

- * Bhakti as a means of attaining *mukti*
- * The *tevaram* and the development of *pan* music
- * The cult of Murukan and the *Turumurukarruppatai*
- * Cekkilar and the *Periyapuranam*
- * The women extolled in the *tirumurai*
- * Ideas on Dharma as found in the *tirumurai*

Paper 5

The Art and Architecture of the Hindu Temple. — In this course attention will be focused on the study of architecture, sculpture, painting, dancing and music in relation to the Hindu temple of South Asia. Candidates are expected to possess background knowledge of relevant technical treatises, archaeological monuments and other antiquities. They are expected to be familiar with the principal characteristics of Nagara, Vesara and Dravida styles of temple architecture.

Attention will be focused on the following themes ;

- 1 (1) *silpasatras* (2) *natya sastra* (3) texts on painting (4) treatises on music (5) cultural monuments
- 2 *Architecture* :
 1. The architectural components of the temple and their development.
 2. The temples and sculptures of the Pallava period
 3. Dravidian architecture under the Colas.
 4. The temples of the Vijayanagara and Nayakkar periods.
- 3 *Sculpture* :
 - (1) images of deities (2) niche sculptures (3) narrative sculptures (4) dvarapalaka images (5) portrait sculptures (6) images of saints and preceptors (7) ornamental sculpture
- 4 *Dances* :
 1. Epigraphic and literary notices on the dances of Karnataka, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
 2. The dance forms of Bharata, Katakali, Kathak Yaksaganam, Kuccuputi, Odissi and Manipuri.
 3. Dance as part of worship and endowments for maintaining temple dancers
 4. Natya karanas and temple sculptures.
 5. The History of Bharata Natya and modern developments of the style.
5. *Paintings* :
 1. Paintings and aesthetic theories
 2. Paintings and religious traditions
 3. Ajantha Paintings
 4. Paintings of the Pallava and Cola periods
 5. Paintings of the Vijayanagara and Nayakkar periods
 6. Miniature paintings and wall paintings
 7. Rajput paintings

6. Music :

1. Tevaram and pan music
2. Endowments and recital of *tiruppatiyam* at temples
3. The tradition created by the Nayakkar and the Marathas of Tanjore
4. The development of Carnatic music. The contribution of Tyagaraja, Muttucami Tiksitar, Svati Tirunal, Shiyama Shastri, Sathasiva Bramendra and others.

Hindu Dharmaciriyar Examination

QUESTION PAPER 1

THE VEDAS AND AGAMAS

Answer question one of Part 1 and four others selecting *two* from *each* of the other two parts, and *five* in all. Question one of Part one is compulsory.

Time - Three hours

Part - I

- * In questions 1.1 - 1.5 select the correct answer from five responses given and write its number in the space within brackets.

1.1 The list that contains the names of the subdivisions of the Vedas

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Rig Veda | (2) Sama Veda |
| Yajur Veda | Satapatha Brahmana |
| Sama Veda | Kausitaki Aranyakam |
| Atharva Veda | Kena Upanisad |
| (3) Satapatha Brahmana | (4) Samhita |
| Aitareya Brahmana | Brahmana |
| Yajur Veda | Aranyaka |
| Sama Veda | Upanisad |
| (5) Svetasvatara Upanisad | |
| Aranyaka | |
| Brahmana | |
| Yajur Veda | (.....) |

1.2 The group that consists of the names of those considered as **saptarsis**.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Vasistha | (2) Parasurama | (3) Jamadagni |
| Narada | Vyasa | Agastya |
| Vamadeva | Adri | Vamadeva |
| Gautama | Gautama | Valmiki |
| (4) Valmiki | (5) Adri | |
| Vyasa | Gautama | |
| Vamadeva | Vasistha | |
| Parasurama | Vamadeva | (.....) |

1.3 The list that contains the names of Upanisads

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Vajasaneyi Samhita
Satapatha Brahmana
Sama Veda
Aitareya Aranyaka | 2. Sama Veda
Sukla Yajur Veda
Isopanisad
Katopanisad | 3. Brhadaranyaka
Svetasvatara
Mandukya
Isobhasya |
| 4. Svetasvataram
Kenopanisad
Satapatha
Aitareya Aranyakam | 5. Vajasaneyi Samhita
Sama Veda
Kenopanisad
Krsna Yajur Veda | (.....) |

* In questions 1.16-1.20 write the appropriate answer in the space within brackets.

- 1.16 The Vedas, which are referred to as *trayi Vidya* ()
1.17 The Veda that contains some portions about Ayurveda ()
1.18 The name of a South Indian scholar who wrote commentary on the Vedas ()
1.19 The name of the halls designed in South Indian temples for reciting the Vedas
1.20 The designation of the village granted to Brahmins proficient in the four Vedas ()

1.4 The list that contains the names of Sivagamas

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Kamikam
Karanam
Vatulam
Pancartram | 2. Amsumam
Kamikam
Vaikhanasam
Mahanirvana tantra | 3. Sivadharmotaram
Karanam
Vatulam
Kumara tantra |
| 4. Kamika
Karana
Vatula
Makuta | 5. Vaikhanasa
Kumara tantra
Mahanirvana tantra
Vatulam | (.....) |

2. "The religious cults, which developed in Hindu society were based on the Vedas." Explain the following in relation to this statement.

- (1) The vedas are extolled as the Holy scripture in the tevaram, tiruvacakam and cittanta castiram.
(2) The *gnana*, which is the essence of Vedic thought is the basis for the three schools of the Vedanta.
(3) The rituals and ceremonies in Hindu worship have connection with the Vedic tradition.

1.5 The list that contains the names of the Vedangas

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kalpa
Nirukta
Jyothisa
Saman | 2. Niruktam
Chandas
Jyothisa
Vyakarana | 3. Vyakarana
Siksya
Niruktam
Nrtya |
| 4. Kalpa
Nirukta
Vyakarana
Bharata | 5. Sankhayana
Kalpa
Jyothisa
Vyakarana | (.....) |

3. "The ideas developed in the Vedas and the ideals relating to society as found in them have a direct relevance to contemporary society."

- (1) The ideas relating to bonds established by marriage.
(2) Family responsibilities and social service.
(3) Literary traditions and rational approaches to environment.

4. "The descriptions of gods as found in the Vedic hymns represents the personification of natural phenomena". "Examine this statement in relation to the following :

- (1) Indra, the god of rains
(2) Varuna, the god of justice
(3) Agni, the *purohita*
(4) Surya, the god of light

* In questions 1.6-1.10 fill the blanks with appropriate words:

- 1.6 The Vedas are called.....because they have been preserved as an oral tradition for a long period.
1.7is the most ancient among the Vedas.
1.8 The four sub-divisions of the Agamas are called.....
1.9 The oldest reference to the *pancaksara* is found in the.....
1.10are Vaisnava Agamas

5. Write short notes on any four of the following :

- (1) Rudra
(2) Aranyakas
(3) Karanagama
(4) Gayatri mantra
(5) Abhiseka
(6) Rita
(7) Brahmadeya

Write appropriate answers for the following questions :—

- 1.11 What is the Veda that has been compiled for the purpose of recitation with musical notes ?
1.12 What are the portions of the Vedas, which describe sacrifices ?
1.13 Mention the name of the Upanisad that expounds the philosophy of Saivism.
1.14 What are the portions of the Vedas which are referred to as the Gnana Khanda ?
1.15 Mention the name of the author of the Brahma Sutra.

Part 3

6. Examine the religious and philosophical ideas expounded in the *Upanisads*.
7. Discuss the views about the *agamas* as found in the Saiva devotional and philosophical literature.

8. Discuss the special characteristics of Vaisnava agamas.
9. Explain the importance of the agamas in relation to worship conducted in temples.

Hindu Dharmaciriyar Examination

QUESTION PAPER 2

SAINTS AND LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Answer question one of Part 1, and four others selecting two form each of the other two parts, and five in all. Question one of Part 1 is compulsory.

Time - Three hours.

Part 1

In questions 1.1 - 1.5 select the appropriate answer from the five responses given and write its number in the space within the brackets.

1.1 The group that includes the names of those who taught about Dharma

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (1) Vyasa Bhagavan
Valmiki munivar
Vidura
Karna | (2) Vyasa
Vidura
Vikarna
Bhisma | (3) Krishna
Vaisampayana
Valmiki
Kalidasa |
| (4) Yudhishtra maharajah
Nala Cakravarti
Duryodhana
Duccasana | (5) Agastya
Drupada
Virata
Calya | (.....) |

1.2 The group that includes the names of Kings who supported Vaisnavism

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Yudhishtra
Drupada
Pusyamitita Sunga
Chandragupta Maurya | (2) Asoka
Agnimitra
Samudragupta
Chandragupta II |
| (3) Kulasekhara Alvar
Samudragupta
Jatavarnan
Sundrapandya
Rajendra Cola | |
| (4) Krsna Devaraya
Rajaraja Cola
Koccenkanan
Sasanka | (5) Vijayabahu I
Maravarman
Sundara Pandya
Parantaka Rama Raya (.....) |

1.3 The group that includes the names of Vaisnava Alvar

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Tirumankaialvar
Periyalvar
Antal
Maturakavi Alvar | (2) Antal
Kulacekara Alvar
Amaracimman
Mahendrarvarman |
| (3) Civapatavirutayar
Peyalvar
Putattalvar
Poykai Alvar | |
| (4) Maturakavi Alvar
Catakoper
Ramanuja
Vedanta Tecikar | (5) Alavantan
Amaracimman
Putattalvar
Mamallan (.....) |

1.4 The group that contains the names of Vaisnava devotional hymns.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| (1) Tiru-ekatacamalai
Tiruyaymoli
Tiruppavai
Tiruvempavai | (2) Tirukkoviayar
Tiruppavai
Nanmanimalai
Arputat-tiruvantati | (3) Tiruppavai
Periyalvar
Tiruppallamu
Periya-tirumatal
Ciriya-Tirumatal |
| (4) Tiruvaymoli
Tiruvacakam
Pirapulinkalilai
Nitinerivilakkam | (5) Iramanujarnurettu
Antati
Tiruppallantu
Periya-tirumatal
Nanmanimalai | (.....) |

1.5 The group that contains the names of those who had connections with the six systems of (Hindu) philosophy.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Vysa
Valmiki
Sankara
Govinda
Bhagavadpada | (2) Sankara
Vallabhacarya
Vivekananda
Kalidasa | (3) Badanarayana
Patanjali
Kanada
Isvara-Krsna |
| (4) Vallabhacarya
Sankara
Madhva
Vivekananda | (5) Krsna
Dronacarya
Vasistha
Sankara | |

* In questions 1.6-1.10 fill the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1.6 was the guru of King Dasaratha
- 1.7 was the munivar who had taken Rama to safeguard the performance of his sacrifice.
- 1.8 was the author of the Ramayana, which is said to be the adikavya.
- 1.9 The author of the Kumara sambhava was.....
- 1.10 was the author of the most famous one among the Dharma sastras.

* Write the appropriate answers for questions 1.11-1.20

- 1.11 Mention the name of the author of *Sri Bhasya*
- 1.12 What is the name of the text written by Nilakantha?
- 1.13 Who wrote the Ramayana in Hindi?
- 1.14 Who is described as Alutaiya pillai?
- 1.15 What is the name of the Pandya king whose deformity in the form of a hunch-back was removed by Tirunanacampantar?
- 1.16 Mention the names of two women extolled in the history of Saivism.
- 1.17 Mention the name of the King who was the author of the *Daksinakailasa puranam*.
- 1.18 Mention the name of the author of *Civananamapatiyam*.
- 1.19 State the names of two authors who wrote treatises on *Kasmira saivism*.
- 1.20 Who was the author of *vacciratanam*.

Part2

2. "Several thinkers and saints are celebrated in ancient religious texts as the exponents of Hindu Dharma. Briefly elucidate the following statements in the light of this observation :

- (1) The unique position of agastya as a preceptor of saivism and the teacher of Tamil language in South India.
- (2) The role of Vyasa in compiling the ancient religious texts and the philosophical ideas of Hindu society.

3. Discuss the role of Adi Sankara in the history of Hinduism focusing attention on the following :

- (1) The reestablishment of *sanadhana-dharma*.

2. Religious reforms :

4. "The religious tradition of the Alvar was the Bhagavata cult centred on the worship conducted in temples."

Explain the following items in relation to this statement.

- (1) Epic and puranic stories alluded to in the hymns of the Alvar.
- (2) Modes of worship as found in the Vaisnava temples of South India.
- (3) The relationship between upanishadic thought and *tiuviyappirapantam*

5. "Among the modern reform movements the Arya Samaj exerted the greatest influence among the Hindus." Examine the following with reference to this statement.

- (1) Svami Dayananda believed that the Vedas are the source of all knowledge pertaining to spirituality and the phenomenal world, among the Hindus, and that solutions to all problems of modern society could be found through them.

(2) The Arya Samaj was actively engaged in eradicating social injustices and customs based on superstition.

(3) As it was believed that wisdom is the source of sacred knowledge and that education is the source of wisdom the Arya Samaj established schools, colleges and universities for men and women.

Part3

6. Assess contributions made by Ramananda, Kabir Das and Sri Caitanya for the revival of Hinduism in medieval India.
7. Examine the revival of the cult of Murukan in medieval South India with reference to the hymns of Arunakirinatar.
8. In what ways have the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa reconstructed Hindu thought so as to be of contemporary relevance?
9. Compare the activities of Arumuka Navalar and Svami Vipulananda in relation to the Hindu revival in Sri Lanka.

HINDU DHARMACIRIYAR EXAMINATION

Question Paper 3

HISTORY OF SAIVISM

Answer question one of Part 1 and four others selecting two from each of the other two parts, and five in all. Question one of Part 1 is compulsory.

Time - Three hours

Part1

*In questions 1.1- 1.5 select the correct answer from the five responses given and write its number on the space within the brackets.

1.1 The group that contains the names of gods mentioned in Rg Vedic hymns.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| (1) Agni | (2) Rudra | (3) Visnu |
| Varuna | Narayana | Indra |
| Ushas | Vayu | Agni |
| Vinayaka | Maruti | Varuna |
| Surya | Siva | Soma |
| (4) Bhagavan | (5) Karttikeya | |
| Varuna | Visnu | |
| Indra | Surya | |
| Pusan | Rudra | |
| Avalokitesvara | Soma | (.....) |