

4.13.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)

1	<p>a) <b>Objects of <i>Puja samagarithat</i> are required for the performance of Havan.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Kund.</li> <li>ii. Cotton wick.</li> <li>iii. Ghee.</li> <li>iv. Deepak.</li> <li>v. Havan samagari (mixture of herbs/ghee/dry roots).</li> <li>vi. Water.</li> <li>vii. Coconut.</li> <li>viii. Samidha (wood).</li> <li>ix. Kumkum.</li> <li>x. Rice.</li> <li>xi. Red thread.</li> <li>xii. Beetlenut.</li> <li>xiii. Prashad.</li> <li>xiv. Money for guru dakshiria.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(8 x 1 = 8)</b></p>	(8 marks)
	<p>b) <b>The benefits of the five <i>kakaars</i> (k) worn after <i>Amrit Chhakna</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. <i>Kesh</i> – refers to uncut hair which is regarded as a symbol of saintliness/Dharma.</li> <li>iii. <i>Kanga</i> – refers to a wooden comb which stands for purity/as hair needs to be combed. The individual could lead a pure life.</li> <li>iv. <i>Kada</i> – steel bangle/symbol of perfection of character/is a reminder to the wearer of their role as spiritual / useful citizen.</li> <li>v. <i>Kirpan</i> – refers to a sword – is an emblem of courage/self-respect and dignity/it symbolizes protection of Dharma which includes distortion of the Hindu culture and religion as well as standing up for the weak/down trodden and oppressed.</li> <li>vi. <i>Kachha</i> – refers to a pair of shorts worn by both men/women, morally it stands for chastity/comfort/quick movement when necessary.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(5 x 1 = 5)</b></p>	(5 marks)
	<p>c) <b>Importance of performing <i>Sanskars</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rites and rituals are important for sustenance of religion.</li> <li>ii. It ensures continuity in the society.</li> <li>iii. It marks different stages in human life.</li> <li>iv. It brings the family/relatives together.</li> <li>v. The mantras chanted have deep meanings.</li> <li>vi. It disciplines life/mantras have effect on a person.</li> <li>vii. It encourages one to follow the principles of Dharma.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(7 x 1 = 7)</b></p>	(7 marks)
2.	<p>a) <b>Karmas done in three different states of mind</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <i>Abudh</i> – this is done in ignorance/not punished in this or next life.</li> <li>ii. <i>Abhan</i> – done unintentionally/unconsciously done in sleep.</li> <li>iii. <i>Nirhankar</i> – it is done without any ego/unattached/not responsible/not punished.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(3 x 2 = 6)</b></p>	(6 marks)



	<p><b>b) Ways in which Hindus can contribute towards a healthy society.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By keeping the environment clean.</li> <li>Through helping/practicing spiritual healing.</li> <li>Through guidance/counselling.</li> <li>By teaching yoga to overcome all these named above.</li> <li>Through mantras/prayers – they relieve stress.</li> <li>By giving donations/act of charity.</li> <li>By supporting hospitals through offering services.</li> <li>By reporting all forms of crimes to the relevant authorities.</li> </ol> <p>(7 x 1 = 7 marks)</p>	(7 marks)
	<p><b>c) Examples of <i>Vikarma Karmas</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stealing.</li> <li>Wasting food.</li> <li>Cheating in exam.</li> <li>Nurturing someone/fighting in school.</li> <li>Disrespecting parents.</li> <li>Being corrupt.</li> <li>Being lazy.</li> <li>Being selfish.</li> <li>Being greedy.</li> <li>Being proud.</li> </ol> <p>(7 x 1)</p>	(7 marks)
3.	<p><b>a) Reasons why Hindus celebrate <i>Vyas Purnima</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an auspicious day for Guru puja</li> <li>On this day the disciples seek the blessings of their guru.</li> <li>Guru Purnima is celebrated to pay tribute to Maharishi Ved Vyas/it is his birthday.</li> <li>To remember all the hymns of the Vedas.</li> <li>To revere eighteen Puranas/Mahabharat.</li> <li>To revere Guru Ved Vyas for the service he rendered to Hindu Dharma</li> <li>To remember the reconciliation of the Kshatriyas and the Bhramanas.</li> <li>To celebrate Ved Vyasji for the gift of Bhagwat – Gita</li> </ol> <p>(7 x 1)</p>	(7 marks)
	<p><b>b) How <i>Janmashtami Ustavis</i> celebrated in Kenya.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On <i>Janmashtami</i> Hindus keep fast.</li> <li>On this day the Hindus dramatize/bring a small child in a basket at mid night.</li> <li>Devotees dance/welcome/sing/rejoice as if in Gokul/sprinkle colors</li> <li>In Kenya this day is celebrated in all the temples/individual/com-munal.</li> <li>A cradle is decorated/children dramatize the episodes from the life of lord Krishna.</li> <li>After mid-night <i>arti</i> is done/Prasad of makhan (butter)/panjari/rice pudding are offered.</li> <li>Devotees rock the cradle which has Krishna's <i>Murti</i> in it.</li> <li>All those present take <i>prashad</i> of butter and then break their fast.</li> <li>Hindus make donations.</li> </ol> <p>(8 x 1)</p>	(8 marks)



	<p><b>c) Differences in celebrating the Jain festival of <i>Paryushan</i> and the festival of <i>Navratri</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paryushan falls in <i>shravan</i>, while Navratri is in <i>Aswin</i>.</li> <li>In Paryushan devotees listen to holy discourses while in <i>Navratri</i> they sing/rejoice.</li> <li>In <i>Paryushan</i> the devotees observe meditation where as in Navratri they praise Nav Durga.</li> <li>Jains abstain from entertainment while in <i>Navratri</i> entertainment is allowed.</li> <li>In Paryushan the devotees ask/seek for forgiveness while in Navratri devotees rejoice.</li> </ol>	
	(5 x 1)	(5 marks)
4.	<p><b>a) Importance of visiting the <i>Tirtha-kshetra Hazur Sahib</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sikh pay pilgrimage on the bank of river Godavazi at Narided.</li> <li>Hazur Sahib is one of the five <i>Takhats</i>.</li> <li>Guru Gobind the tenth Guru passed on there.</li> <li>Also called sach-khand/Realm of Truth.</li> <li>Siri Guru Granth is installed there.</li> <li>Guru Gobind Singh gave the status of eternal Guru to Granth Sahib at Hazur Sahib.</li> </ol>	
	(5 x 1)	(5 marks)
	<p><b>b) Rituals undertaken while on the <i>tirthyatra to Amarnath</i>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The (devotees) pilgrims start trekking from pahalgam/shrinagar.</li> <li>Trekking continues for four days (45 km) three halts are made at Chandanwari/Sheshnag/Panchatarni</li> <li>From Panchatarni journey starts early morning for six km</li> <li>On reaching there devotees have darshan of naturally formed ice Lingam/they then return to Panchatarni for lunch.</li> <li>Pay respect to the residing deities/continue to Wawjan to spend the fourth night out.</li> <li>They return to Pahalgam on the fifth day.</li> <li>The devotees sing bhajans/priests perform aarti/puja invoking the blessings of Lord Shiva</li> <li>The Yatra is mostly taken in the month of Shravan</li> <li>Pilgrims go there barefoot, take minimum food or fast/perform austerities.</li> </ol>	
	(8 x 1)	(8 marks)
	<p><b>c) Importance of <i>Bodh-gaya</i> to Buddhists.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bodh Gaya is considered the holiest place in India.</li> <li>There is River Niranjana in Bihar/Buddhists both in this.</li> <li>There is Mahabodhi Temple/houses a huge statue of meditating Buddha covered in gold and orange garments</li> <li>Gaya is blessed by Lord Vishnu's foot.</li> <li>At Bodh gaya under the Bodhi tree the Sankhyamuri attained enlightenment.</li> <li>There is Divine Energy/Links with Buddha.</li> </ol>	
	(7 x 1)	(7 marks)



5.	<p>a) <b>Saints who contributed towards the development of <i>Dharma</i> during the medieval period.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Saint Kabir.</li> <li>ii. Saint Namdev.</li> <li>iii. Saint Tukaram.</li> <li>iv. Saint Eknath.</li> <li>v. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.</li> <li>vi. Shri Shamkracharya.</li> <li>vii. Shri Ramanujacharya.</li> <li>viii. Sant Vidyaranya.</li> <li>ix. Shri Valla hacharya</li> </ol>	
	<p>b) <b>The ways in which knowledge from <i>Vedas</i> is brought to Hindus in modern times.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Through discourses given by learned scholars.</li> <li>ii. Visits by enlightened beings from the world.</li> <li>iii. Books with the knowledge.</li> <li>iv. Through internet.</li> <li>v. With modern technology/attending courses online.</li> <li>vi. Learning on/getting diploma through e-courses.</li> <li>vii. Visiting universities which have the Vedas/Germany/Uk/USA/India.</li> <li>viii. Going to pilgrimage plates.</li> </ol>	(5 marks)
	<p>c) <b>The ways in which Chaitanya Mahaprabhu restored the faith of Hindus in Parmatma.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. During this period he taught people to keep absolute faith in Parmatma.</li> <li>ii. He demonstrated love for all.</li> <li>iii. He made Hinduism a religion of masses.</li> <li>iv. The people were ready to die for their tradition.</li> <li>v. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu sang songs glorifying Parmatma.</li> <li>vi. Chaitanya unified Hindus/Muslims.</li> <li>vii. He spread his teachings far and wide.</li> <li>viii. He showed the path of Bhakti/travelling all over India.</li> <li>ix. Many saints/heads of Vaishnava faith joined him/in spreading Bhakti he popularized Jap Yagna.</li> <li>x. He removed inhibitions in devotees while singing and dancing.</li> <li>xi. He also motivated ISCON</li> </ol>	(7 marks)



6.	<p><b>a) Factors to be considered before building a temple.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Always built according to the scriptures again</li> <li>ii. Land should be strong/stable.</li> <li>iii. To be built according to Vastu Shastra/to survive thousands of years</li> <li>iv. A hole of 2' x 2' x 2' is dug to check the stability of soil.</li> <li>v. Bhoomi puja is done/forgiveness is asked of earth/all beings destroyed there in.</li> <li>vi. Donations are collected to build the temple.</li> <li>vii. Silanayas is done/square slab of stone is put on which the temple is constructed.</li> <li>viii. Land is purified, homage is paid to Vishrakarma, the supreme architect.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(7 x 1)</p>	(7 marks)
	<p><b>b) Hindu functions which bring the communities together</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Communal prayers</li> <li>ii. Festivals</li> <li>iii. Community rites and rituals</li> <li>iv. Celebration of anniversary of enlightened beings</li> <li>v. Social functions for Sanskars</li> <li>vi. Religious discourses/religious camps/yoga camps</li> <li>vii. Pilgrimage</li> <li>viii. National holidays</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(7 x 1)</p>	(7 marks)
	<p><b>c) Reasons why the <i>up-veda</i> AyurVeda is the science of improving life</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Teaches about the philosophy</li> <li>ii. Teaches physical fitness</li> <li>iii. Teaches about a balanced diet</li> <li>iv. Recommends pranayama/correct way of breathing</li> <li>v. Uses herbal and plant/roots medicines</li> <li>vi. Confidentiality of patients to be preserved</li> <li>vii. Plastic surgery was highly developed</li> <li>viii. Treatment given by diagnosing pulse rate</li> <li>ix. Gave knowledge of vat/pitt/cough</li> <li>x. Promoted naturopathy.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(6 x 1)</p>	(6 marks)

