

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

SATSANG PRARAMBHA

Time : 9.00 to 12.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 100

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 brackets on the right side of the question heading indicate lesson number & page number.

👉 Important Note 👈

In the question paper the marks of the 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, brief answer in five sentence, reasons 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: GHANSHYAM CHARITRA, 7th Edition, June - 2015)

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. "We shall never again come to Chhapaiya." (2/3)

- ❖ Evil women - Hanumanji
- ❖ Evil woman Who was carrying child-God and then caught hold of all the other demonesses, Hanumanji tied their ponytails to his tail, and lashed it violently against the ground, then they asking for forgiveness.

2. "I took it before your very eyes." (22/36)

- ❖ Ghanshyam - Bhabhi
- ❖ Your elder brother will beat you for stealing the ring to eat pendas. Bhabhi said this that time.

3. "We are not able to remove his hand." (35/64)

- ❖ The Aunts - Bhaktimata
- ❖ Ghanshyam placed his hand on the handle of the grinder. The aunts tried to turn it, but it would not move that time she said.

Q.2 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. To whom and of how many elephants did Ghanshyam show his strength? (21/32)
A. Ghanshyam showed that he had strength equal to that of ten thousand elephants and defeated Mahabali.
2. What was the name of Ghanshyam's maternal aunt? (8/11)
A. Ghanshyam's a maternal aunt named Lakshmibai.
3. Who and at what time did King Gumansinh order to be present? (24/40)
A. King Gumansinh order that Dharmadev, with his three sons, should be present himself at the king's house at ten o'clock in morning.
4. When and where was Parabrahman Purushottam Narayan born? (Samvat, Month, Tithi) (1/1)
A. Parabrahman Purushottam Narayan was born Chaitra Sud 9, Samvat 1837 in Chhapaiya.

Q.3 Rewrite the incorrect words shown 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. **Sparrows Sent Into Samadhi:** Near Ayodhya is Tinva. On its outskirts was a field belonging to Ramdatt. One day, Ramdatt said, "Veni, the corn in our field is now ripe, peacocks are spoiling the crop. (14/21)
A. Sparrows Sent Into Samadhi: Near chhapaiya is Targaam. On its outskirts was a field belonging to Dharmadev. One day, Dharmadev said, "Ghanshyam, the rice in our field is now ripe, sparrows are spoiling the crop.
2. **Sailing On Stone Slabs:** Soon it was the month of Fagan. Dharmadev accompanied by Baldihar, Morlidhar, Vasanta masi, Bhaktimata, Ghanshyam and other family members left for Kashi. (34/62)
A. Sailing On Stone Slabs: Soon it was the month of Chaitra. Dharmadev accompanied by Rampratap, Ichchharam, Suvasinibhabhi, Bhaktimata, Ghanshyam and other villagers, left for Ayodhya.
3. **On The Banks Of River Saryu:** Meanwhile, Kalidatt, a leader of the brahmis, sent the Rajput Keshav with instructions to kill Nilkanth. Keshav came from behind stealthily, like a cat. (46/83)
A. On The Banks Of River Saryu: Meanwhile, Kaliya, a leader of the asurs, sent the evil Kaushik with instructions to kill Ghanshyam. Kaushik came from behind stealthily, like a cat.
4. **Dudhpak Instead Of Khichdi:** Now you need not eat cold kadhi. I shall quickly prepare ras and rotli. Within a short time Bhaktimata cooked a meal of ras and rotli and lovingly fed Ichchharam. (9/14)
A. Dudhpak Instead Of Khichdi: Now you need not eat cold khichdi. I shall quickly prepare dudhpak and puri. Within a short time Bhaktimata cooked a meal of dudhpak and puri and lovingly fed Ghanshyam.

Q.4 Write briefly five main points (in the form of sentences) on any ONE incident. (Continuous narration is not required). (Total Marks: 5)

 **Note : It is not necessary that the answer is written in the following way. If the incident is covered up in five sentences then marks will be given.**

1. Ghanshyam's Daily Routine. (42/76-77)

1. Ghanshyam awoke daily at four o'clock in the morning, meditate on God, bath with friends to the river Saryu, perform puja and meditation.
2. He would have his glass of milk, from studies with Dharmadev grammer, Dharma

Shastras, Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Sankhya, Yoga, Vedant, listen to his father's teachings, would study by himself.

3. At nine, he would visit all the mandirs, wherever the Ramayan was being narrated listen to it rapt attention, At twelve return home, lunch with Dharmadev, resume his study.
4. At three in the afternoon go for a bath in the river, with his friends go to the mandir at Hanuman gadhi for darshan during the evening arti, come back home only after the evening arti.
5. He have dinner with Dharmadev, thereafter, his father would tell him stories from the Ramayan, Mahabharat, Purans and other shastras, listen with great attention and interest, go to bed.

2. Monkeys Get a Sound Thrashing. (16/24-25)

1. Ghanshyam took some puris and yogurt to eat in the verandah, a mischievous monkey came, Snatched some puris from Ghanshyam leapt back to a branch of the tamarind tree and sat there.
2. Ghanshyam stretched out his hand, caught hold of the monkey by the neck and threw him to the ground, the monkey yelled with pain.
3. On hearing the yells, a score of other monkeys came and they jumped to attack Ghanshyam, they surrounded him from all sides.
4. Dharmadev saw this, went inside to fetch a stick, meantime Ghanshyam assumed as many separate forms as there were monkeys, pushed them away.
5. Dharmadev came out from home, see this miracle he became quite sure that his son was God himself.

Q.5 From the given options, place a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct options. (Total Marks: 8)

 **Note: One or more 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 (27/47-48) 2. 1, 4 (10/14-16) 3. 2, 3 (17/25-27) 4. 3, 4 (37/67-69)

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

1. The two thieves saw Dharmadev and quickly repented. (39/71)

- A. The two thieves touch the first jackfruit in order to pluck it, both their hands got stuck to the fruit. They tried but could not free so not came out from farm. Dharmdev came, they saw him and repented for their wrongdoing.

2. The fisherman rushed towards Ghanshyam to beat him up. (13/19)

- A. The fisher was catching fish. Ghanshyam saw a pile of fish in the basket, he had wished all the fish came to life and leapt back into the water. The fisher became angry and rushed towards Ghanshyam to beat him up.

3. The people of the village looking from the banks of Meen Lake were astonished. (33/61-62)

- A. Ghanshyam's parents were worried, so Ghanshyam came up to the surface of the water and started walking on the water towards the bank. The people looking out from the bank had a vision, not Ghanshyam, but of Lord Ramchandra. They were astonished.

(SECTION - 2: YOGIJI MAHARAJ, 8th Edition, February 2014)

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. "Shriji Maharaj and Swami will surely come to accept the thal." (19/29)

- ❑ Yogiji Maharaj - Jayantibhai and Prabhudas Sheth
- ❑ Jayantibhai and Prabhudas approached Yogiji Maharaj and requested, today pray Shriji Maharaj and Gunatitanand Swami on our behalf to accept the thal.

2. “Shastriji Maharaj is always manifest in the Satsang.” (24/38)

- ❑ Yogiji Maharaj - Everyone
- ❑ The passing away of Shastriji Maharaj to Akshardham, so that time Yogiji Maharaj convinced everyone.

3. “He always sucks his toe, just as Shri Krishna did.” (1/1-2)

- ❑ Farm Owner (farmer) - Puribai
- ❑ Sometimes other women children, failing to see their mother, would cry loudly. But Jina not cry so he praised.

Q.8 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. In Keriya Whom did some resentful sadhus lock up behind the grills? (15/23)

A. Vignandas Swami was locked up behind the grills in Keriya by some resentful sadhus.

2. What did Jina Bhagat present to Shastriji Maharaj at his first meeting? (10/15)

A. Jina Bhagat presented to Shastriji Maharaj a mala and a tumbdi at his first meeting.

3. Where, when and who did appointed Narayanswarupdasji as the administrative head of the BAPS? (Samvat) (33/54-55)

A. In V.S. 2006 Shastriji Maharaj appointed to Narayanswarupdas as the administrative head of the BAPS in Ahmedabad.

4. What did Yogiji Maharaj ask the devotees after the effect of the anesthetic subsided? (23/36)

A. Has milk been served to Shastriji Maharaj?

Q.9 Select the SIX correct sentences from below and write them in the correct story sequence in the boxes. (Total Marks: 6)

Topic: Jaga Bhakta Appears In A Dream (9/13-14)

- (1) Write the correct sentence numbers
- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
- (2) Correct sequence of sentences
- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 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 all 6 sentence number is correct otherwise no marks. **(2) Correct sequence of sentences:** Give 3 marks if all sequence of sentence numbers is correct as per answer paper. otherwise no marks.

Q.10 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. Krishnaji Ada's Blessings (13/18-20) :** In Vartal Chaitra sud 13, V.S.1967, Acharya Shripatiprasadji Maharaj gave diksha to Jina Bhagat, renamed sadhu Jnanjivandasji. But the sadhus and devotees called him 'Yogi', while Krishnacharandas Swami called him 'Jnanji Swami. Jeth sud 11, V.S. 1967, after celebrating ekadashi, Sadhu Jnanjivandasji along with seven sadhus, left the Junagadh mandir to join Shastriji Maharaj to help promote the true philosophy of Akshar and Purushottam. On Saturday, Aso sud 11, V.S. 1967, Krishnaji Ada breathed his last, Bidding his last 'Jai Swaminarayan' to Shastriji Maharaj and other sadhus he asked, "Where is Jnanji Swami? Call him here." Janaji Swami prostrated before him then came and stood respectfully by his side. When he did, **Krishnaji Ada placed his hands upon his head, and blessed him.** Nirgundas Swami remarked,

“Jnanji Swami ! It is not Krishnaji Ada who is blessing you, but believe that Bhagatji Maharaj and Jaga Bhagat are blessing you.” Then bidding ‘Jai Swaminarayan’, his last, he left this world for Akshardham.

2. **Youths and Yogiraj (26/39-42)** : Yogiji Maharaj often said, “**Youths are my heart. And he cared for them as cares for one’s heart**, spoke to them affectionately, interest in whatever they said, moving his hands around their neck he would quietly check whether the youth had a kanthi or not. If not, he would give him one. **He won them over by showering them with more love** than even a mother. In summer and Diwali vacations, Yogiji Maharaj used to take the youths to the villages with him. He would teach them **Swamini Vatu, Vachanamrut, kirtans, cheshta**. He was walking with the support of two youths, he said, “**On two sides are two youths. In the middle is Yogi the youth**. He took care of the youths. **Anyone youth fell ill, he would care for him during the illness**. Yogiji Maharaj woke up early at 4:30 a.m. and would awaken the youths, he gave discourses on like **agna, upasana and seva**. Those who observed a waterless fast or a fast on water, he showed his blessing them and patting them on their backs. At 11:00 p.m, Yogiji Maharaj would gather all the youths in a quiet corner of the hall and do satsang assembly. He encourages them to converse among themselves in different languages as **English, Hindi or Gujarati**. He would join in to amuse the youths by using English words. He helped many to **overcome bad habits** as smoking, eating pan and visiting the cinema. He inspired them to live a pure, simple, and disciplined life and prepared become ideal devotees and citizens. When they left at the end, he advised them, “**Observe niyams sincerely**. Attend the weekly youth assemblies regularly. **If there isn’t a youth centre in your village, then start one**. I will write to you.” He would walking upto the mandir gate to see them off. The youths eyes filled with tears when they left.

Q.11 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)

1. **Hargovindbhai fell at the feet of the young sadhu. (14/21-22)**

- A. Vijnandas Swami ordered Yogiji Maharaj to leave his unfinished meal. Hargovind Mehta witnessed this scene, and asked Yogiji Maharaj, Yogi ! why do you tolerate so much? “Don’t you feel like leaving and going home?” Yogiji Maharaj replied, “When the guru scolds it is for our good. Without punishment we would not remain alert. It helps us to correct our mistakes.” Hargovindbhai was amused at his reply and fell at the feet of the young sadhu.

2. **Sadguru Krishnacharandas Swami was pleased was to see Jinabhai. (7/9-10)**

- A. Jinabhai was in service from early morning till late night, attend to the needs of the sadhus, helped them by drawing water from the well for their bath, sweep the mandir floor, and arrange the mats for the sadhus to sit and meditate upon. He lovingly served them all throughout the day, I so Krishnacharandas Swami pleased to see the devotion of Jinabhai.

3. **To the many who saw Jinabhai at Patalio Jharo, they invariably stood. (2/2)**

- A. To the many who saw Jinabhai seated in meditation at such a lonely place, it seemed as if Dhruv himself was meditating! they invariably stood and watched the young Jina engrossed in meditation.

(SECTION-3: KISHORE SATSANG PRARAMBH, 8th Edition, May 2015)

Q.12 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. Why did Maharaj describe Vajiba as a true devotee? (22/61)

A. Maharaj came only to test Vajiba’s faith in Maharaj and you passed the test, so you are my true devotee.

2. What did Punja Dodia decide? (19/53)

A. Punja Dodia decided to end his life if he failed to find God.

3. What happens by going to the bal mandal? (21/57)

A. For training our mind and to learn good behaviour we should attend the weekly Bal mandal assembly. This purifies our mind. Our bad habits go away and we become happy.

4. With which understanding did Nath Bhakta not mourn the death of his son Prabhudas? (20/56)

A. He was a devotee of God. God has called him. There is no need to mourn at all.

Q.13 Fill in the blanks. (Total Marks: 4)

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

1. Ramanand, Dream (7/17)

2. Prahlad, Farmer's humble son (6/17)

3. Shriji Maharaj, Muktanand (9/21)

4. Bhaguji, Dada Khachar (10/26)

Q.14 From the given options, place a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct options. (Total Marks: 8)

Note: One or more 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, 4 (14/34)

2. 3, 4 (4/6)

3. 2, 3 (15/37-38)

4. 2 (1/1)

Q.15 Complete the following. (Total Marks: 8)

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

1. Uttishthotishtha he Natha Swaminarayan Prabho;

Dharmasuno Dayasindho svesham shreyah param kuru. (5/11)

2. Pragat sada Sarvakarta, Param muktidata (2) Dharma ekantik sthapak (2),
bhakti paritrata..... Jai Swaminarayan

Dasbhav divyata shh, brahmrupe priti (2) shuhadbhav alaukik (2), sthapit subha riti.

3. Sadbuddhi sadgun Prabhu apo, Abhay kar muj shir par sthapo, Vighna sakalne sadya
vidari. (3/5)

4. Shobho sadhugune sada saralne jagte anasakta chho,

Shastriji guru Yogiji ubhayni krupatanu patra chho;

Dhari dharma dhura samudra sarkha gambhir gnanej chho,

Narayanwarupdas gunine snehej vandu aho. (9/25)

Q.16 "Ketlakne man ramade....." (16/5/47-49) Complete the Swamini Vat and write an explanatory note on it (in 15 lines). (Total Marks: 5)

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

"Ketlakne man ramade chhe ne ketlak manne ramade chhe. A vat vicharva jevi chhe."


"Some are controlled by the mind and some control the mind. This talk is worth contemplating daily."

Our mind is full of worldly desires, and is therefore our greatest enemy. It prevents us from thinking of God and offering worship or service. But there are people who can control their minds.

There was a boy of the Koli caste in Gadhada. His father was growing sweet pumpkins in his orchard. The boy decided to offer the first pumpkin to Shriji Maharaj. When the pumpkins ripened, he selected one of them for Maharaj. On his way to meet Shriji Maharaj

he was tempted by the sweet smell of his ripe pumpkin. The boy thought that he might as well eat it. But almost immediately he scolded his mind, controlled his desire and went on his way. Again, after some time, the thought came into his mind that people offer very nice and costly gifts to Shriji Maharaj. Who would appreciate an insignificant thing like a pumpkin? So why not eat it ! But again he resisted the temptation, "No, no ! I have decided to give it to Maharaj, so I must give it to him." Thus, keeping his mind under control, he soon reached the court of Dada Khachar. Maharaj himself called the boy, and asked for his pumpkin. He ate some of it himself and the rest he distributed as prasad. Maharaj was very happy with this young boy because he had succeeded in controlling his mind. Maharaj asked the kothari (storekeeper) to give the boy a reward of 5 kg of sugar crystals to take home. In that assembly there was a bania. He thought that if this boy could get 5 kg of sugar crystals for a single pumpkin, how much sugar crystals would he get if he gave a cartful of pumpkins to Maharaj! The very next day, the Bania came to Maharaj with a cartful of sweet pumpkins. Maharaj told him, "throw all the pumpkins into the river and let the fish eat them." The Bania was disappointed. He asked, "Why Maharaj? Yesterday you gave 5 kg of sugar for just one pumpkin, while I have brought you a whole cart-load." Maharaj replied, "Yes, I did give the boy 5 kg of sugar crystals. But it was not for the pumpkin; it was for the self-control that the boy had shown over his mind. You came here with greed in your heart. So you will get nothing." Thus, if we conquer our minds, and resist evil temptations, then Maharaj will be extremely pleased.

Q.17 'Samat Patel' (11/28-29) - Write five brief sentences on the main points of this incident (Continuous narration is not required). (Total Marks: 5)

 **Note: It is not necessary that the answer is written in the following way. If the incident is covered up in five sentences then marks be given.**

1. Samat Patel of Valak region came to Gadhada for Shriji Maharaj darshan, at that time Maharaj need of money to pay the salaries the mandir of construction labourers.
2. Maharaj asked Samat Patel: 'I need money, will you give me some? Patel replied, 'yes, Maharaj.'
3. Samat Patel went home and sold everything he had his land, bullock cart and buffaloes, collected Rs. 4500 came to Maharaj and offered him. Maharaj enquired, 'where did you bring such a large amount from?'
4. But the all-knowing Maharaj knew how he had got the money. Maharaj asked, 'tell the truth.' So he tell everything then Maharaj said, 'I shall keep only one thousand rupees. How you feed your family?'
5. We will borrow food grains from other villagers and by next year we shall return what we had borrowed. Shriji Maharaj was happy to hear these words.

 **THE END** 