Ph.D ENTRANCE TEST – SYLLABUS 2019
INDIAN CULTURE
PART - I
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (50%)

(1)
(1) Nature and Scope of philosophy of history
(2) Modern Concept of Indian Culture
(3) Indian Culture: Its relationship with Literature and social sciences
(4) Indian Culture: Art and Science
(5) Indian Culture: Meaning and Characteristics

(2)
(6) Nature and Classification of Source – questionnaire system Field work, personal interviews
(7) Writing the dissertation-Foot –Notes, Appendices and bibliography
(8) Authenticity and credibility of source Forgery in sources
(9) Collection and Selection of source evidence and its transmission

(3)
(10) Characteristics and Pit Falls of Indian Culture
(11) Ancient and medieval Indian Tradition
(12) Modern approaches to Indian Culture, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern
(13) Theory of causation in Indian Culture

(4)
(14) Research Design: Important points to be take in to consideration while preparing research design
(15) Meaning and definition of Research Design
(16) Contribution of Cultural History of Indian: Dr.Hariprasad Shastri, Dr.Priyabalaben Shah
(17) Contribution of Dr.K.F.Sompura, Dr.P.C.Parikh and Vijaysinh Chavda
(1) MEANING AND NATURE OF CULTURE

1. Definitions & Concept of Anthropology
2. Divisions of Anthropology: Physical and Cultural
3. Scope of Anthropology
4. Anthropology: its relation with other sciences
5. The Meaning & Concept of Culture
6. The Functional aspects of culture
7. The definitions of culture
8. Subject: Matter of Cultural Anthropology
9. The meaning & concept of civilization
10. The moulding factors of civilization: Social, Economical, Political, Religious, Arts & Science
11. Difference between Culture and Civilization
12. Growth of culture in India
13. Culture and Language
14. Culture and Religion
15. Culture and Philosophy
16. Culture and Psychology

(2) WORLD CIVILIZATION

2. Civilization of Egypt - social and economical developments
5. Civilization of Babylonia - social and economical developments
6. Ancient empire of Persia (Iran) - Religion, learning and literature - art
7. Classical Greek Civilization - government - social and economical development -
8. Civilization of Assyria - Religion - literature - science - art
9. Ancient empire of Persia (Iran) - administration - social and economical development -
10. Ancient empire of Persia (Iran) - Religion, learning and literature - art.
11. Classical Greek Civilization - government - social and economical development -
12. Classical Greek Civilization - Religion and philosophy - art and architecture - literature and learning.
13. Classical Roman Civilization - government - social and economical development -
14. Classical Roman Civilization - Religion and philosophy - art and architecture - reforms of
Augustus - Roman Law - Causes of the fall of Roman Empire
15. The rise of Christianity.
16. Growth of Christianity

(3) EXTENSION OF INDIAN CULTURE IN THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

1. Literary and archaeological evidences for the extension of Indian Culture in the neighbouring countries
2. Travels and Settlements of Indians abroad during ancient times
3. Factors for the extension of Indian Culture in the neighbouring countries
4. Ancient names of Sri Lanka - Suvarnabhumi and Suvarnadvipa
5. Spread of Indian Culture in Sri Lanka
6. Spread of Buddhism - Literature & Art
7. Spread of Indian Culture in Burma (Myanmar)
8. Spread of Indian Culture in Thailand
9. Pali Tripitakas in Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand
10. Beginning of Indian colonization in Cambodia (Kamboj)
11. Impact of India Culture on society, Religion, art and architecture of Cambodia (Kamboj)
12. Impact of Indian Culture in Vietnam (Champa) - In the sphere of society, religion architecture and sculpture
13. Spread of Shalivism, Vaishnavism and Buddhism in Vietnam
(4) INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

1. Definition of the word Darshana and salient features of Indan Darshana
2. Introduction of four Vedas and Upanishada
3. Meaning of Veda and Deities
4. Philosophy of Upanishads
5. Philosophy of Bhagavad-Gita-Gyan-Karma & Bhakti
6. Bhagavad-Gita and Veda, Bhagavad Gita and Upanishad, Bhagavad Gita Sankya, Bhagavad Gita and Yoga
7. Growth of philosophical literature in India
8. The Samkhya Darshana-Meaning of Samkhya – reference philosophy with reference to the Upanishada, Mahabharata
9. Philosophy of the Samkhya Darshana – Prakriti and Purusha – The Tatva Mimansha of Samkhya
10. Concept of Ishwar, Mukti & Moksha in Samkhya Darshana
11. Yoga Darshana: Yoga practices in the time of Buddha and Mahavira
12. The Art of Yoga-definition of Chitta and Five virtues and Ashtanga Yoga
13. Concept of Ishwar & Moksha in Yoga Darshana
14. Literature of Yoga

(5) WOMEN IN INDIAN CULTURE

1. Necessities of Study of Women in India
2. Sources of studies of Women
3. Various Feminist approaches
4. Status of women in ancient India
5. Status of women in medieval India
6. Status of women in British India
7. Status of women in modern India
8. Religion an Women – vedic & Brahminical tradition
9. Religion and Women- Jainism & Buddhism
10. Religion and Women- Islam & Christianity
11. Customary & Legal Status of Women in ancient India
12. Customary & Legal Status of Women in medieval India
13. Customary & Legal Status of Women in British India
14. Customary & Legal Status of Women in Modern India

(6) CULTURE OF PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES

1. Family organization- Matriarchy-Patriarchy-Inheritance-Partition of property. Kinship-Kinship terms
2. Marriage as a source of family- forms of Marriage among the primitive people. Primitive love-sexual morality-premarital relations
3. Status of Women in the primitive society
4. Source of Food-Fishing-Pushu palan(domestication of animal)-Hunting. Farming
5. Trade-Industry-Agriculture-food cooking-fire Economic organization-primitive Communism-slavery-its disappearance-Classes-origin of private property
6. The anarchism-origin of kingship and the static –The war
7. The state organization of force-the village community
8. Law and custom-fine court
9. Primitive atheism
10. Religion-the sources of religion-fear, wonder, dreams-the soul-animism
11. Objects of religion-the sun, the stars, the earth, sex, animals totemic ancestor worship
12. Magic and Science-religious and sexual taboos
13. Letters-Language-its rise-development of education-the art or writing
15. Primitive sense of beauty-body painting-cosmetics-tattooing-scarification-clothing-ornaments
16. Art: Pottery, painting-sculpture-architecture-dance-music

(7) WORLD CIVILIZATION

1. Byzantine Civilization-religion-economy-literature and art
2. Islamic Civilization-literature and learning-science-religion and philosophy-art
3. The crusades-causes and effects
4. The Economic revolution, Commerce and business-development of cities
5. The Reformation-factors-spread-counter reformation
6. The French revolution-causes and effects
The American revolution-causes and effects
The Industrial revolution-causes and effects
World War-I causes
World War-II effects
Revolution of Russia-Causes & effects
World War-II
The League of Nation
Formation of UNO
Development of Science and future of mankind

(8) EXTENSION OF INDIAN CULTURE IN THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Malaysia: Spread of Indian culture in the field of society, religion art and architecture
Indonesia: Indian influence on society, language, literature
Indonesia: Religion, art and architecture
Influence of Ramayana and Mahabharata on the Indonesian Literature
India & China: Indian Buddhist Pilgrims to China
India & China: Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims in India
Buddhism in China - Buddhist literature in China
Art and Science in China
Tibet - spread of Buddhism
Tibet - influence of Indian Culture on society & Religion
Art of Tibet
Central Asia-exploration
Central Asia-Indian manuscripts and archeology
Central Asia-Centers of Indian Culture and its remains
Historical relations of Afghanistan with India
Centers of Indian Culture and its remains in Afghanistan

(9) INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Niyay Darshan - Praman and its types
The Meaning of Nyaya and 15 Padarthas
Tatva Mimansa of Vaisheshika Darshan
Atomic theory in Vaisheshika Darshan
Purva Mimansa and its Praman Vichar - Literature-the interpretation of Veda- the doctrine and the number of Pramanas - the nature of reality
Purva Mimansa and Tatva Vichar (Meta Physics)- Concepts of the existence of God
Uttara Mimansa or Vedanta -Meaning -Vedanta prior to Shankaracharya
Main schools of Vedanta
Shankaracharya's Kevaladwatta Vadda - doctrine of Maya- bondage and liberation(Bandhan & Moksha)
Ramanujacharya's Vishistadwatta Vaada-Meaning of the word Vishistadwatta Vaada - Literature-conception of Mukti-bondage and liberation (Bandhan & Moksha) sources to achieve liberation
Madhavacharya's Dwaita Vadda - Saguna Brahman -Soul Universe & God- conception of Mukti
Vallabhaacharya's Suddhadvaita Vaada- Brahma and Jagat -Soul and Brahman- devotion - concept of Moksha
Buddhist Philosophy- philosophical Ideas in the early Buddhist Literature
Boudh Darshana and its characteristic- The main Schools of Buddhist philosophy
Jain Philosophy-main philosophical principles - Five Anuvrata- Maha Yrata -
Ashrava, Samvara, Nirjana, Bhavana-Anekta Vaada-Sapta Bhangi Naya
Charvaka Darshan

(10) WOMEN IN INDIAN CULTURE

Reform Movements and Women-Bhakti Movement, Brahmo Samaj
Arya Samaj & Aligarh Movement
Theosophical Movement & Satya Sodhiak Samaj
Education and Women-Ancient-Medieval-Colonial-Post Independence India
Women's Participation in Freedom Movement-Gandhian Satyagrah-Peasants and workers Movements
Women's Organizations-Local, Provincial, National in Colonial and post-independent India.
Women's participation in Politics-Panchayat,Municipal Councils-State Legislature and Parliament
Double Roles of Women as House Wife & Working Women
Factors promoting double Roles of Women
10 Impacts of double Roles of Women
11 Contemporary problems faced by women in India-Dowry,Suicide,Divorce,Contract marriage
12 Economical participation of women in independent India
13 Impact of economical participation on status of women
14 Contribution of Women in literature , Music,Dance,Painting, Films and Theatre, Historical writing
15 Policy and programs for women welfare and development in independent India

(11) STUDIES OF INDIAN EPIGRAPHY
1 Epigraphy ~definition ~Indian Epigraphy
2 Beginning of Epigraphy in India
3 Epigraphy as a source of History
4 History of the decipherment of ancient Indian scripts
5 Antiquity of the art of writing in India
6 The salient features of Indus Valley script
7 The origin of the Brahmi script
8 The characteristics and origin of the Kharoshti script
9 Evolution of scripts from Brahmi to Nagari
10 The alphabets of the Maurya, the Ksatrups
11 The Gupta and the Maitraka period
12 Materials for engraving
13 Numerical systems
14 Languages of the inscription-Prakrit and Sanskrit languages
15 Dravidian languages
16 Neo Indo-Aryan languages

(12) STUDIES OF INDIAN NUMISMATICS
1 Currency system and its earliest traces
2 Coins as a source of History
3 The antiquity of coinage in India
4 Denominations, methodology and weight standards
5 The different methods and technique of manufacturing coins
6 Punch-marked coins
7 Coins of Janapadas and gana-Rajyas
8 Coins of the Indo-Greeks
9 Coins of the Western Ksatrapas
10 Coins of the Kushans
11 Coins of the Satavahanas
12 Main types of the coins of Samudragupta
13 Main types of the coins of Chandragupta II, Kumargupta-I
14 Main types of the coins of Skandagupta

(13) STUDIES OF INDIAN ICONOGRAPHY
1 Iconography as a source of Cultural History
2 Literary sources for the study of Indian Iconography
3 Concept & Development of image worshipping
4 The antiquity of image worship in India
5 Material for Image making
6 Defining symbols of Hindu Images
7 Classification of the images
8 Mudras (Poses of hand)-Asanas(sitting postures)
9 Weapons and implements(upkaranaj)and Vahano
10 Costumes,Ornaments,Dressing
11 Linga worship and Iconographic features of Shiva Linga
12 Images of Pacific forms of Shiva
13 Images of terrific forms of Shiva
14 Natraj

(14) STUDIES OF INDIAN PAINTING
1 Art in general and in Painting as a time art
2 Definition and salient features of Indian Painting
3 Literary sources of Indian Painting
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(18) STUDIES OF INDIAN ICONOGRAPHY

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2. Images of ten incarnations of Vishnu
3. Couple images: (a) Savitri- Brahma
   (b) Uma- Maheshvara
   (c) Lakshmi - Narayana
4. Couple images: (a) Ardhanarishvara
   (b) Hari-Hara
   (c) Trimurti
5. Images of Asita Dvipkalas
6. Images of Nararaghas
7. Iconographic features of the images of Surya, Ganapati, Brahama, Lakshmi and Saraswati
8. Antiquity of the Buddha Image
9. The concept and Iconographic forms of five Dhyani Buddhas
10. Divine Buddha – Shaktis
11. General Forms of Bodhisattvas
12. Antiquity and characteristics of Jain images
13. Iconographic form of twenty four tirthankaras
14. Yaksha-Yakshini of the Tirthankaras
15. Jain Shrutadevi-sixteen Vidyadevis

(19) STUDIES OF INDIAN PAINTING

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2. Styles of Mural paintings
3. Paintings of Ajanta
4. Paintings of Bagh
5. Paintings of Badami and Sittanavasal
6. Pal style of miniature paintings
7. Miniature painting style of western India
8. Miniature paintings style of Mughal school
9. The Contribution of Mughal Emperors to the development of painting
10. Salient features of Mughal painting
11. Subjects of Rajasthani Painting
12. Centres of Rajasthani Painting
13. Subjects of Pahari Painting
14. Centers of Pahari Painting
15. Modern Indian Painting
16. Modern currents of Indian Painting

(20) STUDIES OF INDIAN DANCE & DRAMA

1. The main schools of Indian dancing-Bharatnatyam
2. The main schools of Indian dancing-Kathakali
3. The main schools of Indian dancing-Manipuri
4. Their types, theaters-The names of the eminent contributors
5. The folk dance of India- Assam, Manipur, Punjab, Kashmir
6. The folk dance of India- Himachal, Uttar and Madhya Pradesh
7. The folk dance of India- Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat
8. The origin and development of Sanskrit Drama- Dramatic
9. Elements in Vedic, post Vedic literature
10. Contributions of main dramatists-like Asvaghosha, Bhasa, Kalidas, Bhavdhuti
11. The theory Indian Drama
12. The meaning of Natya and the four Aspects of Drama
13. The Nature, types, subject matter of the drama
14. Indian theatre and its types