

Lecturesheet-1**Date: 01/06/2020**

Etiquette or Shistachara or Good Manners: The word “Shista” means gentle. “Achara” means behaviour or manners. Then Shistachara means meek and gentle behaviour. It is a moral quality and a part of religion.

Examples of Etiquette or Shistachara or Good Manners:

1. When we meet our teacher, we bow or show our reverence for him. We do the same to our superiors or elders. We speak in a soft voice with them.
2. We exchange greetings with our contemporaries.
3. We care or fondle our juniors.

Benefits of having this quality ‘Etiquette’:

1. It improves, glorifies or ennobles our character.
2. We can win a man through good manners.
3. If we have this quality, we can get man’s love. We can get honour from the elders, the persons of the same age and the juniors.
4. If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain calm and beautiful.
5. Ishwara stays within us in the form of a soul. So, showing good manners to any one is to show regards for Ishwara.

The Etiquette of Sreekrishna: When Bhagawan comes down to the earth for the welfare of the creatures to establish justice and to suppress the wicked or the evil doers, He is called “Avatara” or incarnation. Bhagwan himself as Sreekrishna came down to the earth in the age of Dwapara. So it is said that, “Krishnastu Bhagwan Swayam.” It means- Sreekrishna himself is Bhagawan.

In that time, Shishupala was the king of a country named Chedi. He grew very wicked, because he oppressed the subjects. He would raise wars against the other kings.

Then Devaraj Indra sent Devarshi Narada to the earth to establish peace. Narada came to Bhagawan Sreekrishna, when Bhagawan Sreekrishna was living in his father Bashudeva’s house at Mathura.

Devarshi Narada came down from the heaven. He had a lute in his hand and he played on it and sang the virtues of Bhagwan. He had also a string of beads for prayer silently.

Bhagawan Sreekrishna stood up and offered him a seat, when Narada came before Him. Bhagawan Sreekrishna did not sit until Narada took his seat. He asked Narada’s well being and other gods’ well being and tried to know the reason of Narada’s coming in a meek voice.

Even being Bhagawan himself, Sreekrishna was so modest. His behaviour was so well- mannered. It was Etiquette or Shistachara or good manner.

What will we learn by following the Etiquette of Sreekrishna:

1. We will also behave well with all.
2. We will ask mildly. We will answer in a gentle way.
3. We will have our respect for the respected, compliment for the contemporaries.
4. We will fondle the juniors and also well behaved with them.
5. We will provide support to special needs persons considering their difficulties.
6. Etiquette is not only for a day, it should be in everyday’s behaviour. We will cultivate etiquette constantly.

Lecturesheet-2**Date: 04/06/2020**

Paramatsahishnuta or Tolerance of other's views: Sticking to one's own opinion, obeying the others is called tolerance or Paramatsahishnuta. Tolerance is one of the principles of unity or solidarity.

Examples of Paramatsahishnuta or Tolerance of other's views: Shamol and Shamima are class- mates. One day they went to a book fair and bought some books. Then they came out of the fair. They saw a a food stall named "Esho Kichu Khai" by the side of the foot- path. They entered there. Shaymol said, he will take ice-cream. But, Shamima said she had cold, so she'll have tea. Then Shaymol said, "Well have tea but I will take ice cream." This sticking to one's own opinion, obeying the others is called tolerance or Paramatsahishnuta.

Importance of Paramatsahishnuta or Tolerance of other's views: Paramatsahishnuta has great importance to establish a peaceful society. There are many religions along with the Hinduism in the world. Every religion has its own rules and regulations, its own ways and procedures to perform. In the contest, we will obey our own religion or doctrine and we will also recognize the other's. On the contrary, peace and order of the society will be hampered and restlessness will be prevailed. In its absence, the state cannot run smoothly. Paramatsahishnuta is needed in the conduct of the state.

Tolerance and Swami Vivekananda: It was 11 September, 1893. A great religious meeting was going on at Chicago, a town in America. Cardinal Gibbons, the president over the first session of that great religious meeting, introduced Swami Vivekananda to the present audience.

In answer to the reception, Swami Vivekananda held up the Hindu ideal of Paramatsahishnuta or tolerance. He was an exception there where many voluble to prove and win about the superiority of their own religions. Vivekananda said, "I feel proud of belonging to that religion which is teaching the doctrine of tolerance and recognizing all opinions of others. We not only endure all religions but also believe them true. He cited from "Shivamahimnastotra"-

**"Ruchinang baichitryadrijukutilananapathjussam
Nrinameko gamyastvamasi payasamarnava iva."**

Meaning: Different rivers originate from different places. But they all pour their water to the same ocean. Oh, Ishwara, likewise, "You are the only God for them who are passing over the straight or twisted roads as they are different for their own varieties of tastes."

The audience applauded incessantly. All were amazed at the uttering of "Paramatsahishnuta" from the mouth of Swami Vivekananda.

What will we learn by following Vivekananda's doctrine of tolerance of other's views:

1. We should respect other's opinion even sticking to one's own opinion.
2. We will obey tolerance as a part of religion.
3. We will follow the ideal of tolerance in our own life, society and the state.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) Meek and gentle behaviour is called ____.
- b) Shistachar is a ____ of religion.
- c) As a moral quality 'Shistachar' has ____ necessity.
- d) To respect or obey other's opinion is called ____.
- e) "Paramatasahishnuta" is a ____ solidarity.
- f) The word "Shista" means ____.
- g) The word "Achara" means ____ or manners.
- h) Shistachara improves, ____ or ennobles our character.
- i) Ishwara stays within us in the form of a ____.
- j) Etiquette is considered a part of our ____.
- k) If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain ____ and ____.
- l) ____ Bhagwan Swayam.
- m) Shishupala was the king of a country named ____.
- n) Devarshi Narada had a ____ in his hand.
- o) On 11 September 1893, a great religious meeting was going on at ____, a town in America.
- p) ____, the President over the first session of that great religious meeting.
- q) We will cultivate etiquette ____.
- r) ____ is one of the principles of unity or solidarity.

2. Match the Column-A with Column-B to make correct sentences:

Column-A	Column-B
a) We respect	i) showed etiquette.
b) Meek and gentle behaviour is called	ii) Swami Vivekananda.
c) Sreekrishna himself	iii) true.
d) The ideal for tolerance was upheld by	iv) Shistachara.
e) All religions are	v) our teacher.
	vi) Swami Pranabananda.

3. Answer the following short questions:

- a) What is called 'Shistachara'?
- b) What role does 'Shistachara' do for a society?
- c) Which country was Shishupala the King of? How was he?
- d) Why did Sreekrishna stand up at the sight of Narada?
- e) What is called 'Paramatasahishnuta'?
- f) When is Bhagawan called as Avatara?
- g) Why did Devaraj Indra send Devarshi Narada to the earth?
- h) Where was the father's house of Sreekrishna?
- i) What did Narada have for prayer?
- j) What is one of the main qualities in the character of a virtuous man?

4. Answer the following broad questions:

- a) Explain the relation between 'Shistachara' and religion.
- b) How did Sreekrishna show his etiquette when Devarshi Narada came to him?
- c) Illustrate the importance of 'Paramatasahishnuta'?
- d) Write in your own English about Vivekananda's speech on Hinduism at Chicago following the text.
- e) "You are the only goal of them all"- who and of whom is he the only goal? Why?
- f) Write the benefits of having the quality of 'Etiquette'.
- g) What will we learn by following Vivekananda's doctrine of tolerance of other's views?

5. Write down the correct answer in your answer script:

- a) ___ improves our character.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| i) Riches | iii) Prosperities |
| ii) Shistachara | iv) Heredity |
- b) To whom Bhagaban Sreekrishna showed Shristachar?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| i) Arjuna | iii) Indra |
| ii) Nakula | iv) Narada |
- c) Who grew the oppressor in the age of Dwapor?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| i) King Shibi | iii) King Rantideva |
| ii) King Shishupala | iv) King Harischandra |
- d) Where did Bhagaban Sreekrishna appear as an Avatara or incarnation?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| i) Brindaban | iii) Mathura |
| ii) Gaya | iv) Puri |
- e) Narada is called ___
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| i) Devarshi | iii) Shrutarshi |
| ii) Brahmarshi | iv) Maharshi |
- f) "Paramatsahishnuta" was shown by ___ in Chicago.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Swami Devananda | iii) Swami Pranabanda |
| ii) Swami Bedananda | iv) Swami Vivekananda |

6. Answer the following creative questions:

- a) What does the word 'Shistachara' mean? What does 'Shistachara' do to our character? How will you show 'Shistachara' in your daily life? Write in three sentences.
- b) Who exists in the living beings as soul? In which age Sreekrishna came down to the earth? Why did Bhagavan Sreekrishna come down to the earth? Write in three sentences.

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Work

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- Meek and gentle behaviour is called _____. (**Shistachara**)
- Shistachara is a ____ of religion. (**part**)
- As a moral quality 'Shistachar' has _____ necessity. (**great**)
- To respect or obey other's opinion is called _____. (**Paramatsahisnuta**)
- "Paramatasahisnuta" is a ____ solidarity. (**principle**)
- The word "Shista" means _____. (**gentle**)
- The word "Achara" means _____ or manners. (**behaviour**)
- Shistachara improves, _____ or ennobles our character. (**glorifies**)
- Ishwara stays within us in the form of a _____. (**soul**)
- Etiquette is considered a part of our _____. (**religion**)
- If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain _____ and _____. (**calm**), (**beautiful**)
- _____ Bhagwan Swayam. (**Krishnastu**)
- Shishupala was the king of a country named _____. (**Chedi**)
- Devarshi Narada had a _____ in his hand. (**lute**)
- On 11 September 1893, a great religious meeting was going on at _____, a town in America. (**Chicago**)
- _____, the President over the first session of that great religious meeting. (**Cardinal Gibbons**)
- We will cultivate etiquette _____. (**constantly**)
- _____ is one of the principles of unity or solidarity. (**Tolerance**)

2. Answers of Matching:

- We respect - v) our teacher.
- Meek and gentle behaviour is called - iv) Shistachara.
- Sreekrishna himself - i) showed etiquette.
- The ideal for tolerance was upheld by - ii) Swami Vivekananda.
- All religions are - iii) true.

3. Answers of short questions:

- Behaving politely and humbly is called Shistachara.
- Shistachara plays an important role to make our society calm and beautiful.
- Shishupala was the King of a country named Chedi. He was very wicked and oppressive.
- At the sight of Narada, Sreekrishna stood up to offer him a seat.
- Sticking to one's own opinion and obeying the other's is called tolerance or Paramatsahisnuta.
- When Bhagawan comes down to the earth for the welfare of the creatures to establish justice and to suppress the wicked or the evil doers, He is called "Avatara" or incarnation.
- Devaraj Indra sent Devarshi Narada to the earth to establish peace.
- Mathura was the father's house of Sreekrishna.
- Narada had a string of beads for prayer silently.
- Tolerance is one of the main qualities in the character of a virtuous man.

4. Answers of broad questions:

- There is a relation between 'Shistachara' and religion. 'Shistachara' enables us to respect every one. And, Ishvara exists in all living beings as soul. So, showing good manners to everyone means to show regards to Ishvara. Even, Bhagavan Sreekrishna showed respect to Narada and thus established the ideal of 'Shistachara'. So, it is evident that there is a relation between 'Shistachara' and religion.

b) Devarshi Narada came down to the heaven with a lute in his hand. He played the lute and sang the virtues of Bhagavan. When Narada went near Bhagavan Sreekrishna, he stood up and offered Narada a seat. Thus, Bhagavan Sreekrishna showed his etiquette to Devarshi Narada.

c) Paramatsahisnuta has great importance to establish a peaceful society. There are many religions along with the Hinduism in the world. Every religion has its own rules and regulations, its own ways and procedures to perform. In the contest, we will obey our own religion or doctrine and we will also recognize the other's. On the contrary, peace and order of the society will be hampered and restlessness will be prevailed. In its absence, the state cannot run smoothly. Paramatsahisnuta is needed in the conduct of the state.

d) On 11th September 1893 a great religious meeting was held in the American town of Chicago. Cardinal Gibons, the president of the first session of the meeting who introduced Swami Vivekananda to the audience. In answer to the reception Swami Vivekananda held up the Hindu ideal for Paramatsahisnuta. When everyone of the meeting was voluble to prove and boast of the superiority of their own religion, Vivekananda was the only exception. He said that he was proud of belonging to that religion which teaches the doctrine of tolerance and acknowledge others opinions.

e) Ishvara is the only goal of human beings. There are many religions, religious views and different ways and procedures to perform rituals. Yet, there is only one Ishvara and there is none second to him. The Hindus call their creator 'Ishvara' the Muslims call their creator 'Allah' and the Christians call Him 'God'. We eulogize one Ishvara through different religious procedures of worshipping are different. For this reason Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsadeva says, "**Various are opinions, various are ways.**" The ways of adoration may be different, but the Adorable is one and only one.

f) **The benefits of having the quality of 'Etiquette' are given below:**

1. It improves, glorifies or ennobles our character.
2. We can win a man through good manners.
3. If we have this quality, we can get man's love. We can get honour from the elders, the persons of the same age and the juniors.
4. If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain calm and beautiful.
5. Ishwara stays within us in the form of a soul. So, showing good manners to any one is to show regards for Ishwara.

g) **We will learn the following things by following Vivekananda's doctrine of tolerance of other's views:**

1. We should respect other's opinion even sticking to one's own opinion.
2. We will obey tolerance as a part of religion.
3. We will follow the ideal of tolerance in our own life, society and the state.

5. Answers of MCQ:

a) ___ improves our character.

Ans: ii) Shistachara

b) To whom Bhagaban Sreekrishna showed Shristachar?

Ans: iv) Narada

c) Who grew the oppressor in the age of Dwapor?

Ans: ii) King Shishupala

d) Where did Bhagaban Sreekrishna appear as an Avatara or incarnation?

Ans: iii) Mathura

e) Narada is called__

i) Devarshi

f) "Paramatsahishnuta" was shown by ___ in Chicago.

Ans: iv) Swami Vivekananda

6. Answers of creative questions:

a) The word 'Shistachara' means gentle.

'Shistachara' improves, glorifies or ennobles our character.

Three sentences about how I'll show 'Shistachara' in my daily life are given below:

- i) When I will meet my elders or teachers, I will bow or show reverence for them.
- ii) I will speak in a soft voice with my classmates or contemporaries.
- iii) I will care or fondle our juniors.

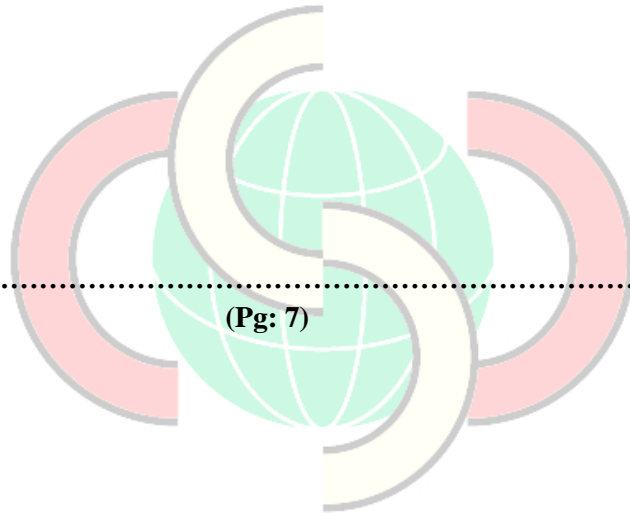
b) Ishwara exists in the living beings as soul.

In Dwapara age Sreekrishna came down to the earth.

Three reasons of Bhagavan Sreekrishna's coming down to the earth are given below:

- i) For the welfare of the creatures.
- ii) To establish Dharma or justice.
- iii) To suppress the wicked or the evil doers.

Revision



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Work