

1.2 The list that contains the names of texts in Saivism :

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Pattinappalai
Ksettirat - tiruvenpa
Irupa - irupahtu
Netunalvatai
Tiruvicaippa | (2) Tirumantiram
Ponvannattantati
Tirikatukam
Nalavenpa
Tiruvacakam |
| (3) Lingapurana
Tiruvvarurnanmanimalai
Tirukkoviayar
Tiruvilaiyatar - puranam
Periyapuranam | |
| (4) Bhagavatapuranam
Tirumantim
Kantapuranam
Kumarasambhava
Cilappatikaram | (5) Koyirpuranam
Tiruttanikaip - puranam
Vinayakar akaval
Tirumantiram
Manimekalai (.....) |

1.3 The group that contains the names of kings who had supported Saivism.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (1) Ukkirap -peruvaluti
Koccenkanam
Mahendravarman
Parantaka Colan
Chandragupta Maurya | (2) Nalakilli
Asoka
Isanavarman
Aditya Cola
Jatavarman
Sundara Pandya | (3) Pulakesin II
Srimara.Srivallabha
Cerman Perumal
Samudragupta
Kulottunga III |
| (4) Koccenkanan
Aditya Cola
Rajaraja Cola I
Kulottunga II
Rajasimha I | (5) Cekaracacekaran
Krishnadeva raya
Vijayabahu I
Visvanatha
Nayakkara
Raghunatha
Nayakkar (.....) | |

1.4 The list that contains the names of *talapuranam*

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Agni - Puranam
Kantapuranam
Tanikaip puranam
Cetupuranam
Citampara Manmiyam | (2) Brahmandapuranam
Lingapuranam
Tiruvilaiyatar Puranam
Narada purana
Kantapuranam |
| (3) Getupuranam
Taksina Kailasan puranam
Tanikaippuranam
Tiruccenturpuranam
Tiruvilaiyatar puranam | |
| (4) Bhagavada
puranam
Skandapurana
Tirukkantiyurp
Puranam
Koyirpuranam
Tanikaippuranam | (5) Ekatacip - puranam
Skandapurana
Naradapurana
Brahmandapurana
Pirapulinka lilai
(.....) |

1.5 The list that contains the names of Kings who constructed gopuras in South Indian temples.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| (1) Karikalan
Koccnakanan
Rajaraja Colan
Maravarman
Sundara-Pandya
Krishnadeva
Rayar | (2) NinracirNetumaran
Mamallan
Rajasimma-Pallavan
Parantaka-Colan
Visvanatha-Nayakkar | (3) Vikrama Cola
Maravarman
Sundara Pandya
Jatavarman
Sundara Pandya
Kopperuncinkan
Krishnadeva
Rayar |
| (4) Mahendra Varman
Pallavamallan
Srimara
Srivallabha
Harihara Rayar
Kulottunga Cola I | (5) Nandhivarman
Cempiyan mateviyar
Kulottunga Cola I
Maravarman
Sundara Pandya
Sundara Colan | (.....) |

In Question 1.6 - 1.10 fill the blank with appropriate words.

1.6 Kashmir Saivism in referred to as (.....)

1.7 The founder of Virasaivism was

18. The foremost among the fourteen Siddhanta sastras is.....

1.9 is the author of Tirumuraikanta - puranam

1.10 The text in the Tirumurai Collection, which explains Saiva Siddhanta doctrines is.....

*In questions 1.11 - 1.15 fill the blanks with suitable words

1.11 In the Copper-Plate charters of the later Pallavas appears as the royal emblem

1.12 In the state of anavamalam loses its power.

1.13 **Tattuwankal** appear from mayai as perceived in the Saiva Siddhanta

1.14 The **mukti** that is attained by the path of **nanam** is called by the Saiva Siddhantins

1.15 According to Saiva Siddhanta the souls which have attained the state of **Mukti** mingle with God in the form of

*For questions 1.16 - 1.20 write appropriate answers briefly.

1.16 What are the texts included in the **Cittanta attakam** of Umapati Civacariyar?

1.17 What are the four kinds of avasthas of the souls according to the Saiva Siddhanta?

1.18 What are the five kinds of saktis connected with the five functions of God?

1.19 What are the texts written by Centinataiyar?

1.20 In which sutra of the Civananapotam is the threefold aspect of God-being one with the soul, accompanying it and being a part from it - described?

Part2

2. Explain the development of Saivism in the Tamil country until the ninth century A.D in relation to the following items :

1. Notices pertaining to Siva in Cankam Literature
2. The structural temples of Mamallapuram
3. Agamas
4. Temple worship

3. Explain the Saiva Siddhanta texts in relation to the following items :

1. The Concept of God
2. The nature of the soul
3. Mukti

4. Examine the significance of the following in the history of the cult of Murukan ;

1. Arupatai - vitukal
2. Somaskanda
3. Kantapuramam
4. Katirkamam

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

1. Satarudriya
2. Svetasvataram
3. Tayumanavar
4. Sthalapuranas
5. Tarumapura Atinam

Part3

6. Explain the development of Saivism on the basis of the Vedic tradition
7. Examine the developments in Saivism during the Gupta period
8. Explain the basic similarities and distinct characteristics among Kashmir Saivism, Virasaivism and the Saiva Siddhanta.
9. Review the development of Saivism in the Deccan from the evidence of temples and sculptures.

HINDU DHARMACIRIYAR EXAMINATION

QUESTION PAPER - 4

The twelve sacred Books of Saivism

Answer question *one* of *Part 1* and four others selecting *two* questions from each of the *parts 2 and 3*, and *five* in *all*. question One of Part 1 is compulsory.

Time - Three hours

Part I

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 list that includes the names of temples on which both Tirunanacampantar and Tirunavukkaracar had composed hymns.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| (1) Tiruvorriyur
Cirkali
Tirukketisvaram
Tiruvaiyaru
Citamparam | (2) Tirumaraikkatu
Tirukkonesvaram
Amparmakalam
Ramesvaram
Tirukkacciekampam | (3) Kokamam
Tiruvaiyaru
Tiruttani
Tiruvalavay
Tirucentur |
| (4) Tiru Onakantantali
Tirukkantiyur
PullirukkumVelur
Tivorriyur
Tirukatavur
Mayanam | (5) Tiruvaiyaru
Citamparam
Tirumaraikkatu
Tiruvitaimarutur
Ramesvaram | (.....) |

1.2 The list that includes the names Saiva devotees of the Pallava period

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Kannappanayanar
Tirumulanayanar
Manikkavacakar
Murttinayanar
Kunkiliyakkalayar
Nayanar | (2) Naminanti atikal
Ceramam Perumal
Tirunavukkaracar
Arivattaya nayanar
Ciruttontar |
| (3) Tirunanacampantar
Murttinayanar
Apputi - atikal
Karaikkal Ammaiyar
Karuvurrttevar | (4) Tirumular
Canteca nayanar
Kannappar
Pukal colar
Katavarkon |
| (5) Atipatta nayanar
Tirunalaippovar
Icainaniyar
Kalarcinkar
Centanar | (.....) |

1.3 The list that includes the names of the authors of poems included in the eleventh Tirumurai

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Manikkavacakar
Nakkirar
Cuntaramurti Nayanar
Karaikkal
Ammaiyar
Centesvaranyanar | (2) Ceraman Perumal
Aiyatikal Katavarkon
Pattinattup-pillaiyar
Nampiyantar Nampi
Karaikkal Ammaiyar |
| (3) Nampiyantar Nampi
Centanar
Tirunilakanta Yalppanar
Tirunana campantar
Tirumular | (4) Cuntaramurti Nayanar
Kantaratta Colar
Kallatanar
Nampiyantar Nampi
Aiyatikal Katavarkon |
| (5) Tirumalikaittevar
Ceramam Perumal
Tirumular
Nampiyantar Nampi
Karaikkal Ammaiyar | (.....) |

1.4 The list that contains the names of Kings who had connections with the Tirumurai

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Mahendrarvarman
Katavarkon
Ninracir
Netumaran
Rajadhiraja Colan
Kulottunga Cola | (2) Srimara Sri Vallabaha
Mamallan
Rajadhiraja Colan
Kulottunga Cola II
Jatavaraman
Sundara Pandya |
| (3) Aiyatikal
Katavarkon
Kalarcinkam
Mamallam
Ninracir
Netumaran
Rajadhiraja Colan
Kulottunga Cola II | (5) Kalarcinkam
Mamallam
Pallava
Nandhivarman II
Kulottunga Cola II
Krishna deva Raya |
| (4) Ceraman Perumal
Kantarattita Colan
Rajendra Colan
Maravarman - Cuntara Pantayan
Kampana Utaiyar | (.....) |

1.5 The list that includes the miracles performed by Tirunanacampanar

Ate poisoned food Transformed brick pieces into crystals of gold
Obtained gold coins to provide famine relief (.....)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Secured the release of the child swallowed by the Crocodile Ate the poisoned food obtained paddy at Kundaiyur Secured victory in the fire ordeal Obtained the golden cymbals | (2) Obtained coined gold triumphed in the ordeal by water Cured the Pandya from his dreadful disease Closed the door at Tirumaraikkatu by the power of his song Restored the life of Pumpavai |
| (3) Made the dumb child to speak Released the child swallowed by the crocodile Restored the life of the child of Apputi Atikal, who was stung by a snake Came out of the doorless and sealed Chamber Floated on a stone in the Ocean | (4) Picked up from a pond the object he had thrown into the river Triumphed in the ordeal by fire Triumphed in the ordeal by water Obtained coined gold obtained the golden cymbals |
| (5) Sang a hymn to have the door of the sacred temple opened Removed the deformity of the Pandya King in the form of a hunch back | |

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

- 1.6 The hymn that commences with the expression, *vitalala vayilay* is composed in the *pan* called.....
- 1.7 had the name Tarumacenar at one stage of his life
- 1.8 The *malaimarrup* patikam was sung by.....

1.9 is the name of the poem composed by Nampiyantar Nampi on Tirunavukkaracar.

1.10 Tirumurai contains ideas basic to Saiva Siddhantam.

In questions 1.11- 1.15 items are tabulated under A and B. Each item under A has some connection with an item under B Select from those under A the appropriate item and write its number in the space within brackets in front of each item under B.

1.11 Ceraman Perumal Koyirpatikam (.....)

1.12 Cantesvara Nayanar Tevaranayakam (.....)

1.13 Rajendra Cola I Koyirkavalur (.....)

1.14 Cekkilar Ponvannattantati (.....)

1.15 Manikkavacakar Anapayacolan (.....)

In questions 1.16 - 1.20 fill the blanks with appropriate words.

1.16 are two among the *nayanmar* who often refer to the Vedas and Agamas.

1.17 The King who had the epithet *civapatacekaran* was.....

1.18 is celebrated as *Tamilakaran*.

1.19 The *nayanar* who addressed God as *malapatiyul manikkame* was.....

1.20 The *camayakuravar* who sang the *tiruccatakam* was.....

Part 2

2. Commenting on the excellence of the Agamas Tirumular says :

“ancana meni arivaiyor pakattan
ancotu irupattumunrul - akamam
encalil vincakar irupattenmarum
ancamukattil arum porul kettate.”

- (1) Write the meaning of this verse clearly in contemporary prose.
- (2) What is the form of God that is described as *ancana meni arivaiyor pakattan*?
Elucidate the philosophical idea underlying it.
- (3) What is the significance of the Agamas is Saivism ?

3. A verse in one of the hymns of Cuntaramurti nayanar on Tivarur - runs :

Karantaiyum vanniyum mattamum kuvilam
paranta cir paravaiyutan mantali ammanai
nampiyaruran uraittana pattivai
virumpuvar melaiyar melaiyare

- (1) To what extent do the *tevar* hymns record information about the environment of the temples ?
- (2) Explain briefly the expression *mantali*.
- (3) In the opinion of the *nayanmar* what are the benefits that could be obtained by the devotees ?

4. "The cult of the *nayanmar* became an important aspect of Saivism during the Cola period. The *Periyapuranam* is a great work that explains the distinctive characteristics of this cult." Elucidate the following in the light of this statement :

- (1) To what extent do the texts written by Nampiyantar Nampi reflect the religious developments of the Cola period ?
- (2) Examine the arrangements made for the recital of *tirupatiyam* in temples.

5. Cekkilar describes the incomparable greatness of Tamilakaran in the following stanza :

ticaiyanaittin perumiyelam tenticiye venrera
micaiyulakum piravulakum metiniye tanivella
acaivil celum tamil valakke ayal valakkin turai vella
icai mulutum meyyarivum itam kollum nilai peruka

- (1) Explain the considerations that inspired Cekkilar to extol the greatness of Tirunanacampantar in the most superlative terms.
- (2) What were the impressive cultural developments that were inspired by Saivism, as found in the days of Cekkilar ?

Part3

6. "The temples on which the *tevaram* hymns were focused were centres where worship was conducted according to the Agamic tradition." Examine this statement on the basis of the poems in the *Tirumurai* collection.

7. Explain the manner in which the *nayanmar* articulate their perceptions about the characteristics of God.

8. "The *nayanmar* were of the view that Saivism was a tradition that was complementary to worldly life". Examine this statement in the light of the poems in the *tirumurai* collection.

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

- (2) *Tirumurukarruppatai*
- (3) Kannappa nayanar
- (4) Cantesvara nayanar
- (5) Tirunilakanta yalppanar
- (6) Kantaratittar

HINDU DHARMACIRIYAR EXAMINATION

Question Paper-5

TEMPLE AND ARTS

Candidates should answer *question 1 of Part 1*, and four other questions, selecting two questions from each of the parts 2 and 3 and in all five questions. Question 1 is compulsory.

Part1

In questions 1.1-1.5 select the correct answers from the five responses given for each and write the number of the correct answer on the space indicated within brackets.

1.1 The name applied to designate treatises on Architecture :

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| (1) Vedas | (2) Visnu dharmottara | (3) Purana |
| (4) Silpastra | (5) Sastra | (.....) |

1.2 The designation of specialists in architecture :

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) Silpin | (2) patipatamulam | (3) Sthapati |
| (4) Cittirakara | (5) Srikaryam | (.....) |

1.3 The group that consists of the names of temples in the Dravida style of architecture :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The Dasavatara Temple
Parasuramesvaram
Ksatriya simmesvaram | (2) The Khandarya Mahadeva Temple
Virupaksa Temple
Ramesvaram |
| (3) Bhitargaon Temple
Dharmaraja Ratha
Satrugnesvaram | (4) Rajarajesvaram
Rajasimmesvaram
Tiruvanaikka |

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (5) Dharmaraja Ratha
Ananthasayana Visnu
Narasimha | (.....) |
|--|---------|

1.4 The group that consists of the names of vimana devatas in Saiva temples :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Lingothbava
Adivaraha
Saptamatr | (2) Daksinamurthi
Mahavisnu
Brahma |
| (3) Vinayaka
Gangadhara
Somaskanda | (4) Kalyanasundara
Mahalaksmi
Narasimha |

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (5) Bhiksatna
Anantasayana Visnu
Narasimha | (.....) |
|--|---------|

1.5 The group that contains the names of Saiva temples where paintings are found :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Lingaraja Temple
Bhima Ratha
Hoysalesvara | (2) Sri Rangam
Jambukesvaram
Airavatesvaram |
| (3) Rajarajesvaram
Chidambaram
Kailasamatha Temple, Kanci | (4) Rajarajesvaram
Jagannatha temple, Puri
Vanavan Matheswaram |
| (5) Dharmaraja Ratha
Airavatesvaram
Virupaksa Temple, Pattadakal | (.....) |

In question 1.6-1.10 items are listed in two columns under A and B. Select the correct items under A which tally with those under B and write the correct answer within brackets indicated against each item.

A	B
1.6 Mayamatam	Narasimhvarman II (.....)
1.7 The Great Temple of Tanjore	Nataraja (.....)
1.8 Rajasimmesvaram	Temple of Madurai (.....)
1.9 Urdhva Tandava	Rajaraja Chola (.....)
1.10 Velliyampalam	Silpa Sastra (.....)

In questions 1.11-1.15 fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1.11 are the three principal styles of Hindu architecture.
- 1.12 The figure of Varaha avataram is carved on a Calukyan cave temple at
- 1.13 The dance halls in the temples of Karnataka were called
- 1.14 The sculptures illustrating the history of the Pallavas are found at
- 1.15 The Rastrakuta King Krishan II established the famous temple at Ellora.

Write the appropriate answers for questions 1.16 - 1.20 on the dotted lines.

- 1.16 Mention the names of two Pallava temples where the sculpture of Somaskanda are found
- 1.17 Mention the name of the text on Natya sastra written by Abhinava Gupta
- 1.18 was the text that was compiled by Somesvara as an "Encyclopaedia" on art.
- 1.19 Mention the names of two South Indian temples where the form of Tripurantaka is depicted in paintings
- 1.20 What is the musical instrument mentioned in the Kudumiyamalai Inscription of the Pallava period ?

Part2

(2) "In the Silpasastras and some of the Agamas temples are classified into three categories : Nagara, Vesara and Dravida." Explain the following components of temple architecture in relation to this statement.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Adhistanam | (b) Vimanam |
| (c) Mantapam | (d) Kopuram |

(3) "The Dravida style of architecture had its beginnings under the Pallavas and by the end of the Pallava period the characteristic features of the buildings in that style were clearly manifested". Discuss the main features of the Pallava style of architecture during the course of its development with reference to the following items :

- (a) The cave temples of the reigns of Mahendravarman, Mamalla and Rajasimha.
- (b) The rock-cut temples of Mamallapuram.
- (c) The sculptures in the cave temples and rock-cut temples.

(4)(a) What is the importance of the Natya Sastra of Bharata as a digest of information on the arts ?

(b) Examine the impact of Abhinaya Darppanam and Abhinava Bharati on the history of Dancing.

(5) "The art of painting was widely cultivated in ancient Indian Society. Some of the paintings were of a secular character while the others were religious in content". Answer the following questions on the basis of this observation :

- (a) Briefly describe the quality of the paintings of Ajanta as works of art.
- (b) Examine the influence of Buddhism on their development.

Part3

(6) Describe the main features of the temples of the Calukyas of Badami. Assess their importance in the development of temple architecture in the Deccan.

(7) Write a critical essay on Chola bronzes.

(8) Explain the development of *pammikai* (religious music) under the patronage of Hindu temples.

(9) Write short notes on any four of the following :

- The sculptures of Mamallapuram
- Matanikai
- The Kuccupputi style of dancing
- Kalyana mantapam
- "The four brothers of Tanjavur"
- The bronzes from the Jetavanarama site

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