

Part Two: Religious Beliefs of Hindu Religion**Lesson-1,2 and 3: Karmabad and Janmantarbad**

Introduction: Any religion is founded on some beliefs. These are the basis of that religion. Karmabad and Janmantarbad are two of the main bases of Hindu Religion.

Karmabad: The doer must suffer for the good or bad result of his or her work. If the sufferings do not end in one life time, one has to be born again to complete the cycle of the suffering. This is called **Karmabad**.

Janmantarbad: The process of death after birth and rebirth after death is called Janmantarbad. Karmabad lies under the concept of Janmantarbad.

Karmaphal: Karmaphal means result of deeds. Every human being has to suffer the result of his/ her work. There is reason behind every action. When the reason comes, there comes the consequence with it.

Example of Karmaphal: A boy may be happy getting wet in the rain and bathing in the cold water. But he does not know he may become sick being drenched in the rain for long or bathing in the cold water. Whether he knows or not, he has to face the consequence. Therefore, it is seen that the result of work is related to the work itself.

Religious Story about Karmabad and Janmantarbad:

Saint Bharat or Munibharat: There was a king named Bharat, who was the devotee of Vishnu. He married Panchajana, the daughter of Bishwarupa. They had five sons, so the king divided his kingdom among his sons. Then, he went to exile for divine contemplation. Gradually by dint of his religious austerities he became the saint Bharat/ Munibharat.

How did Munibharat loss his austerities: One day, he went to the river bank to take a bath. There he saw a deer drinking water. The deer was about to give birth to a fawn. That time, there was roaring of a lion on forest. Being afraid the deer fell down on the bank of the river and gave birth to young child. The deer breathed its last. Seeing this scene, Munibharat became very kind and brought the kid to his hermitage. He passed his time taking care of this motherless child. As a result, the Muni's austerities went in vein.

Munibharat's second birth as a deer: At one stage, Munibharat died thinking of the child of the deer. The religious books say that a man is born in this world as he thinks at the time of his death. So, the Munibharat had a second birth as a deer. But he could remember his previous birth. Even in the life of a deer he was fond of listening to the religious speech and practices. Thus, he died once and was reborn as a man. He obtained the mercy of God through worship.

Conclusion: Karmaphal is a reality for person who does any work. Again, the doer has to suffer the consequence too. We will be conscious about this system which we cannot change. We will differentiate between the good and bad work and practice those work which are good for our life.

Worksheet**Part Two: Religious Beliefs of Hindu Religion****Short Questions from Lesson-1, 2 and 3:**

- 1) What is called Karmabad ?
- 2) What is called Janmantarbad?
- 3) Where does Karmabad lie?
- 4) What is called Karmaphal?
- 5) Which god's devotee was king Bharata?
- 6) Whom did king Bharata marry?
- 7) Who was the father of Panchajana?
- 8) How many sons did king Bharata have?
- 9) Why did King Bharata go after dividing his kingdom?
- 10) How did King Bharata become Munibharata?
- 11) Where did Munibharat see a deer drinking water?
- 12) What is there behind every action?
- 13) What will we differentiate?
- 14) Give an example of Karmaphal.

Broad Questions from Lesson-1, 2 and 3:

- 1) Discuss the relation between Karmabad and Janmantarbad./ Explain Karmabad lies under Janmantarbad.
- 2) Why was the saint Bharata reborn as a deer? - Explain.
- 3) How did Munibharat loss his austerities? – Explain.