

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

**SATSANG PRAVESH-PAPER-2**

Time : 2.00 to 4.15 p.m.

Total Marks : 75

Sunday, 1 March, 2020

**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, 5th Edition, December 2009)**

**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. "Seven kinds of crops will grow in abundance in your field." (12/39)**
  - ⇒ Maharaj - Kashidas
  - ⇒ Crops did not grow in that part of country, so Kashidas dealt in the cultivation of indigo. Innumerable small insects bred and died in the water given to the indigo shrubs. Thus a lot of hinsa was committed. So Maharaj blessed him.
- 2. "I shall not drink the water from which you have already drunk." (1/12-13)**
  - ⇒ Ushasti Rishi - Mahavat
  - ⇒ Ushasti did not get food for many days. On his last breath he ate half eaten black lentils. The mahavat offered water already drunk, so ushasti say no.
- 3. "I have been thinking the same thing. What do I have left to do?" (11/36)**
  - ⇒ Bhai Swami (Atmanand Swami, Vrudhatmanand Swami, Bhai Atmanand Swami) - Gunatitanand Swami
  - ⇒ Gunatitanand Swami said to 116 years old Bhai Swami : "Why doesn't Maharaj come to take you to Akshardham?" that time.

**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. Where and with whom did Maharaj send Zamkuba? (17/66)  
**A. Maharaj sent Zamkuba to Bhuj with Ladhibai.**
2. Why did Devjibhai and his wife take comfort? (9/30)  
**A. By Maharaj's wish, their son died, so Devjibhai and his wife took comfort in the knowledge.**
3. What name did Maharaj give to the transformed observances and festivals? (16/46)  
**A. Maharaj transformed observances and festivals, gave name them samaiyas.**
4. What is our jivan? (13/41)  
**A. Bhakti is our jivan.**
5. How many dokda did Dubli Bhatt place at the feet of Shriji Maharaj? (15/44)  
**A. Dubli Bhatt put thirteen dokda at the feet of Shriji Maharaj.**

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

1. **Zamkuba hid in the carcass of a camel. (17/65)**  
**A.** Zamkuba left the palace and run to the feet of God. The mounted soldiers began their search for her, she was hiding in the carcass for three days. She saw the soldiers returning, she come out of the carcass and went them to Gadhada.
2. **Sagram was humbled before his wife. (2/13-14)**  
**A.** Suffering from starvation and overcome with despair, Sagram walked his foot hit a shiny silver ornament. He became concerned that his wife may be tempted to take it. So quickly kicked some dust over the ornament to hide it from her. She asked about his curious behaviour. Sagram innocently explained himself. She exclaimed, to me another's belongings are as useless as dust. So Sagram was humbled.
3. **All satsangis should always go to the mandir every evening. (1/5)**  
**A.** The influence of evil spirits is said to be stronger in the evenings, so one should engage in darshan and arti. The evening arti is graced by the presence of Shriji Maharaj, Aksharbrahman and innumerable liberated souls and so the evening go to the mandir.

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

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

1. Paramkrupalu sakal jivan par, harisam sab dukkhari,  
Trigunatit firat tanu tyagi, rit jagatse nyari. (4/20-21)
2. Valkal vastra dhari pulhashrame rahya, brehmarup tej dhari mota jogi thaya, nij swarup samjavta ho. (25/89)
3. Sadaiv Sarangpurasya ramye, Sumandire hyaksharadhamatulye,  
Sahaksharam muktayutam vasantam, Shri Swaminarayanamanamami. (6/23)
4. **Translation:** The great act in consonance with their thoughts and words, whereas the thoughts, words and deeds of the wicked are not in consonance. (22/76)

**Q.5 Write short notes on 'Sharad Purnima, Hanuman Jayanti and Diwali.' (16/61) (In 15 lines). (Total Marks:5)**

**Sharad Purnima :** On this day in Samvat 1841, Aksharbrahman Gunatitanand Swami was born in Bhadra, in the district of Jamnagar. This festival is traditionally celebrated at Akshar Mandir, Gondal. The murtis are bathed with panchamrut and offered dudh-pauva (flat rice soaked in milk and sugar). Under the full moon, five artis of the murtis in the mandir are performed. This day is also known by the name of Manekthari Punam, the day on which Shri Krishna played maha ras with gopis of vraj. Devotees rejoice by singing the bhajans depicting the divine ras lila.

**Hanuman Jayanti :** This day is the birthday of Hanuman. In the Shikshapatri Shriji Maharaj has instructed that puja be offered to Hanuman on this day. The deities are dressed in red clothes and offered fulvadi, bhajiya, vada and maalpuva. Hanumanji is worshipped with oil, vermilion, flowers of the akda plant and vada made from adad. For three days, from Aso vad 13 until Aso vad 15, a series of lamps is also placed before the murtis.

**Diwali :** This is the last day of the Vikram Samvat year. Lakshmi puja is performed on this day. Businessmen perform puja of their accounts books. Diwali is the principal festival of India. Indians all around the country and the world celebrate this festival with great fanfare. When God was asleep in the ocean of milk, Lakshmi, in fear of the demons, hid herself in a lotus flower. So Lakshmi is awakened by lighting a series of divas. The deities are offered jalebi, khaja, sutarfeni, ghebar and other delicious sweets. People rejoice at night with firecrackers.

**Q.6** “Ek jane lakh rupiyani...” (24/80-82) **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.**


“Ek jane lakh rupiyani buddhi lidhi. Temaj mokshani buddhi pan anek prakarni mota thaki shikhay chhe.” (1.127)

“A person bought wisdom for 100,000 rupees. Similarly, wisdom of the many ways for moksha can be learnt from the Godrealised Sadhu.”

A prince and a minister's son were close friends. On their way to another village they stayed a night in jungle. When they awoke the next morning both were very hungry. The prince told his friend to get some food from the nearby town. The minister's son went to the town but found the gates of the town were closed. It had so happened that the town's king had died childless. To choose their next king, the townspeople had decided that the first person to enter the town in the morning would be the new king. When the gates were opened that morning, the minister's son was the first to enter and so he was proclaimed king. Meanwhile, the prince grew tired of waiting for his friend to return with food. So he set out in search of his friend. Soon, the prince too reached the town. As he entered, he noticed a shop sign which read, “For sale - Intellect”. Out of curiosity, the prince entered into the shop and asked the price for the intellect. The shop owner replied, “It ranges from one rupee to one lakh rupees.” The prince then gave a jewelled ring valued at one lakh rupees and asked for wisdom. “One should bow to one's junior in case he is raised to a position of power.” The shop owner wrote this on a piece of paper and handed it over to the prince. The prince read the note and left. When he had walked a short distance he noticed that the town king's procession was coming towards him and so he stood to one side. When the procession came near, the prince saw that the king sitting on the elephant was his friend, the minister's son. At first he felt angry at him, just then the prince remembered the words on the note. Immediately he bowed down and paid salutations to the new king. The minister's son noted that his friend was bowing to him. On returning to the royal palace he summoned the court and asked the assembly, “Now that I am the king I can do as I please.” So he called for his friend, the prince, and handed over the royal throne to him. This prince bought advice for a lakh rupees and by acting according to the advice he benefited by becoming the king of a new town. Similarly, we receive wisdom from the holy sadhu and when we act according to that wisdom, we attain salvation. If we associate with the holy Sadhu and receive such wisdom, then just as the prince attained a new kingdom, we shall attain Akshardham.


(SECTION-2: SHASTRIJI MAHARAJ, 5th Edition, March 2012)

**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. **“As you have developed affection for him, see to it that you fully cultivate that affection.” (11/28)**
  - Vignananand Swami - Yagnapurushdasji
  - Yagnapurushdasji repeated the explanation of achieve utmost conviction of Bhagatji Maharaj had given.
2. **“You too are a Bandia? Why have you joined Yagnapurushdasji?” (27/59)**
  - Khushal Bhagat - Gordhanbhai
  - In Vartal, Kothari Gordhanbhai arrived to listen as Swamishri gave discourses. So Khushal Bhagat said.
3. **“So, I will not eat.” (3/5-6)**
  - Dungar Bhagat - Everyone
  - Day of Ekadashi a family wedding, Dungar Bhagat refused for lunch that time.

**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. On which principle did Swamishri speak in the Bharuch parayan? (24/54)  
**A. Swamishri spoke about the principle of the Sadhu as the gateway to liberation in Bharuch parayan.**
2. Who did do mala everyday for India's independence? (46/96)  
**A. Yogiji Maharaj (Jogi Swami) would do malas everyday for our country gains independence.**
3. What did Swamishri say to Hakabhai in Sarangpur? (58/118)  
**A. Swamishri said, “Let us go to Gadhada and consecrate the murtis.” to Hakabhai in Sarangpur.**
4. Which kirtan of Sarangpur Mandir did Motibhai make? (36/79)  
**A. Motibhai make a kirtan of Sarangpur Mandir, “Shri Sarangpurni shobha saji ati sari.”**
5. Where did Yagnapurushdasji first have darshan of Bhagatji Maharaj? (10/25)  
**A. Yagnapurushdasji did first darshan of Bhagatji Maharaj at Surat.**

**Q.9 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)**


1. **Yagnapurushdasji was a true disciple of his guru. (20/44-45)**  
**A.** Bhagatji Maharaj had been excommunicated without reason and sent away from the Junagadh mandir. Yagnapurushdasji wanted his guru to be welcomed back into this same Junagadh mandir with unprecedented honour and glory. Only then he prove a true disciple to his guru.
2. **Gunatitanand Swami looked affectionately at Dungar Bhakta. (2/4)**  
**A.** In future, Dungar Bhakta spread the true glory of Shriji Maharaj as the Supreme God and by delivering spiritual discourses he will invigorate and enhance the Swaminarayan Sampradaya. So Swami looked affectinately at Dungar.
3. **Swamishri had only regretted. (30/65)**  
**A.** Swamishri left Vartal, but he felt no remorse for what had happened. He only regretted that he could not openly discuss true upasana of Shriji Maharaj in such a sacred place as vartal.

**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. 2, 4 (51/108)      2. 1, 2 (38/83-84)      3. 1, 3 (59/119)

**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. **Alms of Akshar-Purushottam (45/95):** In Bhavnagar Swamishri announced one morning, "I want to ask for alms in this city." Kuberbhai replied, "We are all in your service here. If you go and beg for alms, we will all be embarrassed." Swamishri replied, "You all do tremendous seva. But, Shriji Maharaj begged for alms, so that **countless spiritual aspirants would have his darshan and be liberated. We also want to follow that.** Even in Sarangpur, Swamishri begged for alms. Nirgundas Swami insisted that Swamishri not do so. "We are all in your service. Why then do you insist on begging for alms?" Swamishri replied, "**Even if we sold ourselves for the sake of Akshar-Purushottam, it would not be enough. Even if someone puts just a grain in my jholi, I will take the soul to Akshardham.**" Hearing Swamishri's noble sentiments, no one could speak further. Once, when Swamishri was giving discourses in Sarangpur, Bapubha asked, "**At present, what can we do to please Maharaj and Swami?**" Swamishri replied, "At present, **Shriji Maharaj is pleased if we build mandirs which spread the message of true upasana** and if we consecrate the murtis of Akshar-Purushottam in their central sanctum. Even if you contribute to this cause by helping to dig the foundation, lifting baskets of mud, moving stones, or **donating a single paisa, Shriji Maharaj will purify you and certainly take you to Akshardham.**"
2. **From a Trinket into a Diamond (32/69-70):** Hirabhai Mukhi, a descendant of Kashidas Mota, lived in Bochasan. He struck **terror not only in the village, but throughout the Gujarat region.** He would not shy away from sin. He often stole, plundered and even murdered at will. Whoever dared to file a complaint or stand as an eyewitness against him was as good as dead. All of Gujarat shuddered at the mention of his name. Not even the police dared lay a hand on him. Once, **Hirabhai decided to sponsor a meal for Swamishri and his followers at the mandir.** Swamishri Accepted his charity and served all of the sadhus, but he himself refused to eat. Hirabhai was informed. He came to meet Swamishri. Swamishri boldly set his terms, "**I will eat only if you accept vartman and become a satsangi.**" As Hirabhai looked into Swamishri's eyes, his life changed. He gave up his sinful ways, accepted vartman from Swamishri and became a devotee. News of **Hirabhai's transformation** travelled quickly. All who lived in the region of Gujarat were amazed at Swamishri's feat. People appreciated that one who could transform a brute like **Hirabhai into a devotee of God must indeed be some great incarnation.** Gordhanbhai Kothari heard about Hirabhai's transformation. He called him to Vartal and exclaimed, "Hirabhai! Shastri Yagnapurudasji has made you into a devotee. **If Acharya Bhagvatprasadji Maharaj were still alive today, he would honour Yagnapurudasji with two pairs of Shriji Maharaj's charanarvind and would give him an eminent position in Satsang.** Unfortunately, those who are in power today are **eager to exile him.**" Hearing Gordhanbhai's words, Hirabhai realized Swamishri's greatness.

**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 Construction of Atladra Mandir begins:** Whenever Swamishri stayed in Bochasan, he often seated the big Nirgundasji Kothari beside him. Swamishri would stiffness tutor him in Hindi. (49/104)  
A. **The Construction of Atladra Mandir begins:** Whenever Swamishri stayed in Sarangpur, he often seated the young Narayanswarupdasji Swami beside him. Swamishri would affectionately tutor him in Sanskrit.
2. **Only the Brave can Tread the Path of God:** One day, Dungar slipped out of the house and headed for Dabhan. From there, he reached Vadodara. Here, he stayed for some time with Brahmanand Swami, who was the Kothari of Vadodara mandir. (7/16)  
A. **Only the Brave can Tread the Path of God:** One day, Dungar slipped out of the house and headed for Vartal. From there, he reached Surat. Here, he stayed for some time with Vignananand Swami, who was the Mahant of Surat mandir.
3. **The Foundation is Laid for a Grand Mandir in Gadhada:** Building an entirely marble ashram costing crores of rupees on the hill towering over the banks of the Gondali River would be difficult. Only Yogiji, because it was Swamishri's wish, would be capable of accomplishing such a feat. (54/113)  
A. **The Foundation is Laid for a Grand Mandir in Gadhada:** Building an entirely marble mandir costing hundreds of thousands of rupees on the hill towering over the banks of the Ghela River would be difficult. Only Swamishri, because it was Shriji Maharaj's wish, would be capable of accomplishing such a feat.
4. **A Great Speaker:** Yagnapurushdasji later returned to Jamnagar to resume his studies. First, he studied Vishnu's commentary on the Brahmasutra. Then he asked Rangacharya to explain Tulsi's commentary on these same Brahmasutra. (19/44)  
A. **A Great Speaker:** Yagnapurushdasji later returned to Rajkot to resume his studies. First, he studied Shankar's commentary on the Brahmasutra. Then he asked Jivanram to explain Ramanuja's commentary on these same Brahmasutra.
5. **We Became Sadhus for Gunatit:** In the new Hanuman mandir, they have the miraculous flute of Gunatitanand Swami which can exorcize devils. Do you posses anything of that nature? (39/85)  
A. **We Became Sadhus for Gunatit:** In the old Hanuman mandir, they have the miraculous stick of Gopalanand Swami which can exorcize ghosts. Do you posses anything of that nature?
6. **Not Different from This Mandir and Satsang:** Everyone approached Bhimajibhai. Bhimajibhai directed them to Acharya Raghuvirji. Shastriji Maharaj sent them back to Bhimajibhai. They went back and fifth five times, but neither gave them a straight answer. (29/63)  
A. **Not Different from This Mandir and Satsang:** Everyone approached Gordhanbhai. Gordhanbhai directed them to Acharya Lakshmiprasadji. Acharya Maharaj sent them back to Gordhanbhai. They went back and forth four times, but neither gave them a straight answer.

 **THE END** 