



HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (HRE)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Answer *all* questions by circling the correct option (A, B, C, or D) that best completes the statement or answers the question based on the provided scenario.

1. During a Grade 8 HRE class project at Olalui School, learners used digital media to study enlightened beings. They read about a teacher who transformed the spiritual landscape of Bengal through congregational chanting (*Sankirtan*). Who is this enlightened being?

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 - A. Tirthankar Mallinath
 - B. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
 - C. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
 - D. Lord Buddha
2. A community elder visited a school to narrate historical accounts of religious freedom. He described an enlightened being who sacrificed his life in Delhi to protect the religious rights of Kashmiri Pandits, earning the title *Hind Kee Chaadhar*. Identify this leader.
 - A. Lord Buddha
 - B. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
 - C. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
 - D. Rishabh Dev
3. In a Jain temple lesson, a group of learners role-played the early life of the 19th Tirthankar, who lived as a princess named Malli Kumari before renouncing worldly attachments. Which enlightened being were they representing?
 - A. Tirthankar Mallinath
 - B. Bibi Sundari Ji
 - C. Buddhaghosha
 - D. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
4. Janki observed that her grandfather reads the *Yajur Ved* every morning before beginning his work. According to the text curriculum, the *Yajur Ved* contains a specific mantra that

emphasizes collective unity, assembly, and working together. What is the name of this mantra?

- A. Mangala Sutta
- B. Sangathan Mantra
- C. Sukhmani Sahib
- D. Uttaradhyayan Sutra

5. During a peer-teaching session on scriptural texts, a learner with special visual needs asked a classmate to summarize Chapters 19 to 21 of the *Uttaradhyayan Sutra*. Which faith community treasures this scriptural text for moral guidance?

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- A. Sikhism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Sanatan Dharma

6. While researching Buddhist teachings on digital media, Oscar came across the *Mangala Sutta* (SN 2.4). What is the primary theme discussed in this scriptural text to help humans achieve peaceful living?

- A. Rules for architectural layout of shrines
- B. Greatest blessings and structural moral protection
- C. The physical process of reincarnation
- D. Methods of cooking sacrificial food offerings

7. A Sikh resource person invited to an HRE workshop recited the 9th to 16th *Ashtpadi* (eight-stanza hymns) from a sacred composition that provides immense spiritual nourishment. What is the name of this scripture?

- A. Yajur Ved
- B. Sukhmani Sahib
- C. Uttaradhyayan Sutra
- D. Mangala Sutta

8. A learner is designing a chart displaying the principles of different faiths. Under Sanatan Dharma, she illustrates a soul leaving an old body and entering a newborn baby. Which fundamental principle of Dharma is being illustrated?

A. Aparigraha

B. Santokh

C. Punarjanam

D. Brahmacharya

9. Amit was given some pocket money by his uncle. Instead of buying non-essential video games, he chose to save it and donated a portion to buy books for a local community library, practicing the Jain principle of non-attachment. What is the technical name for this principle?

A. Sat

B. Aparigraha

C. Brahmacharya

D. Santokh

10. A young student decides to dedicate all his energy entirely to his studies, maintaining mental purity, self-discipline, and controlling physical desires in his school environment. Which fundamental principle of Dharma is he actively nurturing?

A. Reincarnation

B. Santokh

C. Brahmacharya

D. Aparigraha

11. A shopkeeper in Kilgoris town refuses to cheat his customers by adjusting weighing scales, ensuring that all his business transactions are completely transparent and truthful. Which Sikh and universal principle of Dharma does this practice represent?

A. Aparigraha

B. Sat

C. Punarjanam

D. Right Livelihood

12. A farmer faced a severe harvest loss due to unpredictable weather patterns, but remained calm, peaceful, and content with the little food left, avoiding greed or complaints. What is the term for this Sikh principle of satisfaction?

A. Santokh

- B. Aparigraha
- C. Brahmacharya
- D. Right Effort

13. While walking along a busy highway, a pedestrian notices a driver wearing heavy headphones, ignoring traffic signs, and narrowly escaping a crash. In the Buddhist Noble Eightfold Path, which component is directly violated when a person fails to be alert to immediate dangers?

- A. Right Livelihood
- B. Right Mindfulness
- C. Right Speech
- D. Right View

14. Before entering a Sanatan Mandir for an evening service, learners are reminded by their teacher to take off their shoes, wash their hands, and prepare to move clockwise around the altar. What is the term for this clockwise circumambulation?

- A. Arti
- B. Parikrama
- C. Sanskaar
- D. Sangathan

15. During a religious visit to a Jain Derasar, learners witness a ritual where lamps are waved in front of the Jina idols while devotional music is played to invoke auspiciousness. What are these two distinct protocols called?

- A. Parikrama and Shabad
- B. Aarti and Mangal Divo
- C. Sangathan and Mantra
- D. Vivah and Antim Sanskaar

16. A Grade 8 learner chooses to clean the school compound during his free time without expecting any reward, praise, or special recognition from the headteacher. What type of yoga path is this student practicing?

- A. Bhakti Yoga
- B. Karma Yoga

C. Jnana Yoga

D. Raja Yoga

17. A student reads a biographical essay about a Western woman named Margaret Elizabeth Noble, who moved to India and dedicated her entire life to providing education to marginalized girls as a disciple of Swami Vivekananda. By what name is this prominent practitioner of Karma Yoga known?

A. Bibi Sundari Ji

B. Sister Nivedita

C. Buddhaghosha

D. Malli Kumari

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18. A Jain family invites community members to a quiet, solemn gathering at a Derasar to celebrate the birth of a newborn child and choose an auspicious first letter for the baby's name. Which Jain Sanskaar ceremony is being conducted?

A. Naam Sanskaar

B. Vivah Sanskaar

C. Antim Sanskaar

D. Maranam Sanskaar

19. A Buddhist family in Narok County is preparing an event to celebrate the legal and spiritual union of two young individuals in the presence of monastic witnesses and family elders. Which Sanskaar is this?

A. Naming

B. Marriage

C. Death

D. Ordination

20. After the demise of a community member, family elders gather at a Buddhist temple to perform the final rites (*Maranam*), chanting verses on impermanence to guide the spiritual transition. What is the general classification of these lifecycle rites of passage?

A. Protocol

B. Ashtpadi

C. Sanskaars

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. Grade 8 learners at Olalui School are preparing a religious catalogue containing portraits and core life achievements of spiritual masters who manifested attributes of the Supreme Being (*Paramatma*).

(a) Define the term *Enlightened Being* as used in religious studies. (1 mark)

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(b) Mention two key attributes displayed by **Tirthankar Mallinath** during her transition from a royal princess to an ascetic. (2 marks)

1.
2.

(c) Explain the events that led to Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji being entitled as *Hind Kee Chaadhar* (Shield of India). (3 marks)

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2. During an inter-faith peace seminar in the community, learners presented a report under parental supervision highlighting how ancient scriptures instil discipline and maintain societal order.

(a) Match the scriptural text listed in Column X with its correct description or key focus area in Column Y. (4 marks)

Column X: Scriptural Text	Column Y: Main Focus / Theme
(i) Yajur Ved (Sangathan Mantra)	A. Outlines the 38 greatest blessings for a peaceful layperson's life.
(ii) Uttaradhyayan Sutra	B. A prayer of peace and mind-control consisting of 24 Ashtpadis.
(iii) Mangala Sutta	C. Teachings compiled in chapters detailing Jain

	monastic discipline.
(iv) Sukhmani Sahib	D. Hymns advocating collective assembly, unified speech, and harmony.

Write your matched pairs below:

- (i) matches with
- (ii) matches with
- (iii) matches with
- (iv) matches with

(b) State three reasons why it is important for a junior school learner to prepare and follow a personal code of conduct based on scriptural teachings. (3 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3. A group of learners created a short school play to show how the core values of different faiths prevent conflicts and encourage virtuous living among people from diverse cultural backgrounds.

(a) Name the specific faith tradition associated with each of the following fundamental principles of Dharma: (2 marks)

- (i) **Aparigraha** (Non-attachment):
.....
- (ii) **Santokh** (Satisfaction):
.....

(b) Differentiate between the principles of **Sat** (Truth) and **Punarjanam** (Reincarnation) as taught in Hindu and Allied religions. (2 marks)

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(c) Outline two practical school activities that a learner can participate in to demonstrate the value of **Aparigraha** (non-possessiveness). (2 marks)

1.
2.

4. The National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) partnered with local schools to address rising road accidents. The HRE department used the Buddhist Noble Eightfold Path to teach learners road safety awareness.

(a) List any three components of the Buddhist Noble Eightfold Path. (3 marks)

1.
2.
3.

(b) Explain how a person ignoring the principle of Right Mindfulness can cause dangerous road crashes or general public safety hazards. (3 marks)

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5. Grade 8 learners visited a Sanatan Mandir to study visual rituals and structural layouts. They observed a priest waving an illuminated lamp before the deity while devotees rang bells.

(a) Define the term Arti and state its significance during congregational worship. (2 marks)

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(b) Naming Section: Identify the structural components or ritual materials typically required to perform a complete Arti ceremony by filling in the blanks below: (2 marks)

(i) The shallow metal tray used to hold all ritual objects is called an Arti
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(ii) The highly aromatic substance burned to purify the air and create a spiritual atmosphere is

(c) Mention two types of mental or behavioral disposition a devotee should display while performing Parikrama (circumambulation) inside a place of worship. (2 marks)

1.
2.

6. During an educational visit accompanied by parents, learners recorded the daily mandatory etiquette observed by worshippers entering a Jain Derasar.

(a) Outline three mandatory rules of hygiene and etiquette a devotee must follow before stepping inside the main hall of a Jain Derasar. (3 marks)

1.
2.
3.

(b) State the symbolic difference between **Aarti** and **Mangal Divo** rituals performed in front of a Tirthankar idol. (2 marks)

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7. The school's environment club organized a community cleaning drive. The HRE teacher explained that selfless community work without expecting personal rewards is the highest form of spiritual practice.

(a) Define the term **Karma Yoga** based on the path of action. (1 mark)

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(b) Naming Section: Identify the prominent historical practitioner of Karma Yoga described in each statement below: (3 marks)

(i) The structural scholar and commentator who spent his life writing extensive, clear explanations of Buddhist scriptures like the *Visuddhimagga*:

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.....

(ii) The historical first Tirthankar of Jainism who taught society foundational civic duties, agriculture, and arts before entering deep meditation:

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(iii) The daughter of Guru Narajan Dev Ji and wife of Bhai Ram Kaur, renowned for her selfless service, organizational leadership, and compiling sacred verses:

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(c) Explain how a modern learner can practice **Karma Yoga** at home to support family welfare without causing domestic arguments. (3 marks)

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8. Learners used digital devices and resource persons to research lifecycle milestones (rites of passage) observed across Jain and Buddhist communities to appreciate family unity.

(a) List three major lifecycle stages where both Jain and Buddhist communities perform specific religious ceremonies or Sanskaars. (3 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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(b) Describe the significance of **Antim Sanskaar** (final funeral rites) within the Jain faith tradition. (2 marks)

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(c) Mention two items or ritual materials commonly brought by community members when participating in a Buddhist naming ceremony. (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

1. **B** — Chaitanya Mahaprabhu introduced congregational chanting (*Sankirtan*) in Bengal.
2. **C** — Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji is famously revered as *Hind Kee Chaadhar* for protecting Kashmiri Pandits.
3. **A** — Tirthankar Mallinath was born princess Malli Kumari before renouncing royal life.
4. **B** — The *Sangathan Mantra* found in the *Yajur Ved* promotes collective unity and assembly.
5. **C** — The *Uttaradhyayan Sutra* is a cornerstone text of Jainism detailing monastic ethics.
6. **B** — The *Mangala Sutta* outlines 38 greatest blessings for leading a wholesome lay life. 11
7. **B** — The *Sukhmani Sahib* contains multi-stanza hymns divided into Ashtpadis.
8. **C** — *Punarjanam* refers to the continuous cycle of death and reincarnation of the soul.
9. **B** — *Aparigraha* translates to non-attachment, non-possessiveness, or limiting desires.
10. **C** — *Brahmacharya* represents celibacy, continuous self-restraint, and focused student discipline.
11. **B** — *Sat* refers to universal truthfulness and absolute integrity in thoughts and speech.
12. **A** — *Santokh* is the internal principle of satisfaction and contentment with one's destiny.
13. **B** — Failing to pay attention while walking or crossing roads represents a failure of *Right Mindfulness*.
14. **B** — *Parikrama* (or *Pradakshina*) is the structured process of clockwise circumambulation.
15. **B** — *Aarti* and *Mangal Divo* are the twin standard illumination protocols practiced in a *Derasar*.
16. **B** — *Karma Yoga* is defined as the path of selfless action executed without seeking personal fruits.
17. **B** — Margaret Elizabeth Noble was given the name *Sister Nivedita* for her selfless service.
18. **A** — *Naam Sanskaar* is the sacred naming ceremony for newborn infants.
19. **B** — The structural legal and spiritual union of a couple is celebrated under the Marriage *Sanskaar*.
20. **C** — *Sanskaars* are foundational lifecycle rites of passage practiced across Indian origin faiths.

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (TOTAL 50 MARKS)

TASK 2:

- **(a) Definition (1 mark):** An *Enlightened Being* is a highly evolved soul or spiritual teacher who has attained ultimate knowledge of the truth, mastered self-control, and serves as a manifestation of *Paramatma* to guide humanity. (*Accept similar logical answers*).
- **(b) Mention two attributes (2 marks):**
 - ✓ Extreme detachment from royal luxuries (*Aparigraha*).
 - ✓ Perfect compassion and commitment to spiritual liberation for all souls.

- ✓ Mental purity and steadfastness in ascetic vows. (1 mark each, max 2).
- **(c) Explanation (3 marks):**
 - ✓ A delegation of Kashmiri Pandits approached Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji seeking protection from forced conversions. (1 mark)
 - ✓ The Guru bravely challenged the imperial authorities in Delhi, refusing to compromise on religious freedom. (1 mark)
 - ✓ His fearless ultimate martyrdom to protect the faith rights of others earned him the title *Hind Kee Chaadhar* (Shield/Protector of India). (1 mark)

TASK 3:

- **(a) Matching (4 marks):** Award 1 mark for each correct link.
 - ✓ (i) matches with **D** [Yajur Ved (Sangathan Mantra) → Hymns advocating collective assembly].
 - ✓ (ii) matches with **C** [Uttaradhyayan Sutra → Teachings compiled in chapters detailing Jain discipline].
 - ✓ (iii) matches with **A** [Mangala Sutta → Outlines the 38 greatest blessings].
 - ✓ (iv) matches with **B** [Sukhmani Sahib → A prayer of peace consisting of 24 Ashtpadis].
- **(b) State three reasons (3 marks):** Award 1 mark each for any three:
 - ✓ It instils internal moral discipline and shapes a virtuous character.
 - ✓ It provides a clear layout of day-to-day choices between right and wrong.
 - ✓ It encourages respectful and peaceful interactions with peers and teachers.
 - ✓ It builds spiritual nourishment and emotional resilience during personal challenges.

TASK 4:

- **(a) Naming Faiths (2 marks):**
 - ✓ (i) Aparigraha: **Jainism** (1 mark)
 - ✓ (ii) Santokh: **Sikhism** (1 mark)
- **(b) Differentiation (2 marks):** *Sat* focuses on immediate, active truthfulness and moral honesty in speech and actions in this present life, whereas *Punarjanam* is a broader cosmic concept concerning the eternal journey, death, and structural rebirth of the soul based on accumulated past karma. (Award 2 marks for a well-balanced comparison).
- **(c) Outline two school activities (2 marks):**
 - ✓ Donating old uniforms, shoes, or spare books to less fortunate schoolmates.
 - ✓ Sharing snacks or learning materials with classmates without hoarding.
 - ✓ Participating in school recycling programs to reduce material waste. (1 mark each, max 2).

TASK 5:

- **(a) List three components (3 marks):** Award 1 mark each for any three standard components:
 - ✓ Right View (Understanding) / Right Resolve (Intention) / Right Speech / Right Action / Right Livelihood / Right Effort / Right Mindfulness / Right Concentration.

- **(b) Explanation (3 marks):**

- ✓ *Right Mindfulness* requires a person to maintain total presence of mind and constant awareness of their immediate surroundings. (1 mark)
- ✓ When a pedestrian or driver loses mindfulness—such as by wearing heavy headphones or texting while moving—they become entirely blind to oncoming vehicles or horn alerts. (1 mark)
- ✓ This lack of sensory focus and complete disregard for environmental factors leads directly to catastrophic, preventable road crashes. (1 mark)

TASK 6:

- **(a) Definition & Significance (2 marks):** *Arti* is a devotional ritual where an illuminated lamp (usually with ghee or camphor) is waved in a clockwise motion before a deity. (1 mark) Its significance is to express deep love, gratitude, and to dispel internal spiritual darkness from the hearts of the worshippers. (1 mark)
- **(b) Naming components (2 marks):**
 - ✓ (i) **Arti Plate** (or Thali) (1 mark)
 - ✓ (ii) **Camphor** (or Kapur / Incense sticks / Ghee) (1 mark)
- **(c) Mention two dispositions for Parikrama (2 marks):**
 - ✓ Complete mental focus and reverence, often accompanied by silent chanting or prayers.
 - ✓ Maintaining structural humility, folded hands (*Anjali Mudra*), and a calm, unhurried physical pace. (1 mark each, max 2).

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TASK 7:

- **(a) Outline three rules of etiquette (3 marks):** *Award 1 mark each for any three:*
 - ✓ Worshippers must wash their hands and feet thoroughly at the entrance.
 - ✓ Mouth-cloths (*Muvatti*) should be worn when near the main altar to prevent saliva contamination.
 - ✓ Clothes worn must be perfectly clean, plain, and modest (simple festive or white attire preferred).
 - ✓ No leather items (belts, wallets, bags) are allowed inside the shrine hall.
- **(b) State symbolic difference (2 marks):** *Aarti* is traditionally performed with five lamps representing the five supreme states of existence (*Pancha Paramesthi*), whereas the *Mangal Divo* uses a single lamp to specifically symbolize the elimination of the darkness of ignorance and the dawning of ultimate, singular wisdom (*Kevala Jnana*). (*Award 2 marks for clear structural distinction*).

TASK 8:

- **(a) Definition (1 mark):** *Karma Yoga* is the dedicated path of performing one's daily duties and selfless actions with maximum efficiency and pure intentions, completely detached from personal desires for rewards, fame, or fruits.
- **(b) Naming Section (3 marks):** *Award 1 mark per correct identification.*
 - ✓ (i) Commentator on Buddhist texts: **Buddhaghosha**
 - ✓ (ii) First Tirthankar of Jainism: **Rishabh Dev** (or Lord Rishabha)
 - ✓ (iii) Revered Sikh woman exemplar: **Bibi Sundari Ji**

- **(c) Explanation (3 marks):**

- ✓ A learner can perform household chores like washing dishes, setting the table, or sweeping without being asked or bribed with gifts. (1 mark)
- ✓ They must complete these tasks with an appreciative, happy attitude, treating service as a moral duty to reduce their parents' workload. (1 mark)
- ✓ By doing chores voluntarily and avoiding arguments with siblings over roles, they transform mundane work into a peaceful practice of Karma Yoga. (1 mark)

TASK 9:

- **(a) List three major lifecycle stages (3 marks):** Award 1 mark for each standard milestone stage across both traditions:

- ✓ Birth / Infancy (Naming ceremony)
- ✓ Adulthood / Union (Marriage ceremony)
- ✓ End of life (Death / Funeral rites)

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- **(b) Describe significance (2 marks):** In Jainism, *Antim Sanskaar* (funeral rites) signifies the formal return of the temporary physical body to nature through cremation while the indestructible soul continues its evolutionary journey toward liberation. It is conducted with deep solemnity, focusing on prayers for the soul's detachment from the material world. (Award 2 marks for complete contextual description).

- **(c) Mention two items for a Buddhist naming ceremony (2 marks):** Award 1 mark each for any two:

- ✓ Fresh flowers to decorate the household altar.
- ✓ Incense sticks and candles for illumination.
- ✓ New cloths or basic offerings for visiting monks who recite blessings.
- ✓ Saffron threads or holy water used for symbolic purification.