**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 Nasihi 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 Nashihi x 1 while leaving the temple to show total renunciation.

***(14marks)***

* 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)***

* 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)***
* 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)***
* 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)***
* The murti is brought to the temple amid promp 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)***