

Ph.D. Entrance Test - SYLLABUS - 2021

SANSKRIT

Part - 1

Research Methodology (50%)

- 1 संशोधन : अर्थ, प्रकार, स्वरूप और उद्देश्य
- 2 शोधनिबन्धलेखन : विषयचयन, स्वरूप और लेख्यप्रक्रिया, शोधनिबन्धके प्रकार, सन्दर्भग्रन्थ-सूचीकरण
- 3 प्राचीन भारतीय लेखन सामग्री और लिपि के प्रकार
हस्तप्रतविज्ञान: हस्तप्रत के विविध प्रकार, आदर्श लिपिकार के लक्षण, हस्तप्रतों के सङ्ग्रहस्थान, विवरणात्मक सूचियाँ (केटलोग्स)
- 4 हस्तलिखित पाठ्यग्रन्थों में प्रविष्ट अशुद्धियाँ, पाठान्तर, लुप्तांश और प्रक्षेपांश
- 5 संस्कृत पाठसमीक्षा : अर्थ और महत्त्व
संमीक्षित संपादन के सोपान : Heuristics, Recention, Emendation और Higher Criticism
पाठ समीक्षा के अधिनियम और व्यवहार सूचन
संस्कृत ग्रन्थों के पाठसम्पादन की समस्याएँ
- 6 संमीक्षित आवृत्ति : रामायण, महाभारत, पञ्चतन्त्र, अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल
- 7 संस्कृत और प्राच्यविद्या की संशोधन संस्थाओं का परिचय और उनकी शोध-प्रवृत्तियाँ
- 8 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के प्रसिद्ध शोधग्रन्थों और गुजरात में संशोधनकार्य का विवरण

Part - 2

Core Subject (50%) (UGC – NET Paper II Syllabus)

Unit - I

Vedic-Literature

(a) General Introduction of Vedic Literature:

☐ Main theories regarding the Vedās : Maxmüller; A.Weber; Jacobi ; Balgangadhar Tilak; M.Winternitz ; Indian traditional views.

☐ Samhitā Literature

☐ Dialogue Hymns: Pururavā-Urvaśī; Yama-yamī; Saramā-Paṇi ; Viśvāmitra-Nadī

☐ Brāhamaṇa-Literature

☐ Āraṇyaka Literature

☐ Vedāṅgas: Śikṣā; Kalpa; Vyākaraṇa; Nirukta; Chandas; Jyotiṣa

Unit - II

(b) Specific Study of Vedic Literature:

☐ Study of the following hymns:

☐ Ṛgveda : Agni (1.1); Varuṇa (1.25); Sūrya (1.125); Indra (2.12); Uṣas (3.61); Parjanya (5.83); Kitava (10.34); Jñāna (10.71); Puruṣa (10.90); Hiraṇyagarbha (10.121); Vāk (10.125); Nāsadīya (10.129);

☐ Śuklayajurveda : Śivasamkalpa , Chapter-34 (1-6)

☐ Prajāpati-Chapter-23 (1-5)

☐ Atharvaveda : Rāṣṭrābhivardhanam (1.29); Kāla (10.53); Prithivī (12.1)

☐ Brāhmaṇa Literature

☐ Subject-matter; Vidhi and its types; Agnihotra; Agniṣṭoma; Darśapūrṇamāsa ; Yajña; Pañcamahāyajña; Akhyāna (Śunahśepa , Vānmanas)

☐ Upaniṣad Literature:

☐ Subject-matter and main concepts with special reference to the following Upaniṣads ;

☐ Īśa; Kaṭha; Kena; Bṛhadārṇyaka ; Taittirīya; Śvetāśvatara

☐ Vedic Grammar; Nirukta and Vedic interpretation

☐ Ṛkprātīśākhyā : Definitions of Samānākṣara ; Sandhyakṣara; Aghoṣa; Soṣman; Svarabhakti ; Yama ; Rakta; Saṃyoga; Pragṛhya ; Riphita

☐ Nirukta (Chapters-I & 2)

☐ Four-fold division of Padas-Concept of Nāma; Concept of Ākhyāta ; Meaning of Upasargas; Categories of Nipātas.

☐ Purposes of the study of Nirukta

☐ Principles of Etymology

☐ Etymology of the following words:

Āchārya; Vīra; Hrada; Go; Samudra; Vṛtra; Āditya; Uṣas; Megha; Vāk; Udak; Nadī; Aśva; Agni; Jātavedas; Vaiśvānara; Nighaṇtu

Nirukta (Chapter-7; Daivatakāṇḍa)

Vedic Accent- Udātta, Anudātta and Svarita

Unit - III

(c) Darśana:

☐ General Introduction of major schools of Darśana with special reference to the following :

Pramāṇamīmāṃsā ; Tattvamīmāṃsā ; Ācāramīmāṃsā (Cārvāka , Jaina, Bauddha) Nyāya, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, mīmāṃsā

Unit - IV

(d) Darśana Literature: Special Study:

☐ Īśvarakṛṣṇa : Sāṃkhyakārikā - Satkāryavāda, Puruṣasvarūpa, Prakṛtisvarūpa, Sṛṣṭikrama, Pratyaṣarga, Kaivalya.

☐ Sadānanda : Vedāntasāra - Anubandha-catuṣṭaya, Ajñāna, Adhyāropa-Apavāda, Lingaśarīrotpatti, Pañcīkaraṇa, Vivarta, Jīvanmukti

☐ Annambhaṭṭa, Tarkasaṃgraha / Keśavamiśra; Tarkabhāṣā : Padārtha; Kāraṇa; Pramāṇa; (Pratyakṣa; Anumāna; Upamāna; Śabda), Prāmāṇyavāda, Prameya .

☐ Laugākṣibhāskara ; Arthasaṁgraha.

☐ Patañjali ; Yogasūtra - (Vyāsabhāṣya) : Cittabhūmi, Cittavṛttis ; Concept of Īśvara; Yogāṅgas; Samādhi ; Kaivalya

☐ Bādarāyaṇa ; Brahmasūtra 1.1 (Śāṅkarabhāṣya)

☐ Viśvanāthapañcānana ; Nyāyasidhāntamuktāvalī (Anumāna Khaṇḍa)

☐ Sarvadarśana-Saṁgraha ; Jainism ; Buddhism

Unit - V

(e) Grammar and Linguistics:

☐ General Introduction of the following grammarians:

Pāṇini , Kātyāyana , Patañjali , Bhartṛhari , Vāmanajayāditya , Bhaṭṭojidīkṣita , Nāgeśabhaṭṭa , Kaiyyaṭa , Jainendra , Śākaṭāyana , Hemacandrasūri , Sārasvatavyākaraṇakāra.

Pāṇinīya Śikṣā.

Linguistics:

Definition of Language, Geneological and Morphological classification of Languages, Speech Mechanism and classification of sounds: Stops, Fricatives, Semi-Vowels and vowels (with special reference to Sanskrit sounds).

Phonetic Laws (Grimm, Grassman, Verner).

Directions of semantic change and reasons of change.

Definition of Vākya and its types

General introduction of Indo-European family of Languages

Difference between Vedic Sanskrit and Classical Sanskrit

Difference between Bhāṣā and Vāk

Difference between language and dialect

Unit - VI

(f) Specific Study of Grammar

☐ Definition : Saṁhitā, Saṁyoga Guṇa, Vṛddhi, Prātipadika, Nadī , Ghi, Upadhā, Apṛkta, Gati, Pada, Vibhāṣā , Savarṇa, Ṭi, Pragṛhya, Sarvanāmasthāna, Bha , Sarvanāma, Niṣṭhā .

☐ Sandhi - Ac sandhi, Hal sandhi, Visarga sandhi (according to laghusiddhāntakaumudī)

☐ Subanta – Ajanta - Rāma , Sarva (in all genders) , Viśvapā, Hari , Tri (in all genders) , Sakhi , Sudhī , Guru , Pitṛ , Gau , Ramā , Mati , Nadī , Dhenu , Mātṛ , Jñāna , Vāri , Madhu .

☐ Halanta - Lih , Viśvavāh , Catur (in all genders) , Idam, Kim, Tad (in all genders), Rājan , Maghavan , Pathin , Vidvas , Asmad , Yuṣmad .

☐ Samāsa - Avyayībhāva , Tatpuruṣa , Bahuvrīhi , Dvandva (according to laghusiddhāntakaumudī)

☐ Taddhita - Apatyārthaka and Matvarthīya (According to Siddāntakaumudī) ,

☐ Tiñanta - Bhū , Edh , Ad , Us, Hu , Div , Ṣuñ , Tud , Tan, Kṛ , Rudh , Krīñ , Cur .

☐ Prayayānta - Nijant, Sannanta , Yañanta , Yañluganta , Nāmdhātu.

☐ Kṛdanta - Tavya / Tavyat , Anīyar , Yat , Nyat , Kyap , Śatṛ , Śānac , Ktvā , Kta , Ktavatu , Tumun , Namul .

☐ Strīpratyaya - According to Laghusiddhāntakaumudī.

☐ Kāraka Prakarana - According to Siddāntakaumudī .

☐ Parasmaipada and Ātmanepada Vidhāna - According to Siddāntakaumudī .

☐ Mahābhāṣya (Paspaśāhnika)- Definition of Śabda, Relation between Śabda and Artha, Purposes of the study of grammar, Definition of Vyākaraṇa, Result of the proper use of word , Method of grammar .

☐ Vākyapadīyam (Brahmakāṇḍa) - Nature of Sphoṭa, Nature of Śabda-Brahma, Powers of Śabda-Brahma, Relation between Sphoṭa and Dhvani , Relation between Śabda and Artha, Types of Dhvani, Levels of Language.

Unit - VII

Sanskrit Literature, Poetics and Prosody

(a) General Introduction of following

☐ Bhāsa, Aśvaghoṣa , kālidāsa, Śūdraka, Viśākhadatta, Bhāravi, Māgha, Harṣa, Bāṇabhaṭṭa, Daṇḍin, Bhavabhūti, Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, Bhilhaṇa, Shriharṣa, Ambikādatta vyāsa, Panditā Kṣamārao, V. Raghavan, Shri Dhar Bhaskar Varnekar

☐ Schools of Sanskrit Poetics – Rasa, Alaṅkāra, Rīti, Dhvani, Vakrokti, Aucitya,

☐ Western Poetics – Aristotle, Longinus, Croche

Unit - VIII

(b) Specific study of the following

☐ Poetry: Buddhacaritam (First Canto), Raghuvamśam (First Canto), Kirātārjunīyam

(First Canto), Śiśupālavadhā (First Canto), Naiṣadhīyacaritam (First Canto)

☐ Drama: Svapnavāsavadattā, Abhijñānaśākuntalam, Mṛcchakaṭīkam,

Uttarāmacaritam, Mudrārāṅgama, Uttarāmacaritam, Ratnāvalī

☐ Prose: Daśakumāracaritam (viii Ucchvāsa), Harṣacaritam (V Ucchvāsa),

Kādambarī (Śukanāsopadeśa)

☐ Campū Kāvya - Nala Campū (I Ucchvāsa)

☐ Sāhityadarpaṇaḥ:

Definition of Kāvya, Refutation of other definitions of Kāvya, Śabdaśakti - Saṅketagraha; Abhidhā; Lakṣanā; Vyanjanā, Kāvya-bheda (Chapter Fourth), Śravyakāvya (prose poetry and mix)

☐ Kāvya-prakāśa –

Kāvyalakṣṇa, Kāvya-prayojana, Kāvya-hetu, Kāvya-bheda, Śabdaśakti, Abhihitānvayavāda, Anvitābhidhānvayavāda, concept of Rasa, discussion of Rasasūtra, Rasadoṣa, Kāvya-guṇa, Vyanjanāvriti (Fifth Chapter)

☐ Alaṅkāras –

Vakrokti; Anuprāsa, Yamaka, Śleṣa, Upamā, Rūpaka, Utprekṣā, Samāsokti, Apahnuti, Nidarśanā, Arthāntaranyāsa, Drṣṭānta, Vibhāvanā, Viśeṣokti, Svabhāvokti, Virodhābhāsa, Saṅkara, Sansrṣṭi

☐ Dhvanyāloka (I Udyota)

☐ Vakroktijīvitam (I Unmeṣa)

☐ Bharata – Nāṭyaśāstram (First and Sixth Chapter)

☐ Daśarūpakam (First and Third Prakāśa)

☐ Chanda –

Āryā, Anuṣṭup, Indravajrā, Upendravajrā, Vasantatilakā, Upajāti, Vamśastha, Drutavilambita, Śālinī, Mālinī, Śikhariṇī, Mandākrāntā, Hariṇī, Śārdūlavikrīḍita, Sragdharā

Unit - IX

Purāṇetihāsa, Dharmasāstra and Epigraphy

(a) General introduction of the followings:

☐ Rāmāyaṇa –

Subject matter, age, society in the Rāmāyaṇa, Rāmāyaṇa as a source of later Sanskrit works and literal value of the Rāmāyaṇa, legends in the Rāmāyaṇa

☐ Mahābhārata –

Subject matter, age, society in the Mahābhārata, Mahābhārata as a source of later Sanskrit works and literal value of the Mahābhārata, legends in the Mahābhārata

☐ Purāṇa –

Definition of Purāṇa, maha Purāṇa and Upa Purāṇas, Purāṇic cosmology and Purāṇic legends

☐ General introduction of main Smṛitis.

☐ General introduction Kauṭīliya Arthasāstra

☐ Paleography –

History of the decipherment of Brāhmī script, Theories of the origin of Brāhmī Script

☐ Inscriptions - General introduction

Unit - X

(b) Specific study of the following

☐ Kauṭīliya arthasātra (First – Vinayadikarika)

☐ Manusmṛti (I, II and VII Adhyāyas)

☐ Yājñavalkyasmṛti (Vyavahārādhyaya only)

☐ Paleography and Inscriptions –

☐ Brahmi Script of Mauryan and Gupta periods

☐ Inscription of Ashoka – Major Rock Edicts, Major Pillar Edicts

☐ Post – Mauryan inscriptions –

Sāranātha Buddhist Image Inscription of Kaniṣka's regal – year, 3, Girnār Rock Inscription of Rudradāman,

Hāthīgumphā inscription of Khāavela

☐ Gupta and Post-Gupta inscriptions –

Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions of Samudragupta,

Mandasor Pillar Inscription of Yasodharman,

Banāskherā Copper Plate Inscription of Harṣa,

Aihole Stone Inscription of Pulakeśin II