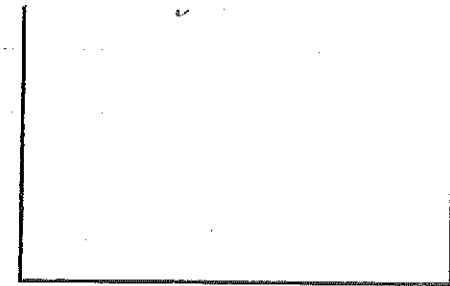


Moral Education

INSTRUCTIONS

1. DO NOT WRITE ON THE BACK OF THE TITLE PAGE.
2. Write on both the sides of the paper leaving margin in left hand side only.
3. Do not tear /remove any page of this book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper, foot-rule.
5. This book must be returned to the Supervisor before leaving the examination hall, even if no question has been attempted.



TO BE FILLED IN BY THE EXAMINER ONLY

TOTAL

Q.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Marks																	
Q.No.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Marks																	
Q.No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		
Marks																	<i>Present</i> 80
Grand Total																80	

Signature of Checker _____

Signature of Examiner _____

6/3/21

(6)

- Four aspects of Dharma which one should follow in life are:
 - Dhriti (धृति): Patience, to stay calm and not to lose heart even in difficult situations.
 - Kshama (क्षमा): Forgiveness, to forgive a person who makes a mistake.
 - Asteya (अस्तेय): Not to steal anything belonging to anyone else.
 - Indriyanigrah (इन्द्रियनिग्रह): To control one's senses (eyes, ears, speech etc.) and not to indulge in improper behaviour of any kind.

2. Meaning of Gayatri Mantra:

- It is an invocation and prayer to God for providing us the right direction and inspiration to our intellect and mind. We pray to God to keep our mind on the right path.
- It underlines the benevolence of God which is the source of all goodness and prosperity in our life.

3. → Swami Poorananand Saraswati initiated him as a Sanyasi and gave Moolji the name of Dayanand Saraswati.

→ Moolji was 24 years old at that time.

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4. → Moolji's younger sister suddenly died of cholera and could not be saved despite the best treatment. Other members of the family cried at the demise but Moolji started thinking about death and how one could get over it.

→ Two years later his uncle, who loved him greatly also passed away.

This further strengthened the feeling of awakening in him.

These events influenced Moolji towards renunciation and made him leave his house.

5. → Swami Virajanand of Mathura was Swami Dayanand's guru.

→ He ^(Swami Dayanand) devoted all his life to the cause of spreading the Vedic ideology.

He worked for the removal of non-Vedic practices prevalent among people. He travelled old centres of Hindu religion, discussing eradication of social ills, denouncing idol worship and exhorting people to shed non-Vedic practices.

→ He also wrote a number of books to spread the Vedic ideology and beliefs.

6. The above Shloka is from Kaushtha Smriti and gives the meaning of 'Dhya'.

→ The meaning of the Shloka is: 'A righteous person who always does the right thing and never does wrong is called an 'Atma'.

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7. a) Dayanand's scheme of national regeneration did not ignore the necessity of a 'lingua franca' (national language) for India.
b) He felt that Hindi is the most extensively spoken and understood among all the indigenous languages.

8. → Swami Dayanand wanted to see the various religions of India on a common platform for the work of reform. It was he who convened the first Unity Conference in India in 1877. He criticized the faiths as a painful duty.

→ He says in Satyarth Prakash: "The solemn aim of my life is to put an end to this mutual mistrust, preach universal truths and bring all men into the fold of one religion where they would stop to criticise each other. Instead they should love each each other, live in peace and work for their common good."

→ "May these views reach every nook and corner of the earth so that all men may acquire righteousness and wealth; gratify legitimate desires, elevate themselves and live in happiness."

9. → Pt. Lekh Ram was the second martyr (Arya Musafiri) of Arya Samaj. He was a writer and preacher to the cause of Arya Samaj.
→ He was killed by a Muslim fanatic who posed as a guest in his house who craved Shuddhi and wanted to know more about Hinduism.

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10. → Swami Vivekananda was the third martyr of Arya Samaj.

→ His dream was to provide education based on the ancient ^{Vedic} system of education with Indian values and culture to the young boys from Class I to graduation. For this, he established Gurukul Kangri close to Haridwar.

→ Swamiji believed to give a chance to all those who had drifted away from the original base through Shuddhi. He was also a supporter of national freedom and was a prominent leader of INC.

11. → Mahatma Ranviraj was born on 19th April, 1864.

→ He was born in the village of Bajwara in the Hoshiarpur district of Punjab.

12. → Dharma is a wider concept applicable to all life and humanity but religion is a set of ideologies and beliefs practised by a certain community.

→ Religion may be Hindu, Muslim, Christian etc and each one of them have different modes of worship, social customs etc. Dharma is universal.

→ and ~~it~~ It does not include gods, goddesses or rituals of any kind, the common parts of any religion. The human body, its heart and soul, the society and country in which one lives, the world and universe at large.

6

13. → The following Sloka was said by Maharshi Ved Vyas, author of the great epic Mahabharata.

It means that:

→ Dharma is what holds and sustains everything in this Universe; what joins each other with love; what makes things grow and progress.

→ Actions and thoughts that create trouble and fissiparous tendencies among people are not Dharma.

14. The three connotations of Yajna are:

→ Deva Puja i.e. honouring the learned ones and God

→ Sangatikan i.e. working together.

→ Daan i.e. charity.

The first of these implies the respect we must give to the saints and scholars, the second, creating unity among people and working together for the common good and the third, helping the orphans, the poor and the needy with money and other support. These underline the areas of our good deeds and are the basic ethics of doing good.

15. → Atithi Yajna simply means welcoming the people who visit your house and give them food, shelter etc.

→ Atithi means one who arrives at your house without any information and the date of whose arrival is not known.

→ One must welcome such people with open arms and good food.

16. Three books of Swami Dayanand are:

→ Aryabhinaya: A book of Vedic Prayers.

→ Sanskar Vidhi: A book on the sixteen Sanskaras of or daily ^{Vedic} practices in one's life.

→ Satyarth Prakash: His monumental work in Hindi which enunciates the meaning of Vedas in a most comprehensive way. One must read it to understand the Vedic Dharma and Arya Samaj.

17. → It was a tragic incident in the life of Swami Dayanand and history of Arya Samaj. He passed away on 30th October, 1883 in Ajmer.

→ He was earlier staying with the Raja of Jodhpur at his palace. The Raja was involved with a court dancer. Swamiji did not like it and on one occasion scolded the Raja.

→ The dancer felt insulted and decided to take revenge. With the help of a cook Taganwall she mixed strong poison in his milk. Boils erupted all over

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He was quite calm and unperturbed till the end. His last words: God they will be done show his great faith in the Almighty.

- 18
- a) Arya is a Sanskrit word which means a person who is righteous, religious, virtuous, conscientious, peace-loving and liberal in behaviour.
 - b) 'Samaj' means a group of people which functions jointly in the interests of a common cause.
 - c) 'Arya Samaj' means a group of Aryas which functions in the interests of the society and believes in the ten commandments of Arya Samaj laid down by Swami Dayanand.

19. → Swami Dayanand says in Satyarth Prakash:

'No country should be administered by a single individual but by councils. No single individual should be invested with absolute power. The ruler who is the head of the Assembly and the Assembly itself should be interdependent. Both should be governed by people who in their turn should be governed by the Assembly.'

→ If this system be not followed and the king be independent of the people he would impoverish the people and oppress them. A despotic ruler does not let anyone else grow in power, or let the rich and

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→ Let all the men therefore elect the most learned men as members of the Assembly, the most devout men as members of the religious Assembly and the men of most praiseworthy character as members of the Legislative Assembly. Let that great man among them with praiseworthy character, highly accomplished be made Head of the Political Assembly. Let them make good laws and abide by them.

20 → Mahashay Rajpal was another martyr who fell to Muslim fanaticism. He was a writer, editor and publisher whose contribution to the spread of Arya Samaj has through literature has been immense.

→ He wrote in Hindi, Urdu and English under the name of Arya Pratikalaya Lahore.

→ Born of poor parents, he rose to a prominent position in the Arya Samaj Movement through his determination and dedication, hardwork and honesty of purpose. He published writings exposing the hollowness of Muslim thoughts and culture. As the Muslims were publishing slanderous writings against Hindium. He made the supreme sacrifice for Arya Samaj and Vedic Dharma.

21. Three features of DAV schools are -

→ DAV schools are run on a blend of traditional and modern systems of education. The best in Indian tradition and the best in modern Science and technology are amalgamated to provide everything a student of present

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- DAV institutions have a reputation for academic excellence and character building.
 - Every year, thousands of students pass out from these institutions and distinguish themselves on various platforms at national and international levels.
- 22
- During the British rule, Indians were subjected to a system of education which in a subtle way gave a sense of inferiority complex to them.
 - Students were made to sing praises of the British. The textbooks emphasized on the deeds of heroism of the English.
 - Young students were made to believe in the greatness and invincibility of the British. The sun never sets in the British empire' used to be a frequent question in examinations. Hence, the statement is justified.
- 23
- Brahma Yajna means performing Sandhya every morning and evening and studying the Vedic scriptures regularly everyday.
 - Performance of Sandhya gives peace of mind to the performer.
 - It is thanksgiving to God.
- 4
- Studying the scriptures expand one's knowledge about the ancient texts and gives one an idea of the purpose and meaning of human life.

→ He was a fearless speaker and preached the reconversion of Hindus ~~into~~ ~~to~~ from Muslims (Shuddhi Movement).

→ Muslim fanatics grew scared of the growing trend of conversion from Islam to Hinduism and decided to eliminate Pt. Lekh Ram. He died on 6th March 1897.

→ He wielded a facile pen and wrote many scholarly writings. Pt. Lekh Ram has written the first well-researched, comprehensive biography of Swami Dayanand.

26. → New projects being undertaken are-

→ Opening of public schools in private and public sectors like Hindustan Steel Limited, Central Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., UP State Electricity Board etc. There are over 100 such schools all over India.

→ DAV also manages the well-known Kishorechandra Vedic Research Institute, the largest Sanskrit and Vedic Research Institute in the world. It also manages the Lal Chand Shrivastava and Research Department, Hoshiarpur which

- Under the Adult Literacy Drive and Vocational Training Scheme, poor and distressed women are imparted elementary education and also vocational training like tailoring and knitting. At the end of the 9 months training programme, each trainee is gifted with a sewing machine. This scheme is being run in many DAV Public Schools of Delhi.
- Mentally retarded and physically handicapped children are taken care of in Kulachi Hans Raj School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi. More than 200 such students are being taken care of under this programme 'Mansukh'.
- DAV is expanding its educational institutions in professional and vocational areas also. Engineering colleges have been opened in Kanina in Haryana, Jalandhar in Punjab, two Dental Colleges in Yamuna Nagar in Haryana and Lolan in Himachal Pradesh. Management courses are being run in many institutions with excellent results. DAV is getting into the area of healthcare and medical relief by running hospitals in Malot and Betala in Punjab.

27. Eight commandments or principles of Arya Samaj are -

- God is the origin and fountain-head of all the truth and material knowledge in the Universe.
- The Veda is the book of all true knowledge. To read and understand the Vedas is the duty of all Aryas.