



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11260104

**Roll No.** 24020000006  
**Total Mark** 54/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A520903T - Field Archeology (Elective)

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 3.5/5 10 0/15

1B 3.5/5

1C 3.5/5

1D 3.5/5

1E 3.5/5

1F 3.5/5

1G 3.5/5

1H 3.5/5

1I 3.5/5

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 11.5/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 11/15

**Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

**PART-I**

Date of Exam: 18/11/25 Shift: 3<sup>rd</sup> Room No.: 09  
 Paper Code: A520903T Subject: Field Arch. Year/Sem: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Name of Candidate: Bhaskar Pal  
 Roll No: 240200000006

Signature of Candidate: *Bhaskar*  
 Signature of Investigator: *Lemy*  
 C.O.E. Facsimile: *OK*

**PART-II**

**MARKS OBTAINED**

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
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(i)										
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Total										

Total Marks in Figures: \_\_\_\_\_ Max. Marks: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Marks in Words: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART-III**

Course: MA (Ancient Indian History)  
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Subject: Field Archaeology

Paper Code: A520903T  
 Exam Date: 18/11/2025

Name of Candidate: BHASKAR PAL  
 Father's Name: YOGESH KUMAR PAL

संविद्यालय का कोड  
College Code: KN03

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code: KN03

परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam:  Regular  Ex. Student  
 Private  Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11260104

Paper Code: A520903T

**PART-IV**

संविद्यालय का कोड  
Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000132471

परीक्षार्थी का पंजीकरण संख्या  
Candidate's Roll Number: 240200000006

पेपर कोड  
Paper Code: A520903T

Signature of Candidate: *Bhaskar*  
 Signature of Investigator: *Lemy*

C.S. Facsimile: *OK*  
 C.O.E. Facsimile: \_\_\_\_\_

नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित दिनांक जमाने में ही आवेदन पत्रों को भेजना है। 2. परीक्षार्थी को आवेदन पत्रों में त्रुटि नहीं होनी चाहिए। 3. परीक्षार्थी को आवेदन पत्रों में आवेदन पत्रों को भेजना है।

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

#### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

#### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाने न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केंबल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइट्रॉनिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होती है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में क्यूरेट न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

#### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

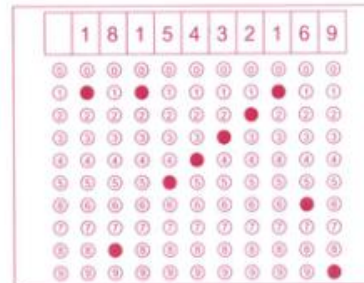
1. प्रदेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड साक्ष्यानी पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर क्या निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोट कायंवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer scrip immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.



Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



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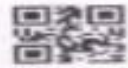


### Sec=C

Ans 9 - Indus Valley Civilization consists of many important cities which were spread along the North-Western India and Pakistan (Almost half of the Pakistan). Kalibanga is the site which is of huge important for the Archaeologists as it provides very crucial information about the religious and agricultural advancement of the Harappan people.

\* Kalibangan:

- # This site is located on the banks of 'Ghaggas' river in Rajasthan of India.
- # This is very crucial site as it provides us information about as it was Pre-Harappan as well as Mature Harappan. This site shows both phases.
- # This city was well-planned and designed as it was having 'Citadel' and a 'lower town'.
- # The roads were laid down in a proper grid pattern, this shows the engineering of proper utilization of the area.



Some of the important features of the Kalibangan site:

⇒ Ploughed Field: The archaeologists have discovered one of the most ancient ploughed field of the world. The 'furrows' in the field shows that the people were well known to the technology of farming.

Wooden Plough is also found, this shows that they used to sow two seeds at a time.

As the agriculture was surplus this also helps the people to export the surplus grain to other countries. It is evident from the 'seals' which are found in Egypt that Harappan people traded with 'Mesopotamians'.

⇒ Fire Altars: A very unique thing is being discovered by the archaeologists - '6 series of Fire Altars' is found in Kalibangan.

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It is being estimated by the archaeologists that these were made for ritualistic purpose and it may also belong to early Vedic Traditions.

⇒ Artifacts and Tools: So many artifacts are discovered from the Kalibangan like — Black Bangals, Terracotta figurines, Pottery, Jewellery made up of beads, Precious stones; this shows their craftsmanship and technologic and industrial advancement.

As the Jewellery of the Harappa are found in some other countries, this shows that there was also trade of jewellery from mesopotamians.

Economic Life of the Kalibangan People:

- # As we have discussed above the people of Kalibangan were a great craftsmen and they were completely good in jewellery making.
- # As there was surplus of grains so people were getting ample amount of things from the mesopotamian civilization.

Sec - B

Ans 4 - Archaeology is the study of human past through the material remains which are found. Most of the people confuse between 'Archaeology' and 'History'.

History - is the written records which are found

Archaeology - is the material remains of the past civilizations it can be monuments, tools, wood, bones, artifacts like pottery, seals etc.

Clearly we can say that "History is being constructed with the help of Archaeology".

The material remains which are found are then being tested in the labs to get the actual data of how much it is old.

The material remains can be tested by following methods:

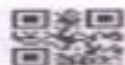
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- 1- Carbon-14, Dating
- 2- Thermoluminescence Dating
- 3- Dendrochronology Dating
- 4- Potassium-Argon Dating

### ⇒ Carbon-14 Dating:

- # Carbon-14 dating is also known as radio-dating. It is based on the very scientific method of a special type of Carbon called 'Carbon-14'. Carbon-14 is a radioactive element.
- # The idea is very simple, every living organism like humans, trees, animals are taking carbon in one or another form.
- # Plants take the carbon through the process of 'Photosynthesis'. Animals and humans eat these plant products.
- # When these things are living the Carbon content does not deplete but when they die, the carbon starts to decay.
- # The carbon has its half-life in 5730 years, means in 5730 years the carbon content will be depleted to half of the original content.



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# This method helps the researchers to get an exact date of the substance is how old. This method is very common method in Archaeology.

### → Thermoluminescence:

# It is also one of the scientific method of telling the substance is how much old.

# This method is only limited to the artifacts which were heated in the past like pottery, burnt bricks, metal etc.

# The sample is being sent into the lab where it is heated & the amount of energy released by it tells how much the substance is old.

### → Dendrochronology:

# This method is only applicable to trees. After every 1 year the tree increases one ring to its trunk.

# If the atmosphere was favourable the ring increased is wide & it was



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unfavourable the ring increased is not wide.

# This method shows how much the wood is old.

→ Potassium - Argon (K-Ar) Dating:

# This method only available on the rocks of the volcano. The Potassium ( $K-40$ ) changes to Argon (Argon Gas) with time.

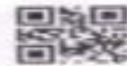
# So in this method K-Ar ratio is being calculated & the age of the rock is known or calculated.

So, these are some ways by which the Archaeology or Archaeological artifacts helps to know about the past period, how was the technology, what were the means of livelihood, how people live in the societies.

These methods helps to reconstruct the past; In this way we can say Archaeology constructs the Ancient Indian Past.



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Sec = A

Ans (a) - Archaeology is the study of human past through the material remains which are found.

It not only includes history but also re-construct the history.

The artifacts received from the field archaeology are being tested in the labs to know the actual age of that item, this helps in speculation how the people of ancient times used to live, whether they were civilized or not-civilized, position of Agriculture in that time, the tools used by our ancestor, and much more.

Archaeology is something very bigger than the data in books which are found. As the books can be destroyed or biased, but from the excavations a clear cut picture it can be seen in front of eyes.

Field archaeology includes excavation - it can be vertical excavation or horizontal excavation.



Ans (b) - Excavation is the digging of a particular area in order to achieve information about that area.

As the ancient civilization which were in our past are buried under the surface, so for knowing them and obtaining information about them excavation is needed. Without it we cannot get the proper artifacts and the inscriptions, monuments to study.

Excavation can be conducted in :

⇒ Longitudinal Horizontal Excavation :

In horizontal excavation a large area is dig out in a shallow manner to understand the geographical features of that time of civilization.

⇒ Vertical Excavation :

In this type of excavation we dig deep into depth, it is also known as stratigraphic excavation. This is a layer by layer excavation to build the chronology that which event happen early & and which occur later.



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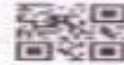
Ans (c) - Surface Collection :

The items, objects or the artifacts which are collected by some coincidence on the surface are helpful to the archaeologists to identify that place in an overview. From the objects collected from the surface we get an idea of what should be under the surface.

The process of Excavation is next step of surface collection.

Excavation : The received item from the surface helps the archaeologists to understand what type of area it should be. Then after Excavation is done, get complete structure which is hidden beneath the surface.

Hence, from the above paragraphs we can conclude that surface collection is the 1<sup>st</sup> step & Excavation for getting complete information is the next step.



Ans (d) - Vertical Excavation:

- # Vertical Excavation is also known as stratigraphical excavation. In this method we dig deep into the surface.
- # This method helps us to get information layer by layer in a chronological order so that we can understand which event occurred early and which occurred later.
- # Vertical Excavation is generally used to excavate the burials, it needs to dig deep to achieve artifacts or the human skeleton or any wooden coffin from the ground.
- # This excavation has helped us to achieve so much of information about the Indus Valley Civilization like -
  - The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro
  - Great Granary at Mohenjodaro
  - Granaries at Harappa, which were total in 12 (6 in each row).
  - The discovery of Fire Altars



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Ans (e) - Radiocarbon Dating:

- # Radiocarbon dating is also known as Carbon-14 dating method.
- # The idea behind this is very simple every ~~live~~ living organism has carbon content, which starts to deplete when that organism dies.
- # The Carbon-14 dating is only applicable to the organic substance, as only these possess carbon content.
- # This method is not applicable on the potterys, coins, metals or stones unless they contain carbon in them.
- # Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5730 years, means that in the 5730 years the carbon content will be half of the original carbon content.
- # This method is applicable on only such items which are not older than 50,000 years. Although this method is most used method in the Archaeology.

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### Ans (f) - Dendrochronology:

- # This is the method by which we can calculate how much the wooden piece is old.
- # This dating method is only applicable to wooden pieces or the artifacts which are made from wooden pieces.
- # The idea behind this method is very simple, the tree every 1 year it increases one layer in its trunk.
- # If the condition was favourable the layer formed is thick and if there were unfavourable conditions like drought the layer increased is thin.
- # Sometimes, this method is also known as 'Tree Ring' Dating method, as the age is being calculated by the ring of the tree.
- # This method is so much used by the Archaeologists as it provide most accurate data about the item.





Ans (b) - Burial Excavation :

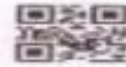
# When any ancient burial is excavated, it is called burial excavation.

# Burial Excavations had been done in large numbers in the Indus Valley Civilization and the Archaeologists have found different types of burials as follows:

- Lothal → Joint / Double burial
- Siranli → Extended burial
- Mohenjodaro → L2m burial
- Harappa → Coffin burial

# These burials help us to understand about the religious and climatic conditions of a particular area at a particular time.

# The burial excavation is done very soundly as it needs both the Horizontal as well as Vertical excavation.



Ans (i) - We can establish a direct relation between Archaeology and Sociology.

As archaeology helps us to re-construct our past from the material remains we have found.

As like in the Harappan Civilization we come to know that there was a massive trade of pearls, grains and jewellery from the Mesopotamian civilization.

This shows that the industry of bead & jewellery making was there which is a social structure.

It is evident the IVC people were living in a civilized way, they have made their towns in grid pattern, a citadel was there and lower town was also there, which clearly shows the social structure of IVC people. No temples are found in IVC this shows that there was no domination of Priestly class on the society.

In this way we can conclude that

Archaeology & Sociology

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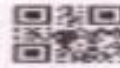
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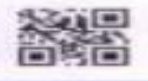
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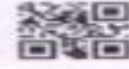
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संकेतित करने पर उत्तर लिखें

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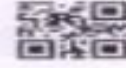
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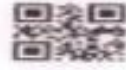


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