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UPSC 10-Years PYQs of CSE, CDS, NDA, IES Etc.



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UPSC: (IFS) AIR-06, (CSE) AIR-720
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Buddhism

Foundational Facts

- **Founder:** Gautama Buddha (563 BCE–483 BCE), born as **Siddhartha Gautama** in **Lumbini** (present-day Nepal) to Queen Maya and King Suddhodana of the **Sakya clan**.
- **Life Events:**
 - ❖ **Birth:** Vaishakhi Purnima, 563 BCE.
 - ❖ **Renunciation:** Left home at 29 years on horse **Kanthaka**, with charioteer **Channa**, in search of truth.
 - ❖ **Enlightenment:** Attained Nirvana under a **pipal tree** at Bodh Gaya, Bihar, at age 35.
 - ❖ **First Sermon:** At Sarnath's Deer Park, called **Dharma-Chakra-Pravartana**.
 - ❖ **Mahaparinirvana:** At **Kushinagar**, Uttar Pradesh, at age 80 in 483 BCE.

Doctrines

- **Four Noble Truths:**
 - ❖ Life is full of suffering (**Dukkha**).
 - ❖ Desire is the cause of suffering (**Samudaya**).
 - ❖ Cessation of suffering is possible (**Nirodha**).
 - ❖ The path to cessation is the **Noble Eightfold Path (Marga)**.

Noble Eightfold Path

- Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, Right Meditation, Right Thoughts, Right Understanding.

Three Jewels (Triratna)

- **Buddha:** The Enlightened One.
- **Dhamma:** Teachings of Buddha.
- **Sangha:** Monastic Order.

Middle Path (Madhyam Marg)

- Advocates balance, avoiding extremes of indulgence and austerity.

Core Concepts

- Rejection of **Vedas** and **Atman (soul)**.
- Emphasis on **impermanence (Anicca)**, **suffering (Dukkha)**, and **non-self (Anatta)**.

Buddhist Councils

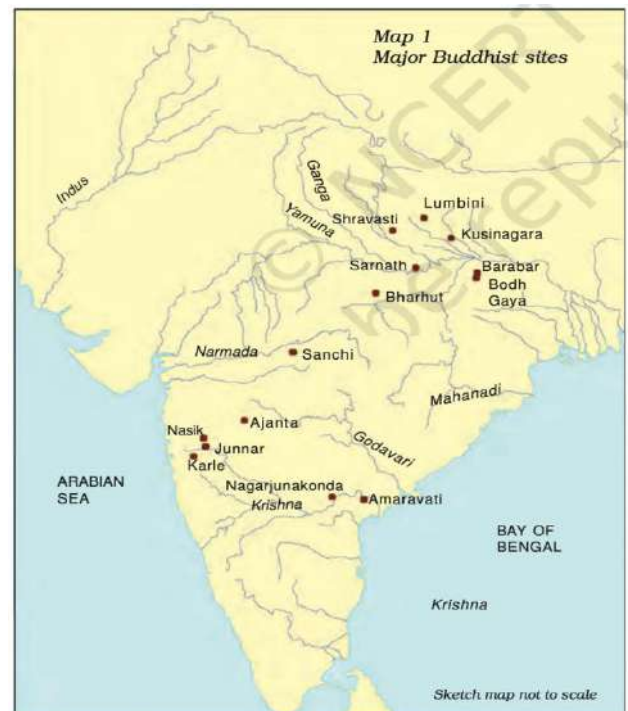
Council	Location & year	Patron	Chairman	Key outcomes
First	Rajgir (483 BCE)	King Ajatashatru	Mahakasyapa	Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka (by Upali) and Sutta Pitaka (by Ananda).
Second	Vaishali (383 BCE)	King Kalasoka	Sabakami	Addressed 10 disputed points in the Vinaya Pitaka.
Third	Pataliputra (250 BCE)	King Ashoka	Moggaliputta-Tissa	Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka ; missionary expansion initiated.
Fourth(India)	Kashmir (72 CE)	King Kanishka	Vasumitra	Split into Hinayana and Mahayana ; discussions recorded in Sanskrit .
Fourth(Sri Lanka)	Aluvihara, Sri Lanka (1st century BCE)	Local monks	Not recorded	Compilation of the Tripitaka in Pali.

Schools of Buddhism

Hinayana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthodox school; adheres to original teachings. Focus on individual salvation through self-discipline. No idol worship; Nirvana is the ultimate goal. Sub-sect: Theravada.
Mahayana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal school; emphasizes universal salvation through the Bodhisattva path. Believes in idol worship and Bodhisattvas (e.g., Avalokitesvara). Key Texts: Lotus Sutra, Mahavamsa. Sub-sect: Vajrayana.
Theravada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserves teachings in Pali Canon; emphasizes Noble Eightfold Path. Goal: Attaining Nirvana through wisdom and meditation. Prominent in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand.
Vajrayana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tantric Buddhism; incorporates rituals, mantras, and yantras. Belief in quick attainment of Buddhahood through Tantric practices. Prominent in Tibet, Bhutan, and Mongolia.

Key concepts and Personalities

Concept/Personality	Details
Bodhisattva	Enlightened being who delays Nirvana to help others.
Avalokitesvara	Bodhisattva of compassion; appears in various forms (e.g., Padmapani at Ajanta Caves).
Nagarjuna	Founder of Madhyamaka School (Mahayana); advocated Sunyata (emptiness) doctrine.
Dipankara Buddha	Buddha of the past, precursor to Gautama Buddha.
Dalai Lama	Spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism (Yellow Hat Sect).



Text	Details
Vinaya Pitaka	Rules for monastic life and Sangha administration.
Sutta Pitaka	Buddha's teachings and discourses.
Abhidhamma Pitaka	Philosophical and doctrinal analysis.
Tripitaka	Combined version of the above three Pitakas; written in Pali .
Visuddhimagga	Theravada text by Buddhaghosa , detailing the path to purification.

Practice through PYQs

Q. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements: [CSE-2023]

1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.
2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.
3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one **(b) Only two**
(c) All three (d) None

Q. Which of the following statements about Bodhisattas is/are correct?[CAPF-2018]

1. They were perceived as deeply compassionate beings who accumulated merit through their efforts.
2. They made attempt to attain Nibbana.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only** (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q. Early Buddhist sculptors did not show Buddha in human form. Through which of the following symbols was Buddha's presence shown by the early sculptors?[NDA&NA-I-2022]

- (a) Empty Seat and Stupa only
(b) Wheel and Tree only
(c) Wheel, Tree and Stupa only
(d) Empty Seat, Wheel Tree and Stupa

Q. Who among the following was Buddha's foster mother? [CAPF-2018]

- (a) Purna (b) Gajalakshmi
(c) Maya **(d) Mahapajapati Gotami**

Q. In which one of the following regions was Dhanyakataka, which flourished as a prominent Buddhist centre under the Mahasanghikas, located? [CSE-2023]

- (a) Andhra** (b) Gandhara
(c) Kalinga (d) Magadha

Jainism

Core Concepts of Jainism

- **Etymology:** Derived from **Jina** or **Jaina**, meaning "**Conqueror**" – those who conquer desires.
- **Founder:** Jainism has no single founder; it was shaped by **24 Tirthankaras** (spiritual teachers).
- **Key Tenet:** Focuses on **soul (Atman)** as the core of existence. Rejects the **Vedas** but accepts the existence of the soul, unlike Buddhism.

Most Significant Tirthankaras

Tirthankara	Significance	Mahavira: Key Details	
1st (Rishabhanatha)	Known as Adinatha; founder of Jain dharma.	Birth	540 BCE at Kundalgram , Vaishali, to King Siddhartha and Queen Trishala of Jnatrika clan.
23rd (Parshvanatha)	Predecessor to Mahavira; introduced 4 tenets.	Renunciation	At age 30, left home to live as an ascetic.
24th (Mahavira)	Expanded Parshvanatha's tenets to 5, achieving Kevalya (omniscience) .	Enlightenment	Attained Kevalya (Nirvana) at Pava (near Patna) after 12 years of penance.
		Titles	Mahavira (Great Hero), Jina (Conqueror), Jitendriya (Conqueror of Senses).
		Death (Nirvana)	468 BCE at Pava .

Two Major Sects

Digambar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monks practice nudity, symbolizing renunciation. Women cannot achieve Tirthankara status; Malli is male. Monastic rules are strict; major exponent: Bhadrabahu.
Svetambara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monks wear white robes. Women can be Tirthankaras; Malli was female. Major exponent: Sthulabhadra.

Jainism Features

Jain Philosophy	<p>Three Jewels (Ratnatraya)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right Belief (Samyak Darshana) Right Knowledge (Samyak Gyan) Right Conduct (Samyak Charitra)
Five Ethical Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahimsa (Non-violence): No harm to any living being. Satya (Truthfulness). Asteya (Non-stealing). Aparigraha (Non-possessiveness). Brahmacharya (Chastity): Added by Mahavira.
Key Practices	<p>Sallekhana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual fasting to death; not considered suicide. Supreme Court lifted the Rajasthan High Court's 2015 ban on this practice. <p>Pratikraman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily repentance for sins; has five forms. <p>Jain Flag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five colors represent the Pancha-Parameshti hierarchy. Central Swastika symbolizes the four stages of existence (Deity, Human, Animal, Hellish).
Jain Pilgrimages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount Abu (Rajasthan): Dilwara Temples. Shravanabelagola (Karnataka): Gomateshwara Statue. Shikharji (Jharkhand). Palitana (Gujarat).
Jain Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written in Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Ardhamagadhi. <p>Key Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acaranga Sutra: Jain code of conduct. Kalpa Sutra: Biographies of Tirthankaras. Tattvartha Sutra: Philosophical treatise.



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In South India, the Bhakti movement was primarily led by two groups of saints: the **Nayanars** (devotees of Shiva) and the **Alvars** (devotees of Vishnu). They emphasized devotion to God as the path to salvation and rejected the rigid austerities promoted by Buddhism and Jainism. Their poetry, often centered on the deep bond between the devotee and God, was composed in vernacular languages like Tamil and Telugu, making it accessible to the common people. The Bhakti tradition did not require the mediation of priests, which significantly contributed to its widespread popularity.

Alvars	Nayanars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaishnava poet-saints who sang hymns in praise of Vishnu or his incarnations like Krishna while traveling from one place to another. • Promoted Vaishnavism, considering Vishnu or Krishna as the supreme being. • Opposed the philosophies of Jainism and Buddhism. • Comprised 12 saints, including Andal, the only female Alvar, revered as the 'Meera of the South'. • Their hymns were compiled in the text "Nalariya Divya Prabandham". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of 63 Tamil saints devoted to Lord Shiva, known for their practice of extreme asceticism to achieve spiritual goals. • The prominent Nayanars Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar compiled their hymns in the text Tevaram in the 10th century AD. • Included people from diverse backgrounds, such as Brahmins, nobles, oil-mongers, and Vellalas.

Virshaiva Movement / Lingayats (12th Century AD)

The **Virshaivas**, a Shaivite sect in Hinduism, emerged in **12th century AD** in **Karnataka** during the reign of the **Kalachuri dynasty**. The movement, founded by **Basavanna**, opposed the elaborate rituals prescribed by Hindu priests. Followers were known as **Virshaivas** (heroes of Shiva) or **Lingayats** (wearers of the Shivalinga).

Key Practices and Beliefs

- Worship of **Shiva** in the form of a **linga**.
- Wearing the **Shivalinga** on the left shoulder, earning them the name **Lingayats**.
- **Burial of the dead** instead of cremation, as they believed the devotee would unite with Shiva and not return to the mortal world.
- Rejection of the **theory of rebirth**.
- Opposition to the **caste system**.
- Promotion of **post-puberty marriage** and **widow remarriage**.

Main Features of the Bhakti Movement

- **Intense love and devotion** were emphasized as the sole means to achieve salvation.
- Advocated the **unity of God** (universalism) and encouraged the repetition of God's name as a form of worship.
- Rejected **rituals** and **ceremonies**, promoting simplicity in spiritual practices.
- Opposed **caste discrimination**, encouraging an open and inclusive attitude towards religious and gender issues. Both **men and women** were allowed to seek salvation, dine together, and share meals from a common kitchen. Practices like **female infanticide** and **Sati** were condemned.
- Promoted the use of **local and regional languages** to convey spiritual messages, making them accessible to the masses.
- Stressed the idea of a **personal God**, fostering a direct and intimate connection with the divine.
- Highlighted the importance of a **true Guru (teacher)** as a guide in realizing God.
- Propagated values of **equality** and **brotherhood**, similar to the teachings of Sufism.
- Strongly criticized the role of **priests as intermediaries**, advocating for a direct relationship between the devotee and God.

Nirguna School	Saguna School
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief: God is formless, without attributes or qualities. • Focus: Emphasized knowledge as the path to salvation. • Practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rejected idol worship and scriptures. ❖ Condemned ritualistic practices. • Key Figures: Kabir, Guru Nanak, Dadu Dayal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief: God has a definite form, qualities, and positive attributes. • Practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Worshiped incarnations of God such as Rama and Krishna. ❖ Found God's presence in idols and temple images. ❖ Emphasized love and devotion as the path to salvation. • Philosophy: Accepted the spiritual authority of the Vedas and recognized the role of a Guru as a mediator between God and the devotee. • Key Figures: Ramanuja, Ramananda, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

Prominent Bhakti Saints

Name	Year/place	Details
Adi Shankara	8th century AD Probably Kerala	The chief proponent of the Advaita Vedanta (non-dualism) philosophy, which emphasizes the oneness of Atman (the individual soul) and Brahman (the ultimate reality) , asserting that they are fundamentally identical.
Ramanuja (Tamil Brahmin)	1017-1137 AD Tamil Nadu	He was a prominent exponent of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition and the leading proponent of the Vishishtadvaita sub-school of Vedanta philosophy. Vishishtadvaita , or "qualified monism," emphasizes non-dualism of a qualified whole , acknowledging unity within diversity . The Srirangam Ranganatha Temple in Tamil Nadu is closely associated with this tradition.
Madhvacharya (Kannada Saint)	1238-1317 AD Karnataka	He was the foremost proponent of the Dvaita (dualism) School of Vedanta philosophy , which he termed as " Tatvavada ". According to his philosophy, there is a fundamental distinction between Atman (the individual soul) and Brahman (the ultimate reality or God Vishnu) . He was a strong critic of Adi Shankara's Advaita Vedanta and Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita Vedanta .
Nimbarka	13th century AD Maharashtra (but later migrated to Mathura)	He was a Vaishnava saint and the leading proponent of the Dvait-Advait philosophy , which combines the concepts of duality and non-duality (dualistic non-dualism). He established the Nimbarka Sampradaya , a community devoted to the worship of Sri Radha Madhav , with Sri Radha revered as an inseparable aspect of Sri Krishna .
Ramananda	1300-1380 AD Uttar Pradesh	He was a Vaishnava saint and is regarded as the founder of the Ramanandi Sampradaya , the largest ascetic community in India. A devout follower of Lord Rama , he sought to synthesize Advaita Vedanta with Vaishnava Bhakti . Kabir and Ravidas were among his prominent disciples. Notably, he was the first to use Hindi to propagate his teachings.
Vallabhacharya (Telugu Saint)	1479-1531 AD North India	He was the founder of the Krishna-centered Pushti Marg sect of Vaishnavism in North India, primarily in the Braj region . He introduced the philosophy of Shuddha Advaita (Pure Nondualism) , emphasizing

		that moksha (salvation) can be achieved through Sneha (deep, unconditional love for God) . The town of Nathdwara in Rajasthan, renowned for its Shrinathji Temple , is a significant pilgrimage site for followers of the Pushti Marg tradition.
Kabir (Weaver)	15th century AD Uttar Pradesh	He was a proponent of Vaishnavism with a strong inclination towards monist Advaita philosophy , emphasizing the presence of God within every individual and all creation . A disciple of Ramananda , he was associated with the Nirguna school , where he opposed orthodox practices and the discriminatory caste system . His followers, known as Kabir Panthis , adhere to his teachings, which are compiled in the text Bijak . Many of his verses are also included in the Adi Granth , a sacred text of Sikhism.
Guru Nanak	1469-1539 AD Punjab	He is believed to have been inspired by Kabir and was associated with the Nirguna school . Recognized as the first of the 10 Sikh Gurus , he is regarded as the founder of Sikhism .
Narsinh Meta	15th century AD Gujarat	He was a saint-poet and a prominent figure of the Vaishnava sect . Renowned for his significant contributions to Gujarati literature , his famous bhajan " Vaishnava Jana To " was one of Mahatma Gandhi's favorites. Narsinh Mehta is also honored as Adikavi (the first poet).
Sankardev	1449-1568 AD Assam	He was a Bengali Hindu saint and the foremost proponent of the Achintya Bheda Abheda philosophy and the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition . As a prominent Saguna saint , he propagated the Vaishnava school of Bhakti Yoga and was a devoted follower of Lord Krishna . He popularized Kirtans (devotional songs) as a form of Krishna worship, which later inspired the establishment of ISKCON . His teachings are encapsulated in the text " Siksastakam ", an eight-verse Gaudiya Vaishnava prayer.
Surdas	1478-1580 AD North India	Blind from birth, he was a devoted follower of Lord Krishna and a prominent figure of the Saguna school of Bhakti . A disciple of Vallabhacharya , he is best known for his renowned work, Sursagar .
Meerabai	1498-1546 AD Rajasthan	Born into a royal family, she was a devoted follower of Lord Krishna , whom she regarded as her divine husband. She composed numerous Bhajans (devotional songs) dedicated to him, with one of her most famous works being " Paayoji Maine Ram Ratan Dhan Paayo ."
Dadu Dayal	1544-1603 AD Gujarat	He rejected the authority of the Vedas , the caste system , and external forms of worship, such as temple visits and pilgrimages. Instead, he emphasized japa (repetition of God's name) as a means of devotion. His followers are known as Dadupanthis .
Dnyaneshwar	13th century AD Maharashtra	He was a devoted worshiper of Vithoba , a form of Lord Vishnu , and was associated with the Varkari sect . He authored Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav , both regarded as some of the earliest surviving works in Marathi literature . He was a contemporary of the renowned Marathi philosopher Namdev .
Namdev	1270-1350 AD Maharashtra	He holds significant importance in the Varkari sect of Hinduism and was a devout worshiper of Lord Vithoba . Some of his writings are included in the Guru Granth Sahib , the sacred scripture of Sikhism.

Eknath	1533-1599 AS Maharashtra	He was a prominent Varkari saint deeply influenced by Sufi mysticism and Vedanta philosophy . His most notable work is “ Eknathi Bhagavata ”, a commentary on the Bhagavata Gita .
Tukaram	17th century AD Maharashtra	He was a devoted follower of Vitthala or Vithoba , the deity of the Varkari sect . Renowned for his devotional poetry called Abhanga , he also promoted Kirtans (devotional singing). He strongly opposed gender discrimination and the caste system .
Samarth Ramdas	1608-1681 AD Maharashtra	He was a devoted follower of Lord Rama and Hanumana and is best known for his Advaita Vedanta text, “ Dasbodh ”. As the founder of the Samarth sect , he held a significant influence, earning the deep respect of Shivaji Maharaj .
Guru Ghasi Das	1756-1836 AD	He was a strong advocate of equality and a vocal critic of the caste system . He founded the Satnami Community and opposed idol worship , aligning with the Nirguna school . The sect worships Satnam (He whose name is Truth) as the ultimate divine.

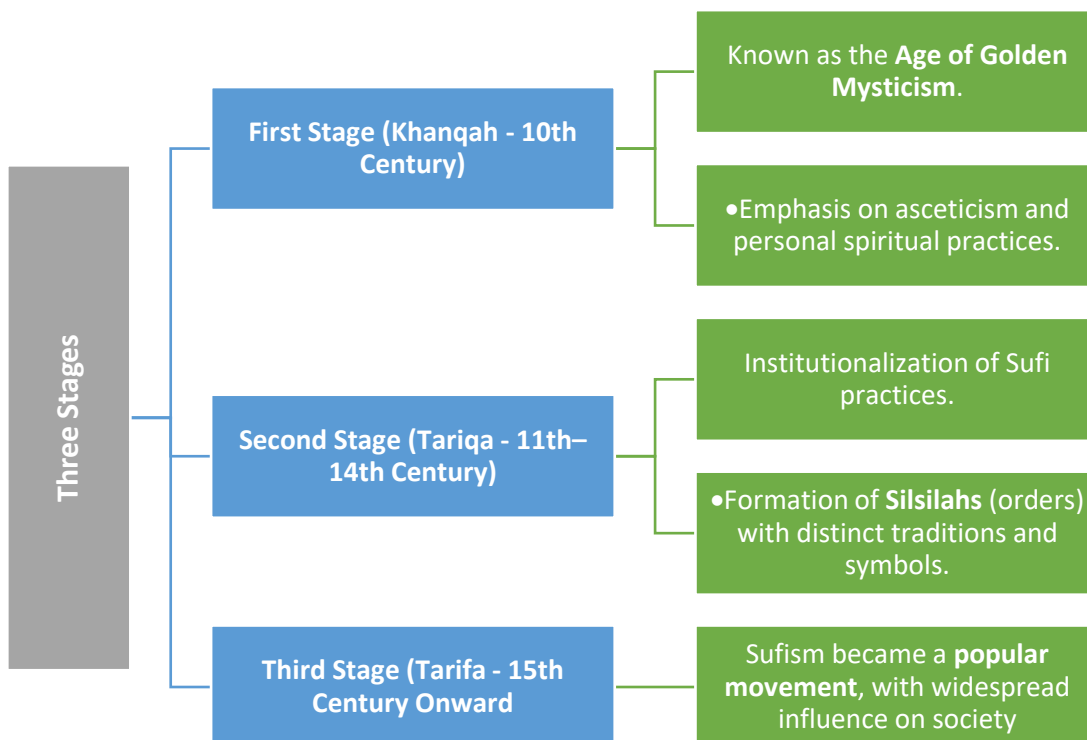
Sufi Movement

Definition: Sufism, also known as **Tasawwuf**, is the **mystical branch of Islam** emphasizing self-realization, universal love, and righteousness.

Etymology:

- Derived from “**Suf**” (Arabic for wool), referring to the rough garments worn by ascetics.
- Alternatively, linked to “**Safa**” (Arabic for purity).

Three Stages in Sufi History



Lifestyle of Sufi Saints

- **Ascetic Life**
 - ❖ Early Sufis embraced **voluntary poverty**, rejecting worldly pleasures.
 - ❖ Practiced humility, earning them the titles:
 - **Fakirs**: Poor men.
 - **Dervishes**: Beggars standing at doors for alms.
- **Expression**
 - ❖ Used **love and affection** as metaphors for divine connection.
 - ❖ Revered as **lovers of God** for their devotion.

Key Concepts and Practices

Core Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on inner purification through introspection and mental discipline to achieve Ikhlas (absolute purity of intention). • Union with God is the ultimate goal. • Emphasized intuitive knowledge over outward sciences.
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fana: Merging of the soul with Allah. • Insan-e-Kamil: Striving to become the perfect human with virtuous qualities. • Zikr-Tauba: Constant remembrance of God and repentance. • Wahdat-ul-Wajood: Concept of divine unity; one God for all creation. • Sama: Use of music and dance for spiritual elevation, despite it being seen as un-Islamic by orthodox followers.
Social Ideals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality and universal brotherhood of humanity. • Belief that love for God equals love for humanity, making service to humanity a divine act. • Promoted tolerance among followers.
Comparison with Bhakti Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both movements rejected elaborate rituals. • Unlike Bhakti saints, Sufis did not advocate strict asceticism and lived among communities.

Sufi Orders in India

- **Definition**: Sufis were organized into **orders or silsilahs**, which were spiritual lineages led by a master (Pir) and continued by disciples.
- **Categories**:
 - ❖ **Ba-shara Sufis**: Followed **Sharia law**. Example: Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadariya, Naqshbandi.
 - ❖ **Be-shara Sufis**: Rejected Sharia law and rituals; included wandering saints called **Mast Kalandars, Malangs, and Haidaris**.



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Prominent Sufi Orders in India

Order	Founder	Established in India By	Key Features	Notable Saints
Chishti Silsilah	Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (930 AD, Chisht, Afghanistan)	Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (1142-1236 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused on service to humanity. • Philosophy: Wahadat-ul-Wajood (Unity of Being). • Annual congregation (Urs) held at Ajmer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki: Memorialized by Qutub Minar. • Baba Farid: Promoted Sufism in Punjab. • Nizamuddin Auliya: Known as Mahboob-e-Ilahi. • Nasiruddin Mahmud: Titled "Chirag-e-Dilli."
Suhrawardi Silsilah	Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi (Baghdad)	Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated fusion of mysticism and scholarship. • Emphasized wealth and knowledge. • Popular in Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir, Bengal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheikh Ruknuddin: Led the order to its zenith. • Saiyid Nuruddin Mubarak: Influential scholar.
Qadariya Silsilah	Shah Namatullah	Shah Namatullah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted Wahadat-ul-Wajood (Unity of Being). • Popular in Punjab and Sindh. • Advocated simplicity and equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miyan Mir: Spiritual guide to Dara Shikoh. • Urdu poets like Hasrat Mohani and Muhamma d Iqbal were followers.
Naqshbandi Silsilah	Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi	Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict adherence to Sharia law. • Promoted spiritual reform and radical ideals. • Popular during Akbar's reign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmad Sirhindi: Titled "Mujaddid" (Reformer of the Millennium). • Supported by Aurangzeb.
Shattari Silsilah	Sheikh Sirajuddin Abdullah Shattar	Sheikh Sirajuddin Abdullah Shattar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated music into spiritual practices. • Popular in Malwa, Bengal, and Jaunpur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tansen: Legendary musician of Akbar's court was a follower.
Kubrawiya Order	Najmuddin Kubra (Turkmenistan)	Not widely established in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Firdausia Silsilah. • Limited influence in India but popular in Eastern India, Bangladesh, and Mauritius. 	

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [CSE-2001]

(Bhakti Saint)	(Profession)
A. Namdev	1. Barber
B. Kabir	2. Weaver
C. Ravidas	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

Codes: A.	B.	C.	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 3	2	1	4
(d) 2	3	4	1

Q. With reference to Sufism in Indian history, consider the following statements: [CSE-2002]

1. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a contemporary of Ibrahim Lodi
2. Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirag-I-Dehlavi was a disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
3. Aurangzeb was a contemporary of Sheikh Salim Chisti
4. Qadiri order of Sufis was first introduced in India by Sheikh Naimtullah and Makhdum Muhammad Jilani

Which of these statements are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 2 and 4 only |

Q. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements: [CSE-2016]

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

Q. With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements: [CSE-2018]

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kritis are devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna.
2. Tyagaraja created several new ragas.
3. Annamacharya and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.
4. Annamacharya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 4 only |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |

Q. Consider the following statements: [CSE-2019]

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

Q. Around twelfth century, Sufi Silsilas began to crystallize in different parts of the Islamic world to signify. [CDS-I, 2018]

1. Continuous link between the master and disciple.
2. Unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad
3. The transmission of spiritual power and blessing to devotees

Select the correct answer using the code give below:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |



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