
Chapter – 08 History

Devotional Paths to the Divine

- Intense devotion or love of God is the legacy of various kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements that have evolved since the 8th century.
 - **The Idea of a Supreme God:**
 - (i) Before large kingdoms emerged, different groups of people worshipped their own Gods and Goddesses. As people were brought together through the growth of towns, trade and empires, new ideas began to develop.
 - (ii) The idea that all human-beings are not equal at birth gained ground during this period.
 - (iii) The idea of a Supreme God who could deliver humans from bondage through devotion or bhakti emerged.
 - (iv) Gods and goddesses worshipped in different areas came to be identified with Shiva, Vishnu or Durga.
 - **A New kind of Bhakti in South India- Nayanars and Alvars**
 - (i) The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movement, led by Nayanars (saint devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu).
 - (ii) They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation.
 - (iii) The Nayanars and Alvars went from place to place composing exquisite poems of praise of the deities enshrined in the village they visited, and set them to music.
 - (iv) The Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines.
 - **Philosophy and Bhakti:**
 - (i) Shankara, a philosopher, of Kerala advocated Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul of the Supreme God which is the ultimate reality.
 - (ii) Ramanuja of Tamil Nadu advocated that the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu.
 - **Basavanna's Virashaivism:**
 - (i) Virashaivism movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi in Karnataka in mid-12 century.
 - (ii) They argued strongly for equality of all human beings, opposed Brahmanical ideas on caste and treatment of women.
 - **The Saints of Maharashtra:**
 - (i) Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Sakkubal and the family of Chokhamela focused on the bhakti of Vitthala (a form of Vishnu).
 - (ii) Some of these belonged to lower castes. They rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth.
 - **Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yodis:**
 - (i) A number of religious groups that emerged during this period criticized the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments.
 - (ii) Among them were the Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis.
 - **Islam and Sufism:**
 - (i) Islam propagated monotheism or submission to one God.
 - (ii) It also rejected idol worship. Muslim scholars developed a holy law called Shariat.
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- (iii) The Sufis rejected the elaborate codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars.
 - (iv) The sought union with God, as a lover seeks his beloved with a disregard for the world.
 - (v) Among the great Sufis of Central Asia were Ghazzali, Rumi and Sadi.
 - (vi) The Chisti silsila was among the most influential orders. A long line of teachers included Khwaja Murinuddin Chisti of Ajmer, Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki of Delhi, Baba Farid of Punjab, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi and Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga.
 - **New Religious Developments in North India:**
 - (i) The period after the 13th century saw a new wave of bhakti movement in North India.
 - (ii) This wave was led by scholars like Tulsida, Surdas, Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak.
 - (iii) This tradition also included saints like Dadu Dayal, Ravidas and Mirabai. Mirabai was devoted to Lord Krishna.
 - (iv) A unique feature of most of these saints is that their works were composed in regional languages and could be sung.
 - **Kabir:** Kabir ridiculed idol worship and believed in one formless Supreme God with devotion as the path of salvation.
 - **Baba Guru Nanak:**
 - (i) Guru Nanak emphasized on the importance of one God and nam-japna, kirti-karna and vand-chhakna.
 - (ii) The number of Baba Guru Nanak's followers increased through the 16th century under his successors.
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