

17.0 HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (315)



17.1 Hindu Religious Education Paper 1 (315/1)

1. (a) **Five attributes of Paramatma according to the Mool Mantra:**

- (i) He is one
- (ii) He is eternal
- (iii) He is sustainer
- (iv) He is the creator
- (v) He is without fear - fearless
- (vi) He is without enemies
- (vii) He is not subject to time
- (viii) He is beyond birth and death
- (ix) He is responsible for His own manifestation

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) **Aspects of Purusharth**

- (i) Dharma - duties of humans as given by Paramatma
- (ii) Artha - earning through honest means
- (iii) Kama - fulfilment of wishes/desires through senses
- (iv) Moksha - union with devine - liberation, salvation, mukti, self-enlightenment.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) **Characteristics of Lord Vishnu demonstrated in his role as a preserver**

- (i) Loving to all
- (ii) Merciful - pardons errors/mistakes
- (iii) Generous - by being bountiful
- (iv) Forgives wrong doers
- (v) Protects the righteous
- (vi) Destroys evil doers
- (vii) Looks after the creation
- (viii) Preserves the knowledge of the scriptures
- (ix) Equanimity - treats all equally
- (x) Promotes divine knowledge
- (xi) Reincarnates to establish Dharma/destroys evil.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

2. (a) **Teachings of Ramanjaharya on Atma and Paramatma.**

- (i) He established Advait philosophy: Paramatma is One
- (ii) He is separate from the soul - (atma)
- (iii) He is omnipotent
- (iv) He is omniscient
- (v) He has infinite love
- (vi) He is creator of soul
- (vii) Soul is self-conscious
- (viii) Soul is unchanging
- (ix) Soul is a complete entity - whole
- (x) Soul is atomic - made from matter
- (xi) Soul is separate from Paramatma
- (xii) Soul never becomes part of God

- (xiii) Soul is eternal - nitya
(xiv) Soul is free - mukta
(xv) Soul is attached - badha (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(b) **Daily routine observed by a Jain Sadhu according to Lord Mahavir:**

- (i) Penance - fasting
(ii) Beg for alms
(iii) Read the scriptures
(iv) Preaching
(v) Observing food restrictions
(vi) Dhyana, samaik, meditation
(vii) Prayers
(viii) Move from place to place
(ix) Covering His mouth
(x) Not wearing shoes/walking barefoot. (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(c) **Ways in which Lord Krishna assisted Arjun in the battlefield of Kurukshetra:**

- (i) Lord Krishna encouraged Arjun to fight as his duty to defend the righteousness.
(ii) He became Arjun's charioteer and guided its manoeuvres on the battlefield,
(iii) He misled Dhronacharya into believing that his son Ashwathama is dead.
(This led to Dhronacharya to put his weapons down)
(iv) He covered the sun with clouds and made it look like a sunset which enabled Arjun to kill Jayadrath.
(v) He protected Arjun from being killed by Bhishma by bringing in Shikhandi.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

3. (a) **Names of four vedic scriptures:**

- (i) Shruti = Vedas (Sam, Rig, Yajur, Athara)
(ii) Smriti
(iii) Puran
(iv) Itihas

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(b) **The qualities of Bharat as demonstrated in Ramayana:**

- (i) Obedience to his parents
(ii) Love for his brothers
(iii) Showed humility by carrying Rama's slippers on his head.
(iv) Lived simple life (like a hermit)
(v) Was unambitious and did not accept to be the king.
(vi) Very respectful to Rama, Sita and his citizens.
(vii) Caring - wanted Rama to come back to rule.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

(c) **Role of Vidur in Mahabharat:**

- (i) was a good administrator in the court of Dhritrashtra.
(ii) asked Dhritrashtra to treat Pandar and Kauravas equally.
(iii) advised the King fearlessly.
(iv) saved Pandar from being burnt in Lakshgraha.
(iv) persuaded the King to give Pandar their right to land.
(v) opposed gambling.
(vi) condemned the disrobing of Draupadi.
(vii) tried to stop the battle of Kurukshetra.
(viii) was a devotee of Lord Krishna.
(x) lived a simple life.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

4. (a) **Ways in which a Vanprasthi can assist those infected with HIV/AIDS**
- (i) take time to visit the people and socialize with them.
 - (ii) assist in raising funds for medicine, education etc.
 - (iii) encourage others to show sympathy.
 - (iv) help in removing the stigma by including them in projects.
 - (v) take them out to places and keep them occupied.
 - (vi) give spiritual counselling.
 - (vii) give positive talks on living with HIV/AIDS.
- (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
- (b) **How the practice of Bhoot Yajna helps in the preservation of the environment:**
- (i) to take care of fellow beings
 - (ii) care for domestic animals - give fodder
 - (iii) care for wild animals by contributing to conservation projects
 - (iv) care for birds by giving grains and water.
 - (v) not to trade or use things made of ivory, skins and hides.
 - (vi) care for reptiles.
 - (vii) care for vegetation.
 - (viii) care for trees.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (c) **Qualities that a Hindu can acquire by practising the principle of Dhrti:**
- (i) learns to be patient.
 - (ii) perseveres during difficulties.
 - (iii) is always consistent in achieving his/her goal.
 - (iv) is fearless.
 - (v) courageous.
 - (vi) satisfied/contented with what he/she has.
 - (vii) does not complain unnecessarily.
 - (viii) knows the difference between good and bad.
 - (ix) takes responsibility for his/her actions.
 - (x) does not envy others for what they have.
 - (xi) has full faith in Paramatma and His wisdom.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
5. (a) **Ways in which the principle of Samyak Vyayam helps in eradicating corruption in the society:**
- (i) promoting ethical and moral values in life.
 - (ii) promoting dignity of labour by encouraging people to work hard.
 - (iii) people should not accept anything that they have not worked for e.g. bribes
 - (iv) those who get sudden wealth should be taken to task to explain how they acquired the wealth.
 - (v) avoid taking or giving bribes.
 - (vi) organize seminars and workshops and sensitize people on the evils of corruption.
 - (vii) admit faults and be ready to pay for mistakes.
 - (viii) expose corrupt people without fear or favour.
 - (ix) inform the authorities about any corrupt activities.
 - (x) create awareness on corruption through the mass and print media.
 - (xi) ensuring that all people in the society can afford basic necessities through creation of employment opportunities.

- (xii) stop the begging culture and encourage people to work for a living.
- (xiii) discourage laziness.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

5. (b) **Similarities between Naam Japna and Dhun:**

- (i) Both can be performed individually.
- (ii) Both can be performed communally.
- (iii) Both are accompanied by music.
- (iv) Both produce pure vibrations.
- (v) Both are chantings of Paramatma's name.
- (vi) Both are performed at special occasions
- (vii) Both induce peace and happiness.
- (viii) Both make people forget their worries.
- (ix) Both lead to meditation/dhyan.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(c) **Reasons why Jains refrain from eating root vegetables:**

- (i) It is in line with the practice of Ahimsa - non violence.
- (ii) Uprooting the vegetables destroys and kills the insects and micro-organisms that depend on them.
- (iii) Some vegetables like onions and garlic make people *tamasic* - angry, lethargic.
- (iv) The micro-organisms in the soil are deprived of their food.
- (v) The living organisms in the soil can be uprooted together with the vegetables hence will be displaced from their habitat.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

6. (a) **The functions of each of the Panch Kosh of Sharir:**

- (i) Annamaya Kosh - makes the body grow and sustain.
- (ii) Pranamaya - the breathing of air gives oxygen - life giving force.
- (iii) Manomaya - makes sense organs activated emotions, feelings, gets knowledge.
- (iv) Vijnanmaya - the intellect helps one in making choice, get knowledge and how to apply it.
- (v) Anandmaya - in deep sleep state, experiences total bliss.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

(b) **Five qualities of a Jivamukta.**

He/she is

- (i) detached from the world.
- (ii) equanimous.
- (iii) loves all.
- (iv) is indifferent to worldly comforts.
- (v) firmly established in self/steadfast.
- (vi) steady wisdom.
- (vii) has no desires.
- (viii) is devoid of longing for anything.
- (ix) withdraws his senses from objects.
- (x) tranquil - peaceful.
- (xi) enlightened.
- (xii) egoless.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(c) **Advantages of observing Pratyahar in accordance with Ashtang Yoga:**

- (i) helps one to withdraw senses from objects.
- (ii) begins to be detached.
- (iii) becomes one-minded.
- (iv) becomes focussed.
- (v) is not distracted.
- (vi) brings senses under control.
- (vii) controls desires.
- (viii) gets mental peace.
- (ix) gets physical relaxation.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)



17.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)

- 1 (a) **Reasons why Hindus apply Tilak on the forehead**
- (i) signifies the respect for the third eye of knowledge
 - (ii) it is a form of worship
 - (iii) it is a religious symbol
 - (iv) it is a memory spot - Gyan Chakra
 - (v) reminds the devotees to visit the temple
 - (vi) reminds Hindus to think righteously
 - (vii) so as to earn blessings from Paramatma
 - (viii) it is a protection against wrong tendencies, evil eye
 - (ix) saves one from energy loss
 - (x) reduces anger
 - (xi) cools the forehead

6 x 1 = 6 marks

- (b) **Importance of Prasad in religious ceremonies**
- (i) it is a gift from Paramatma
 - (ii) it shows gratitude from devotees
 - (iii) it is considered to be pure
 - (iv) it is considered to be divine
 - (v) it is sanctified by mantra, shlok, aarti, bhajan, music, meditation and jap
 - (vi) it is believed that care, love and humility come to those who take it
 - (vii) it protects one from evil
 - (viii) purifies the inner body
 - (ix) gives peace and solace
 - (x) strengthens one physically
 - (xi) ensures equality among devotees

7 x 1 = 7 marks

- (c) **Seven vows of saptapadi taken by a couple during Vivah Sanskar**
- (i) love one another
 - (ii) trust one another
 - (iii) faithfulness to one another
 - (iv) perform household chores together
 - (v) take care of family elders
 - (vi) procreation
 - (vii) take care of the environment, animals, society

7 x 1 = 7 marks

- 2 (a) **Qualities of a person dominated by Tamas guna**
- (i) ignorant
 - (ii) indolent/proud/arrogant
 - (iii) lazy
 - (iv) greedy
 - (v) materialistic
 - (vi) full of desires
 - (vii) deluded/misled

- (viii) evil minded
- (ix) lethargic/lazy
- (x) short tempered
- (xi) impetuous/impatience

(b) **Actions that can be done by a person in Abodh (ignorant) state of mind**

7 x 1 = 7 marks

- (i) short temper/becomes angry very fast
- (ii) taking things without permission
- (iii) killing insects unknowingly
- (iv) plucking flowers
- (v) destroying vegetation
- (vi) being cruel to animals
- (vii) telling lies
- (viii) disobeying parents
- (ix) shouting at people
- (x) causing pain to others unknowingly
- (xi) wasting food
- (xii) eating forbidden food

(c) **Effects of accumulated Karma on the present life**

7 x 1 = 7 marks

- (i) accumulated karma result in a person being born poor and needy in the present life
- (ii) a person may be handicapped/physically challenged e.g. blind, lame, deaf
- (iii) a person may be born as mentally challenged e.g. mongols, as a result of accumulated Karma
- (iv) one may be plagued by diseases e.g. heart problems, skin diseases
- (v) a person may be born in a wealthy family as a result of good accumulated Karma
- (vi) a person may have all the necessities of life e.g. food, shelter, clothing
- (vii) one may be born with good leadership skills, talented e.g. in music, science, languages etc.
- (viii) one may be born as religiously inclined/religious

3 (a) **Ways in which Hindus celebrate Madaraka Day**

6 x 1 = 6 marks

- (i) attending Madaraka Day celebrations
- (ii) join in prayers e.g. in temples
- (iii) participate in national/communal events e.g. sports, clean up exercise
- (iv) visit monuments to remember freedom fighters
- (v) visit historical places e.g. Jamhuri Park
- (vi) singing national anthem, patriotic songs
- (vii) organize special programmes in the media to create awareness about Madaraka Day
- (viii) carry out charity work e.g. visit children's home and donate food, cash

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) **Reasons why Hindus celebrate the festival of Dashera**

- (i) Dashera marks the day when Lord Rama killed Ravan and Durga killed Mahisasur
- (ii) to honour the Goddesses
- (iii) to commemorate when the demons were killed
- (iv) to create awareness of the necessity of cultivating good and avoiding evil
- (v) to honour and respect tools of trade that are sources of livelihood
- (vi) ensure continuity of culture
- (vii) so as to learn ethics and morals
- (viii) so as to enable a person venture into new business
- (ix) to establish unity and brotherhood
- (x) to create awareness that arrogance brings about downfall by burning the effigy of Ravan
- (xi) for enjoyment and entertainment

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(c) **How the Sikh celebrate Guru Purab in honour of Guru Arjan**

- (i) by visiting Gurudwara
- (ii) holding prayers and activities - Ardaas/Japuji/Akhand Paanth
- (iii) listening to songs and singing - Kirtan
- (iv) holding processions to honour the Guruji and Guru Granth Sahib
- (v) holdin discourses on the life and teachings of Guru Arjan
- (vi) preparing plays depicting life of Guru Arjan
- (vii) holding competitions in the recitation of Shabad and verses from Guru Granth Sahib
- (viii) holding Langar
- (ix) organizing charity work e.g. distribution of food

5 x 1 = 5 marks

4 (a) **Importance of visiting Dwarka in Chardham Yatra**

- (i) Dwarka is one of the Chardham Yatra
- (ii) Lord Krishna established his kingdom, lived and died here
- (iii) the city is built on Gomati river which is considered to be holy
- (iv) there are 3 magnificent temples dedicated to Lord Krishna here
- (v) the pilgrims visiting Dwarka offer water brought from Rameshwar for Krishna Abhishek
- (vi) it is one of the 4 Math established by Shankaracharya
- (vii) the Math offers Vedic education, spiritual knowledge and charity work
- (viii) pilgrims come to participate in Janmashtami celebrations
- (ix) the Maths train missionaries
- (x) the pilgrims receive Yogasana and meditation lessons

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) **Reasons why Sikhs visit Amritsar for pilgrimage**

- (i) to participate in the worship of Guru Granth Sahib
- (ii) they take vows to be loyal and defend their religion
- (iii) they take dust from the holy place
- (iv) it is the holiest shrine of the Sikhs
- (v) to swim in the lake dug by Guru Ramdas
- (vi) to visit the temple of Amritsar - Har Mandir
- (vii) the original Adi Granth is kept here

- (viii) the throne of God (Guru) Akal Takht is here
- (ix) Guru Har Gobind visited Amritsar after his release from Mughal prison

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **Rituals performed by a devotee during the Tirthayatra to Pavapuri**

- (i) pilgrims walk barefoot to the temple - walking is a kind of Tapas
- (ii) on reaching the Devasar, the pilgrims enter with reverence and focus on the murti of Mahavir
- (iii) the pilgrims perform Samaik, Pratikraman
- (iv) they offer prayers according to laid down rules
- (v) they read the scriptures
- (vi) they circumambulate the Derasar
- (vii) perform religious dance using whisks
- (viii) singing of bhajans/stavans
- (ix) recitation of Navkar Mantra while travelling up to the temple
- (x) performing meditation
- (xi) taking a little dust to mark their foreheads

8 x 1 = 8 marks

5 (a) **Contributions made by Tulsī Das in the spread of the Bhakti cult in the medieval period**

- (i) he revived the worship of Hanuman by visiting Sankat Mochan temple
- (ii) he set out to reach Lord Rama after his wife's instructions/guidance
- (iii) He went to Varanasi which is Lord Shiva's seat
- (iv) he was inspired to write the Hanuman Chalisa, a composition of how Hanuman helped Lord Rama
- (v) he brought the devotees of Shiv and Rama together
- (vi) he wrote Ramayana in Avadh language which was the common man's language, to enable people know about the religion
- (vii) he wrote Ram Charit Manas in poetry form to enable people to sing it so it became more interesting
- (viii) he composed bhajans which helped to infuse faith, love, devotion and love to Rama
- (ix) he conducted Ramayana Path-Saptah to explain the principles as taught by Rama

5 x 2 = 10 marks

(b) **Role of Upanishad in spreading the knowledge of the Vedas**

- (i) Upanishads contain knowledge of the Vedas and convey this knowledge to the Rishis and Seers
- (ii) enabled knowledge to be passed on from teacher to pupil
- (iii) Upanishads are explanations of philosophy
- (iv) Unnecessary words were removed - hence made it easy to understand
- (v) Upanishads presented great teachings in layman's language
- (vi) it gives profound truth about the universe, creation, worship, salvation
- (vii) Upanishads gave Jnan/knowledge
- (viii) Research done on Upanishads and Vedas made knowledge accessible to the common man

5 x 2 = 10 marks

- 6 (a) **Significance of Bharat Natyam dance in temple worship**
- (i) it is ancient art performed in temples
 - (ii) teachings of epics are depicted in dancing
 - (iii) dance includes recitation of holy shloka and holy mantras
 - (iv) it teaches the ritual of worship/Bhakti through dance steps
 - (v) teaches how to respect the earth through touching the earth and taking dust and applying it on the forehead
 - (vi) teaches humility through asking for forgiveness
 - (vii) teaches importance of the nine emotions related to paramatma e.g. anger, peace, hatred, bravery, etc.
 - (viii) the dance honours Devis and the supreme
 - (ix) it invokes man's desire to be united with paramatma
 - (x) it is a way of worshipping paramatma through music and rhythm
 - (xi) it invokes pure and holy emotions in the spectators
 - (xii) a prayerful, melodious, rhythmic and emotional way to please Paramatma
- 5 x 2 = 10 marks
- (b) **Contributions made by Shushrut in the field of medicine**
- (i) he developed surgical instruments
 - (ii) he studied human body in details
 - (iii) he developed a code of ethics for physicians
 - (iv) his code of ethics is honoured to date for graduating medical students in Ayurved doctorate
 - (v) he developed the technique of surgery
 - (vi) he developed the art of plastic surgery
 - (vii) he studied and used herbs as medicines
- 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- (c) **The importance of Shikhar in a Hindu Temple**
- (i) a Hindu temple is based on a human body therefore Shikhar and Kalash represent the mental and intellectual capabilities of a human being
 - (ii) it inspires devotees to aim for the highest - that is salvation
 - (iii) it motivates people to stay on top in every stage of life
 - (iv) it teaches devotees to stay firm in their aspirations
 - (v) collects and spreads the pure vibrations of within and without
 - (vi) can be seen from far so motivates people to visit the temple
 - (vii) signifies that 'akash' that surrounds it is like Paramatma permeating the universe
 - (ix) Paramatma watches, protects, invites, shelters us
 - (x) it is a symbol of man's devotion to the highest gratitude
- 5 x 1 = 5 ma