

30.11 HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (315)

30.11.1 Hindu Religious Education Paper 1 (315/1)

1. (a)
- Shiva has both a terrifying and gracious aspect.
 - Lord Shiva as Natraja demonstrates qualities of constructive destroyer/annihilator. He destroys what is evil to pave way for creation.
 - Has cosmic energy:- vitality and dynamism of both nature and human nature.
 - Creator:- has creative aspects.
 - Purity:- Shiva is a symbol of purity.
 - Shiva in a pose of austerity symbolizes renunciation/tapas.
 - Shiva clad in animal skin shows detachment.
 - Shiva's body smeared with ash and in meditative pose signifies seclusion/ascetism.
 - The Trident demonstrates the three qualities of Sam (Wisdom) Dam (Patience) Vairagya (Detachment).
 - Shiva as the source of three rivers:- Ganga, Jamuna and Saraswati.
 - Shiva as androgyne, that is, half male and half female. **(6x2=12 marks)**
- (b)
- Freedom from the cycle of birth and death.
 - Paramatma is Sagun and Sakar.
 - All pervading/omnipresence.
 - Omnipotency.
 - Omniscience.
 - Loving/caring.
 - Divinity/Paramatma is divine.
 - A friend.
 - Provider/sustainer.
 - Protector. **(8x1=8 marks)**
2. (a)
- Demon King Hiranyakashipu obtained a boon from Brahma after performing Tapas that he could not be killed by day or night, by man or beast, by God or demon, inside or outside a house, by weapon or missile, in air, water or on land.
 - The kind thought he had become invincible.
 - He forced his subjects to worship him as Paramatma.
 - He persecuted Gods and human beings including his pious son Prahalad who was a devotee of Vishnu by throwing him from the top of a mountain, in boiling water and into the fire and even tried to poison him.
 - The King challenged Prahalad to prove the omnipresence of Paramatma.
 - Vishnu turned himself to Narsimba:- Man-Lion (thus neither man nor beast).
 - He burst from a pillar in the palace at dusk/ sunset (When it was neither day nor night) took the demon king at the threshold (neither inside nor outside) placed him on his lap (neither on air, water nor land) and tore him apart through his stomach with his claws (neither weapon nor missile) and slew the villainous demon. **(6x2=12 marks)**
- (b)
- Guru Nanak preached oneness of Paramatma.
 - He introduced Langar, Karvesa – equality of all people.
 - Accepted principles of other religions – all religions are equal.
 - Denied supremacy of Brahmins.
 - Renounced idol worship.
 - Renounced caste system.
 - Discarded empty rituals.
 - Preached that all are children of one Paramatma.

- Visited holy places of Muslims.
- Gave equal status to women.
- Read and preached from all scriptures.
- Took low caste people as his disciples – equality of human kind.
- Taught that religions should not divide people but should unite them.

(8x1=8 marks)

3.

(a)

- Bhagvat Puran has many interesting stories of devotees of Vishnu, for example:- Dhruv, Prahalad.
- Stories have a moral/ethical teachings.
- Contains principles of dharma to be followed by Hindus.
- People's knowledge of Hindu religion is enriched, for example:- Parmatma's attributes.
- The characters in the stories are interesting and motivating.
- They are written in simple language.
- The stories create suspense/curiosity and motivate readers to find more about Hindu religion.

(5x1=5 marks)

(b)

- Detachment (Nirhankar).
- Desireless (Nirmohi) brahma.
- Contentment/happiness (Santushta) satisfaction.
- Simplicity/modesty.
- Capacity to sustain/courage/bravery/inner strength/endurance.
- Humility/meakness.
- Love/compassion/kindness/care.
- God fearing/Piety.
- Honesty/truthfulness.
- Peacefulness/calmness/tranquility.
- Generosity.
- Equanimity.

(9x1=9 marks)

(c)

- Kalpasutra is the most popular sacred book of the Jains.
- It gives biographies of the 24 Tirthankars.
- It gives biographies of the spiritual leaders/Arhants.
- It gives biographies of the Siddhas.
- It gives rules of conduct for Monks and Nuns.
- It gives rules of conduct for householders.
- It contains principles of Jain Dharma.
- It is read during Paryushan.

(6x1=6 marks)

4.

(a)

- Samayik:- Prayer.
- Pratkranam:- retrospection.
- Puja:- worship.
- Tapas:- austeritey.
- Daan:- donation.

(5x1=5 marks)

(b)

- Ahimsa:- non injury/non-violence.
- Satya:- truth.
- Asteya:- nonstealing.
- Brahmachwya:- celibacy.
- Aparigraha:- non-axquisition.

(5x1=5 marks)

(c)

- The first son (or any other son) offers water to the ancestors/departed souls facing the sun.
- Rice and Chapati etc offered to the crows, other birds and animals.

- Brahmins are given food and presents.
- Donations of food, clothes etc are given to the poor and needy.
- Asking for blessings, guidance, inspiration and protection from the departed ancestors.

(5x2=10 marks)

5. (a)

- By carefully and wisely choosing their words when they speak.
- Thinking before they speak.
- Speaking softly/not shouting.
- Avoiding use of harsh words/speak kind, gentle words which bring happiness to listeners.
- By speaking the truth.
- Avoiding gossip, slunder, idle talk, backbiting, use of abusive language, vulgar language.
- Avoid using language that can offend others.
- Avoid quarrels/complaining, grumbling.
- By looking straight into the eye of the person they are talking to/with.
- By speaking sincerely and from the heart/genuinely.
- At times it is better to keep quiet rather say untruthful and hurtful words.

(10x1=10 marks)

(b)

- It is a kind of meditation/instills concentration.
- It is a form of worship.
- To achieve detachment from worldly materials.
- To get rid of evil thoughts and desires/to sanctify the mind.
- To achieve peace of mind/to be at peace.
- To cultivate humility.
- Helps one to forget problems.
- To be in tune with Waheguru.
- Cultivate piety.
- To achieve self-realisation.
- To realize TRUTH or Paramatma within a devotee.
- To attain eternal bliss/moksha.

(10x1=10 marks)

6. (a)

- Annamaya.
- Pranamaya.
- Manomaya.
- Vijnanmaya.
- Anandmaya.

(5x1=5 marks)

(b)

- Through reading of Hindu scriptures and related/relevant materials.
- Listening to/telling stories from scriptures.
- Teaching Hindu Religious Education in school/learning HRE in schools.
- Visiting libraries/stocking libraries with books and other source materials.
- Writing religious books, tracts and commentaries to be read.
- Listening to discourses and lectures given by Hindu scholars.
- Through seminars and workshops.
- Distribution of books and other materials to people to read.
- By having personal gurus to give guidance on religious matters.
- Practicing of meditation/contemplation/yoga.
- Through participation in cultural programmes and activities, for example:- dance, music, drama.
- Through Indian/Hindu art.
- Through electronic and print media, for example:- movies, videos, television, newspapers and magazines.
- Through performance of puja (worship).
- Visiting places of religious significance in the Indian Sub-continent, for example:- Tirthyatra/going for pilgrimages in India.

- Through observing rites and performance of rituals.
- Observing and celebrating the Utsav.
- Through the use of Indian languages and symbols.

(15 marks)

30.11.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)

1. (a)
- Taking a bath and wearing clean clothes as a sign of inward and outward cleanliness.
 - Removal of shoes before entering the Darasar to signify detachment, purity, cleanliness and humility.
 - Washing hands and feet as a sign of Ahimsa.
 - Gargling as a sign of Ahimsa.
 - Application of sandalwood tilak. This has a calming/cooling effect and helps in mental concentration.
 - Entering the Darasar while saying Nasihni x 2 quietly to show material detachment and renunciation.
 - Bowing to the deity while chanting Navka Mantra as obeisance to the five worshipful ones.
 - Waving the Chamar in front of the murti to purify the atmosphere.
 - Sitting in the Mahamandap facing the murti and performance of Puja (making rice symbols, reading scriptures/Chaitya Vandan to show total mental detachment).
 - Saying Nashihni x 1 while leaving the temple to show total renunciation.

(14marks)

- (b)
- Preparation of Amrit (Nectar) while reciting Ardas.
 - They address the initiates/candidates and obtain their consent to be initiated.
 - Recitation of the five prayers.
 - They offer the Amrit to the initiates five times each while calling each candidate by his/her name.
 - Sprinkling of Amrit to the candidates.
 - Recitation of Mool Mantra five times with candidates repeating the recitation.
 - Administration of Rehat (Sikh Code of discipline/conduct) to wear the five 'K' and taking the four vows.
 - Recitation of Ardas at the completion of Amrit Shakana.

(6 marks)

2. (a)
- All deeds/actions (large or small, good or bad) have an effect.
 - Good deeds/actions bring good effects and bad deeds/actions bring bad effects.
 - Suffering and happiness depend on our deeds/actions.
 - Present situation was conditioned by past deeds/actions.
 - Accumulated Karma affects a person's future
 - Results produced by Karma are experienced mentally and physically.
 - Human beings create/shape their own destiny.
 - The past cannot be changed but the future can be improved by performing good deeds.
 - Human beings are capable of eliminating bad qualities and replacing them with good ones for a better future.

(12 marks)

- (b)
- **Dharma**:- Right conduct, personal righteousness and self enforced discipline. Performing one's duties with sincerity, diligence and willingly.
 - **Artha**:- Earning one's livelihood through honest and just means.
 - **Kama**:- To live life fully. To enjoy all the pleasures of life.
 - **Moksha**:- Attainment of liberation/emancipation/freedom from attachments/detachments.

(8 marks)

3. (a)
- Raksha means protection and Bandan means bondage. Celebrated to ask for protection/ assurance of security.
 - To mark the event when wife of India Sachi tied Rakki on his wrist when Indra was going to way against Asura (demon).
 - To mark the event when Hamajun the Muslim ruler came to the rescue of Rajput, a Hindu queen on her request.

- A guru ties thread on shishya asking for protection, love and affection.
- Sister ties thread round the brother's wrist asking for the brother's love, support and protection when in distress or difficulties.
- Brother promises to protect and support the sister.
- Act of tying rakhi gives respect and recognition to women. **(12 marks)**

- (b)
- Fasting starts on the eve of the festive day.
 - Worshiping of Shiva by chanting OM NAMAH SHIVAY.
 - Offering bilwa patra, milk, white flowers.
 - Visiting Shiva temple.
 - Keeping vigil the whole night while chanting Shiva's prayer/bhajan.
 - Reading of scriptures on Shiva, for example:- Shiva Puran, Shiv.
 - Preparation and drinking of Bhang.
 - Performing Maharudra Abishek. **(8 marks)**

4. (a)
- Buddha Gaya is situated on one of the R. Ganga tributaries.
 - Hindus came to perform Shraddha/Pind Daan ceremony for their ancestors.
 - Lord Vishnu visited the place – footprint of Vishnu is here in a temple.
 - Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a Bodhi tree and became a Buddha.
 - Emperor Ashok built a stupa/mahabodhi here.
 - A throne is built on the spot where Buddha sat in meditation.
 - A beautiful Vihar surrounds the Bodhi tree.
 - Hindu temple & Buddha Stupa makes it a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and Buddhists. **(14 marks)**

- (b)
- Love/devotion for Paramatma.
 - Piety/righteousness/sanctity.
 - Peacefulness/serenity/tranquility.
 - Tolerance.
 - Patience/contentment.
 - Respect.
 - Humility/politeness.
 - Endurance/forbearance.
 - Equanimity.
 - Freedom/liberation/detachment.
 - Generosity/charity.
 - Cooperation.
 - Gratitude/thankfulness.
 - Appreciation. **(6 marks)**

5. (a)
- Through the reading/study of scriptures, for example:- the Veda, Brahmanas, Aagam, Upanishads. The scriptures lay down the cardinal principles of Hinduism.
 - Through the teachings/preaching of the sages/Rishi who recited and taught what was revealed to them.
 - Through philosophy:- through discussions between teachers and students, meditation and practising asceticism (austerity as shown in Upanishads).
 - The gurukul system.
 - Through discipleship:- disciples learned under a teacher after which they went out to teach to others in the society.
 - Through rulers and kings as custodians of the Hindu culture, religion and thought.
 - Rites and rituals, for example:- sacrifices by the priests, prayers, singing (chanting) or hymns.
 - Through the lives and works of reformers, scholars, philosophers, for example:- Buddha, Mahavir.
 - Through the temples, for example:- temple rituals, reading of scriptures, temple architecture and art.
 - Through the teaching of morality and ethics. Morality/good qualities as detachment, charity, discipline, austerity, celibacy lead the soul upwards on the path to salvation.

(12 marks)

(b)

- The Indian society was divided into caste system.
- Hindus and Sikhs were being forced to convert to Islam by the Mogul ruler.
- The Mogul Emperor persecuted non-Muslims.
- There was no justice in the society.
- Freedom of worship was denied to non-Muslims.
- Tyranny of the Mogul Emperor made the people subservient and conformists.
- There was rampant poverty among the masses.
- Guru Gorbind Singh believed that he was under authority to provide leadership (military, religious and social) to liberate his people from the oppression and tyranny of the Moghuls.
- He appealed to people to rise against the injustice and oppression.
- In 1699 he instituted the Panj Pyare, the Khalsa through a ritual of Baptism by sword.
- The initiates professed the martial creed of the Khalsa and Five K's, and the four rules were prescribed.
- So began the new disciplined order of the fighting Sikhs, a brotherhood with membership open to all castes and to both men and women.
- Gobind commissioned them to be warriors to defend the oppressed and the downtrodden.
- Guru Granth Sahib was established as Living Guru. *(8 marks)*

6.

(a)

- It is a greeting for all Hindus, young, old, friends and even strangers/show of solidarity with each other.
- It is an act of worship, recognising the divinity in others.
- A way of paying homage to others.
- A way of negating or reducing one's ego in the presence of another/sign of humility, modesty.
- A way of extending friendship and love to others.
- A way to express that the life force, the divinity in self is the same as that in others/Recognition of oneness of God.
- Sign of respect for and recognition of others.
- It is hygienic/healthy/clean. *(8 marks)*

(b)

- The murti is brought to the temple amid pomp and ceremony with dance and song.
- The Murti is kept in the water fetched from the rivers in India.
- It is kept in different cereals.
- It is then perfumed.
- The murti is then clothed and bedecked with jewellery.
- Then it is put on a pedestal/throne/seat with chanting.
- Tilak, garland and flowers are offered.
- Havan is performed.
- Aarti performed with accompaniment of musical instruments.
- Devotees sing and dance in front of the murti.
- Devotees partake of Maha Prasad. *(12 marks)*