write a short note on Khandagiri and Udaygiri.
- c) Which type of ground plan Draupadi Rath having? Describe its Vitana (Cilling) also.
- d) Write a short note on Pitalkhore.
- e) What is Devkoshta?
- f) What is meant by Vitana?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- Describe the features of the Cholas temples with special reference to Brihadeshwar of Thanjavur.
- Write a critical note on Gupta Temples.
- Evaluate Bhaje Chaityagriha from architectural view.
- Why Virupaksha temple, Pattadakal is called Dravida type temple? Explain.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any One).

16

- a) Write a detail note on Lad Khan Temple, Aihole with proper ground Plan.
- OR**
- b) Describe Kailas Temple Ellora in detail.

Q.5 Give a comparative account of Nagara and Dravida temple architecture indicated by suitable sketches.

16

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (A.I.H.C & A.) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Ancient Indian Numismatics

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**16**

- 1) Hoard of Goutami Putra Satkarni was found at _____ in Nasik district
 - a) Trambakeshwar
 - b) Jogalthembi
 - c) Balsane
 - d) Vani
- 2) Which Indo-Greek Ruler of Ancient India issued a series of "pedigree" dynastic coins, probably with the intent to advertise his lineage and legitimize his rule?
 - a) Euthydemus I
 - b) Demetrius I
 - c) Pantaleon
 - d) Agathocles
- 3) Who was the first Greek king to strike Indian coins, peculiar irregular bronzes representing a lion with a dancing Indian woman?
 - a) Euthydemus I
 - b) Demetrius I
 - c) Pantaleon
 - d) Agathocles
- 4) Which one of the following Indo Greek rulers issued lead coins?
 - a) Strato-II
 - b) Strato-I
 - c) Demetrius
 - d) Menander
- 5) Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - 1) Indo-Greeks introduced the fashion of showing the bust or head of the ruler on the coins.
 - 2) These coins are significant because they carried detailed information about the issuing monarch.
 - a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 6) The legend 'Oasho' was engraved on Kushana coin means _____.
 - a) Vishnu
 - b) Shiva
 - c) Ganesh
 - d) Brahama
- 7) Which of the following deities finds continuous representation on the Kushana coins from Wima Kadaphises to Vasudeva?
 - a) Nana
 - b) Buddha
 - c) Shiva
 - d) Mihira
- 8) Moulds for casting counterfeit coins were found in the excavations of the following:
 - a) Hastinapur
 - b) Mathura
 - c) Rajaghat
 - d) Indraprastha
- 9) Who issued the ship marked coins?
 - a) Samudragupta
 - b) Yadnyashri Satakarni
 - c) Pulkeshin – II
 - d) Govinda – III

- 10) Which of the following is the distinctive symbol on the gold coins of Gangeyadeva Kalchuri?
 - a) Bull
 - b) Elephant
 - c) Lakshmi
 - d) Vishnu
- 11) Which of the following kings had issued coins with figures/portrait of Lord Ganesha on the reverse?
 - a) Kujula Kadphises
 - b) Vasudeva
 - c) Huviska
 - d) Kaniska III
- 12) The Hindu deity Karttikey is represented on the coins of Kushana King Huvishka with which different names?
 - a) Skanda
 - b) Kumara
 - c) Visakha
 - d) Mahasena

Code:

 - a) (a) and (b) only
 - b) (b) and (c) only
 - c) (a), (b) and (c) only
 - d) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- 13) The author of the book entitled 'The Coinage of Gupta Empire' is _____.
 - a) D.D. Kosambi
 - b) A.S. Altekar
 - c) S.K. Chakraborty
 - d) Devdutta Bhandarkar
- 14) Who among the following Kushana kings depicted the figures of Siva and the Buddha on their coins?
 - a) Wima Kadphises
 - b) Vasudeva
 - c) Kanishka
 - d) Huviska

Code:

 - a) A and B
 - b) C and D
 - c) B and D
 - d) A and D
- 15) Identify the correct meaning of the term 'Lakshanadhyaksha' among the following:
 - a) Chief religious officer
 - b) Chief revenue officer
 - c) Chief of mint
 - d) Chief of royal treasury
- 16) _____ is the most powerful God was engraved on many coins of Greek.
 - a) Athena
 - b) Zuse
 - c) Heracles
 - d) Nike

Q.2 Answer in short. (Any Four).

16

- a) Scientific analysis of coins.
- b) Types of Arched hill.
- c) Depiction of Goddess Ardoksho.
- d) Nishka & Karshapana coins.
- e) Types of Indo-Scythia coins.
- f) Symbols on Tribal coins.

Q.3 Answer the following question (Any Two).

16

- a) Briefly talk about the finding of coins in archaeological excavations & its importance.
- b) Write salient features of the coins of Rajraj Choi.
- c) How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the Kushana & Gupta numismatics art is not at all noticeable in later times?
- d) Evaluate the significance of Punch Marked Coins.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any One).

a) Write a critical note on coinage of Chalukya dynasty.

OR

b) Why is it important to analyze the coins for their metallic composition? Discuss the coin manufacturing techniques in brief with sketches.

Q.5 Write an essay on origin & development of coinage in India with suitable examples. **16**

Seat No.	
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M.A. (A.I.H.C&A) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Introduction to Museology

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) _____ said that "Modern Museums are like educational institutions".
a) Kher b) Ketkar
c) UNESCO d) Sardesai
- 2) Library in the museum is most useful for _____.
a) Common people b) Donors
c) Research scholar d) Students
- 3) The word 'Museum' is originated from _____ language.
a) Arabic b) Persian
c) English d) Greek
- 4) The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was established by _____.
a) Sir William Jones b) John Marshall
c) Alexander Cunningham d) Lord Curzon
- 5) Musion temples of the Goddesses were at _____.
a) River banks b) Forest
c) Village d) City
- 6) The diploma of Museology was started first time in _____ university.
a) Bhopal University b) Madras University
c) Baroda University d) Mumbai University
- 7) _____ museum is known as first museum in Asia.
a) National Museum b) Salarjung Museum
c) Indian Museum d) Vishveshwariyaya Museum
- 8) In _____ of the following sources the Goddesses of Intelligence and arts called as muses.
a) Indian Puranas b) Greek Puranas
c) Bible d) Buddhist Literature
- 9) Salarjung Museum at Hyderabad was established by _____.
a) Salarjung I b) Salarjung II
c) Salarjung III d) Salarjung IV
- 10) Museums are useful to create _____.
a) National unity b) Cultural Exchange
c) Religious unity d) All of these
- 11) _____ is famous for its Harrapan Gallery.
a) National Museum b) Indian Museum
c) I.G.R.M.S. d) Mathura Museum

- 12) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was established at Kolkata in _____ A.D.
 - a) 1818
 - b) 1784
 - c) 1857
 - d) 1861
- 13) Indian Museum is located at _____.
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Kolkata
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Chennai
- 14) _____ organizes the exhibition to know the people about museum's collection.
 - a) Industrial Museum
 - b) State Museum
 - c) Corporation Museum
 - d) Science Museum
- 15) A place where objects of interest of common man as well as scholars are housed is called _____.
 - a) Garden
 - b) Park
 - c) Museum
 - d) Library
- 16) At _____ where museum publications can be purchased.
 - a) Ground floor
 - b) Museum campus
 - c) First floor
 - d) Library

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any four out of six).

16

- The role of curator in museum.
- ICOM
- Archaeological site Museum.
- Write the role of museum in school education.
- Explain the origin of museum.
- Economic importance of museums.

Q.3 Answer the following question (Any 2 out of 4).

16

- Explain the development of Indian museum during British rule.
- Write the note on loan method for collecting objects in museum.
- Discuss the various types of museums.
- Critically explain the various definitions of museum and its origin and development.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail (Any 1 out of 2).

16

- a) What is a museum? Write a brief note on conservation of Museum objects.

OR

- b) Narrate briefly the Salarjung museum at Hyderabad

Q.5 Describe the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai.

16

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (A.I.H.C. & A.) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Philosophy and Religious Ideas in Ancient India

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

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- 1) Smurti literature composed in _____ Period
 - a) 1 to 4 A.D.
 - b) 2 B.C to 2 A.D.
 - c) 5 Century A.D.
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ Veda mention detail information about Yajana System.
 - a) Rugveda
 - b) Yajurveda
 - c) Athrarveda
 - d) Samveda
- 3) Adhavru was belong _____ tradition.
 - a) Yajana
 - b) Nirvan
 - c) Kirtan
 - d) Shakta
- 4) Greek King Minyadar and Buddhist monk Nagasen dialogue created _____ book.
 - a) Tripitak
 - b) VinayPitak
 - c) Milindpanho
 - d) Ang
- 5) Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment near _____ River.
 - a) Sharayu
 - b) Niranjana
 - c) Satalaj
 - d) Mahanadi
- 6) Bodhi concept related _____ religion.
 - a) Jainism
 - b) Hinduism
 - c) Buddhism
 - d) None of these
- 7) Nity & Naimityk Yajana performed by the people _____ period.
 - a) Rugvaidic period
 - b) Bhakti
 - c) Pre- history
 - d) all of these
- 8) Vedic god _____ was related to Indus vally pashupati gods.
 - a) Vishnu
 - b) Krishna
 - c) Shiva
 - d) Ganesh
- 9) In _____ excavation found 'Great dock yard' structure.
 - a) Harappa
 - b) Lothal
 - c) Mohenjadara
 - d) Banavali
- 10) In pre vedic period _____ god was related to ' Ruta Tatva'.
 - a) Rudra
 - b) Indra
 - c) Prajapati
 - d) Varun
- 11) In Rigveda _____ hymns related with god Rudra.
 - a) 3 to 4
 - b) 10 to 11
 - c) 8 to 10
 - d) 100 to 200

- 12)** _____ god consider as abeloved of Sun.
a) Rudra b) Kuber
c) Agni d) Ushaj
- 13)** Gautam Buddha gave his first sermon at _____.
a) Gaya b) Sarnath
c) Lumbini d) Parapuri
- 14)** Indus valley people beloved on _____.
a) Nature worship b) Animal worship
c) tree worship d) All of these
- 15)** _____ pitaka included rule of Buddhist monk for implementation.
a) Abhidamma b) Suttan
c) Vinay d) Nyaypitak
- 16)** _____ was the 23Tirthankar of Jainism.
a) Paswanath b) Ajit
c) Charvak d) Niraj

Q.2 Write a short note. (any four)

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- Nature worship in Ancient India.
- Concept Nirvan.
- Nity & Naimityk yajana.
- Ashwamedh Yajana.
- Ahimsa Philosophy.
- Abhidamma pitak.

Q.3 Write short answer. (any two)

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- Explain the Ashatangi (Eight fold path) in Buddhism?
- What is Yajana? Explain in brief.
- Describe the early life of Vardhaman Mahaveera?
- Give the causes of decline Buddhism in Ancient India?

Q.4 Answer in detail. (any one)

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- a) Describe the of Buddhist darsangh and its characteristics?

OR

- b) Discuss the Rigvedic period religious system and give brief information of God and Goddess in this period?**

Q.5 Explain the causes of origin of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India?

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