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Q64

Sanghabhuti, an Indian Buddhist monk, who travelled to China at the end of the fourth century AD, was the author of a commentary on : (a) Prajnaparamita Sutra (b) Visuddhimagga (c) Sarvastivada Vinaya (d) Lalitavistara Official key: C.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2024 · General Studies · 2 marks · Art and Culture

Indian art, architecture, culture - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation

(a)

Prajnaparamita Sutra. Perfection-of-wisdom corpus; not Sanghabhuti's known commentary.

(b)

Visuddhimagga. Buddhaghosa's Pali path-manual, centuries later in Sri Lanka.

(c) Official key

Sarvastivada Vinaya. Sanghabhuti (end of 4th century) commented on this **vinaya** in China.

(d)

Lalitavistara. A **Buddha**-biography sutra, not his **vinaya** commentary.

Summary

Official key is (c) **Sarvastivada Vinaya**. Chinese tradition records Sanghabhuti, an Indian monk who reached China in the late 4th century, as a commentator on the **Sarvastivada** monastic code. Visuddhimagga and Lalitavistara are different genres and authors.

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

Sarvastivada

An early Buddhist school; "all exists"; strong in Kashmir and Central Asia.

Vinaya

Monastic discipline; each school kept its own recension.