

**Bochasanwasi Shri Aksharpurushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
Satsang Shikshan Pariksha**

SATSANG PRAVESH-PAPER-1

Time : 9.00 to 11.15 a.m.

Total Marks : 75

Sunday, 1 March, 2015

Note : 1. Answer of the prescribed edition only will be accepted. Any other answer from different addition will not be accepted. 2. Numbers of the right side indicate marks of question number. 3. Numbers in the blanks on the right side of the answer indicate lesson number & page number.

👉 Important Note 👈

In the question paper the marks of each sub-question should be written in the box (

mark : 1	
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) given on the right side and the marks obtained by the candidate should be written in the adjacent box. If the answer is wrong then write '0' (zero) in the given box. The sign or indication of true (✓) or false (X) of each sub-question should be marked only on the left-side before the question starts.

👉 Important Note 👈

While checking the answers, when you come across lengthy answers i.e. shortnotes, reasons, brief answer in five sentence etc. Justify to the left side of the paper for any marks deducted. If the candidate has forgotten to mention any mentioned points then the examiner can deduct mark likewise and explain to the leftside of the paper that which point is not mentioned by candidate. For example there is question in March-2013, Pravesh paper-1, "Transformation of JobanPagi" JobanPagi said to Maharaj, 'Oh Lord, I am crooked worthless and foolish. I was unable to recognize you for who are you. Oh compassionate one! please have pity on me. Please free me from my sins.' If any point is not written then write "My sins" at left side.

SECTION-1: NILKANTH CHARITRA, 6th Edition, December - 2010)

Q.1 In the sentences below, state who is speaking to whom and when. (Total Marks: 9)

👉 Note : Who is speaking 1 mark, to whom 1 mark and when 1 mark.

1. "If your stasangi is to suffer the pain of one scorpion sting, then may the pain of the sting of millions of scorpions befall on each and every pore of my body."
(55/115-116)
 - ❖ Sahajanand Swami to Ramanand Swami
 - ❖ When Ramanand Swami appointed Sahajanand Swami as the head of fellowship, told him to ask for a boon....
2. "If you don't come to the ashram then Muktanand Swami will himself come to fetch you." (43/90)
 - ❖ Sukhanand Swami to Nilkanth Varni
 - ❖ Sukhanand Swami invites Nilkanth Varni seating near the stepwell to come in the Ashram. Denying his request Nilkanth said, "Sadhuraam, I do not go where there are lots of people." Then..
3. "I had sent word to all concerned through Mayaram to go for Varni's darshan in Loj. Why, then, didn't you go to Loj?" (51/105-106)

- ◇ Ramanand Swami to Lalji Suthar
- ◇ In Shekhpat Mayaram Bhatt told the greatness of Nilkanth Varni that he is greater than Ramanand Swami. So Lalji Suthar thought he should see Ramanand Swami and acquaint him with the fact. So he went to Ramanand Swami in Kutch. Then...

Q.2 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)

1. Two servants were burnt in the fire of Bansi city.(9/16)
 - A. Two servants of the king entered the garden. Heedless of the presence of Nilkanth Varni they aimed their rifles at a spot and fired. And the bullets hit a couple of birds. The helpless eyes of both birds stared at Nilkanth Varni and they soon died. Nilkanth blessed them and redeemed their souls. On that day Nilkanth observed a fast and at midnight, a thought casually passed through his mind, "Let this city be burned!" As a result of his first casual utterance, the city went up in flames and only the two servants who had killed the birds were burnt in the fire of Bansi City.
2. Jeer Swami was annoyed with Nilkanth Varni. (33/66)
 - A. Once Nilkanth Varni asked Jeer Swami, "Women, wealth and taste are considered the biggest elements of bondage for a sadhu. They captivate even Brahma and others. Therefore please explain the course which a sadhu should adopt." This question of Nilkanth Varni annoyed Jeer Swami.
3. The mahant of the hermitage of Shripur village invited Nilkanth Varni inside the ashram.(6/11)
 - A. There was danger from wild animals and imminence of death. So, the mahant of the hermitage of Shripur village invited Nilkanth Varni inside the ashram.

Q.3 Write short notes on any ONE of the following. (In 15 lines.) (Total Marks: 5)

1. At the palace of King Mahadatt (16/28-29)

Ahead to Pokhra in Butolnagar, Nilkanth Varni decided to stay on the bank of the river in a beautiful garden after seeking the permission of the owner. Bawas were camping at the garden. As was their daily routine King Mahadatt and his sister Mayarani came there to salute the bawas, came to Nilkanth Varni. His spiritual glow and emaciated body due to severe austerities convinced them that they were in the presence of an extraordinary soul. They prostrated at Varni's feet and insisted him to stay at their bungalow in the garden. Nilkanth Varni agreed and he was given a special room all for himself. The royal personages visited him everyday and Varni would discourse to them on spiritual matters. All this made the bawas extremely jealous. Mahadatt's daughter used to come to the garden to play with her companions. The bawas would lustfully look at them, while Nilkanth would lower his eyes. The difference between the behaviour of the bawas and Varni was conveyed to the king by the princess and her companions. The king was thus inspired with more reverence for Nilkanth. They implored Varni to come and stay with them in their palace but he refused. He, however, out of their love for him, agreed to eat with them. The daily seva cleansed the hearts of the king and his sister. Then Nilkanth revealed his divine form to them and they were double pleased and elated. Having realised that his mission has been accomplished, Nilkanth made preparations to leave. Distressed at this the king and his family prayed Varni, "You blessed us with the knowledge of your divinity and now suddenly where are you going? Even my daughter and others have taken vows inspired by your presence. How can we live without you?" Nilkanth told them, "I have to go. Many people who want to attain salvation are waiting for me." But as they insisted upon Nilkanth to stay, he postponed his departure. In the dead of night he quietly slipped out of there. When King's Sister came to know next morning she sent horsemen in search of Nilkanth in all directions. By then Nilkanth had covered several kilometers. On catching up with him, the horsemen lovingly pleaded with him and brought him back to the palace. Eventually, through Nilkanth's discourses the king and his sister were

liberated from worldly desires. Thus, as Nilkanth achieved what he wanted to accomplish and then, prepared to depart finally. After staying with Mahadatt for five months, Varni set out to fulfill his mission.

2. The police chief experiences samadhi (53/109)

One day, Ramanand Swami, sitting on a mattress spread over a raised dais and resting against a pillow, was delivering his discourse explaining the glory of Nilkanth. Nilkanth Varni was sitting on a mat nearby. At that time, a jamadar (police chief) arrived there. He was a muslim but was very devout. He touched the feet of Ramanand Swami and sat down to listen to his discourse. During the discourse, he experienced samadhi because of Nilkanth Varni's grace. He had the darshan of Akshardham. He saw Nilkanth Varni seated on a beautiful divine throne in Akshardham. All around him infinite mukts were standing and praying to Nilkanth Varni. He also saw Ramanand Swami praying to Nilkanth Varni. After a while the jamadar woke up from the samadhi, stood up and exclaimed, "What is this? Why this reverse tradition among the Hindus? I find it quite improper. How is it that amongst you Hindus the preceptor sits on a higher seat and the God sits on a lower seat?" Ramanand Swami explained, "Jamadar saheb, you may not be able to appreciate our ancient tradition. Sage Vashishtha used to sit on a high seat, while Bhagwan Ramchandra sat down beside him." Nilkanth Varni was amused by this dialogue. The jamadar could not understand much in this. So he simply bowed to Nilkanth Varni and, scratching his head in bewilderment, departed.

3. Uplift of 900,000 yogis (21/38-40)


Proceeding from Kamakshi, Nilkanth approached the Navlakha mountain. Nine hundred thousand yogis were living on the mountain. They were all siddha yogis and had been performing penance for thousand of years. They had resplendent forms while praying to God which could not be seen by ordinary mortals. Every morning they performed sacrifices, took their bath and performed sandhya. Each one of them had a separate water-cistern to bathe in and yagnakund to perform sacrifices. Thus, there were 900,000 small water cisterns and 900,000 sacrificial altars. Day and night they remained engrossed in prayers to God. One morning, when all the siddhas were seated in meditation, they heard a divine voice from the sky, "Purushottam Narayan, for whose darshan you have been performing penance for years, will himself come and give you his darshan. He is manifest now on earth. He will himself give his darshan to you and redeem you all." Exhilarated on hearing the heavenly voice, they started preparations for the reception of Nilkanth. When Nilkanth started climbing the mountain, again the siddhas heard the heavenly voice, "Tomorrow at dawn you will all have the darshan of Purushottam Narayan in the form of Nilkanth Varni. By his darshan alone you all will attain redemption and reach Akshardham." As Nilkanth Varni reached there, the yogis experienced bliss at his darshan. They all honoured him, gave him a warm welcome by placing garlands round his neck. The deities showered flowers from the sky. The whole atmosphere was sanctified by the chanting of Vedic verses. Nilkanth assumed 900,000 forms, offered oblations at every sacrificial altar, drank water from every cistern and thus consecrated the water. The 900,000 yogis kept Nilkanth with them for three days and pleased him with their service. They praised him from the core of their hearts. They all prayed, "O Nilkanth! Since you have given us your darshan, kindly be merciful and reside permanently in our hearts. It is our humble request, O Lord of Akshar, that your murti does not disappear from our hearts." On hearing this prayer Nilkanth said, "So be it." Then the yogis bade him farewell with heavy hearts. Nilkanth Varni walked on. On the way he came to Balwakund. Flames eternally comes out from the waters of this spa and from the stones nearby. After visiting this place, sanctifying the birthplace of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu at Navdweep and visiting Shantipur, the seat of the Gaudiya sect, Nilkanth reached Gangasagar, the confluence of the Ganga and the sea. He bathed there and spent three days at Makar Sankranti mela. Then he crossed the sea by boat and reached Kapil Ashram.

Q.4 Answer ALL of the following, using one sentence (not just one word) for each answer. (Total Marks: 5)

 **Note : No mark for incomplete answer.**

1. When was Ram Sharma born? (Samvat, Month, Tithi) (41/81)
A. Ram Sharma was born on Janmashtami (Shravan sud 8) of Samvat 1795.
2. Why did Nilkanth Varni refuse to pluck the spinach leaves? (27/50)
A. Since there is a jiva in spinach leaves, Nilkanth Varni refused to pluck it.
3. After eating Nilkanth Varni's sanctified khichdi, what did Amichand's wife experience? (35/70)
A. When Amichand's wife ate the sanctified khichdi, her worldly desires disappeared and she experienced inner peace.
4. What did Ramanand Swami talk about wherever he went? (41/82)
A. Wherever Ramanand Swami went, he declared, "I am merely the drum-beater announcing the arrival of God. The hero of the play, God himself, is yet to come."
5. Which questions did Nilkanth Varni ask in pilgrimage places, ashrams and to the followers of other sampradays? (43/90)
A. Nilkanth Varni asked in pilgrim places, ashrams and to the followers of other sampradays, "What is jiva? What is ishwar? And what is maya? Explain to me the characteristics of Brahman and Parabrahman."

Q.5 From the given options, place a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct ones. (Total Marks: 4)

 **Note : One or more of the options may be correct. Full marks will be awarded only if all the correct options are chosen, otherwise no marks will be awarded.**

1. 1, 2 (56/117) 2. 1, 4 (1/1)

Q.6 Fill in the blanks. (Total Marks: 4)





 **Note : Marks will be given only if both answers are correct.**

1. Dharmadev, Bhaktimata (14/24)
2. Lakshman, Lakshmanjhula (Lakshmanpura) (5/10)
3. Janbai, Mahadev (39/79)
4. Kurji Dave, Akshardham (52/108)

(SECTION-2: SATSANG READER PART-I, 6th Edition April - 2011)

Q.7 In the sentences below, state who is speaking to whom and when. (Total Marks: 9)

 **Note : Who is speaking 1 mark, to whom 1 mark and when 1 mark.**

1. "This is my tilak, this is my sadhu" (4/35)
 Shriji Maharaj to Sadhus
 Seeing the improved situation, Maharaj instructed his sadhus to once again keep shikhas and wear janois and gave them all pujas. He then taught them all to apply the gopichandan tilak and kumkum chandlo on their foreheads by first applying it on his choicest devotee, Gunatitanand Swami. Pointing towards him Maharaj said....
2. "At present, he is manifest and moves about within Satsang." (8/71)
 Ranchhodray to Ashabhai of Sadhi
 Every punam, Ashabhai would go to Dakor for darshan of Ranchhodray. Here, he was saddened on seeing some instances of unrighteousness. One night, Ranchhodray granted him darshan in a dream and told him.

3. "If this God of yours is really true, he'll come this instant and drink that milk" (6/49)
 - ⇒ Abhel Khachar to Jivuba
 - ⇒ Hearing to the talks of the people of Gadhada Abhel Khachar doubted his daughter and angrily entered in her room with a sword in hand and boomed.

Q.8 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 4)

1. Ladudanji requested Shriji Maharaj to make him a sadhu. (1/4)
 - A. Maharaj requested Ladudanji to go and persuade the sisters to marry and live as normal as householders. The sisters listened to the poet calmly. Then they replied. Ladudanji was deeply touched by the sisters' divine words and immediately went to Maharaj and requested to make him a sadhu.
2. Devanand Swami became renowned in the fellowship. (2/18)
 - A. Due to his qualities as a celibate sadhu, his lack of ego, and his intense devotion, Devanand Swami became renowned in the fellowship.

Q.9 Write short notes on 'Jhinabhai's attachment to devotees' (4/32, 36-37) (in 15 lines). (Total Marks: 5)

As the drought of Samvat 1869 threatened the region, Jhinabhai helped the devotees according to the wish of Maharaj, by giving away large amounts of grains.

Once, Jhinabhai came to Mangrol. Here, he came to know that Kamalshi Vanjha - a poor but great devotee of Shriji Maharaj had fallen very ill and nobody was looking after him. Jhinabhai brought him to Panchala, served him day and night by washing his clothes, feeding him etc. Once, Kamalshibhai had a severe headache, and so Jhinabhai asked his sister Adiba for some black pepper as medicine. She refused saying, we don't have any in the house. A few days later, when Jhinabhai had a headache, she brought some black pepper for him. Jhinabhai asked, "Where did these pepper come from?" Adiba replied, "There was some left in the house." "There were no peppers available when they were needed for Kamalshibhai, and today they have been found!" saying that furiously, Jhinabhai tossed the bottle of pepper outside and stopped talking to her.

Q.10 Answer ALL of the following, using one sentence (not just one word) for each answer. (Total Marks:4)

 **Note: No mark for incomplete answer.**

1. What blessings did Shukananad Swami give to Dungarbhai? (3/28)
 - A. Shukanand Swami blessed Dungarbhai saying, "This child will do great work for satsang and will spread Maharaj's true upasana."
2. From whom did Devanand Swami learn Pingal, the science of poetry? (2/18)
 - A. Devanand Swami learnt Pingal, the science of poetry from Brahmanand Swami.
3. For how many days did Jetha Bhagat serve Bhagatiji in his last illness? (7/60)
 - A. Jetha Bhagat served Bhagatiji in his last illness for a total of 23 days.
4. Who was the Rantidev of satsang in Shastriji Maharaj's time? (8/79)
 - A. Ashabhai of Sadhi was like the Rantidev of satsang in Shastriji Maharaj's time.

Q.11 Select the six correct sentences from below and write them in the correct story sequence in the boxes. (Total Marks: 6)


Topic: Joban comes in contact with Varni. (5/41-42)

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| (1) Write the correct sentence numbers | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| (2) Correct sequence of sentences | 8 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 6 |

Note: (1) 3 marks will be awarded in the correct sentence number only if all the six sentence numbers are correct and (2) 3 marks will be awarded only if all the sequence of sentence numbers are correct. Otherwise no marks will be given.

Note: (1) Correct sentence numbers: Give 3 marks only if six sentence numbers are correct in any sequence, otherwise no marks will be given. **(2) Correct sequence of sentences:** Give 3 marks if all sequence of sentence numbers are correct as per answersheet otherwise no marks will be given.


Q.12 Rewrite the incorrect sentences below in relation to the sentence heading.
(Total Marks: 4)

 **Note: Marks will be awarded only if a sentence is written completely correct. Otherwise no marks will be awarded.**

1. **Swami Nirgundasji:** Jethabhai was born to a Patidar family in the village of Pij, near Nadiad, on Jeth sud 2, Samvat 1932. From a young age, he seemed uninterested in living a worldly life. (7/58)
2. **Sadguru Devanand Swami:** On the outskirts of the villages of Balol and Dhingda, there is a small, beautiful mandir dedicated to Lord Shiv, known as Sankaleshwar Mahadev. (2/17)
3. **Swami Yagnapriyadasji:** Big land owners of Gujarat, officials of Vadodara and thousands of devotees came for the festival. (8/74)
4. **Bhaktaraj Shri Jhinabhai:** When Jhinabhai was ten years old, his father, a disciple of Ramanand Swami, received both Ramanand Swami and Nilkanth Varni in his court in Panchala. (4/30)

(SECTION-3: ESSAY)

Q.13 Write an essay on any ONE of the following. (in approximately 30 lines.)
(Total Marks: 10)

 **Note : Essay is an independent original subject. In addition to following points many other point might be included. Examiner has to examin essay on the basis of originality, knowledge of sampraday, special analysis and point from any other scriptures.**

1. **“My birth is for building mandirs”:** **Shastriji Maharaj:** (1) The introduction of Shastriji Maharaj’s through the above statement, which was further stated in the Vachnamrut by Shriji Maharaj too. (2) To spread pure upasana - left Vartal - Temples are necessary - What kind of temples should be constructed? - The main aim of Shastriji Maharaj was to keep the idol of Akshar Purushottam in the centre and the idol of a saint who possesses all sixteen signs of god’s virtues – by which the devotees become Aksharroop and worship Purushottam Narayan and attain Dham. (3) Dungar Bhakta at the age of 1.5 was blessed by Sukhanand Swami – Even the senior saints were confused to understand the Shriji Maharaj’s form then how can it be possible to explain the form of Aksharbrahman? So Maharaj left the work to be done in future – so decided to send some saint on the earth to spread upasana and wanted to construct of Mandir Shriji Maharaj said the above statement and later on it was repeated by Shastriji Maharaj. (4) The construction of temple is not an easy task – most difficult of all - but the person who aimed it was very strong firm like a mountain (Dungar Bhatka’s name itself is very appropriate) – made five large and huge temples in which he had to face many obstacles and description is really tough. (quote few incidents). Handful of faithful saints – difficult to get alms also – in spite of all the above obstacles he proved that with the blessings of Ishtadev no task is impossible. (quote few incidents) – Even during difficult circumstances Shastriji Maharaj neither worried about his health nor diseases. (Can quote verses of Kirtan too) (5) Shastriji Maharaj’s strength was unique – uncomparable vision (talent) for art – the time $\frac{3}{4}$ work of the mandir got completed, he started the next one and then went on – He did according to the wish of Maharaj and did not construct wherever the land was available (incidents) (6) He continued the work of constructing temples in spite of old age – He accepted the invitation Narsinhadas Seth of Mahuva, through he was ill and said, “I am born to construct temples”. (7) Conclusion: Shastriji Maharaj used to say, “My work will be continued and Lord Swaminarayan is Sarvopari.” He spread the message of Lord Swaminarayan throughout the world. Really this is

continued at now present through Pramukh Swami Maharaj and the name of “temple construction” is noted into “Guinees book of world records”. The progress of his work is experienced even now by Pramukh Swami Maharaj.

2. **Pramukh Swami Maharaj: An ocean of virtues:** (1) An ocean of virtues means the justice to virtues is our Guruhari Pramukh Swami Maharaj. (2) Any human being, saint, Satpurush possesses good virtues less or more, but Swamiji is full of virtues. – for a great saint it is more necessary to follow – he possesses virtues like selfless love, disinterested in taste, wealth and women, free from desires – egoless – but he topped the quality of politeness – A saint can sacrifice worldly affairs but not ego (incidents, shloka or Bhajans) Even while tolerating the insults he remained firm. (3) One can visualize the divine darshan of all the virtues in Swamishri. He is extremely kind, selfless love towards devotees – motherly affection – free from jealousy and complex, innocent, tolerance power etc. (incidents) simplicity is clearly visible – two precious gems in the ocean of virtues are Swamishri’s “Generosity and forgiveness”. (4) In forgiving and showing generosity Swamishri is incredible and unique. Those who are generous can forgive vice verse those who can forgive are generous. These qualities are easily noticeable in his huge ocean like heart. After forgiving he used to forget which is the ideal quality of a saint. (5) Which is the biggest virtue (good quality) among the ocean of treasure and who ever came to him he traced him to the right path is the biggest quality – to Make the soul “Brahmrup and later on help it to reach at the feet of Purushottam Narayan – he changed the life of many devotees – one can never find another saint like, him in the entire universe – (incidents) (6) Conclusion: Let us remember the saint who possess the treasure of vices and virtues, our crores, crores of salutation to our beloved “Pramukh Swami Maharaj”.
3. **Divine creation – a devotional pilgrimage: Robbinsville Mandir:** (1) Temple construction is a divine process mandir but also rigid – specially when the mandir has to be done according to the ancient tradition it becomes more difficult – that too on the land of foreign becomes more and more tough – In USA (New Jersey) a temple was to construct with a grand and pomp at Robbinsville Nagar – incredible carvings on pink Italian marble made everyone surprised and experienced the divine peace. (3) Worried about huge crowd and their facilities – history behind each question – and selfless hard work with emotional stories - is mainly due to the pious wish of Swamishri – the first step was the process of land’s procession – firm of making Akshardham only in New Jersey – firm to attain the land connecting the main road “Turn Pike” in 100 acres – exceptionally hard work continuously for 10 years – after visiting 264 different places the land of Robbinsville was finalized. At Edison during “Jaljilani Ekadashi” in the year 2007 Swamishri said in a casual way after seeing the devotees He said I will have to plan to buy a huge piece of land. – with his blessings the land of 167 acres at Robbinsville was attained – All presiding officers and President Sherry Mokgovon became happy. Second Step:- Started procedure to build Akshardham Campus – promise to control the traffic rules and other formalities bu organization – sincerity of organization and its transparency and sincere volunteers impressed the officers – Mayor was astonished – the question arose in the year 2010 feb. regarding the ceiling or height and but gave satisfied answer after examining the entire thing and got permission on 24 Fed, 2010. (4) On one hand the procedure of the land got over and on the other hand under the guidance of Ishwarchara Swami the planning activities for the Akshardham campus started with the help of saint – devotees the work and designing of master piece – According to Swamishri’s command in the huge campus to construct the pinnacled temple, Bhaktinandan Swami worked hard with minute and detailed (delicate) carvings. Everybody accepted the challenge of Hindus heredity and Swaminarayan’s unique benchmark. (5) The journey to bring the pink marble was difficult but surprisingly within a stipulated time specially from a foreign country like Italy. But with the hand work of saints

through sea-route the stones reached India and then the harbor of Mundra and further proceeded to Pindwada of Rajasthan. 2000 artist came to “Pindwada” and other nearby villages and did the work of carvings by giving the dancing and singing phase in the stones or marbles, which gave life to the idols and his art too. In spite of bad weather the volunteers did the work carefully. (6) Slowly all the stones including big and small reached America in a well planned manner and packed each stone carefully – many obstacles – continuous efforts even during bad weather – effort started in the year from 2009 November to August 2014. (7) The Akshardham campus curriculum in 167 acres – exclusive sabha mandap accommodating 3,000 devotees – was planned according. In the step they constructed accommodation for 3,000 devotees and saint nivas followed by kitchen, dining hall and sabha mandap. In the next stage the construction of pinnacled mandir – 3, 4 and 5th stage cultural room for children and youth, reception and Akshardham was decided. Thousands of engineers volunteers with the saints hard work got over in 2012 the murtis were installed which were sanctified by Swamishri in October 2010 the foundation stone was laid and carved marbles started coming from Indian – Started arranging the marbles – as per planning even if stone is misplaced broken or lost, the entire plan will be spoiled – so were doing carefully.

The everlasting foundation stone sanctified by Swamishri was laid according to the rites and rituals on October 2011. The concrete raft of 14,000 ton was prepared on the piles bearing 756 round shaped with 200 ton weight. The concrete foundation of 7,200 cubic yards was a historical event which got completed within 24 hours – Swamishri added beauty by going to USA personally and started the rituals of the temple. (8) Through this project many people earned their living and became spiritual – free from addiction – within a limited span of time, Robbinsville Nagar became centre of attraction and the Mayor and council of president was impressed and felt proud of this project. (9) Conclusion: There is a saying “Unity is strength (victory) one can experience the smell of spiritualism – in the future years everybody will remember the inspirer of selfless devotees Shri Pramukh Swami Maharaj.

