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Q.P. Code : 00030298

Q.1. Answer any two of the following.

A. Define the term Archaeology and state aims and objectives of archaeology.

Definition, authentic branch, to study past, study human culture, material culture, historical, facts, source of history of mankind, to reveal stages of evolution of human culture, chronological sequence, techniques

B. Explain different methods of archaeological chronology.

Meaning, to order time, to place events in the sequence, collection of dates, relative chronology, Absolute chronology

C Evaluate development of archaeology with special reference to America.

Meaning, British officers interest in Indian antiquarian wealth, Sir William Jones- Asiatic society, James princep- deciphered Brahmi script, Alexander Cunningham-systematic exploration and approach, James Burgess, Lord Curzon ,Sir John marshal contribution, discoveries, latest American technique of exploration and excavation.

Q.2. Answer any two of the following.

A. Write note on quantification methods.

Scientific method, statistical data, dating methods, absolute relative

B. State the contribution of archaeology in the study of history.

Study artefacts, fixed chronological sequence, provide information-social, religious, political, Economic, cultural condition of a particular period, country, to reconstruct history

C. Examine the significance of information technology in archaeology.

Important aspect of archaeological analysis, artefact analysis, controlling, indexing, storing information, Classification of data, sharing, discussion, time saver

Q.3. Answer any two of the following.

A. Give an account of site formation process.

to study surface features, first important step, site survey of site, objective, nature of study , Interest of explorer, requirements, collection of artefacts strategy, examples of discoveries

B. Examine different methods of excavation.

Definition, Trial trenching, rectangular trenching, grid system, open system, quadrant method.

C. Discuss absolute and relative dating methods.

Meaning, datable objects-coins, inscriptions, literary evidence, fills the gap, tree ring sequence, to order time, to place events in the sequence, collection of dates to study history stratigraphic sequence, typological comparison, geochronological and scientific methods-Radio Carbon, Thermoluminsene etc

Q.4. Answer any two of the following.

A. Review the role of archaeology in the society.
Throws light on past , reveals various stages of evolution of human cultures, authentic information about community-country, interest among the people, responsibility towards our archaeological sites, preservation,

B. Enumerate the progress of public archaeology.
Meaning, community archaeology, sharing archaeological findings, to provide information about past to the public, to encourage research, preservation of sites, to create interest awareness among people

C. What are the various careers in archaeology?
Archaeologist, assistant archaeologist, historian, professor, archivist ,Archaeological Survey of India, Department of the Ministry of External Affairs, Central Board of Film Censors, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Defence Services, Council of Cultural Relations, Indian Council of Historical Research, in its exploration, excavation, epigraphy, pre-history and museum branches.

Q.5. Write short notes on any two of the following.

A. Development of archaeology in India.
Meaning, British officers interest in Indian antiquarian wealth, Sir William Jones- Asiatic society, James princep- deciphered Brahmi script, Alexander Cunningham-systematic exploration and approach, James Burgess, Lord Curzon ,Sir John marshal contribution, discoveries

B. Archaeology and life science.
Scientific study of living organism, zoology, botany, evolutionary biology, to understand past culture.

C. Under water archaeology.
Meaning, need skills and tools, theoretical and practical, scientifically based study of human culture
Complementary to archaeological research, development in India.

D. Archaeology and epics.
Location, society, economy, religion, political institutions, historical significance.
