



HSSC Syllabus for Hinduism - Sanatan Dharam (Religious Education)

1. Sacred Scriptures and Hindu Philosophy

- Introduction to sacred scriptures of Hinduism.
- History, philosophy and importance of:
 - Vedas
 - Bhagavad Gita
 - Upanishads
 - Six Shastras
 - Ramayana and Mahabharata
 - Brahmana Granthas and Vedangas
- Important Vedic Shlokas and their translations.
- Teachings of the Ramayana and their practical application.

2. Sanskars and Philosophy of Life

- Vivah Sanskar: Meaning, purpose and importance.
- Antyeshti Sanskar: Meaning, purpose and benefits.
- Namkaran Sanskar: Meaning, purpose and occasions.
- Yajnopavita Sanskar: Meaning and purpose.
- Karma and Punarjanam: Karma and philosophy of rebirth.
- Four Ashramas: Concept, importance and benefits.
- Four Purusharthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha; significance in human life.

3. Sacred Places of Hinduism

- Katas Raj Mandir: History, religious significance and research scope.
- Pandava Caves: Religious background and historical significance.
- Prahlad Puri Mandir: Religious background and historical significance.
- Critical study of these sacred places in their historical contexts.

4. Great Religious Personalities

- Mahatma Vidur: Life, Dharma Niti and moral teachings.
- Jagatguru Shankaracharya: Life and spiritual teachings.
- Bhagat Trilochan: Life, teachings and devotion to God.

- Bhagat Surdas: Life, teachings and devotion to God.
- Kalidas: Life, philosophical thought and Puranic traditions.

5. Great Historical and Social Personalities

- Chandragupta Maurya: Life, character, courage, bravery and honesty.
- Emperor Ashoka: Life, character, courage, bravery and honesty.
- Chanakya: Life and scholarly contributions.
- Bhartrihari: Life and scholarly contributions.

6. Literary Personalities and Their Contributions

- Munshi Premchand: Life, writings and literary contributions.
- Krishan Chander: Life, writings and literary contributions.
- Firaq Gorakhpuri: Life, poetry and literary contributions.
- Critical understanding of their literary and intellectual achievements.

7. Dharma and Moral Values

- Ten Lakshanas of Dharma: Meaning, significance and effects on life according to Manusmriti.
- Yama and Niyama: Meaning, importance, benefits and daily application.
- Five Vikaras: Kama, Krodha, Lobha, Moha and Ahankar; harmful effects and self-control.
- Jealousy and Hatred: Harmful effects, prevention and peaceful living.

8. Religious Festivals

- Chand Festival: Celebration and historical importance.
- Teej: Celebration, purpose and religious significance.
- Navratri: Significance, worship of Mata Rani and daily rituals.
- Hanuman Jayanti: Religious significance, roles and characteristics of Hanuman Ji.

9. Aarti and Religious Practices

- Meaning and concept of Aarti.
- Religious importance and significance.
- Method and proper procedure of performing Aarti.
- Occasions on which Aarti is performed.



HSSC Syllabus for CHRISTIANITY (Religious Education)

1. Belief – The Holy Trinity

- Concept and significance of the Holy Trinity.
- Biblical references to the Holy Trinity.
- Historical context and Ecumenical Councils.
- Father, Son and Holy Spirit: distinct Persons, yet one in essence.

2. Life of Lord Jesus Christ

- Historical and prophetic context of the birth of Lord Jesus Christ.
- Miracles and their theological significance in establishing His divine mission.
- Baptism and temptations of Jesus: in the wilderness and Garden of Gethsemane.
- Holy Week: Crucifixion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension.

3. Christian Values

- Christian values as manifestations of the work of the Holy Spirit.
- Biblical teachings on values such as love, forgiveness and service.
- Parables and teachings of Jesus concerning relationships with God and one another.

4. Sources of Inspiration

- **Saint Stephen:** life, martyrdom, testimony and theological themes.
- **St. Augustine:** early life, historical context, spiritual journey, conversion and impact as a theologian and Church Father.
- **Dr. Frank Khair-Ullah and Allama Paul Earnest:** biographical backgrounds and their contributions to Christian thought and education in the local context.

5. The Holy Bible

- The Holy Bible as God's Word in human language.
- The Bible as a collection of books written across generations.
- Biblical authors and their different backgrounds.
- Original languages: **Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek.**
- Authority of the Holy Bible as a guide for faith and practice.

6. Church History

- Geopolitical, social and religious context of the Early Church in the Acts of the Apostles.
- Early Church within the Roman Empire.
- Jewish background of the Early Church.
- Influence of Jewish and Greco-Roman cultures on early Christianity.
- Central figures and theological themes in Acts.
- Holy Spirit, Church as community and Apostolic mission.
- **Saint Paul:** life, teachings and impact on Christianity.



HSSC Syllabus for SIKHISM (Religious Education)

1: Gurmukhi Language and Literature

- Reading and writing in Gurmukhi.
- History of Gurdwara Patti Sahib.
- Patti Likhi and its significance.
- Gurmukhi alphabets as aligned by Guru Angad Dev Ji.
- Writing the history of Gurdwara Patti Sahib in Gurmukhi.
- Reading and writing poems and ghazals in Gurmukhi.

2: Mool Mantar and Teachings of Gurbani

- Mool Mantar as the central concept of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.
- Importance of tolerance in a society with diversity of thought and belief.
- Gurbani's teachings regarding the ideal Sikh lifestyle.

3: Sikh Beliefs and Practices

- Sikh beliefs and practices according to **Gurbani**.
- Sikh social life.
- Sikh religious practices and code of conduct.
- Sikh marriage as a sacred bond.
- Significance of **Lawaan** in Sikh marriage.
- Sikh Gurdwaras in Pakistan.
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- Sikh holidays and festivals in Pakistan.
- Contributions of the Sikh community to Pakistan.

4: Guru Sahiban and Sikh Heroes

- Teachings of **Guru Sahiban**.
- Life lessons of Guru Sahiban.
- Social reforms introduced by Guru Sahiban.
- Services, offerings, and sacrifices of Guru Sahiban.
- Philosophy of Guru Sahiban.
- Sikh heroes from **1708 to the present**.
- Heroic deeds and contributions of Sikhs from 1708 to the present.

5: Sikh Ethics and Values

- Patience and its importance in society.
- Kindness and its importance in society.
- Love and its importance in society.
- Truthfulness and its importance in society.
- Diversity in society.
- Equality in society.
- Obedience as a moral value.
- Forgiveness as a moral value.
- Meaning and significance of the Sikh concept of Charrdi Kala.



HSSC Syllabus for ZOROASTRIANISM (Religious Education)

1. Tenets of Zoroastrianism

- Natural metaphors in the **Gathas**.
- Social Justice and Loving Kindness in the Gathas.
- Ecological activities around the world that promote the teachings of the Gathas.
- Humanitarian activities aligned with the teachings of the Gathas.
- Various scripts of Zoroastrian prayers: **Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian, and Gujarati**.
- Historical, geographical, and cultural background of these scripts.
- Meaning, structure, and organization of the **Yasna**.
- The **72 chapters of the Yasna**.
- Nature of the Divine in the Gathas.
- Importance of faith and trust in **Ahura Mazda** in modern times.
- Ways of strengthening trust in Ahura Mazda in today's world.

2. Source of Guidance

- Qualities of good leadership as demonstrated by **Asho Zarathushtra**.
- Ways of remaining true to the teachings of Asho Zarathushtra.
- Application of the leadership and teachings of Asho Zarathushtra in contemporary life.

3. Culture

- **Athra** in the Gathas and **Atash** in the *Atash Neyaesh*.
- Spiritual meaning of fire.
- Creation Story in the **Bundahishn**.
- Key points of the **Vendidad** and **Denkard** and their comparison with the Gathas.
- Traditional Parsi arts, crafts, and textiles.
- Five manuscripts and texts of historical significance to Zoroastrians.
- Importance of preserving Zoroastrian manuscripts and texts.
- Effects of modernization and industrialization on traditional Parsi crafts.
- Ways of preserving traditional arts and crafts.

4. History

- Economic and social structure of **Ancient Persia**.
- Contributions of Ancient Persia to the modern world, including astronomy and Zoroastrianism.
- History of the **Parsi Diasporas**.
- Influence of the Parsi Diaspora in the lands where they settled.
- Role of Parsi youth in the future of the Zoroastrian faith.
- **Gen Z Survey Report** findings.
- **Return to Roots Program**.



HSSC Syllabus for KALASHA (Religious Education)

1: Kalasha Religion, Holy Names and the World of God

- Evolution and devolution of Kalasha religion.
- Seven groups of holy names of God.
- Meaning of songs and prayers related to five groups of holy names of God.
- The world of God and the human life cycle according to Kalasha religion.
- Twenty-one pairs of holy emblems and seven individual emblems.
- Use and significance of the holy emblems.
- Significance, blessings, amenities, and way of life in the holy land of **Tsiam**.
- Prayers and songs related to the Yas'i Festival (Tsiam Parik).
- Duties of the Roi Moc (Chief Priest).

2: The Devil and the Story of Bal'ihen

- Thirteen impure names of the Devil and their characteristics.
- Central idea or theme of devilism in terms of A mi may mul'awa.
- Treatment of the followers of the Devil.
- Story of Bal'ihen, the witch hunter.
- Lessons learned from the story of Bal'ihen.

3: Human Conduct, Repentance and Social Status

- Classification of humans according to their actions and deeds into:
 - 1) Aza 2) Bhaira 3) Gor
- Ways of repentance in Kalasha religion and community.
- Status of women and men in Kalasha religion and Kalasha community.

4: Kalasha Traditions and Religious Places

- Traditions of time measurement (Suri jagek).
- Traditions of ablutions.
- Traditions of making brothers and sisters (dari hik).

- Traditions relating to religious places:
 - 1. Graveyard
 - 2. Temple
 - 3. Bashali
- Purpose and importance of religious places.
- Lost traditions.
- Difference between abandoned and dormant traditions, with examples.

5: Kalasha Festivals and Ceremonies

- Study of the following festivals:
 - 1. Zhoshi 5. L'awak bi'ik
 - 2. Ucaw 6. L'agaur
 - 3. Pu'n' 7. Precesh
 - 4. Cawmos
- Preparation of a plan/report on any two festivals.
- Effects of holy songs and prayers of festivals on individual and collective life.
- Childhood ceremony (cel'ik sambiek).
- Manhood/womanhood ceremony (bhut sambiek).
- Purpose and significance of these ceremonies.

6: Holy Elders and Sources of Inspiration

- Lives and services of holy elders.
- Role of holy elders in protecting the law of life.
- Purpose and importance of the songs of holy elders.
- Wisdom and inspirational teachings of the holy elders.

7: Kalasha Kings and Historical Experiences

- Contributions of five famous Kalasha kings.
- Rule of Bulasingh.
- Causes of the era of slavery.
- Effects of the era of slavery on Kalasha religion and culture.
- Heavy taxation and forced labour during the era of slavery.



HSSC Syllabus for BUDDHISM (Religious Education)

1: Beliefs and Teachings of Gautama Buddha

- Different beliefs and views of Gautama Buddha.
- Three miracles of Gautama Buddha and their analysis.
- Three forms/aspects of Gautama Buddha and their comparison.
- Meditation/ascetic practice (*Riyazat*) in Buddhism.
- Conditions and importance/usefulness of *Riyazat*.

2: History of Buddhism

- History and development of Buddhism.
- History of Buddhism in different countries.
- Study and presentation of the spread of Buddhism in different countries.

3: Buddhist Sacred Literature and Stories

- Importance of the study of sacred books.
- Study of stories related to Buddhism.
- Teachings and influence of Buddhist stories.

4: Buddhism, Other Religions and the Environment

- Buddhist teachings concerning the environment.
- Historical relations between Buddhism and another religion.
- Buddhist views concerning the environment.
- Comparison of Buddhist and another religion's views concerning the environment.

5: Buddhism and Fine Arts

- Buddhism and modern fine arts.
- Modern Buddhist art.
- Importance of fine arts in Buddhism.
- Role and significance of art in Buddhism.
- Examples illustrating the importance of Buddhist art.



HSSC Syllabus for Bahá'í Faith (Religious Education)

1: Bahá'í Administrative Order

- Importance of the Bahá'í Administrative Order.
- Role of the Administrative Order in bringing unity.
- Administrative Order in the light of Prayers and Holy Writings.
- Structure of the Bahá'í Administrative Order.

2: Institutions of the Bahá'í Administrative Order

- Appointed institutions.
- Role of the Hands of the Cause.
- Role of Counselors.
- Elected institutions.
- Structure and working of National Spiritual Assemblies.
- Structure and working of Local Spiritual Assemblies.

3: Bahá'í Elections and Funds

- Concept of the Bahá'í Election.
- Concept of funds in the running of the Bahá'í Administrative Order.

4: Consultation and the 19 Days Feasts

- Spiritual implications of consultation.
- Social implications of consultation.
- Structure of the 19 Days Feasts.
- The 19 Days Feasts as a space for consultation and socialization.

5: History of the Bahá'í Administrative Order

- Historical perspective of the Bahá'í Administrative Order.
- Establishment of the Bahá'í Administrative Order.