

30.11 HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (315)

30.11.1 Hindu Religious Education Paper 1 (315/1)



MANYAM FRANCHISE
Discover! Learn! Apply

1. (a) Attributes of Paramatma as Nirgun Nirakar

- Formless
- Qualityless
- Infinite/timeless/Anant
- Eternal/Anandi
- Birthless/deathless/Ajanma
- Love
- Truth/Satya
- Bliss/Anand

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

(b) Role of Brahma

- Created Panch Mahaboot – Akash (space) Agni (fire) Jal (water) Vayu (air) Prithvi (earth)
- Created plants, animals and birds
- Created human beings
- Created the universe – moon, sun, stars, planets, solar system/milky way
- Created/awarded mind, emotions, thoughts
- Created Atma, bliss, consciousness

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(c) Reasons why Hindus Worship Ambaji

- Ambaji is the feminine form of Paramatma
- Ambaji is a manifestation of the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva/Mahesh)
- Is easier to please
- Is giver of blessings
- Represents/is image of a mother. Is loving and compassionate
- Removes evil and bad qualities/vices
- Giver of life
- Grants wishes and desires without questions
- Removes sorrows and suffering
- She is a consort of Lord Shiva.

2. (a) Happenings that will lead to Kalki Avatar

- There will be a lot of evil on earth
- Tamas guna will dominate the earth
- Righteous people will suffer
- Evil/bad people will prosper
- People will be short in stature
- There will come incurable diseases
- Family systems and ties will cease to exist
- There will be discord and hatred among human beings/love and care will be lost by humanity
- Wars will increase
- People will kill each other needlessly
- Mobility of a person will be decided on his wealth
- Rulers will oppress their subjects
- Women will refuse to care for their children
- There will be natural calamities
- There will be famine and hunger because farmers will stop growing crops

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

(b) **Mahavir's Teaching on Ahimsa**

- Not to kill any and all living things
- Not to harm anyone by speech, thought or action
- Forgive those who harm us
- Practise simplicity in life/live simply
- Show tolerance to other religious/adherents of other faiths.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(c) **Guru Nanak's Efforts to create harmony between Hindus and Muslims**

- Nanak went for a pilgrimage to Makka
- Used to hold communal prayers for and with both Hindus and Muslims
- Had Muslims as his disciples
- Preached at the Moghul King's court
- Taught that Paramatma and Allah is one and the same
- Used hymns and bhajans and verses of the Quran in his preaching/teaching
- Discouraged idol worship
- Discouraged the Ashram system
- Shared food with Muslims during Langar
- He used his skills of persuasion to reconcile Muslims and Hindus.
- Preached love for common man irrespective of caste, creed or religion
- He collected relics and icons of both Hindu and Muslim saints
- He preached that no-one was a stranger or enemy to him
- Preached that truth is higher but higher still is truthful living.

(5x 1 = 5 marks)

3. (a) **Reasons why Guru Gobind Singh declared Adi Granth a Living Guru**

- There was no successor to Guruship from Gobind Singh's immediate family
- Adi Granth contains teachings/preachings of the ten Gurus
- It contains hymns from other religions and hence promotes brotherhood
- The declaration that Adi Granth is a Living Guru left no room for struggle over Guruship after his death
- Gives guidance to Sikh way of life and their faith
- It contains rules/laws for living a righteous life
- Teaches/shows the way to achieving/attaining Moksha

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(b) **Character of Draupadi**

- She was honest – owned up to the her actions
- Hospitable, took care of her subjects
- Not jealous – did not take offence when her husbands married other women
- Was a loving sister to her brothers
- Dynamic and outspoken
- Very brave and courageous/bold
- Knowledgeable/wise
- Confident
- Motivating and encouraging to the Pandavs – She appealed to them to fight for their rights
- She was patient with her five husbands
- Had faith in Lord Krishna/obedient to Krishna

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

(c) **Krishna's Teachings on Atma**

- Atma is sat (real)
- Changes bodies/houses

- All-pervading/imperishable/cannot be destroyed
 - Incomprehensive
 - Cannot slay and cannot be slayed
 - Never burns or dies
 - Unborn/eternal/changeless
 - Cannot be cut
 - Cannot be drenched
 - Cannot be seen/invisible
 - Unthinkable/subjective/undepictable.
4. (a) Ways in which a Hindu Grahastha Performs Pitru Yajna
- Looking after and caring for the aged in the family and community
 - Remembering the ancestors and honouring them by performing traditional rituals to them
 - Providing basic needs of food, shelter, clothes, medicine to the family and to old and needy people in society
 - Giving donations to charity
 - Spending time with immediate family, parents and grandparents
 - Reading scriptures, books and other material to the old people
 - Organizing for religious shows e.g video shows, entertainments and discourses for the old people.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)*
- (b) Ways in which Hindus in Kenya can Help those affected by HIV/AIDS
- Accepting them without prejudice/discrimination
 - Help in providing them with basic needs (food clothes and shelter)
 - Ensure that the children go to school/children attend school (and other educational institutions)
 - Encourage them/motivate them to build confidence and live positively
 - Help them get counseling and guidance to empower them with necessary knowledge on HIV/AIDS in terms of its causes, management and prevention
 - Invite them to their homes and social occasions
 - Visit them in their homes and associate with them
 - Help them become self sufficient by giving them jobs or means to be self-employed and teaching them life skills
 - Pray for them and with them
 - Help them to care for their relatives who are infected by HIV/AIDS.
- (7 x 1 = 7 marks)*
- (c) How the application of Kshama can promote peace in Kenya
- No revenge which will reduce violence and ill-feeling among and between people
 - Kshama will lead to reconciliation
 - Promotes good relationships/renews friendships
 - Helps to get rid of hatred, bitterness
 - Creates amicable environment/happy atmosphere
 - Promotes creativity
 - Curbs vandalism, loss of property, human life
 - Curbs fights, quarrels.
 - Is spiritually uplifting
 - Forgiver and forgiven are at peace/liberated from bitterness/set free from bitterness
 - Creates/promotes understanding among people.
- (8 x 1 = 8 marks)*
5. (a) **Reasons why Jains Perform Tapas**
- Fasting cleanses the inner body and purifies the mind
 - To observe rituals like Samaik, Pratikraman/concentration of the mind

- To practice simple living – eating simple food, wearing simple clothes, no luxury which brings happiness and contentment
- To observe Brahmacharya/reduce desires
- Tapas is a way to Keval Gnan/Nirvan.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(b) How human suffering can be overcome according to Lord Buddha's Teachings

- Getting rid of desires/abolishing ignorant craving
- Remove ignorance/attain knowledge
- Follow the Noble Eightfold path consisting of – right understanding, right-mindedness, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right meditation and right emancipation
- Practice equanimity
- Reading of scriptures – Tripitika, Dhammapada

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) Ways in which Sikhs observe Rahitdan

- Saying prayers in the morning and at night
- Performing Karseva
- Giving 10% of their earnings to community/for charity
- Observing the 5 k's
- Through honest earning
- Abstaining from alcohol, drugs, smoking and from other intoxicants
- Abstaining from eating meat which is forbidden
- Abstaining from adultery and pre-marital sex/womanizing
- Visiting Gurudwara.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

6. (a) Characteristics of a Yogi According to Gita 2:55-61

- One who is content
- Free from craving/greed
- Fearless/without anger/free from anger
- Non-attached/detached
- Equanimous – same in pain (suffering) and pleasure
- Controls senses/no response by any senses
- Fully surrenders to Paramatma
- Has a stable mind.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

(b) Names of Pancha Kosh of Sharir

- Annamaya
- Pranamaya
- Manomaya
- Vijnanamaya
- Anandmaya

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(c) Qualities of a devotee Practising Sakhyam Bhakti

- Believes Paramatma is a friend
- Accepts all situations
- Worships Paramatma as a friend
- Talks to Paramatma as a friend
- Makes requests to Paramatma
- Makes demands to Paramatma
- Quarrels Paramatma
- Argues with Paramatma
- Surrenders to Paramatma

- Trusts in Paramatma
- Takes advice from Paramatma as from a friend.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

30.11.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)

1. (a) Rituals performed during the Hindu *Antyeshti Sanscar*

- Washing the corpse/body
- Blessing the body/putting clothes on the corpse
- Placing the body on the ground
- Lighting a diya near the body
- Chanting of mantra
- Relatives and friends go round the body and touch his/her feet
- Carrying of live charcoal in an earthen pot by a close relative
- Carrying/taking the body to the crematorium/smashan bhumi
- Placing the body on the wooden pyre
- The same person who carried the fire goes round the pyre three times carrying an earthen pot with water
- Throwing the pot of water backwards to smash the pot on the ground
- Pouring of ghee (or oil) on the pyre
- Lighting of the fire on pyre starting from the feet
- Collection of the ashes

12 x 1 = 12 marks

(b) Benefits of holding communal worship in a Temple

- Collective worship creates and promotes pure thoughts
- Those who gather for worship do it with good intention so it creates good atmosphere and will
- Those who meet for worship share ideas, thoughts, opinions and experiences
- Performance of rituals and listening to discourses creates unity of purpose
- Devotees learn together from scriptures and from the priests
- It is spiritually uplifting/helps in spiritual development
- It gives worshippers opportunities to make new friends and acquaintances and to meet old ones
- Helps to strengthen community ties
- It is a form of leisure when devotees leave behind their duties to participate in worship/gives opportunity to relax
- Helps in developing art and craft skills e.g. temple decorations, food preparation
- Gives each worshipper a sense of belonging/sense of identity as a member of a religion

8 x 1 = 8 marks

2. (a) Actions that can be done in a state of *Nirhankar*

- Actions that are done without desire, ego and attachment
- Actions done free from "I" and "my" the person doing the action is only a witness
- Action done without feelings of doership
- Actions done when the doer is only an instrument of God
- Actions done as acts of worship
- Actions done to stop crime and evil or to prevent them
- Actions to save somebody from danger
- Actions to reduce suffering e.g. poverty, pain
- Actions to save the environment
- Actions to induce pure thought
- Actions that will lead to moksha

10 x 1 = 10 marks

(b) Ways in which a student can practise *purushartha* in school

- Working hard and diligently in acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes/values
- Through participation in co-curricular activities
- Participation in sports, games and athletics
- Carrying out projects and being involved in clubs
- Performing in music, dance and drama/performing arts
- Holding parties
- Going out on tours and educational trips
- Pursuing hobbies and acts of charity
- Through worship and prayers
- Class activities such as story telling, drawing.

10 x 1 = 10 marks

3. (a) How Jains celebrate *Paryushan Parva*

- Begin fasting for 8 days
- Perform samaila twice a day
- Perform communal pratikraman once a day
- Read kalpasutra
- Community prayers in Derasar/bhajans
- Listen to religious discourses
- Participate in charitable activities - donations
- Commemorate Lord maharir's birthday
- Perform elaborate puja twice a day
- Major prayer on 8th day – forgive others and ask for forgiveness – Michami Dakadam

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) Reasons why Sikhs celebrate *Diwali*

- Celebrate the victory of good over evil
- Remember the resistance of forced conversion of Hindus to Islam
- Commemorate the release of Har Gobind and others from prison
- Remember the return of Ran from Ayodhya
- Worship of Durga/Kali
- To seek blessings from elders, syaniji
- To promote sikh brotherhood and unity
- To hold akhand path/religious discourses
- To get together for enjoyment/diwali mela/fanfare
- To mark the laying of the foundation stone of Darbar Shib at Amristar
- To mark the first illumination of the temple at Amristar

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) Rituals performed by Hindus during *Holi*

- Fasting – partial or full
- Perform continuous Naum Jaap
- Wearing new clothes
- Visit the temples in the morning
- Make a wood pyre with a flag in the middle
- In the evening, perform pohcome pujan, Aarti etc
- Light the pyre with diva used in worship
- Go round the pyre offering water grains, dates and coconut
- Offer old used children's clothes to the holy fire
- Roasted coconuts are distributed as prasad
- Coloured powder is smeared at each other
- Fast is broke with sweet dishes – puran poli, verncelli khir

7 x 1 = 7 marks

4. (a) Jain *Tirthakshetra*

- Pavapuri
- Palitana
- Abu
- Samety shikhar
- Shravan balgoda

4 x 1 = 4 marks

(b) Advantages of going on *Tirthyatra*

- Pilgrim is reminded of important historical events connected with the Tirthkeshtra
- Accords the opportunity to perform tapas/austerities, take or renew vows, and to fast (perform religious obligations)
- To break the monotony of daily life/routine
- Helps in fostering brotherhood
- Gives opportunity to meet and socialize with devotees from different places and countries
- One appreciates the beauty of nature/wonder of creation
- It is spiritually uplifting/spiritual development
- Accords opportunity to exchange ideas and share experiences
- It accords the opportunity and time to pray for self and others
- One gets pure vibrations/renewal/reform
- Gets to see religious relics and icons
- Experiences inner peace and tranquility
- Gives opportunity to perform rituals

10 x 1 = 10 marks

(c) Reasons why Buddhists visit Buddha Gaya

- It is the place where Lord Buddha did meditation
- It is the place where Lord Buddha got enlightenment
- They go to get spiritual enlightenment
- The place has a shipa with buddist relics
- The temple of mahabhodi is in Buddha Gaya
- It is where the first sangha was started with five followers
- A diamong throne/vajrasan is in Buddha Gaya
- Vihar with pali scriptures is there

6 x 1 = 6 marks

5. (a) Tulsi Das Efforts in spreading *Bhakti Marga*

- He went round chanting paramatma and Rams name. Thus spreading the names
- He simplified worship and made it easy for everyone to particiapate in or worship
- Used simple language to expound and explain complex truths
- Composed bhajans to spread/bring paramatma/Ram knowledge to the masses
- Worshipped Ram/inspired intense love for Ram
- Glorified Ram's name by uniting a simple version of Ramayan that could be understood and appeal to the masses
- Showed how deep devotion can be cultivated/inculcated by surrendering to Paramatma
- Told people to serve God as a servant serves the master
- Instilled a sense of morality, kindness and humility
- His preaching and teaching curtailed the spread of Islam and Christianity in Indian/prevented India from being swept by Muslim and Christian messages

6 x 2 = 12 marks

(b) Reasons why *Bhakti Marga* appeals to the masses

- Bhakti Marg is easy to follow and practise
- Does not require the knowledge from scripture
- Allows freedom of worship of Paramatma is any form and relationship
- Bhakti can be done by singing and dancing

- Get inspiration from devotees like meera Narsimha Kabir
- Does not require one to be educated
- Any person without caste and creed can follow it
- No medium of priest required – direct worship to Paramatma can be done
- No complex, elaborate rituals and ceremonies to be performed
- Can worship in any way one wants
- Does not encourage superstitions
- Is a way to salvation – Moksha

1 x 8 = 8 marks

6. (a) Activities that take place in a temple *Mandap*

- Communal worship
- Individual and communal puja
- Akhand path of Ramayan Bhaguar, Katha
- Hanuman chalisa are held
- Drama, skits, singing and dancing/entertainments
- Lectures and discourses
- Celebration of festivals e.g birthdays of Krishna and Ram, Tulsi vivah, Diwali – Annakoot, Nauratri Gaba and Ruas
- Hold performance of yajna and Havan
- Satsang, bhajan and kirtan
- Katha –satyanarayan
- Expression of Hindu art

10 x 1 = 10 marks

(b) Significance of Dancing during Worship

- Various dances e.g. Garba, Raas, Bharat, Natyam, Manipuri/Kathak are performed as worship to Shiwa, Durga and Ganesh
- A way of promoting Hindu culture
- Gives rhythm, rual, bhars and arouses emotions
- Dances are part of the teachings of the Veda
- To please the deities
- Instills and cultivates inner peace
- Relaxes the mind
- For spiritual uplifting/bliss
- Form of worship
- Livens worship/for enjoyment and entertainment
- Keeps the body healthy/for physical fitness
- Helps in concentration
- It is a way to liberation/Moksha

10 x 1 = 10 marks