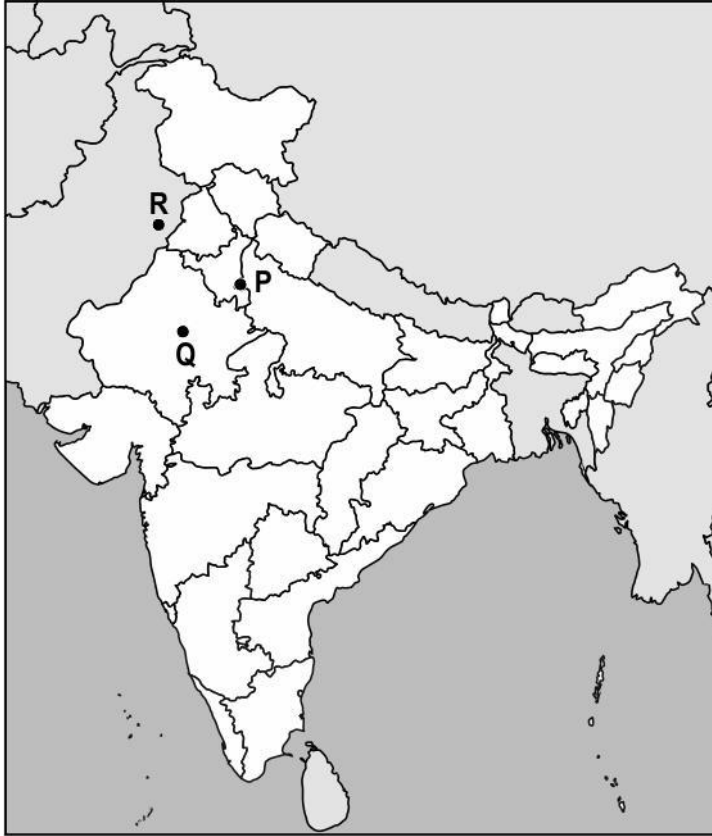


6. BHAKTI-SUFI TRADITIONS: Changes in Religious Beliefs and Devotional Texts

Q. No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.73	<p>Zainab is writing an assignment on the integration of "great" and "little" traditions first proposed by Robert Redfield.</p> <p>Which of the following examples about tribes in India should she include in the assignment?</p> <p>A. Meches tribe had to move away from their native villages to urban centers for jobs.</p> <p>B. Totos tribe started using modern means of communication like radio and television.</p> <p>C. Rabhas tribe's younger generation speak only Bengali instead of their Cochakrow language.</p> <p>D. Drukpa tribe holds a strong belief on Goddess Mahakal who is similar to the Hindu Devi Kali.</p>	1
Q.74	<p>Which of the following is TRUE about Tantric practice?</p> <p>A. Women did not have access to perform or participate in these rituals in any form.</p> <p>B. Caste and class differences were ignored in the context of the ritual.</p> <p>C. The principal deities were Agni, Indra and Soma.</p> <p>D. The authority of the Vedas is not questioned.</p>	1
Q.75	<p>'The Bhakti movement in India played an important role in laying the foundation for a reconfiguration of society on more equitable lines.'</p> <p>Which of the following supports this statement?</p> <p>A. The rich were forced to redistribute their wealth to the poor.</p> <p>B. Rituals and practices like idol worshipping were highly encouraged.</p> <p>C. Insisted on using only Sanskrit as their medium to write songs and hymns.</p> <p>D. Women and people from lower castes were acknowledged and accommodated.</p>	1
Q.76	<p>'The Bhakti philosophy always had a streak of resistance along with the feelings of intense devotion through it which could be seen in the writings of Alvars and Nayanars who protested against the caste system.'</p>	1

	<p>Which of the following is an example that explains the statement given above?</p> <p>A. Chetan Bhagat, a popular novelist who writes in English</p> <p>B. Sambhaji Bhagat, a poet from Maharashtra writes songs on Dalit issues</p> <p>C. Kailash Sathyarthi, a social reformer who campaigns against child labour</p> <p>D. KR Narayanan, who was the first dalit person to become the President of India</p>	
Q.77	<p>Given below is a vachana composed by Basavanna, who led a new movement in Karnataka.</p> <p><i>The rich will make temples for Shiva.</i></p> <p><i>What shall I, a poor man, do?</i></p> <p><i>My legs are pillars,</i></p> <p><i>The body the shrine,</i></p> <p><i>The head a cupola of gold.</i></p> <p><i>Listen, Koodalasangama Deva,</i></p> <p><i>Things standing shall fall,</i></p> <p><i>But the moving ever shall stay</i></p> <p>Based on the information given above, which of the following is <u>TRUE</u> for the Bhakti movement that took place in Karnataka?</p> <p>A. Lingayats encouraged people to migrate to other kingdoms.</p> <p>B. Lingayats were more equitable and consisted of poor people.</p> <p>C. Only the poor Lingayat people prayed to the Koodalasangama Deva.</p> <p>D. The Lingayats believed only in Koodalasangama deva and not Lord Shiva.</p>	1
Q.78	<p>Which of the following examples does <u>NOT</u> depict a blend of the universal faith with a local tradition with respect to practice of Islam in India?</p> <p>A. The followers of Islam accepted the five pillars of the faith.</p> <p>B. Malayalam was adopted by the Arab Muslim traders who settled in Kerala.</p> <p>C. The building material of mosques were different across different geographies.</p> <p>D. The ideas of Quran were spread through devotional poems that were sung in special ragas.</p>	1
Q.79	<p>Which of the following is common between Sufism and the Bhakti tradition?</p> <p>A. Both did not consist of music and singing.</p> <p>B. Both literary traditions did not adopt local languages.</p> <p>C. Both believed in reviving rituals and orthodox practices.</p>	1

	D. Both did not appeal only to the higher ranks of the society.	
Q.80	<p>Observe the three locations P, Q and R marked on the map given below.</p>  <p>Which of the following statements about these TRUE?</p> <p>A. All are temples associated with a form of goddess.</p> <p>B. All are temples associated with Lord Shiva.</p> <p>C. All are dhamma stupas built by Ashoka.</p> <p>D. All these are major Sufi shrines.</p>	1
Q.81	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The twelfth-century north India saw a rise of religious leaders who did not particularly belong to the orthodox Brahminical backgrounds.</p> <p>Reasoning (R): People began valuing the sermons of sages who belonged to the prospering artisans and trading communities of the time.</p> <p>A. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>B. A is false but R is true.</p> <p>C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.</p> <p>D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.</p>	1
Q.82	<i>Merchants from the Persian Gulf and other Arabic countries used to sail through the red sea to the nearest Indian ports and settle there accordingly in the first</i>	1

	<p><i>millennium C.E., while Central Asian people settled in the north-western parts of the subcontinent during the same period.</i></p> <p>According to the above information, which of the following coasts in India today are LESS likely to have a middle Eastern Arab ancestry?</p> <p>A. Coromandel</p> <p>B. Malabar</p> <p>C. Konkan</p> <p>D. Kutch</p>	
Q.83	<p>Nizamuddin Auliya, also known as Hazrat Nizamuddin was one of the most famous Muslim scholars and Sufi saints from the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>Which of the following is TRUE about him?</p> <p>A. was referred to as '<i>be-sharia</i>'</p> <p>B. belonged to the cult of shaikh</p> <p>C. adopted mendicancy</p> <p>D. scorned khanqah</p>	1
Q.84	<p>As portrayed in the first few lines of the poem, Ammaiyar uses some intense descriptions to illustrate the demoness.</p> <p>Which of the following issues did she PRIMARILY attempt to challenge through these lines?</p> <p>A. gender norms</p> <p>B. women's virtuosity</p> <p>C. religious prejudices</p> <p>D. caste discrimination</p>	1
Free Response Question/ Subjective Question		
Q.85	State three ways in which the Alvars and Nayanars created social change.	3
Q.86	<p>Kabir's work reflected elements of various religions and traditions.</p> <p>Support the assertion that Kabir drew from the traditions of varied religions for his art.</p>	3
Q.87	<p>Read the following verse-</p> <p><i>'What can Mewar's ruler do to me?</i></p> <p><i>If God is angry, all is lost,</i></p> <p><i>But what can the Rana do?'</i></p>	3

	Who is <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be the writer of this verse? What events led to the author to have this opinion about Mewar's ruler?	
Q.88	What was the meaning of the terms "great" and "little" traditions that Robert Redfield coined in the 20th century? Why do historic scholars use quotation marks while referring to these terms?	3
Q.89	(a) The <i>khanqah</i> built by Shaikh Nizamuddin was 'the centre of social life'. Justify this statement. (b) List two initiatives that the Shaikh Nizamuddin's <i>khanqah</i> undertook to help the community.	5

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q. No	Answers	Marks
Q.73	D. Drukpa tribe holds a strong belief on Goddess Mahakal who is similar to the Hindu Devi Kali.	1
Q.74	B. Caste and class differences were ignored in the context of the ritual.	1
Q.75	D. Women and people from lower castes were acknowledged and accomodated.	1
Q.76	B. Sambhaji Bhagat, a poet from Maharashtra writes songs on Dalit issues	1
Q.77	B. Lingayats were more equitable and consisted of poor people.	1
Q.78	A. The followers of Islam accepted the five pillars of the faith.	1
Q.79	D. Both did not appeal only to the higher ranks of the society.	1
Q.80	D. All these are major Sufi shrines.	1
Q.81	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
Q.82	A. Coromandel	1
Q.83	A. was referred to as ' <i>be-sharia</i> '	1
Q.84	B. women's virtuosity	1
Q.85	<p>Award 1 mark each to any three of the following:</p> <p>1) The Alvars and Nayanars resisted to caste-based hierarchies and Brahminical strongholds.</p> <p>2) Participation and presence of women was an important feature of this tradition.</p> <p>3) The Alvars and Nayanars had the popular support of the peasants.</p> <p>4) Even the rulers tried to gain their support and were influenced by their traditions.</p>	3

Q.86	<p>Award 1 mark each that contains the following or any other relevant points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kabir's verses have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions. 2) Kabir's poems have survived in several languages and dialects. 3) Kabir used terms drawn from Islam such as <i>Allah, Pir and Hazrat</i> as well as Hindu terms drawn from <i>Vedantic</i> traditions such as <i>Atman, Brahman</i> etc. 	3
Q.87	<p>Award 1 mark each to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mirabai 2) She defied the role of being a wife and mother due to which her in-laws tried to poison her. 3) According to biographies that were reconstructed, Mirabai was married to the prince of Sisodian clan of Mewar against her wishes. 	3
Q.88	<p>Award 1 mark each to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Robert Redfield found that the peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories, which he referred to as the great traditions. 2) The peasants also practiced local traditions that do not correspond with those of great traditions, which were coined as the little traditions by Robert. 3) The use of quotations is the only way to indicate that the words great and little do not signify the hierarchy suggested by them. 	3
Q.89	<p>(a) Award 1 mark each to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People from various walks of life came to seek advise and discipleship from the Sheik in various matters. 2) It was a centre for social gathering where people from all walks of life would socialise. <p>(b) Award 1 mark each to the following or any other relevant example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It was a focal point for cultural assimilation where local traditions would be practiced. 	5

	<p>2) During the Mongol invasion the khanqah acted as a place of refuge to the local people.</p> <p>3) There would be open langars free of cost to all the people in need.</p>	
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