
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1

ANSWERS

KCSE 2010

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Hindu Religious Education

1. (a) Attributes of Sagun Sakar Paramatma.

- (i) Omnipresent (all-present)/pervading/Sarva-Vyapi
- (ii) Omnipotent (all-powerful) Sarva-Shaktiman
- (iii) Omniscient (all-knowing) Sarva-gyani
- (iv) Friend (Sakha)
- (v) Perfect (Sampoorna)

5x1=5 marks

(b) Functions of Paramatma in the Trimurti.

- (i) Brahma is the creator of the universe and beyond - sun, moon, stars.
He is the source/seat of objective and subjective knowledge.
He blesses his creation.
Veda originated from him.
- (ii) Vishnu is the preserver/sustainer/nourisher and protector of the universe.
He comes/descends in Avatar form to preserve and sustain the earth. He punishes the evil doers and protects the righteous.
He brings victory of good over evil. He is the lord of prosperity/wealth/material.
- (iii) Shiva/Mahadeva/Mahesh's function is that of destroyer/liberator/dissolver/purifier.
He frees the Atman.
He destroys Avidya (ignorance) bad qualities, tamas and gives Vidya (knowledge). He is in charge of music and dance.
He will destroy the universe at the end of Kali Yuga.

3 x 3 = 9 marks

(1 mark for mention of the Deity and 2 marks for functions)

(c) Six reasons why Ganapati is worshipped.

- (i) Ganapati is the master of all Guna/creatures/beings.
- (ii) He is the bestower of happiness/Sukh Karta
- (iii) He bestows Ridhi (material wealth) and Siddhi (spiritual knowledge)
- (iv) He is forgiver of all wrongs/sins/does not punish.
- (v) He is forgiver of all wrongs/sins/does not punish.
- (vi) He wards off all evil/obstacles/dukh harta
- (vii) He hears everything/all prayers etc.
- (viii) He is not offended easily.
- (ix) He can discriminate right and wrong.
- (x) He represents Om/Naad Brahma.
- (xi) He is easy to please.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

2. (a) Events that will take place in Kalki Avatar

- (i) Kalki avatar will appear at the end of Kali Yuga to dissolve the universe.
- (ii) He will descend to destroy evil in his Rajasic form.
- (iii) He will come as a warrior mounted on a white horse with a sword in his hand.
- (iv) He will exterminate the wicked/evil/corrupt by millions.
- (v) He will protect the few righteous/virtuous from the deluge.
- (vi) The protected ones will be the sons of new creation.
- (vii) The virtuous ones will procreate in Salya Yuga.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

(b) Reforms initiated by Tirthankar Rishabhath.

- (i) He was the 5th Manu. The law giver of India.

- (ii) Laid the foundations for orderly human society and introduced town planning.
- (iii) Introduced the family institution of marriage.
- (iv) Introduced law, order and justice in society.
- (v) Introduced art of state government.
- (vi) Introduced sanitation, drainage
- (vii) Introduced art of agriculture - cultivation and irrigation and co-operate societies.
- (viii) Introduced education - the 3 R's, reading, writing, arithmetic.
- (ix) He taught non-violence for peace and liberation (Ahimsa).

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) Achievements of Guru Nanak.

- (i) He was the first Sikh Guru. Laid the foundations of Sikhism.
- (ii) He taught the equality of all mankind.
All are children of God. - No Hindu nor Muslims.
- (iii) He opposed meaningless rites and rituals but preached the path of love and tolerance.
- (iv) He preached that God can be reached through Bhakti/Naam Japna.
- (v) He preached against vices - kama (lust), krodh (anger), lobh (greed),
Moha (passion), Ahankar (pride) which are enemies of humanity.
- (vi) He rejected caste system and any form of discriminations created by creed
religion and sects.
- (vii) He preached brotherhood/unity of mankind.
- (viii) He advocated the right of women - equality of women.
- (ix) He preached virtues of humility, honesty, truth, contentment.
- (x) He rejected Sanyas Ashram and preached karma Yoga,
- (xi) Advocated for the practice of Naam Japna Wand Shakhana, Kirat Kama,
while performing daily chores to achieve God.
- (xii) He taught the love of God through singing and music (Kirtan)
- (xiii) He incorporated the teachings of other enlightened persons from different sects,
- (xiv) He taught the dignity of labour.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

3. (a) **Subject matter of Rig Veda.**

- (i) Rig Veda is the oldest Veda - consists of hymns/poems in praise of Divine and
worship.
- (ii) Describes the holy places in India (geographical locations),
- (iii) Gives early political, social and economical situations,
- (iv) Teaches worship of the five elements,
- (v) Contains prayers for prosperity, and long life,
- (vi) Describes Parmatma as Sagun Sakar/Nirgun Nirakaar.
- (vii) Has Gayatri Mantra.
- (viii) Has all contents of Sama, yajur and Atharva Veda,
- (ix) Has Indian music.
- (x) Contains prose and verses to be sung during Yajna.
- (xi) Gives formulas for magical spells,
- (xii) Has incantations - mantra.
- (xiii) Knowledge of medicine - surgery, astronomy astrology, hypnotism, philosophy,
history, law are included.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) **Ways in which Sita demonstrated her loyalty to Rama.**

- (i) After the marriage of Sita to Rama, she left Mithila to Ayodhya (and lived for
12 years).
- (ii) Sita accompanied Rama to the forest during the exile for 14 years,
- (iii) Stayed with Rama in the forest throughout inspite of hardships.
- (iv) She asked Lakshman to go and look for Rama at the risk of her own life.
(when Marich shouted for help)
- (v) Sita left clues for Rama to follow when Ravan abducted her.

- (vi) When Ravan asked Sita to marry him, she/ejected his offer in spite of his threats and promises.
- (vii) Remembered Rama throughout her confinement in Ashok Vatika.
- (viii) Refused to leave with Hanuman and instead that Rama should come to her rescue.
- (ix) Sita willingly went through Agni Pariksha (passing through burning fire) when Rama asked her to prove her purity,
- (x) Sita returned to Ayodhya with Rama.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) **Languages in which hymns in Guru Granth Sahib are written.**

Hindi
Punjabi/Gurumukhi
Arabic
Brij
Sanskrit
Persian
Marathi
Kashmiri/Sharda
Urdu
Bengali
Sindhi
SantBhasha
Ardhunugari
Nagari

5x1 = 5 marks

4 (a) **Ways in which Buddhists practise the principle of Samyak Drishti.**

- (i) Having knowledge of all happenings in the world.
- (ii) Providing basic necessities to the less fortunate members of the society.
- (iii) Counselling and assisting those with mental depression.
- (iv) Assisting those with problems to achieve Nirvana.
- (v) Providing medicine to those with physical ailments.
- (vi) Providing knowledge to those who are ignorant.
- (vii) Understanding people's sufferings.
- (viii) Treating all creatures with the same eye/equally
- (ix) No discrimination in case of caste, creed or religion.
- (x) Bless the universe to bring in peace, bliss and happiness.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

(b) **Relevance of Jain Principle of Anekantvad to Kenya situation**

- (i) Kenya is made up of people of different ethnic groups and rules and these people need to understand and appreciate each other for them to live in harmony in unity in diversity,
- (ii) Kenya has many religions and denominations and therefore religious tolerance is of utmost importance if these have to co-exist peacefully and inculcate mutual respect.
- (iii) Kenyans need to listen to others viewpoints and not impose their own thoughts or views on others in order to bring reconciliation and create peace and harmony,
- (iv) Kenyans need to be enlightened/educated in order not to be shortsighted, ignorant and selfish. This helps in individual development and fulfilment.
- (v) The principle will help Kenyans to remove discord and disharmony and live in unity, peace and liberty,
- (vi) The principle will help enhance democracy as Kenyans learn to respect and listen to one another.
- (vii) The principle advocates freedom of worship which is enshrined in the Kenyan constitution.

- (viii) The principle of Anekantvad promotes peace which is necessary for prosperity,
- (ix) The principle helps people of different religions understand and appreciate others ways of worship, their rights and rituals, practices and customs which leads to working together/inter-religious co-operation,
- (x) The principle will help Kenyans to accept other as they are, with all their weaknesses and strength, negatives and positives.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

5. (a) Duties of a student in Brahmacharya

- (i) Has to observe celibacy/chastity/purity, have complete control over his passions.
- (ii) Should be humble and live simply.
- (iii) Should study diligently. Devote himself to acquiring knowledge.
- (iv) Should read widely to be broad minded by studying different disciplines, medicine, archery, maths, music, dancing etc.
- (v) Should be obedient and respectful to his guru.
- (vi) Must give service to his guru as his mother and father/serve his guru faithfully/with loyalty.
- (vii) Should always speak the truth in word, deed and thought.
- (viii) Should lead a virtuous life/ethical and moral life,
- (ix) Should never be indifferent to truth and religion.
- (x) Should look after his health/live a healthy life.
- (xi) Should follow the 5 Yama and the five Niyama.
- (xii) Should take care of and conserve the environment,
- (xiii) Should be prepared to do any work /respect dignity of work.
- (xiv) Learn survival/life skills.
- (xv) Should practice yoga for mental and physical fitness.
- (xvi) Should have a professional/acquire life skills.
- (xvii) Holistic development - mental, physical, spiritual.

12 x 1 = 12 marks

(b) How Hindus practice Atithi Yajna.

- (i) Welcome visitors upon arrival with a smile, (switch off the TV and Radio)
- (ii) Offer the visitors water/drink.
- (iii) Offer them amenity to wash their face and feet.
- (iv) Offer them a comfortable seat with respect
- (v) Talk to them.
- (vi) Learn from them/Listen to them and share their good or bad news.
- (vii) Serve them with food and drink.
- (viii) Find out whether there is anything else they need/require/whether you can be of any other help.
- (ix) Help where necessary and if possible.
- (x) Wait for the visitor to leave before you close the door, and be visible until they leave.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

6. (a) The elements of Panch Mahabhoot.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| (i) | Akash | - | Ether, medium/space |
| (ii) | Jal (Apas) | - | water/liquid in the body |
| (iii) | Prithvi | - | Earth/solid in the body |
| (iv) | Vayu | - | Air/gases |
| (v) | Agni (Tejas) | - | Fire/heat in the body/light/energy. |

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Types of Bhakti

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) | Dasyam | - | Servant of the Lord |
| (ii) | Sakhyam | - | Love to a friend. |
| (iii) | Shravanam | - | Thinking about Him. |
| (iv) | Kirtanam | - | Singing praises to Him. |

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---|---|
| (v) | Smaranam | - | Remembering Him. |
| (vi) | Archanam | - | Offering and taking achman (holy water) |
| (vii) | Vandanam | - | Bowing down/praying |
| (viii) | Padsevam | - | To serve |
| (ix) | Atmanivedam | - | Surrender to Paramatma. |

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) Benefits of Practising Niyama

It leads to:

- (i) Saucham - Attain and maintain cleanliness of body and mind/mental and physical cleanliness.
- (ii) Santosh - Develop contentment e.g live within a person's means/income and from his/her labour/work. Not aspire to live beyond his/her means. Not to covet/be jealous/envious. Be happy and satisfied with what you have
- (iii) Tapas - Helps body mind and soul to rise to any situation with calmness and courage. Cultivates self restraint/discipline and patience to overcome pain, problems and challenges,
- (iv) Swadhyaya - Self study by reading scriptures and good books. Introspection/self examination.
- (v) Isher Pranidhan - Complete surrender to the will of God. Comes under the control of God's power. Free from all inferior/superior complexes.

5 x 2 = 10 marks