

24.11 HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

24.11.1 Hindu Religious Education Paper 1(315/1)



MANYAM FRANCHISE
Discover! Learn! Apply

1. (a)
- Infinite/limitless.
 - Timeless.
 - Self-existing.
 - Formless: has no form.
- (4 x 1 = 4 marks)**
- (b)
- It is a form of worship.
 - It is a way of communicating with Paramatma.
 - It is a way of showing total devotion to Paramatma.
 - Devotees feel the presence/closeness of Paramatma.
 - It is a way of praising Paramatma.
 - It is a way of thanksgiving to Paramatma.
 - It is a way of expressing love and faith in Paramatma.
 - It brings the devotees together/unity in worship.
- (8 x 1 = 8 marks)**
- (c)
- Ambaji is a consort of Lord Shiva.
 - She protects the righteous.
 - She destroys evil.
 - She kills demons.
 - She removes vices, for example: anger, jealousy.
 - She gives inner strength/power to devotees to overcome vices.
 - She gives motherly love.
 - She inspires women/females to face challenges of life with courage.
- (8 x 1 = 8 marks)**
3. (a)
- Vaman was born in answer to the prayer of Aditi and Sage Kashyap to deliver the Devas, heaven and earth from the oppression of King Bali.
 - Vaman went to King Bali's yajna dressed as a Brahmin and was welcomed by Bali.
 - King Bali asked Vaman to name his dakshina.
 - Vaman asked for 3 strides of land which Bali granted.
 - As soon as the dakshina was granted, Vaman changed from a dwarf into a gigantic form.
 - In the first stride, Vaman covered the heavens.
 - In the second stride, he covered the earth.
 - In the third stride, he put his foot on Bali's head and pushed Bali to the netherland/underworld/Patal.
 - Vaman made Bali the ruler of the Patal.
 - The third step symbolised the removal of ego of Bali.
- (8 x 1 = 8 marks)**
- (b)
- Ahimsa is non-violence/not hurting all living beings, big or small.
 - We should not hurt anyone by our speech or by uttering harsh/abusive words or gossip.
 - Not to hurt through thoughts – not even think of harming others.
 - Not to hurt through actions – not causing actual physical harm or killing any animals.
 - Not to hurt through sight – not to show hatred/not to show envy/jealousy.
 - Non-retaliation/not to take revenge.
- (4 x 1 = 4 marks)**
- (c)
- Ramanujacharya propagated Bhakti Marga.
 - He advocated performance of puja, jaap, visiting temples, singing of bhajans.
 - Did not accept caste system/preached against caste system.
 - Led people in chanting of Mantra.

3. (a)
 - Advocated Advait philosophy. Paramatma is only One. He is indivisible. Atma merges in Paramatma.
 - Wrote commentaries on Brahma Sutra.
 - Wrote Vedantasara, Vedant Sangraha, Vedant Deep.
 - He established the Vaishnav sect/Sri Sampradaya.
 - Travelled all over India to spread Bhakti Yoga. **(8 x 1 = 8 marks)**
- (a)
 - Annamaya.
 - Manomaya.
 - Vijnanamaya.
 - Anandmaya. **(4 x 1 = 4 marks)**
- (b)
 - Pranayama is one of the limbs of Ashtanga Yoga of Pitanjali.
 - Helps to regulate breathing.
 - It detoxifies the body.
 - Improves blood circulation.
 - Provides oxygen to every part of the body.
 - Helps purify the blood.
 - Relaxes body and mind.
 - Helps in concentration during meditation.
 - Helps to maintain good health.
 - Instils peace of mind. **(9 x 1 = 9 marks)**
- (c)
 - Reading of scriptures.
 - Contemplating on scriptures.
 - Absorbing the teachings from scriptures.
 - Listening to discourses by scholars.
 - Sharing of knowledge.
 - Holding discussions.
 - Training teachers to spread knowledge of scriptures. **(7 x 1 = 7 marks)**
4. (a)
 - Kalpasutra contains stories of the 24 Tirthankars.
 - It is a source of spiritual knowledge.
 - Contains the principles of Jainism.
 - Advocates way of life for lay people, monks and nuns, Shravak and Sadhu.
 - Gives extreme mental and physical discipline for spiritual development.
 - Acknowledges existence of enlightened beings.
 - Shows way to achieve Keval Jnana/Nirvana.
 - Special reverence is shown to it during Paryushan. **(7 x 1 = 7 marks)**
- (b)
 - Guru Granth Sahib is treated as a living Guru.
 - It is treated with royalty.
 - It is woken up every morning.
 - It is laid on a special platform with a canopy over it.
 - A chamar is waved by a person/ a fan is kept near it to ward off insects.
 - Granth presides over all Sikh ceremonies-birth, marriage, initiation, death, Dastar Bandhan.
 - It is covered with rumala (silken cloth).
 - All devotees bow to Granth.
 - Some Sikhs perform pradakshina by going round it.
 - It is offered karah prasad (food).
 - It is taken to a room for rest at night. **(7 x 1 = 7 marks)**
- (c)
 - **Selflessness/generosity:** He sacrificed his own happiness for the sake of his father's happiness by remaining a bachelor all his life.

- **Wisdom:** Gave discourses to Arjun and his brothers on the duties of a ruler, duties of subjects to the state, warfare, judiciary and civil duties.
- **Patriotism:** Sided with Kauravas who were the rulers even when they were wrong.
- **Loyalty:** Remained loyal to the rulers and respected their authority.
- **Moral strength:** Resisted Ambika's advances for marriage.
- **Steadfastness:** Kept his vow of not to marry as promised to his step mother's father (fisherman).
- **Respect:** Respected all women; did not raise any weapon against them (Shikandi).
- **Forbearance:** He stayed on a bed of arrows for six months to work out his Karmas and shed off his tainted blood. **(6 x 1 = 6 marks)**

5. (a)

- **Dhruti:** capacity to sustain.
- **Kshama:** forgiveness.
- **Dama:** self-control.
- **Asteya:** non-stealing.
- **Saucham:** purity in thought and action.
- **Indriya Nigraha:** control of sense organs.
- **Dhee:** wisdom.
- **Vidya:** spiritual knowledge.
- **Satya:** truthfulness.
- **Akrodha:** absence of anger. **(10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

(b)

- He guides people/gives guidance and counselling.
- Studies and teaches scriptures.
- Organises religious activities.
- Serves community by doing charity work.
- Shows importance of simplicity in life.
- Acquires and shares knowledge from and with visiting persons.
- Explains the meaning and importance of rites/rituals and religious symbols.
- Keeps tradition /cultural knowledge alive.
- Practises/preaches importance of yoga/meditation.
- Serves as a link between the past, present and future generations. **(10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

6. (a)

- Nyaya.
- Vaisheshika.
- Sankhya.
- Purva Mimansa. **(4 x 1 = 4 marks)**

(b)

- Brings a person closer to Parmatma.
- Activates purity, piety, compassion.
- Activates universal love.
- Reduces vices.
- Increases virtues.
- Develops faith in God.
- Gives inner strength to face challenges.
- Brings spiritual upliftment.
- Brings inner peace and bliss. **(8 x 1 = 8 marks)**

(c)

- Non-stealing/appeals to people not to steal and not to be dishonest in their dealings.
- Not using anything which belongs to others.
- Not coveting others' things/possessions/wealth/property.
- Practise simplicity in life – not to accumulate wealth.
- Condemn corruption and other vices in the society.
- Pay rates and taxes.

- Do civil duties faithfully.
- Be content and satisfied with what you have.
- Be authentic/genuine – not to steal ideas.
- Not to take credit for what you have not done.
- Obedience to laws of land/be law-abiding citizens.
- Accept punishment for misdeeds/disobeying the law. (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

24.11.2Hindu Religious Education Paper 2(315/2)

1. (a)
- NaamKaran/Naming ceremony.
 - Upanayan.
 - Vivah/Anand Karaj/Mariage.
 - Antyeshthi/Death ceremony. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)
- (b)
- Bowing to the murti.
 - Bathing the murti.
 - Offering clothes to murti.
 - Offering water – sprinkling water.
 - Offering milk.
 - Offering Prasad.
 - Placing garland.
 - Performing Aarti (6 x 1 = 6 marks)
- (c)
- **4 lines:** 4 directions, 4 Purusharha (Dharma, Artha, Kaam, Moksha)
 - **4 sides turning inwards:** go within contemplation /self analysis
 - **Three dots:** Tiratna – right knowledge, right faith, right conduct.
 - **The crescent:** Place where the enlightened souls experience a state of permanent bliss/siddha sthan.
 - **The dot in the crescent:** Siddha, enlightened soul. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
2. (a)
- Guru Nanak Jayanti.
 - Baisakhi.
 - Guru Purab.
 - Deepavali.
 - Holi. (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (b)
- To express gratitude to Paramatma.
 - To mark the beginning of the new year.
 - To break the monotony of life.
 - To bring joy and happiness to self as well as others.
 - To promote unity in worship.
 - To establish a new relationship and strengthen the old ones.
 - To mark significant social and historical events.
 - To contribute to charity.
 - To share one's fortune with the less fortunate.
 - To exhibit one's skills and talents.
 - Brings cross section of society together in fanfare of mela.
 - To be entertained in fun and dancing.
 - To eat good food, wear new clothes, feast and display fireworks.
 - To get rejuvenated.
 - To remove stress/relax. (10 x 1 = 10 marks)
- (c)
- By fasting/no food/little water for eight days.
 - By reading Kalpasutra daily for eight days.
 - By doing samaik for eight days.

3. (a)
- Celebrate Mahvir Jayanti on the fifth day.
 - Abstain from creature comforts.
 - Performing Pratikraman daily
 - Performing communal pratikraman on the 8th day.
 - Asking for forgiveness by saying '*Michhani Dakhdan*'. (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (b)
- Dharma.
 - Artha.
 - Kama.
 - Moksha. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)
- (c)
- Praying/ worshipping asking Paramatma for grace.
 - Keeping cool so as not to offend others through thoughts, words and deeds/ forgiving others.
 - Kindness, love, compassion for animals and inanimate/practising non-violence.
 - Doing selfless work/being egoless.
 - Meditating to bring good and remove evil.
 - Doing self examination and not finding fault with others.
 - Being tolerant towards the wrongs done to us.
 - Practising Akrodh – non anger.
 - Practising Asteya – non stealing.
 - Remaining calm – same in bad and good times. (equanimity).
 - Acting/behaving with wisdom.
 - Discarding evil.
 - Practising simplicity
 - Being God Focused.
 - Not collecting Karmas – by working without expecting rewards.
 - Accepting destiny without complaining.
 - Not judging others. (8 x 1 = 8 marks)
3. (c)
- Helping the poor and needy, sick and disabled.
 - Making contributions for the victims of drought, famine and natural catastrophes.
 - Contributions to Harambee.
 - Donations in the temple.
 - Building shelters for the homeless.
 - Providing medicine for the sick.
 - Giving professional service without charging, for example: teachers, lawyer, doctors e.t.c.
 - Creating and providing employment.
 - Giving community service.
 - Caring for and preserving the environment. (8 x 1 = 8 marks)
4. (a)
- It is situated on the Holy River Ganges.
 - It is the oldest place of learning – has universities of Hindu Religious teachings.
 - People go to pay homage, honour and worship Lord Shiva.
 - A bath in River Ganges at Kashi washes away one's sins.
 - Ashes immersed in the river will release a soul from the cycle of birth and death.
 - Prayers offered here are more meritorious.
 - To visit the main Sanskrit University situated there.
 - Anyone who dies at Kashi gets salvation.
 - Hindu festivals are celebrated traditionally.
 - Hindus visit the place after fulfilment of vows.
 - To witness cremation ghats.
 - To witness the spectacular Aarti performed to invoke the presence of Paramatma and float the deepaks on the river to get merit. (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

(b)

- Travel on foot if possible.
- Fast or take only one meal a day.
- Take a vow not to eat one's favourite food.
- Concentrating on the name of Parmatma.
- Taking a bath in the river.
- Climbing a mountain.
- Trekking in the forest.
- Performing darshan of the presiding deity of the temple.
- Perform all of puja.
- Offering prayer for departed souls.
- Shaving hair by men and women.
- Making donations.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

5

(a)

- Bhakti or devotion to a personal God appealed to the masses.
- It prescribed an easy way of attaining Moksha.
- It encouraged building of temples for various deities – made easy for Bhaktas to visit.
- Bhaktas like Merabi, Narshi Tukaram, Sorrdas composed devotional songs – Bhajans which appealed and popularized Bhakti.
- These songs were sung in temples as well as in open air gatherings/Satsang and individually.
- All classes of people joined in Bhakti cult.
- The Sikh Adhi Granth also advocated Bhakti as a major way to salvation.
- Rites and rituals helped devotees to establish a personal relationship with Paramantha.
- Devotees worshiped Paramatma in any form desired.
- The Puran stories depicted Rama and Krishna in human form which appealed to the masses.
- In Bhakhti, devotees worked out their emotions which helped in mental purification.
- Devotees could have visions of Paramatma.
- Miracles strengthened the belief and trust in Paramatma.
- Paramatma was perceived as personal.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

(b)

- King Ashok advocated non-violence for the followers of Buddhism.
- Accepted equality of people which made Buddhism more attractive to masses.
- Rejected rites and rituals which was Brahmins main prerogative.
- Advocated the middle path.
- Gave royal assent and patronage to Buddhism.
- Gave financial assistance.
- Prepared and sponsored missionaries to spread Buddhism far and wide.
- Encouraged reading of Buddhist scriptures.
- Erected shrines, stupas for Buddha.
- Encouraged pilgrimage to these places.
- Built Vihar halls for monks to live and preach and teach.
- Encouraged Indian art.
- Transformed it to a universal religion – spread to Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Tibet.
- Sponsored council at Patliputra to spread Buddhist teaching.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

6.

(a)

- Manipuri.
- Kathak.
- Bharat Natyam.
- Kathakali.
- Folk dances – Banghra, Rass, Garba.
- Kuchipudi.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b)

- In woods/wood/forests/groves.
- On mountain tops away from human settlement.
- In beautiful gardens – nearer to nature.
- On banks of rivers.
- On shores of lakes.
- Near the seashore.
- In the middle of man made-lakes.
- At the confluence of rivers.
- Places where some enlightened souls achieved moksha/ enlightenment.
- Indications of some murtis, symbols visualised at particular places.
- In mountain caves. **(6 x 1 = 6 marks)**

(c)

- Hindus have built schools and other educational institutions in Kenya.
- Hindu Business people and other professionals pay taxes which are used in running education.
- They have been involved in training of teachers, lecturers and other professionals.
- They have been involved in publication of educational books and other materials.
- Hindus have worked in education management and administration.
- Through their work of philanthropy they have contributed towards provision of bursaries, scholarships, giving loans and paying school fees.
- They have provided business and technical education.
- Contribute to school feeding programmes to encourage attendance and retention of pupils.
- Have made contributions to harambees for building schools.
- Hindus who have studied outside Kenya have come back to Kenya and worked in different professions including education.
- Have been involved in curriculum development, writing of educational materials and in the evaluation of the curriculum. **(9 x 1 = 9 marks)**