

4.13.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)

1	<p>a) Objects of <i>Puja samagar</i> that are required for the performance of <i>Havan</i> PDF Compressor Free Version</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kund. ii. Cotton wick. iii. Ghee. iv. Deepak. v. Havan samagari (mixture of herbs/ghee/dry roots). vi. Water. vii. Coconut. viii. Samidha (wood). ix. Kumkum. x. Rice. xi. Red thread. xii. Beetlenut. xiii. Prashad. xiv. Money for guru dakshirina. <p>(8 x 1 = 8)</p>	(8 marks)
	<p>b) The benefits of the five <i>kakaars</i> (k) worn after <i>Amrit Chhakna</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii. <i>Kesh</i> – refers to uncut hair which is regarded as a symbol of saintliness/Dharma. 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. iv. <i>Kada</i> – steel bangle/symbol of perfection of character/is a reminder to the wearer of their role as spiritual / useful citizen. 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. 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. <p>(5 x 1 = 5)</p>	(5 marks)
	<p>c) Importance of performing <i>Sanskars</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rites and rituals are important for sustenance of religion. ii. It ensures continuity in the society. iii. It marks different stages in human life. iv. It brings the family/relatives together. v. The mantras chanted have deep meanings. vi. It disciplines life/mantras have effect on a person. vii. It encourages one to follow the principles of Dharma. <p>(7 x 1 = 7)</p>	(7 marks)
2.	<p>a) Karmas done in three different states of mind</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Abudh</i> – this is done in ignorance/not punished in this or next life. ii. <i>Abhan</i> – done unintentionally/unconsciously done in sleep. iii. <i>Nirhankar</i> – it is done without any ego/unattached/not responsible/not punished. <p>(3 x 2 = 6)</p>	(6 marks)

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

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

5.	<p>a) Saints who contributed towards the development of <i>Dharma</i> during the medieval period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Saint Kabir. ii. Saint Namdev. iii. Saint Tukaram. iv. Saint Eknath. v. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. vi. Shri Shamkracharya. vii. Shri Ramanujacharya. viii. Sant Vidyaranya. ix. Shri Valla hacharya 	
	<p style="text-align: right;">(5 x 1)</p> <p>b) The ways in which knowledge from <i>Vedas</i> is brought to Hindus in modern times.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Through discourses given by learned scholars. ii. Visits by enlightened beings from the world. iii. Books with the knowledge. iv. Through internet. v. With modern technology/attending courses online. vi. Learning on/getting diploma through e-courses. vii. Visiting universities which have the Vedas/Germany/Uk/USA/India. viii. Going to pilgrimage plates. 	(5 marks)
	<p style="text-align: right;">(7 x 1)</p> <p>c) The ways in which Chaitanya Mahaprabhu restored the faith of Hindus in Parmatma.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. During this period he taught people to keep absolute faith in Parmatma. ii. He demonstrated love for all. iii. He made Hinduism a religion of masses. iv. The people were ready to die for their tradition. v. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu sang songs glorifying Parmatma. vi. Chaitanya unified Hindus/Muslims. vii. He spread his teachings far and wide. viii. He showed the path of Bhakti/travelling all over India. ix. Many saints/heads of Vaishnava faith joined him/in spreading Bhakti he popularized Jap Yagna. x. He removed inhibitions in devotees while singing and dancing. xi. He also motivated ISCON 	(7 marks)
	(8 x 1)	(8 marks)

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