

**17.2 Hindu Religious Education Paper 2 (315/2)**

1 (a) **Reasons why Hindus apply Tilak on the forehead**

- (i) signifies the respect for the third eye of knowledge
- (ii) it is a form of worship
- (iii) it is a religious symbol
- (iv) it is a memory spot - Gyan Chakra
- (v) reminds the devotees to visit the temple
- (vi) reminds Hindus to think righteously
- (vii) so as to earn blessings from Paramatma
- (viii) it is a protection against wrong tendencies, evil eye
- (ix) saves one from energy loss
- (x) reduces anger
- (xi) cools the forehead

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(b) **Importance of Prasad in religious ceremonies**

- (i) it is a gift from Paramatma
- (ii) it shows gratitude from devotees
- (iii) it is considered to be pure
- (iv) it is considered to be divine
- (v) it is sanctified by mantra, shlok, aarti, bhajan, music, meditation and jap
- (vi) it is believed that care, love and humility come to those who take it
- (vii) it protects one from evil
- (viii) purifies the inner body
- (ix) gives peace and solace
- (x) strengthens one physically
- (xi) ensures equality among devotees

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) **Seven vows of saptapadi taken by a couple during Vivah Sanskar**

- (i) love one another
- (ii) trust one another
- (iii) faithfulness to one another
- (iv) perform household chores together
- (v) take care of family elders
- (vi) procreation
- (vii) take care of the environment, animals, society

7 x 1 = 7 marks

2 (a) **Qualities of a person dominated by Tamas guna**

- (i) ignorant
- (ii) indolent/proud/arrogant
- (iii) lazy
- (iv) greedy
- (v) materialistic
- (vi) full of desires
- (vii) deluded/misled

- (viii) evil minded
- (ix) lethargic/lazy short
- (x) tempered
- (xi) impetuous/impatience

7 x 1=7 marks

(b) **Actions that can be done by a person in Abodh (ignorant) state of mind**

- (i) short temper/becomes angry very fast
- (ii) taking things without permission
- (iii) killing insects unknowingly
- (iv) plucking flowers
- (v) destroying vegetation
- (vi) being cruel to animals
- (vii) telling lies
- (viii) disobeying parents
- (ix) shouting at people
- (x) causing pain to others unknowingly
- (xi) wasting food
- (xii) eating forbidden food

7 x 1=7 marks

(c) **Effects of accumulated Karma on the present life**

- (i) accumulated karma result in a person being born poor and needy in the present life
- (ii) a person may be handicapped/physically challenged e.g. blind, lame, deaf
- (iii) a person may be born as mentally challenged e.g. mongols, as a result of accumulated Karma
- (iv) one may be plagued by diseases e.g. heart problems, skin diseases
- (v) a person may be born in a wealthy family as a result of good accumulated Karma
- (vi) a person may have all the necessities of life e.g. food, shelter, clothing
- (vii) one may be born with good leadership skills, talented e.g. in music, science, languages etc.
- (viii) one may be born as religiously inclined/religious

6 x 1=6 marks

3 (a) **Ways in which Hindus celebrate Madaraka Day**

- (i) attending Madaraka Day celebrations
- (ii) join in prayers e.g. in temples
- (iii) participate in national/communal events e.g. sports, clean up exercise
- (iv) visit monuments to remember freedom fighters
- (v) visit historical places e.g. Jamhuri Park
- (vi) singing national anthem, patriotic songs
- (vii) organize special programmes in the media to create awareness about Madaraka Day
- (viii) carry out charity work e.g. visit children's home and donate food, cash

7x1=7 marks

(b) **Reasons why Hindus celebrate the festival of Dashera**

- (i) Dashera marks the day when Lord Rama killed Ravan and Durga killed Mahisasur
- (ii) to honour the Goddesses
- (iii) to commemorate when the demons were killed
- (iv) to create awareness of the necessity of cultivating good and avoiding evil
- (v) to honour and respect tools of trade that are sources of livelihood
- (vi) ensure continuity of culture
- (vii) so as to learn ethics and morals
- (viii) so as to enable a person venture into new business
- (ix) to establish unity and brotherhood
- (x) to create awareness that arrogance brings about downfall by burning the effigy of Ravan
- (xi) for enjoyment and entertainment

8×1 = 8 marks

(e) **How the Sikh celebrate Guru Purab in honour of Guru Arjan**

- (i) by visiting Gurudwara
- (ii) holding prayers and activities - Ardaas/Japuji/Akhand Paanth
- (iii) listening to songs and singing - Kirtan
- (iv) holding processions to honour the Guruji and Guru Granth Sahib
- (v) holding discourses on the life and teachings of Guru Arjan
- (vi) preparing plays depicting life of Guru Arjan
- (vii) holding competitions in the recitation of Shabad and verses from Guru Granth Sahib
- (viii) holding Langar
- (ix) organizing charity work e.g. distribution of food

5 x 1 = 5 marks

4 (a) **Importance of visiting Dwarka in Chardham Yatra**

- (i) Dwarka is one of the Chardham Yatra
- (ii) Lord Krishna established his kingdom, lived and died here
- (iii) the city is built on Gomati river which is considered to be holy
- (iv) there are 3 magnificent temples dedicated to Lord Krishna here
- (v) the pilgrims visiting Dwarka offer water brought from Rameshwar for Krishna Abhishek
- (vi) it is one of the 4 Math established by Shankaracharya
- (vii) the Math offers Vedic education, spiritual knowledge and charity work
- (viii) pilgrims come to participate in Janmashtami celebrations
- (ix) the Maths train missionaries
- (x) the pilgrims receive Yogasana and meditation lessons

7×1 = 7 marks

(b) **Reasons why Sikhs visit Amritsar for pilgrimage**

- (i) to participate in the worship of Guru Granth Sahib
- (ii) they take vows to be loyal and defend their religion
- (iii) they take dust from the holy place
- (iv) it is the holiest shrine of the Sikhs
- (v) to swim in the lake dug by Guru Ramdas
- (vi) to visit the temple of Amritsar - Har Mandir
- (vii) the original Adi Granth is kept here

- (viii) the throne of God (Guru) Akal Takht is here
- (ix) Guru Har Gobind visited Amritsar after his release from Mughal prison

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **Rituals performed by a devotee during the Tirthayatra to Pavapuri**

- (i) pilgrims walk barefoot to the temple - walking is a kind of Tapas
- (ii) on reaching the Devasar, the pilgrims enter with reverence and focus on the murti of Mahavir
- (iii) the pilgrims perform Samaik, Pratikraman
- (iv) they offer prayers according to laid down rules
- (v) they read the scriptures
- (vi) they circumambulate the Derasar
- (vii) perform religious dance using whisks
- (viii) singing of bhajans/stavans
- (ix) recitation of Navkar Mantra while travelling up to the temple
- (x) performing meditation
- (xi) taking a little dust to mark their foreheads

8 x 1 = 8 marks

5 (a) **Contributions made by Tutsi Das in the spread of the Bhakti cult in the medieval period**

- (i) he revived the worship of Hanuman by visiting Sankat Mochan temple
- (ii) he set out to reach Lord Rama after his wife's instructions/guidance
- (iii) He went to Varanasi which is Lord Shiva's seat
- (iv) he was inspired to write the Hanuman Chalisa, a composition of how Hanuman helped Lord Rama
- (v) he brought the devotees of Shiv and Rama together
- (vi) he wrote Ramayana in Avadh language which was the common man's language, to enable people know about the religion
- (vii) he wrote Ram Charit Manas in poetry form to enable people to sing it so it became more interesting
- (viii) he composed bhajans which helped to infuse faith, love, devotion and love to Rama
- (ix) he conducted Ramayana Path-Saptah to explain the principles as taught by Rama

5 x 2 = 10 marks

(b) **Role of Upanishad in spreading the knowledge of the Vedas**

- (i) Upanishads contain knowledge of the Vedas and convey this knowledge to the Rishis and Seers
- (ii) enabled knowledge to be passed on from teacher to pupil
- (iii) Upanishads are explanations of philosophy
- (iv) Unnecessary words were removed - hence made it easy to understand
- (v) Upanishads presented great teachings in layman's language
- (vi) it gives profound truth about the universe, creation, worship, salvation
- (vii) Upanishads gave Jnan/knowledge
- (viii) Research done on Upanishads and Vedas made knowledge accessible to the common man

5 x 2 = 10 marks

6

(a) **Significance of Bharat Natyam dance in temple worship**

- (i) it is ancient art performed in temples
- (ii) teachings of epics are depicted in dancing
- (iii) dance includes recitation of holy shloka and holy mantras
- (iv) it teaches the ritual of worship/Bhakti through dance steps
- (v) teaches how to respect the earth through touching the earth and taking dust and applying it on the forehead
- (vi) teaches humility through asking for forgiveness
- (vii) teaches importance of the nine emotions related to paramatma e.g. anger, peace, hatred, bravery, etc.
- (viii) the dance honours Devis and the supreme
- (ix) it invokes man's desire to be united with paramatma
- (x) it is a way of worshipping paramatma through music and rhythm
- (xi) it invokes pure and holy emotions in the spectators
- (xii) a prayerful, melodious, rhythmic and emotional way to please Paramatma

5 x 2 = 10 marks

(b) **Contributions made by Shushrut in the field of medicine**

- (i) he developed surgical instruments
- (ii) he studied human body in details
- (iii) he developed a code of ethics for physicians
- (iv) his code of ethics is honoured to date for graduating medical students in Ayurved doctorate
- (v) he developed the technique of surgery
- (vi) he developed the art of plastic surgery
- (vii) he studied and used herbs as medicines

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **The importance of Shikhar in a Hindu Temple**

- (i) a Hindu temple is based on a human body therefore Shikhar and Kalash represent the mental and intellectual capabilities of a human being
- (ii) it inspires devotees to aim for the highest - that is salvation
- (iii) it motivates people to stay on top in every stage of life
- (iv) it teaches devotees to stay firm in their aspirations
- (v) collects and spreads the pure vibrations of within and without
- (vi) can be seen from far so motivates people to visit the temple
- (vii) signifies that 'akash' that surrounds it is like Paramatma permeating the universe
- (ix) Paramatma watches, protects, invites, shelters us
- (x) it is a symbol of man's devotion to the highest gratitude

5 x 1 = 5 marks