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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No: IJAR-54143 Date: 03-10-2025

Title: Synthesis and Evolution: Cultural Syncretism and the Historical Formation of the

Contemporary Hindu Spiritual landscape.

Recommendation:	Rating _	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Accept as it is	Originality	$ \checkmark $			
Accept after minor revision	Techn. Quality		♦		
Accept after major revision	Clarity				
Do not accept (Reasons below)	Significance	⋖	V		

Reviewer Name: Khursheed Sultan

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

Introduction:

- Indian society is multi-ethnic and has a pluralistic spiritual history, featuring orthodox,
 heterodox, and tribal influences.
- Syncretism has been a key factor in shaping Hinduism, resulting in regional, pan-Indian, and blended spiritual traditions.
- A distinction exists between **elite** (**Brahmanical**) and non-elite (tribal, heterodox) traditions, which influenced spiritual and cultural hierarchies over time.
- Integration, rather than rejection, is a hallmark of Indian cultural evolution.

Concept of Syncretism:

- Syncretism merges diverse beliefs while preserving their uniqueness.
- Offers a comprehensive framework for studying religion, culture, and art.
- In India, syncretism explains regional variations in ritual and cult practices, reflecting historical integration and cultural continuity.

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Evolution of Religious ractices:

- Religion is more than belief—it is ritual, scripture, ethics, and community.
- Hinduism evolved from local, nature-based animistic traditions to temple-centric institutionalized worship.
- Anthropologists highlight concepts like Sanskritization, assimilation, and cultural hybridity to explain this evolution.
- Social hierarchies and Brahmanical influence played a central role in shaping ritual, deity worship, and temple structures.

Historical Syncretism in India:

- Terms like **Hindu, Brahmin, and non-Brahmin** evolved historically; colonial and nationalist interventions shaped modern understandings of Hinduism.
- Early settlements (Harappan and Neolithic cultures) had **fertility and animistic cults**, influencing later Dravidian and South Indian spiritual practices.
- Archaeology and linguistics suggest Pan-Indian Proto-Dravidian cultural continuity, indicating early syncretism.

Temple-Centric Worship in South India:

- Temples function as **religious**, **social**, **and cultural centers**, often featuring hierarchical roles and transactional relationships between devotees and priesthood.
- Major South Indian branches: Shaivism and Vaishnavism.
- Temples reflect **syncretic blending**, integrating local deities and rituals into structured Brahmanic frameworks.

Key Findings:

- 1. Modern Hinduism is a **syncretic evolution** of diverse traditions.
- 2. Brahmanisation transformed crude animistic worship into refined, temple-centric rituals.

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- 3. Local ethnic practices influenced Brahmanic traditions (visible counter exchanges).
- 4. Worship shifted from **nature-based ecological spirituality** to a **centralized temple-focused system**.
- 5. Syncretism remains dynamic, reflecting the adaptability of India's spiritual heritage.

Conclusion:

The study emphasizes that contemporary Hinduism emerged from **centuries of cultural integration**, reflecting a **complex interplay between Brahmanic and non-Brahmanic traditions**. The syncretic approach demonstrates the **flexibility**, **diversity**, **and resilience** of Indian religious culture, offering a model for understanding how multiple traditions can **coexist and evolve**.

References (Selected Highlights):

- Appadurai & Breckenridge, The South Indian Temple, 1976.
- Flood, An Introduction to Hinduism, 1996.
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- Jonathan Z. Smith, Relating Religion, 2004.