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# KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

## KCSE 2007

**H.R.E**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

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## 24.11.2Hindu Religious Education Paper 2(315/2)

1. (a)
- NaamKaran/Naming ceremony.
  - Upanayan.
  - Vivah/Anand Karaj/Mariage.
  - Antyeshthi/Death ceremony.
- (4 x 1 = 4 marks)
- (b)
- Bowing to the murti.
  - Bathing the murti.
  - Offering clothes to murti.
  - Offering water – sprinkling water.
  - Offering milk.
  - Offering Prasad.
  - Placing garland.
  - Performing Aarti
- (6 x 1 = 6 marks)
- (c)
- **4 lines:** 4 directions, 4 Purushartha (Dharma, Artha, Kaam, Moksha)
  - **4 sides turning inwards:** go within contemplation /self analysis
  - **Three dots:** Tiratna – right knowledge, right faith, right conduct.
  - **The crescent:** Place where the enlightened souls experience a state of permanent bliss/siddha sthan.
  - **The dot in the crescent:** Siddha, enlightened soul.
- (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
2. (a)
- Guru Nanak Jayanti.
  - Baisakhi.
  - Guru Purab.
  - Deepavali.
  - Holi.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (b)
- To express gratitude to Paramatma.
  - To mark the beginning of the new year.
  - To break the monotony of life.
  - To bring joy and happiness to self as well as others.
  - To promote unity in worship.
  - To establish a new relationship and strengthen the old ones.
  - To mark significant social and historical events.
  - To contribute to charity.
  - To share one's fortune with the less fortunate.
  - To exhibit one's skills and talents.
  - Brings cross section of society together in fanfare of mela.
  - To be entertained in fun and dancing.
  - To eat good food, wear new clothes, feast and display fireworks.
  - To get rejuvenated.
  - To remove stress/relax.
- (10 x 1 = 10 marks)
- (c)
- By fasting/no food/little water for eight days.
  - By reading Kalpasutra daily for eight days.
  - By doing samaik for eight days.

3. (a)
- Celebrate Mahvir Jayanti on the fifth day.
  - Abstain from creature comforts.
  - Performing Pratikraman daily
  - Performing communal pratikraman on the 8<sup>th</sup> day.
  - Asking for forgiveness by saying '*Michhani Dakhdan*'. (5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (a)
- Dharma.
  - Artha.
  - Kama.
  - Moksha. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)
- (b)
- Praying/ worshipping asking Paramatma for grace.
  - Keeping cool so as not to offend others through thoughts, words and deeds/ forgiving others.
  - Kindness, love, compassion for animals and inanimate/practising non-violence.
  - Doing selfless work/being egoless.
  - Meditating to bring good and remove evil.
  - Doing self examination and not finding fault with others.
  - Being tolerant towards the wrongs done to us.
  - Practising Akrodh – non anger.
  - Practising Asteya – non stealing.
  - Remaining calm – same in bad and good times. (equanimity).
  - Acting/behaving with wisdom.
  - Discarding evil.
  - Practising simplicity
  - Being God Focused.
  - Not collecting Karmas – by working without expecting rewards.
  - Accepting destiny without complaining.
  - Not judging others. (8 x 1 = 8 marks)
- 3 (c)
- Helping the poor and needy, sick and disabled.
  - Making contributions for the victims of drought, famine and natural catastrophes.
  - Contributions to Harambee.
  - Donations in the temple.
  - Building shelters for the homeless.
  - Providing medicine for the sick.
  - Giving professional service without charging, for example: teachers, lawyer, doctors e.t.c.
  - Creating and providing employment.
  - Giving community service.
  - Caring for and preserving the environment. (8 x 1 = 8 marks)
4. (a)
- It is situated on the Holy River Ganges.
  - It is the oldest place of learning – has universities of Hindu Religious teachings.
  - People go to pay homage, honour and worship Lord Shiva.
  - A bath in River Ganges at Kashi washes away one's sins.
  - Ashes immersed in the river will release a soul from the cycle of birth and death.
  - Prayers offered here are more meritorious.
  - To visit the main Sanskrit University situated there.
  - Anyone who dies at Kashi gets salvation.
  - Hindu festivals are celebrated traditionally.
  - Hindus visit the place after fulfilment of vows.
  - To witness cremation ghats.
  - To witness the spectacular Aarti performed to invoke the presence of Paramatma and float the deepaks on the river to get merit. (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

- (b)
- Travel on foot if possible.
  - Fast or take only one meal a day.
  - Take a vow not to eat one's favourite food.
  - Concentrating on the name of Parmatma.
  - Taking a bath in the river.
  - Climbing a mountain.
  - Trekking in the forest.
  - Performing darshan of the presiding deity of the temple.
  - Perform all of puja.
  - Offering prayer for departed souls.
  - Shaving hair by men and women.
  - Making donations.
- (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**
- 5 (a)
- Bhakti or devotion to a personal God appealed to the masses.
  - It prescribed an easy way of attaining Moksha.
  - It encouraged building of temples for various deities – made easy for Bhaktas to visit.
  - Bhaktas like Merabi, Narshi Tukaram, Sorrdas composed devotional songs – Bhajans which appealed and popularized Bhakti.
  - These songs were sung in temples as well as in open air gatherings/Satsang and individually.
  - All classes of people joined in Bhakti cult.
  - The Sikh Adhi Granth also advocated Bhakti as a major way to salvation.
  - Rites and rituals helped devotees to establish a personal relationship with Paramantha.
  - Devotees worshiped Paramatma in any form desired.
  - The Puran stories depicted Rama and Krishna in human form which appealed to the masses.
  - In Bhakhti, devotees worked out their emotions which helped in mental purification.
  - Devotees could have visions of Paramatma.
  - Miracles strengthened the belief and trust in Paramatma.
  - Paramatma was perceived as personal.
- (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**
- (b)
- King Ashok advocated non-violence for the followers of Buddhism.
  - Accepted equality of people which made Buddhism more attractive to masses.
  - Rejected rites and rituals which was Brahmins main prerogative.
  - Advocated the middle path.
  - Gave royal assent and patronage to Buddhism.
  - Gave financial assistance.
  - Prepared and sponsored missionaries to spread Buddhism far and wide.
  - Encouraged reading of Buddhist scriptures.
  - Erected shrines, stupas for Buddha.
  - Encouraged pilgrimage to these places.
  - Built Vihar halls for monks to live and preach and teach.
  - Encouraged Indian art.
  - Transformed it to a universal religion – spread to Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Tibet.
  - Sponsored council at Patliputra to spread Buddhist teaching.
- (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**
6. (a)
- Manipuri.
  - Kathak.
  - Bharat Natyam.
  - Kathakali.
  - Folk dances – Banghra, Rass, Garba.
  - Kuchipudi.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

(b)

- In woods/wood/forests/groves.
- On mountain tops away from human settlement.
- In beautiful gardens – nearer to nature.
- On banks of rivers.
- On shores of lakes.
- Near the seashore.
- In the middle of man made-lakes.
- At the confluence of rivers.
- Places where some enlightened souls achieved moksha/ enlightenment.
- Indications of some murtis, symbols visualised at particular places.
- In mountain caves. (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(c)

- Hindus have built schools and other educational institutions in Kenya.
- Hindu Business people and other professionals pay taxes which are used in running education.
- They have been involved in training of teachers, lecturers and other professionals.
- They have been involved in publication of educational books and other materials.
- Hindus have worked in education management and administration.
- Through their work of philanthropy they have contributed towards provision of bursaries, scholarships, giving loans and paying school fees.
- They have provided business and technical education.
- Contribute to school feeding programmes to encourage attendance and retention of pupils.
- Have made contributions to harambees for building schools.
- Hindus who have studied outside Kenya have come back to Kenya and worked in different professions including education.
- Have been involved in curriculum development, writing of educational materials and in the evaluation of the curriculum. (9 x 1 = 9 marks)