

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

SATSANG PRARAMBHA

Time : 9.00 to 12.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 100

Sunday, 4 March, 2018

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	
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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, 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. "Please take care of Ghanshyam and Ichchharam." (44/80)

👉 Bhaktimata - Rampratap and Suvasini

👉 When Bhaktimata felt that she would not live for very long, she called all her three sons and said.

2. "The rice in our field is now ripe." (14/21)

👉 Dharmadev - Ghanshyam


👉 When Dharmadev was going to neighbouring village, he instructed Ghanshyam to go and look after the field.

3. "I shall not henceforth steal its food." (26/47)

👉 Mahout - Ghanshyam

👉 When Ghanshyam freed/saved mahout from the elephant's trunk, mahout asked for forgiveness to Ghanshyam and 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. What was the name of Veniram's mother? (30/54)
A. Veniram's mother's name was Lakshmibai.
2. With whom did Dharmadev stay in Tinwa? (20/30)
A. Dharmadev stayed with Prathit Pande in Tinwa.
3. At what age and why did the child-God climb down from the cradle? (3/5)
A. The child-God climbed down from the cradle to take his chusni at the age of two-and-a-half months.
4. What did washerman Manchha say to the boys when he was completely exhausted? (33/61)
A. When the washerman Manchha, was completely exhausted, he told the boys, "Go to village to bring Ghanshyam's father here and tell him everything."

Q.3 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. **Monkeys get a sound thrashing:** In a short while, his brother came out with a small stick. He found that all the dogs had run away. He was delighted to see that Ichchharam had somehow got rid of all of them. (16/24-25)
A. **Monkeys get a sound thrashing:** In a short while, his father came out with a big stick. He found that all the monkeys had run away. He was delighted to see that Ghanshyam had somehow got rid of all of them. (16/24-25)
2. **Khampa talavadi:** Meanwhile, Ramchandra, Sun, Windgod, Krishna and the other devas came down from the Vaikunth. Ramchnadra at once summoned Ashwini Kumar, the physician of the devas. (23/38)
A. **Khampa talavadi:** Meanwhile, Indra, Brahma, Vishnu, Chandra and the other devas came down from the sky. Indra at once summoned Ashwini Kumar, the physician of the devas. (23/38)
3. **Ghanshyam has his ears pierced:** Thus, for a long time, Ichchharam was visible to Dharmadev in three separate places at the same time. The man who had come to pierce Ichchharam's ears was frightened on seeing the three forms of Ichchharam. (6/9)
A. **Ghanshyam has his ears pierced:** Thus, for a long time, Ghanshyam was visible to Rampratapbhai in two separate places at the same time. The man who had come to pierce Ghanshyam's ears was frightened on seeing the two forms of Ghanshyam. (6/9)
4. **Ghanshyam stops the killing:** The king was sitting in the room with some of his courtiers, and had just ordered the killing of some sparrows, crows and other birds. (25/43)
A. **Ghanshyam stops the killing:** The king was sitting in the tent with some of his men, and had just ordered the killing of some goats, cows and other animals. (25/43)

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. **In search of Gauri, the cow. (37/67-69)**
1. Once the cowherd informed Dharmadev that he could find no trace of Gauri, the calf of Gomti, very dear to Ghanshyam.

2. When Dharmadev along with Rampratapbhai and Ghanshyam reached to jungle in search of Gauri, they found her there.
3. While coming back with Gauri, they saw a tiger. When Ghanshyam looked steadily into his eyes, the tiger calmed down, bent his head as if paying homage, walked respectfully round Ghanshyam and lay down to sleep quietly.
4. After staying in a neighbouring village at night with a relative called Oza, they all returned home with Gauri the next day.
5. Bhaktimata was overjoyed seeing Gauri safely back and hearing the story about Ghanshyam's encounter with the tiger.

2. Naming the Lord. (4/6-7)

1. When Lord was three months old, Sage Markandey came to Dharmadev's house.
2. Dharmadev requested him to name his son and fortell his future.
3. Sage Markandey said that he is born under the sign of Cancer, so his name will be Hari, since he has a dark complexion, he will also be known by the name Krishna. A combination of the two makes it into Harikrishna, people will also call him Ghanshyam.
4. Your son possesses all the virtues like austerity, detachment, yoga, dharma, integrity, truthfullness and discretion, so he will also be known as Nilkanth.
5. He will restore dharma on earth, relieve the miseries of countless people, grace people with samadhi and liberate them. He will inspire them to worship God and grant happiness to all.

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, 4 (24/42) 2. 1, 2 (45/82-83) 3. 3, 4 (31/56-57) 4. 1, 4 (38/69-70)





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

1. **Ghanshyam thought that the bawa should be taught a lesson. (29/52)**
A. On the banks of Khampa pond in bawa's camp, when an arrogant bawa was defeated in debating with Dharmadev, he started swearing. Then Ghanshyam thought that the bawa should be taught a lesson.
2. **Bhaktimata snatched the sparrow from Ghanshyam's hand. (7/11)**
A. Ghanshyam deftly caught the sparrow in his hand. When Bhaktimata saw this, she became nervous, for if the sparrow pecked at Ghanshyam's soft hand, it might bleed. So she snatched the sparrow from Ghanshyam's hand.
3. **The confectioner filled all the sweets in baskets and gave them to Ghanshyam. (22/36)**
A. Holding the ring before the confectioner, Ghanshyam said, "If you give me all the sweets, I will give you this ring." The confectioner greedily eyed the gold ring, so he filled all the sweets in baskets and gave them to Ghanshyam.

(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. **"The king's wedding procession is here. It is worth seeing." (14/20)**
 A devotee - Yogiji Maharaj
 In Bhavnagar, the king's wedding procession was to pass along the main road. So the devotee came up, approached Yogiji Maharaj and said.
2. **"I want to become a sadhu and serve you and Maharaj." (7/10)**
 Jinabhai - Sadguru Krishnacharandas Swami
 Sadguru Krishnacharandas Swami was pleased to see the devotion of Jinabhai and appreciated the zeal with which he served, so he asked, "Jina, would you like to become a sadhu?" then..

3. “For a long time I had wanted to prepare food to serve Thakorji.” (22/35)

⇒ Yogiji Maharaj - Rana Daji Bapu

⇒ Once a sadhu who cooked daily did not cook, so Yogiji Maharaj was cooking the food. After searching Yogiji Maharaj everywhere, Daji Bapu found him cooking, asked him, “Why are you cooking?” then...

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. **What did Krishnacharandas Swami, the sadhus and devotees call Jnanjivandasji? (13/18)**

A. Krishnacharandas Swami called Jnanjivandasji ‘Jnanji Swami’ while the sadhus and devotees fondly called him ‘Yogi’.

2. **Who was the grandfather of Devchandbhai? Whose blessed devotee was he? (1/1)**

A. Jethabhai, the grandfather of Devchandbhai, was a blessed devotee of Shriji Maharaj.

3. **Foregoing what should one attend the weekly youth or satsang assembly? (25/39)**

A. Forgoing a profit of Rs. 25,000, one should attend the weekly youth or satsang assembly.

4. **Who insulted whom at Narayan Dharo? (17/27)**

A. A sadhu named Narayanprasad wild with resent and envy, insulted Yogiji Maharaj at Narayan Dharo.

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

Topic: The Likings of Yogiji Maharaj (31/51-52)

(1) **Write the correct sentence numbers**

3	4	5	8	10	12
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(2) **Correct sequence of sentences**

5	12	8	10	3	4
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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 answerpaper. 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. **Austere Jina Bhagat (12/17-18)**

At the request of the King of Mengni, Krishnacharandas Swami visited Mengni every year. One year, however, **the King of Lodhika** invited Swamiji to celebrate Annakut in Lodhika. Realizing that delicious **sweets like sata and jalebi** will be served on **that day**, Jina Bhagat decided to **observe a fast**. The King pleaded with him saying, “**Today is a festival day. You should not fast.**” Jina Bhagat politely refused saying, “**I have a stomachache** and am not hungry, so I do not want to eat anything.” The King then **appealed to Krishnacharan Swami**, “Please tell the young Jina Bhagat to eat.” So Swamiji asked Jina Bhagat not to fast that day. But he gave the same reply to Swamiji, and did not eat. Pleased with Jina Bhagat’s austerity and self-control, Krishnacharandas Swami placed his hands on his head and **blessed him**. He advised the **other young sadhus** to cultivate the same **virtues of austerity and self-restraint as him**.

2. Jinabhai in meditation (2/2-3)

There is a confluence of three rivers on the outskirts of **Dhari**. The place of confluence is known as **Triveni Sangam** of the **river Shetrunji**. The Shetrunji shrinks to the size of a small rivulet. The inhabitants of Dhari call it **Patalio Jharo**. Jinabhai used to have his daily morning bath at this spot, wear clean clothes and perform meditation for hours together. **He meditated upon** the divine form of **Shriji Maharaj**. To the many who saw Jinabhai seated in meditation at such a lonely place, **it seemed as if Dhruv himself was meditating!** Sometimes his friends would come to have their bath there. They were amazed to find Jinabhai rapt in meditation. When Jinabhai came out of his meditation, they enquire, **“What were you doing?”** And Jinabhai would reply, “I was remembering God. **You also sit with me to meditate.** I will teach you how to meditate.” From his childhood Jinabhai never failed to do his meditation every morning. **He advised everybody** to start their **daily work** only after remembering Shriji Maharaj.

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

1. Jina Bhagat covered his feet on Rajput devotee. (11/16)

A. The Rajput devotee told Jina Bhagat, “O Jina Bhagat! You will be a great sadhu one day. People in their thousands will follow you. Shriji Maharaj will be your constant companion. There are urdhvarekhas on your soles. Holy men with urdhvarekhas are extremely rare. They are the sacred signs possessed by a sadhu who has a constant rapport with God.” On hearing these words, Jina Bhagat at once covered his feet.

2. The teachers told Jinabhai to become a sadhu. (5/6)


A. Jinabhai preferred to spend his time in prayer in the afternoon at 30 minute recess time in school. One day, two teachers saw Jina while he was meditating under a tree and asked, “Jina, you don’t play any games. You meditate on God all day. You are not interested in the affairs of this world, so why don’t you become a sadhu?”

3. All the devotees were convinced that Yogiji Maharaj enjoyed the favour of Swami and Shriji. (19/30)

A. In Bhavnagar Yogiji Maharaj placed the thal before the murtis. Water was also placed near the murtis. The curtains were then drawn. Yogiji Maharaj started singing, “Avinashi avo re.” with profound devotion. After half-an-hour, when the curtains were opened, they found that five ladoos, dal and some rice had been accepted by Maharaj. The water cup was also half empty. So, they were convinced that Yogiji Maharaj enjoyed the favour of Swami and Shriji.

(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. Which saints did Punjabhai meet firstly? (19/53)

A. Punjabhai firstly met Krupanand Swami and Gunatitanand Swami.

2. What did the bibi ask when Sura Khachar requested her to give him a babul stick? (14/35)

A. When Sura Khachar requested the Bibi to give him a babul stick, she enquired, “Who is the person in this dry Bhal region who expects to find a babul stick here?”


3. How did Ramanand Swami introduce Sahajanand Swami to Gangama in her dream? (7/17)

A. Ramanand Swami appeared before Gangama in her dream and told her, “Sahajanand Swami is the Supreme God. He is the Lord of Akshardham.”

4. Why did Nilkanth Varni stay in ashram at Loj? (4/7)

A. Nilkanth Varni got the correct answers of five questions regarding jiva, ishwar, maya, Brahman and Parabrahman from Muktanand Swami, so he stayed in ashram at Loj.

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

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. died, sixteen (20/56) | 2. Ramanand Swami, Mulji (15/37) |
| 3. Samat Patel, one thousand rupees (11/29) | 4. laugh, jokes (21/57) |

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, 2 (12/29-30) | 2. 2, 3 (17/49-50) | 3. 3 (17/49-50) | 4. 3, 4 (13/32-34) |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

Q.15 Complete the kirtans/verses/shloks below. (Total Marks: 8)

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

1. Jenu nam ratya thaki malin sankalpo samula gaya,
Jene sharan thaya pachhi bhavtana fera virami gaya;
Jenu gan dasho dishe harijano gaye ati harshthi,
Eva Yagnapurushdas tamne paye namu pritthi. (9/24)
2. Pragat Hari guru darshan apo, Prabhu tav namna japiye japo,
Tav murti nitya hradaye dhari..Shri Hari. (3/5)
3. Jamo thal Jivan jau vari; dhou kar-charan karo tyari
Beso melya bajothiya dhali, katora kanchanni thali, jale bharya chambu chokhali..
Kari katha ghauni poli, meli ghrut sakarma boli, kadhyo ras kerino gholi... (12/31)
4. Mul Akshar je Brahman Anadi, Gunatitanand jai jai Gunatitanand... jai jai...
Purushottam Parabrahman paratpar, Shri Hari Sahajanand jai jai
Shri Hari Sahajanand... jai jai... (23/62)

Q.16 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.**


Swaminarayan Hare Swamie vat kari je: “Bhagwan to potana bhaktani raksha karva j betha chhe. Keni pethe? To jem papan ankhni raksha kare chhe ne hath kanthni raksha kare chhe ne mavtar chhokrani raksha kare chhe ne raja prajani rakshama chhe, temaj Bhagwan apni rakshama chhe”.

“God always protects his devotees. Just as the eyelids protect the eyes, the hands protect the neck, a mother protects her child and a king protects his subjects, God protects us.”

Prahlad, Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai, for example, were so deeply devoted to God that he protected them from all evil forces. Similarly Shriji Maharaj protects his devotees as the following story shows. A devotee called Naja Bhakta who lived in Bhadli went to live in another town called Bhoyra as Bhadli was much oppressed by the shepherds. He told Vasur Khachar, the king, about the glory of Shriji Maharaj. The king said, “If your God is really God, then he should present himself here tomorrow. Otherwise I will break your kneecaps.” At that time Shriji Maharaj was in Visnagar. “How can Maharaj reach Bhoyra in one night?” worried Naja Bhakta. The king was a cruel man. Meanwhile, Shriji mahatraj

started out from Visnagar. On the way, near Vadhvan, there was a river in flood. Walking over the waters, Maharaj reached Bhoyra early in the morning and sent a messenger to the king, "Naja Bhakta's God has arrived." When Naja Bhakta opened the door of his house, he saw Shriji Maharaj standing at the door. He was stunned. He knelt at the feet of Maharaj in gratitude. Then after some time the two went together to the court of the cruel king. On the way, Maharaj heard about the people's woes and their cries of anguish. Naja Bhakta told Maharaj that the cruel king punishes people without mercy and breaks their kneecaps. When the king came to meet Shriji Maharaj, Shriji Maharaj at once sent him into samadhi and showed him the horrors of hell. Here Yamraj beat him mercilessly. After some time, by the grace of Maharaj, he came out of the samadhi. Immediately he fell at the feet of Maharaj, confessed his evil deeds and asked for forgiveness. He realized that Swaminarayan was God incarnate. Maharaj instructed him to be good and never subject people to terrible punishments. Then, Shriji Maharaj initiated him into the Fellowship and made him a satsangi. This was how Maharaj protected his devotee Naja Bhakta, when he was in danger.

Q.17 'Brave Bhaguji' (10/26-28) - 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. Bhaguji, the personal attendant of Shriji Maharaj who protected the fields of Dada Khachar was such a very devoted and brave man that no robber was prepared to face him in a fight.
2. Once, when the Darbar of Bhadli State Bhan Khachar, proclaimed that he would give a piece of land and a handsome reward, two brothers from Sindh, Khabad and Mataro came to attack Bhaguji, he killed Khabad and Mataro ran for his life.
3. As Bhaguji was seriously wounded, Maharaj dressed the wounds and stopped the practice of arti, beating drums, bells, etc. in the village, but the barber who was dressing Bhaguji's wounds was bribed a piece of land, out of the greed dressed up the wounds with pigeon faeces that burned and at the same time somebody started ringing the bells loudly in order to upset Bhaguji and worsen his condition.
4. Then Maharaj asked Sachchidanand Swami to take care of Bhaguji and if necessary defy the god of death, Yama.
5. When the King of Bhavnagar, Bapu Vajesinh, offered to pay him a salary of three hundred rupees a month and give him charge of five hundred mounted soldiers in the army, Bhaguji replied, "I only want Bhagwan Swaminarayan, I want to spend the rest of my life in the service of Bhagwan Swaminarayan."



THE END

