

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

SATSANG PRAVESH-PAPER-2

Time : 2.00 to 4.15 p.m.

Total Marks : 75

Sunday, 6 March, 2022

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) 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: KISHOR SATSANG PRAVESH, 6th Edition, March 2019)

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. "He is standing there in a corner humbly holding the barber's bag under his armpit." (23/77)
 - ⇒ Maharaj - to the Assembly
 - ⇒ When Purnanand Swami did not get a proper seat in the assembly so omniscient Maharaj told this.
2. "Ultimate redemption cannot be attained without the contact of God in human form." (18/66)
 - ⇒ Ramanand Swami - The old Brahmin
 - ⇒ The old Brahmin had completed a pilgrimage from Jagannathpuri to Dwarika by prostrating all the way. On his way, he met Ramanand Swami and he told him this.
3. "If we stay here, then our relatives will continue to come to us grieve and express their pain." (9/30)
 - ⇒ Devjibhai - His wife
 - ⇒ Their son unexpectantly died so Devjibhai sent his wife to Gadhada with a pot of ghee at that time, he said this.

Q.2 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. In what way is God not won over? (24/5/86)
A. God cannot be won over by wars.
2. Who wrote the kirtan, 'Thai ekmana prabhune bhajiye'? (8/28)
A. Muktanand Swami wrote this kirtan, 'Thai ekmana prabhune bhajiye'.
3. By making which wish did Shitaldas assumed infinite forms? (3/17)
A. If Shriji Maharaj is supreme God, Purna Purushottam, then may I assume infinite forms and perform puja of the infinite muktas simultaneously.
4. To which river did the guards take Kashidas for a bath? (12/39)
A. The guards take Kashidas to river Vatrak for a bath.
5. Whom did Ladhikai see in samadhi? (14/41-42)
A. Ladhikai see Shriji Maharaj, innumerable released souls and Ramanand Swami in samadhi.

Q.3 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)

1. **The Brahmaswarup Satpurush is the only true guru. (10/31)**
A. The Brahmaswarup Satpurush, who is gunatit, that is, beyond the influence of the three gunas - sattva, rajas and tamas - is the only true guru. The guru is the gateway through which one can reach Shriji Maharaj. The guru purifies the soul by making it brahmarup, free from maya, and attaches it in service of God.
2. **Jal-Jhilani Ekadashi is also known as Parivartini Ekadashi. (16/59)**
A. Resting during chaturmas, Vishnu changes his resting position on this day and so this day is also known as Parivartinin Ekadashi - 'Ekadashi of Change'.
3. **Dajibhai's family put fetters on his legs and locked him in a room. (21/71)**
A. From the first time he met Shriji Maharaj, Motabhai/Dajibhai was completely attracted by Maharaj's murti and harboured an intense desire to become a sadhu. Thus, he frequently ran away from home to Shriji Maharaj. Annoyed by this, his family put fetters on his legs and locked him in a room.

Q.4 Complete the following. (Total Marks: 8)

 **Note : If the Kirtan/Verses/shloks are half correct 1 mark to be given.**

1. Snehbharya nayane nihalta ho, Vandan anand Ghanshyamne;
Amimay drashtine nihalta ho, vandan anand Ghanshyamne,
Chhapaiyapurma va'lo ape pragat thaya, Dharmabhaktine gher anand utsav thaya,
Santone anand upjavta ho, Vandan anand Ghanshyamne. (25/88)
2. Trigunatit firat tanu tyagi, rit jagatse nyari.
Brahmanand kahe santki sobat, milat he pragat Murari. (4/20)
3. Anant-kotindu-raviprakashe dhamnyaksharemurtimataksharena
Sardham sthitam muktaganavrutam cha Shri Swaminarayanamanamami. (6/21)
4. **Translation** : None shall practise devotion to Shri Krishna disregarding the religious tenets, nor shall they give up the worship of Shri Krishna for fear of criticism by the ignorant. (22/76)

**Q.5 Write short notes on “Parva and Utsav” (Festivals) (16/47-48)
(In 15 lines). (Total Marks:5)**

Parva : Rajogun dominates in parva. The other two gunas are subordinate. Parvas are observed in mandirs. They come at definite times. The birthday celebrations of God and his holy Sadhu are considered parvas. Eclipses, sankrant, bathing in a holy river and Kumbh Mela are all parvas. Fasts can be observed individually whereas, generally, in parvas many people get together. They enjoy meeting one another and celebrate the parva together.

Utsav (Festivals) : Utsav is a common word used to include vrats and parvas. These are public festivals and tamogun is predominant. Holi, Dashera, etc. are such public festivals. Millions of people get together. Navratri in Gujarat, Durga puja in West Bengal, Ganesh Chaturthi in Maharashtra, etc. are all large utsavs. The above religious observances and festivals are celebrated at definite times of the year. Every occasion has a special story associated with it. Goswami Vitthalnathji - the son of Shri Vallabhacharya, founder of the Vaishnav Sampradaya - has prescribed specific days for every vrat and utsav. In the Shikshapatri (verses 81, 82), Shri Maharaj has accepted them. Also, Shri Maharaj has given equal importance to the celebration of festivals of all Hindu faiths and deities (Shikshapatri 79). Shri Maharaj has specified that the festivals of Ekadashi, Shivaratri, Ramnavmi, Krishna Jayanti, Ganesh Chaturthi, Vaman Jayanti, Nrusinh Jayanti, etc. should all be observed. He has taught us to show reverence to all incarnations and devas. Since he is antaryami (indweller) in all the avatars and devas, they should be considered to be his own manifestations. Celebrations of these festivals have been arranged by Shri Maharaj himself and so are of great importance. In the Satsangijivan shastra (Chapters 55-61, Canto 5), Maharaj describes the annual festivals and vrats in his own words. Here, Maharaj has given open invitations for all to attend the Hari Jayanti and Prabodhini Ekadashi festivals every year. Also, on every celebration, the murtis of the deities are bathed with panchamrut - a mixture of milk, curds, honey, ghee and sugar - and finally with clean water.

**Q.6 ‘Karod rupiya kharche.....’ (24/2/81-82) Complete the Swami ni vat and Narrate it
(Total Marks: 5)**

Note: If Swami-ni-vat is written fully correct give 1 mark. 4 marks are for explanation. In Book Swamini Vato is written in Gujarati and is translated in English, give full marks if any of them is written by examinee.

‘Karod rupiya kharche pan ava Sadhu male nahi ne karod rupiya deta pan a vat male nahi ne karod rupiya apta pan manushyadeh male nahi. Ne apne pan karod janma dharya chhe pan koi vakhat avo jog malyo nathi. Nikar shu karva deh dharvu pale?’ It is very difficult to attain the company and talks of a sadhu possessing the attributes of dharma, jnan, vairagya and bhakti. His enlightened talks have the power to dispel the ignorance of maya within us. It is also rare to attain a human birth; we take birth as a human only after moving through the whole cycle of 8,400,000 life forms. We have attained all three of these things. And what are we doing with these rare attainments? A blind man committed a crime. But what punishment could be given to a blind man? The king commanded him, ‘Surrounding this town is a 24 mile long fort with only one gate. Go walk with your hand on the fort’s wall and when the gate comes, you are free.’ The blind man started walking and when he was a few steps away from the gate he felt an itch on his head. In the moments he used his hand to scratch his head, he walked passed the gate. When he placed his hand back on the wall, all he felt was the solid wall and so he ignorantly started the 24 mile trek all over again. The same happens to us. We have attained this rare human body and have come in contact with a true sadhu. Now, we must recognize his greatness and eradicate our ignorance by listening to his discourses.

(SECTION-2: SHASTRIJI MAHARAJ, 5th Edition, April - 2016)

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. **“There is so much work that you can help me with.” (8/19-20)**
 - ⇒ Gordhanbhai - Dungar Bhakta
 - ⇒ By seeing a dynamic young man like Dungar Bhakta who could shoulder many of his responsibilities, Gordhanbhai Kothari was tempted to keep him with him and told this to him.
2. **“You have also been blessed by the great, so please consecrate the murtis of both Shriji Maharaj and Gunatitanand Swami.” (22/48)**
 - ⇒ Sadhu Keshavjivandas - Swamishri
 - ⇒ In Junagadh Gopalnand Swami's disciple who was on a pilgrimage of the sacred sites in the Sorath region told this to Swamishri.
3. **“If he goes afar to study, how will you do without him?” (17/39)**
 - ⇒ Bhagatji - The devotees
 - ⇒ During the Jaljhilani Festival Bhagatji advised Yagnapurushdasji to study further in Rajkot and told this to devotees.

Q.8 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 did the Sarangpur mandir murti-pratishtha take place? (Samvat, Month, Tithi) (40/86)
A. Sarangpur mandir murti-pratishtha was done on Vaishakh sud 6, Samvat 1972.
 2. When and how did Dungar Bhakta decide to renounce home? (6/14)
A. Dungar Bhakta resolved that after finding enlightened and scholarly guru, he would leave aside his worldly ties and become a sadhu.
 3. What did Swamishri warn Dhanji Matadar about? (35/77)
A. ‘Matadar! This spike has been driven into the head of Sheshnag, so don't pull it out.’
 4. When did Harilal Sheth inform to come to the sabha? (19/43)
A. Harilal Sheth asked to call him only when Shastri Yagnapurushdasji sits to read.
 5. In the Vartal assembly, what did Gordhanbhai say and then leave? (26/58-59)
A. ‘This is all a scheme planned by Bhimji and the sadhus. Shastri is innocent.’
- Q.9 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)**
1. **Dolatrambhai of Nadiad developed conviction in Akshar-Purushottam. (38/83-84)**
A. Dolatrambhai, a member of the management committee of Vartal mandir, was delighted to see Swamishri after ten years. He asked Swamishri, ‘Do you wish to one day rejoin Vartal?’ Swamishri replied, ‘If they acknowledge the true meaning of Vachanamrut Gad-hada I 21, then I do.’ He spoke extensively about the greatness of God and God-realized Sadhu which made Dolatrambhai understand the essential spiritual concepts of Akshar and Purushottam.
 2. **Acharya Maharaj refused to rush to initiate Dungar Bhakta as a sadhu. (9/23)**
A. Viharilalji Maharaj also wanted an assistant who was as skilled and clever as Dungar. Since initiating him as a sadhu would ruin any chance of convincing Dungar to stay with him, so he refused Vignananand Swami's request to initiate Dungar Bhakta as a sadhu.

3. Everyone joined in the final seva of Gadhada mandir. (59/120)

- A. Because of Swamishri's passing away, everyone was confused about if it is appropriate to have such a celebration or not. Yogiji Maharaj said, 'Has Swamishri really gone? He is ever-present. It was Swamishri's wish that the pratishtha be held on the tenth. Therefore, he will only be pleased if we conduct the murti-pratishtha as planned.' These words infused courage into the hearts of all and everyone joined the final seva of Gadhada mandir.

Q.10 From the given options, place a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct ones. (Total Marks: 6)


 **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 (33/71-72)

2. 3, 4 (55/115)

3. 2, 4 (48/101-102)

Q. 11 Write short notes on any ONE of the following. (In 15 lines.) (Total Marks: 5)

 **Note: Main points of short note are highlighted. If points are included than give full marks.**

1. Bond of Love Between Guru and Disciple (13/31-33)

Yagnapurushdasji sent a tumbdi and a garland of jasmine buds which had been offered to Harikrishna Maharaj with the devotees who were going for Bhagatji's darshan. In Chansad, Dajibhai delivered these gifts to Bhagatji. Delighted by his devotion, Bhagatji affectionately exclaimed, 'Oh, how wonderful indeed, Yagnapurushdasji, how wonderful indeed! You have troubled yourself so much for this Pragji Bhakta!' From Chansad, Bhagatji came to Vartal. Here Yagnapurushdasji and Bhagatji's other disciples continuously spoke of Bhagatji Maharaj's glory. They emphasized to all the need to achieve oneness with Bhagatji. However, many envious sadhus did not like this and complained to Bhagatji, 'These sadhus of your are out of control. Day and night they preach about your greatness. In every corner and under every tree of Vartal, they sing your glory.' Bhagatji replied, 'Yagnapurushdasji is still young. But, I will scold others.' The following day, Bhagatji told Yagnapurushdasji and Bhaktijivandas while going to Nadiad, 'Both of you are guilty of excessively praising Pragji Bhakta. Therefore, go back to Vartal, apologize to and appease the sadhus in front of the general assembly.' Both sadhus returned to Vartal and apologized to the sadhus. The following day, Bhagatji told the other sadhus to do that as well but one sadhu asked, 'Will Yagnapurushdasji also come with us?' Bhagatji replied, 'He has already paid in advance with interest. Why should he go again?' As Bhagatji Maharaj and his disciples became more popular, the opposition against them increased. Bhagatji's sadhus were harassed in many ways. Such tolerance won the respect of many devotees. This evoked even more hostility from those who opposed Bhagatji.

2. Invincible Power (24/53-54)

Gordhanbhai Kothari told Swamishri to build a mandir in Virsad. Swamishri spoke about the greatness of Akshar-Purushottam in the assembly of thousands of the devotees. He informed them that the murtis of Akshar and Purushottam were soon to be consecrated in Vadhwan and withing moments, two and a half thousand rupees were pledged for it. Swamishri then reached Ahmedabad and meet Nirmaldas and told him, 'We will fund our murtis. When you go to Jaipur to have the other murtis made, one of our men will accompany you. Our murtis should be made according to our designs.' After he reached a precise agreement, Swamishri sent Purushottamdas, a mason devotee of Gondal, to

jaipur. Swamishri asked Kothari Jetha Bhagat of the Vadodara Swaminarayan mandir, to make any necessary arrangements for Nirmaldas. At Swamishri's behest, Jetha Bhagat boldly helped him. A thousand devotees from all over Gujarat came to listen a one-day parayan on the Vachanamrut in Bharuch. Swamishri spoke extensively about the concept of the Sadhu as the gateway to liberation. Those who disliked Swamishri were further enraged as the news reached Vartal. 'Thousands run after Yagnapurushdasji. They sponsor his meals and serve him, whereas not even five devotees gather before us. How can we permit this? Even more, Yagnapurushdasji speaks so openly about Akshar-Purushottam. Even Gordhanbhai Kothari supports Yagnapurushdasji. If this continues, Yagnapurushdasji will control not just Vartal, but the entire Sampradaya. He will become its leader. Then, no one will value us.' They started plotting to put a stop to Yagnapurushdasji. Gordhanbhai Kothari called Swamishri and warned him, 'The sadhus here are preparing to do away with you. They cannot tolerate your prominence. Wherever you go, there are great celebrations. Thousands are drawn to you. The sadhus cannot bear to see this. Therefore, it is better that you limit your activities.' Swamishri courteously replied, 'We gather only for discourses and to worship and remember God. If people are drawn to me, if they see greatness, that is the work of Shriji Maharaj. I do not do anything against the traditions of Satsang. If you wish to see for yourself, we will now only hold discourses in Vartal.' Gordhanbhai saw the improved condition of the mandir, guesthouse, and the haweli in Sarangpur and he was impressed by Swamishri's abilities. However, he reasoned that if he appeased the sadhus, they would harass Swamishri less. Thus, he relieved Swamishri of his duties in Sarangpur and called him back to Vartal.

**Q.12 Rewrite the incorrect words shown below in relation to the sentence heading.
(Total Marks: 6)**

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

1. **The First Akshar-Purushottam Mandir in Bochasan:** The promise that Shriji Maharaj had made to Kandas Mota had now been fulfilled by Bhagatji. The true upasana of Radha-Krishna was finally established in the central sanctum of a mandir. (34/77)
 - A. **The First Akshar-Purushottam Mandir in Bochasan:** The promise that Shriji Maharaj had made to Kashidas Mota had now been fulfilled by Swamishri. The true upasana of Akshar-Purushottam was finally established in the central sanctum of a mandir. (34/77)
2. **The Sadhu, the Greatest Benefactor:** From Gadhada, Swamishri travelled to several villages and finally arrived in Anand. The Maharaja of Vadodara, Shrimant Sayajirav Gayakwad, was visiting Chhani. Swamishri invited him to Petlad through Maganbhai. (42/89)
 - A. **The Sadhu, the Greatest Benefactor:** From Sarangpur, Swamishri travelled to several villages and finally arrived in Bochasan. The Maharaja of Vadodara, Shrimant Sayajirav Gayakwad, was visiting Bhadran. Swamishri invited him to Bochasan through Javerbhai. (42/89)
3. **Bhagatji: The Param Ekantik Satpurush:** They acknowledged that Jaga Bhakta's disciples were indeed matchless in religious knowledge and in their devotion for their guru. (14/34)
 - A. **Bhagatji: The Param Ekantik Satpurush:** They acknowledged that Bhagatji's sadhus were indeed matchless in spiritual knowledge and in their love for their guru. (14/34)

4. **Without Any Enemies:** Hirabhai was moved by Swamishri's humbleness. Before he left, he sent for a horse cart and requested Swamishri to travel in it. Seeing his devotion, Swamishri agreed to do so. (30/66)
- A. **Without Any Enemies:** Kishorebhai was moved by Swamishri's saintliness. Before he left, he sent for a bullock cart and requested Swamishri to travel in it. Seeing his affection, Swamishri agreed to do so. (30/66)
5. **Fearlessness:** The students in Dabhan often threw away old and unwanted pages from their handwritten manuscripts of the Vachanamrut. When he came to Vartal, Dungar would often gather these pages, and in the posture of a great teacher, read them on the platform beside the home. (4/9)
- A. **Fearlessness:** The scribes in Vartal often threw away old and unwanted pages from their handwritten manuscripts of the shastras. When he came to Vartal, Dungar would often gather these pages, and in the posture of a great scholar, read them on the platform beside the mandir. (4/9)
6. **A Fourth Shikharbaddh Mandir:** The auspicious day of Jeth sud 4, Samvat 2005 had been decided for the consecration ceremony. Three days before the Pratishtha was to take place heavy snow began. (51/106)
- A. **A Fourth Shikharbaddh Mandir:** The auspicious day Ashadh sud 3, Samvat 2001 had been decided for the consecration ceremony Two days before the Pratishtha was to take place heavy rains began. (51/106)

👉 THE END 👈