* 1. **HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (315)**

**30.11.1 Hindu Religious Education Paper 1 (315/1)**

* + - 1. (a)
* Shiva has both a terrifying and gracious aspect.
* Lord Shiva as Natraja demonstrates qualities of constructive destroyer/annihilator. He destroys what is evil to pave way for creation.
* Has cosmic energy:- vitality and dynamism of both nature and human nature.
* Creator:- has creative aspects.
* Purity:- Shiva is a symbol of purity.
* Shiva in a pose of austerity symbolizes renunciation/tapas.
* Shiva clad in animal skin shows detachment.
* Shiva’s body smeared with ash and in meditative pose signifies seclusion/ascetism.
* The Trident demonstrates the three qualities of Sam (Wisdon) Dam (Patience) Vairagya (Detachment).
* Shiva as the source of three rivers:- Ganga, Jamuna and Saraswati.
* Shiva as androgyne, that is, half male and half female. ***(6x2=12 marks)***

(b)

* Freedom from the cycle of birth and death.
* Paramatma is Sagun and Sakar.
* All pervading/omnipresence.
* Omnipotency.
* Omniscience.
* Loving/caring.
* Divinity/Paramatma is divine.
* A friend.
* Provider/sustainer.
* Protector. ***(8x1=8 marks)***
	+ - 1. (a)
* Demon King Hiranyakashipu obtained a boon from Brahma after performing Tapas that he could not be killed by day or night, by man or beast, by God or demon, inside or outside a house, by weapon or missile, in air, water or on land.
* The kind thought he had become invincible.
* He forced his subjects to worship him as Paramatma.
* He persecuted Gods and human beings including his pious son Prahalad who was a devotee of Vishnu by throwing him from the top of a mountain, in boiling water and into the fire and even tried to poison him.
* The King challenged Prahalad to prove the omnipresence of Paramatma.
* Vishnu turned himself to Narsimba:- Man-Lion (thus neither man nor beast).
* He burst from a pilas in the palace at dusk/ sunset (When it was neither day nor night) took the demon king at the threshold (neither inside nor outside) placed him on his lap (neither on air, water nor land) and tore him apart through his stomach with his claws (neither weapon nor missile) and slew the villainous demon. ***(6x2=12 marks)***

(b)

* Guru Nanak preached oneness of Paramatma.
* He introduced Langar, Karvesa – equality of all people.
* Accepted principles of other religions – all religions are equal.
* Denied supremacy of Brahmins.
* Renounced idol worship.
* Renounced caste system.
* Discarded empty rituals.
* Preached that all are children of one Paramatma.
* Visited holy places of Muslims.
* Gave equal status to women.
* Read and preached from all scriptures.
* Took low caste people as his disciples – equality of human kind.
* Taught that religions should not divide people but should unite them.

***(8x1=8 marks)***

* + - 1. (a)
* Bhagvat Puran has many interesting stories of devotees of Vishnu, for example:- Dhruv, Prahald.
* Stories have a moral/ethical teachings.
* Contains principles of dharma to be followed by Hindus.
* People’s knowledge of Hindu religion is enriched, for example:- Parmatma’s attributes.
* The characters in the stories are interesting and motivating.
* They are written in simple language.
* The stories create suspence/curiosity and motivate readers to find more about Hindu religion. ***(5x1=5 marks)***

(b)

* Detachment (Nirhankar).
* Desireless (Nirmohi) brahma.
* Contentment/happiness (Santushta) satisfaction.
* Simplicity/modesty.
* Capacity to sustain/courage/bravery/inner strength/endurance.
* Humility/meakness.
* Love/compassion/kindness/care.
* God fearing/Piety.
* Honesty/truthfulness.
* Peacefulness/calmness/tranquility.
* Generosity.
* Equanimity. ***(9x1=9 marks)***

(c)

* Kalpasutra is the most popular sacred book of the Jains.
* It gives biographies of the 24 Tirthankars.
* It gives biographies of the spiritual leaders/Arhants.
* It gives biographies of the Siddhas.
* It gives rules of conduct for Monks and Nuns.
* It gives rules of conduct for householders.
* It contains principles of Jain Dharma.
* It is read during Paryushan. ***(6x1=6 marks)***
	+ - 1. (a)
* Samayik:- Prayer.
* Pratkranam:- retrospection.
* Puja:- worship.
* Tapas:- austerity.
* Daan:- donation. ***(5x1=5 marks)***

(b)

* Ahimsa:- non injury/non-violence.
* Satya:- truth.
* Asteya:- nonstealing.
* Brahmachwya:- celibacy.
* Aparigraha:- non-axquisition. ***(5x1=5 marks)***

(c)

* The first son (or any other son) offers water to the ancestors/departed souls facing the sun.
* Rice and Chapati etc offered to the crows, other birds and animals.
* Brahmins are given food and presents.
* Donations of food, clothes etc are given to the poor and needy.
* Asking for blessings, guidance, inspiration and protection fom the departed ancestors.

***(5x2=10 marks)***

* + - 1. (a)
* By carefully and wisely choosing their words when they speak.
* Thinking before they speak.
* Speaking softly/not shouting.
* Avoiding use of harsh words/speak kind, gentle words which bring happiness to listeners.
* By speaking the truth.
* Avoiding gossip, slunder, idle talk, backbiting, use of abusive language, vulgar language.
* Avoid using language that can offend others.
* Avoid quarrels/complaining, grumbling.
* By looking straight into the eye of the person they are talking to/with.
* By speaking sincerely and from the heart/genuinely.
* At times it is better to keep quiet rather say untruthful and hurtful words.

***(10x1=10 marks)***

(b)

* It is a kind of meditation/instills concentration.
* It is a form of worship.
* To achieve detachment from worldly materials.
* To get rid of evil thoughts and desires/to sanctify the mind.
* To achieve peace of mind/to be at peace.
* To cultivate humility.
* Helps one to forget problems.
* To be in tune with Waheguru.
* Cultivate piety.
* To achieve self-realisation.
* To realize TRUTH or Paramatma within a devotee.
* To attain enternal bliss/moksha. ***(10x1=10 marks)***
	+ - 1. (a)
* Annamaya.
* Pranamaya.
* Manomaya.
* Vijnanmaya.
* Anandmaya. ***(5x1=5 marks)***

(b)

* Through reading of Hindu scriptures and related/relevant materials.
* Listening to/telling stories from scriptures.
* Teaching Hindu Religious Education in school/learning HRE in schools.
* Visiting libraries/stocking libraries with books and other source materials.
* Writing religious books, tracts and commentaries to be read.
* Listening to discourses and lectures given by Hindu scolars.
* Through seminars and workshops.
* Distribution of books and other materials to people to read.
* By having personal gurus to give guidance on religious matters.
* Practicing of meditation/contemplation/yoga.
* Through participation in cultural programmes and activities, for example:- dance, music, drama.
* Through Indian/Hindu art.
* Through electronic and print media, for example:- movies, videos, television, newspapers and magazines.
* Through performance of puja (worship).
* Visiting places of religious significance in the Indian Sub-continent, for example:- Tirthyyatra/going for pilgrimages in India.
* Through observing rites and performance of rituals.
* Observing and celebrating the Utsav.
* Through the use of Indian languages and symbols. ***(15 marks)***