

## 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 Dhriti:**
- (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)