

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

**SATSANG PARICHAY-PAPER-1**

Time : 9.00 to 11.15 a.m.

Total Marks : 75

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 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: SAHAJANAND CHARITRA, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, January 2013)**

**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. **"From here the Gomti of Dwarika shall sprout." (19/4/141)**
  - Shriji Maharaj - Bhimbhai Pala.
  - In Vartal, Shriji Maharaj celebrated the Fuldol festival on Chaitra sud Punam and next day, with a group of sadhus, brahmacharis, attendants and devotees arrived on the bank of the lake and told Bhimbhai..
2. **"You concentrate on my murti and start reciting whatever comes to your mind." (3/1/22)**
  - Shriji Maharaj - Karsanji Bhaat.
  - In Meghpur, to show the miracle to the fakir, Shriji Maharaj told Karsanji to recite the Koran. Bhaatji said, "Maharaj, I don't know what the Koran is." Then...
3. **"You are a Hindustani Brahmin, Hariprasad Pande's son."(12/2/94)**
  - A Brahmin astrologer - Shriji Maharaj.
  - Maharaj had taken a seat on a cot in Motiba's room and he was addressing an assembly when a Brahmin astrologer came there. Maharaj called him to sit near his cot. He minutely studied the eyes, nose and forehead of Maharaj and said.

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

**1. The supply of ghee never ran out in the yagna at Dabhan. (8/2/65-66)**

- A. Some of the mischievous Brahmins poured ghee into a lake and then complained that there wasn't sufficient ghee. "Ghee is needed. Ghee is in short supply," they cried. Maharaj went to the storeroom and touched two containers of ghee with his hand and observed, "Keep on drawing ghee from these two containers. It will not run out."


**2. Mulu Khachar broke the hookah into pieces. (4/5/36)**

- A. The locals who came to see the devotees criticized Mulu and say, "All these people belong to the Swaminarayan Sampradaya, but that man who smoke a pipe does not seem to be one them!" These remarks irritated Mulu. He dashed his hookah on the ground and broke it into pieces.

**3. Maharaj had hinted Paramhansas to ignore the obstinate attitude of the masses as well as the scriptures. (11/4/92)**

- A. The paramhansas who visited the villages, had described Maharaj as Datta, Kapil, Vyas, Rama, Krishna and other incarnations. Although Maharaj had talked a great deal about his supremacy, they could not narrate it. So Maharaj called them dumb as doves. Those who had described him as the supreme Godhead and divine cause behind all the incarnations became very happy. Here, Maharaj had hinted to ignore the obstinate attitude of the masses as well as the scriptures.

**Q.3 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. Swaminarayaniya (22/3/153)**

One after another, Swaminarayan mandirs were being built. The sadhus at these mandirs had to work under the mahants. Vartal was known to be the place of Lakshmi-Narayan Deva and Ahmedabad was called the place of Nar-Narayan Deva. Thus all the mandirs were **named** after the **chief deities** in the respective mandirs. On account of this, once again, the sadhus started to be **called after the names of the mandirs where they lived**. As a result they used to refer to one another as Vasudeviya, Nar-Narayaniya, Lakshmi-Narayaniya and so on. Thus new grouping of sadhus were formed. Maharaj learned about this. Once at the time of festival, he invited all the sadhus and said, "Those who are vasudeviya please sit here, the Nar-Narayaniya should sit here, those who are Lakshmi-Narayaniya occupy these seats," and thus **allotted them separate seats**. Then at the end he said, "Now if any '**Swaminarayaniyas**' remain, **they should come and seat near me**." All those **sadhus** who were proud of their different labels and groups **felt ashamed** and apologized and **stopped indulging into such separatist activities**. They all decided to keep Shriji Maharaj at the centre of all their activities.


**2. Visits to Kariyani and Gadhada (4/1/31)**

On Kartik sud 15, Samvat 1861 (17 November 1804 ce), Shriji Maharaj arrived in kariyani. He stayed there at the house of **Mancha Bhagat, who was a disciple of Ramanand Swami and a man of pure thoughts and actions** and also in the darbar of Vasta Khachar. In Kariyani he started great humanitarian work by digging a lake on the outskirts of the town with the help of the sadhus and devotees. Maharaj also graced the marriage procession of Virdas Bhagat's son and graced each and every house in the town. **Abhel Khachar of Gadhada** came to Kariyani and **requested**, "Maharaj, kindly visit Gadhada and **grace our darbar**." Abhel Khachar was accompanied by his whole family. All of them together prayed to Maharaj to visit Gadhada. Therefore, on **Maha sud 11, Samvat 1861**, (10 February 1805 ce), Shriji Maharaj arrived in Gadhada for the first time. **Maharaj loved Gadhada as his own**. He said, "**This Gadhada is mine and I belong to Gadhada**." At that time Abhel Khachar requested, "Maharaj, **you are our life-force**, therefore do not leave us and Gadhada to go to some other place." Maharaj became very happy and **gave a print of his feet on his chest**. In the beginning Maharaj used to stay in the darbar of Jiva Khachar. There, he celebrated the Hutashani and Ramnavmi festivals.

**3. A Dumb Recites the Vedas (7/1/55)**

Maharaj visited many towns and villages before **arriving at Umreth** via Vartal. Here, Maharaj stayed at the Jagnath Mahadev mandir. All the Brahmins came for darshan of Maharaj out of curiosity. When they saw Maharaj, they thought, "We should **test the divinity of Maharaj**. They bowed to Maharaj and said, "We **worship Shankar and are the followers of Shankaracharya**. Jagadguru Adi Shankaracharya had **made a buffalo recite the Vedas**. If you can show a miracle like that we will believe you as God." Maharaj replied, "Well, a buffalo is an animal. If you can bring a Brahmin who from birth is **dumb and illiterate like a buffalo**, I will make him recite the Vedas." The Brahmins **summoned a Brahmin boy called Harishankar** who was dumb and illiterate. He was made to sit in front of Maharaj. No sooner had Maharaj glanced at him, Harishankar started singing mantras from all the four Vedas without any mistakes in pronunciation or in their tunes. The **Brahmins were convinced** that Maharaj was God. All the Brahmins became the disciples of Maharaj. But when could vartman be offered to so many Brahmins? Everyday there would be a big crowd. So Maharaj solved the problem in his own unique manner. He asked for a pot full of water and walked through the town, sprinkling the water on the houses and declared, "Those persons on whose house the holy water is sprinkled should consider themselves to have been offered vartman." Thus after spreading satsang in Umreth, Maharaj returned to Vartal.

**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. What did the Kanbi boy tell the barber? (15/3/113)**

A. A Kanbi boy told the barber, "When you finish shaving Maharaj, will you please give me some of his hair as a memento?"

**2. What did Maharaj instruct to sing in weddings? (13/3/100)**

A. Maharaj instructed to sing bhajans celebrating the wedding of Rukmini and Radha in wedding.

**3. What did Maharaj ask Ramchandra Sheth not to believe? (2/2/12)**

A. Maharaj said to Ramchandra Sheth not to believe that one who performs miracles or shows powers is God.


**4. Where were the arrangements for Maharaj's stay made by the devotee from Barvala? (21/3/150)**

A. A devotee from Barvala made arrangements for Maharaj's stay in the bigger house of his elder brother.

**5. What did Maharaj use to wear after the passing away of Ramanand Swami? (5/4/42)**


A. After the passing away of Ramanand Swami, Maharaj always wore a white dhoti, saffron upper cloth and cap.

**Q.5 From the given options, place a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct options. (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 (16/4/119)      2. 3, 4 (6/7/53)


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

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

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Visnagar, four (9/2/71)    | 2. haunted, ghosts evil spirits (1/3/4)  |
| 3. twelve, Maharaj (15/4/113) | 4. Ahmedabad, Nar-Narayan Dev (17/2/124) |

(SECTION-2: SATSANG READER PART-2, 4<sup>th</sup> 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. **“What will you do now?” (5/36)**
  - ⇒ Shriji Maharaj - Dada Khachar
  - ⇒ As per Maharaj’s advice Dada Khachar signed over his estate to his two sisters. Then Maharaj inquires.
2. **“I pledge that I will daily compose eight pads in praise of your murti.” (2/12)**
  - ⇒ Premanand Swami - Shriji Maharaj
  - ⇒ On the occasion of Ashadh sud 11 (Devpodhi Ekadashi), Maharaj was giving special vows to be observed during the auspicious chaturmas. Then...
3. **“Give only one laddoo to each of them. Only that many have been prepared.” (8/65)**
  - ⇒ Gunatitanand Swami - Hargovinddasji
  - ⇒ In Mevasa, when Hargovinddasji began to serve the sadhus with two ladoos, Swami stopped him and said.

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


1. **Kamalnayan Shastri experienced divine peace in Junagadh mandir. (7/58)**
  - A. Kamalnayan Shastri was very impressed by the pious atmosphere and the sadhus who had shunned wealth and women. All his desires for worldly pleasures were subdued. He experienced divine bliss. He felt that peace is due to the presence of Shastri Yagnapurushdas. He must be a God-realized Sadhu and he must have met a powerful God-realized guru.
2. **Premanand Swami sung verses describing the pain of separation from Maharaj. (2/15)**
  - A. Shriji Maharaj regularly sent his thal as prasad to Premanand Swami. But after Shriji Maharaj’s departure to his abode, this stopped. Premanand Swami couldn’t bear the separation from Maharaj and did not take food or water for four to five days. Then he tried to cook, but he was unable to. At that time he remembered Maharaj and started singing the verses of separation.

**Q.9** Write short notes on ‘The pair of Maharaj and Mulji Brahmachari and conviction in the manifest form’ (3/25) (in 15 lines). (Total Marks: 5)

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

Once, in Gadhada, Maharaj was assigning **the sadhus into pairs**. At that time Brahmanand Swami asked Maharaj, **“Who is this Mulji Brahmachari’s companion?”** Maharaj replied, **“The Brahmachari’s companion has been already decided. The pair of Mulanand and Sahajanand has been already determined.”** Such was Maharaj’s intense love for Mulji Brahmachari. The day after Maharaj had returned to Akshardham, Mulji Brahmachari went to the Akshar Ordi for darshan, and saw Maharaj lying on the cot. As per his regular practice, he offered Maharaj a datan and bathed him with warm water. As soon as he had finished his daily routine, Maharaj disappeared. Thus, Maharaj gave him this divine darshan and convinced him that he is still manifest in the Akshar Ordi.

**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 did Dada Khachar say to the barber halfway through his haircut? (5/37)**
  - A. When Dada Khachar was halfway through his haircut and Maharaj called him, he said to the barber, “Please stop now, Maharaj is calling me.”
2. **What doubt did Laduba have? (6/44)**
  - A. Laduba had a doubt, “Is it true that Durvasa had eaten everything cooked by the gopis all by himself?”

3. To remain loyal to Shastriji Maharaj, who didn't sign the resolution passed by the mandir? (8/66)

A. To remain loyal to Shastriji Maharaj, Krishnaji Ada didn't sign the resolution passed by the mandir.

4. Who did the sadgurus appoint for which gadis? (4/29)

A. Two of Maharaj's nephews, Ayodhyaprasadji and Raghuvirji, were appointed as acharyas of the Nar- Narayan Gadi in Ahmedabad and the Lakshmi-Narayan Gadi in Vartal, respectively.

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

Topic: Incident of Shrihari on Salemal mountain

- (1) Write the correct sentence numbers 

2	3	4	6	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---
- (2) Correct sequence of sentences 

6	3	4	9	2	8
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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 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 completely correct sentence is written. Otherwise no marks will be awarded.

1. **Swami Jaga Bhakta:** Gopalanand Swami was happy to recieve him but his uncle, Maghav Bhakta, came to Sarangpur in search of him. He didn't find Jaga Bhakta there, so he decided to go to Bhavnagar. (7/51)
- A. **Swami Jaga Bhakta:** Gunatitanand Swami was happy to receive him but his father Raghav Bhakta, came to Gadhada in search of him. He didn't find Jaga Bhakta there, so he decided to go to Junagadh.
2. **Acharya Ayodhyaprasadji Maharaj:** He was a great champion of the principle of selflessness. He always loved the sentiments of the senior and junior sadhus alike and willingly visited their asans. (4/30)
- A. **Acharya Ayodhyaprasadji Maharaj:** He was a great champion of the principle of equality. He always respected the sentiments of the senior and junior devotees alike and willingly visited their homes.
3. **Sadguru Nityanand Swami:** On hearing this, Chandramani felt great anxiety in his mind. He became impatient to meet Ramanand Swami. (1/2)
- A. **Sadguru Nityanand Swami:** On hearing this, Dinmani felt great joy in his heart. He became impatient to meet Bhagwan Swaminarayan.
4. **Bhaktaraj Laduba:** I never stay in sampradaya. I am ever secluded. Through the murti of Vasudevvarayan I shall give you darshan. (6/46)
- A. **Bhaktaraj Laduba:** I never leave the Satsang. I am ever manifest. Through the murti of Gopinathji I shall give you darshan.

### (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 points 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. Historical letter written and signed by Parabrahman Bhagwan Shri Swaminarayan.**

**Preface:** Sarvopari Parabrahman Bhagwan Swaminarayan manifested on this planet which is the unmatched fact and truth in the world history. - With the resolution of redemption of countless people, he took birth in human-form on the earth and did ethereal deeds. - His supreme personality is well presented by Sadguru Nishkulanand Swami in a single stanza: "Nahoti dithi, Nahoti sambhli, aa sabha ma albel purushottam pragati re..." If such divine and perpetual existence of Sarvopari Bhagwan Swaminarayan is presented with the support of historical documents, then its historical authenticity will definitely be preserved for innumerable generations.

(1) A number of remarkable memorial things, Smriti chihnās, showing the perpetuality of the existence of Bhagwan Swaminarayan are present in the museums of the sampradaya. - From the smallest things used by Shriji Maharaj to his sanctified clothes, nails, hair and bones are the evidences of his perpetual existence. - But out of all these Smriti chihnās, one glorious Smriti chinha, is the letter written by Shriji Maharaj in his own hand-writing with his signature. - The scholars have spent last many decades in search of the authentic signature of Bhagwan Swaminarayan in Sampradaya, but there is no such letter or self-written document is available.

(2) In the year 2008, Pujya Ishwarcharan Swami gave a few material collected with him from last many years. In those material, there were few sanctified letters which was received from the family members of Bhagwan Swaminarayan's contemporary devotee, Bhaktaraj Shri Muljibhai from Limbli (1779-1854). - In these material, there was one of the extremely important material. - An authentic letter self written by Bhagwan Swaminarayan, whose length was 400 mm and breadth was 94 mm.

(3) There are very few incidents have happen in which Shriji Maharaj had written by himself. Most of the time, he had made sadhus or writers to write his letters. Such hundreds of letters are available in the museums of the Sampradaya. Mention of 'Likhavitam Swamishri Sahajanandji Maharaj' on the letters. - This means that this letter has made written by Shriji Maharaj and there is also the signature of the writer on it. But here, the name of Shriji Maharaj instead of the writers. - The availability of the self-written letters with signature is unattainable. - But from the above mentioned material, this kind of rare letter was found. The time of joy. - This letter was preserved with the authentic note of Bhaktaraj Sheth Shri Muljibhai from Limbli. He worked as the main administrative kothari of Shriji Maharaj for many years. The letter was written addressing to him only, the subject of the letter was the administrative financial matter of that time. - Shri Muljibhai writes in the note about the authenticity of the letter, "This letter was self-written by Shriji Maharaj for Muljibhai of Limbli and sent with Bhakta Ukarada from Mahemdavad Khokhra. The auspicious time was of Vikram Samvat 1886, Vaishakh vad 8. The authenticity of this letter is proved automatically as Muljibhai himself has noted about this historically and this historical and pious material is founded by Sadguru Nirgundas Swami who is having such historic point of view. Still, for one more time, the attempts have been made to check the authenticity more accurately, the modern scientific analysis techniques are applied. - For that, the support has been taken from the world famous scientific institutions in the field of technology.

(4) The primary observation was done by the team of scientists jointly from University of Arizona, The United State of America and Physical Research Laboratory (P.R.L.), Government of India. - After that, the sample, covered with the scientific technique, was sent to the laboratory in America for more tests. The sampling of this latter was analyzed with the technique named, Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS). Many experiments and readings were noted of this. The conclusion was -

1. Dr. Tim Joule concluded : "This letter is written after the year of 1805. It is likely to written between 1805 to 1826."

2. Considering sigma range, the time period of this letter can be taken between 1805 to 1895. But this latter is definitely not latest or modern.

3. The Tithi and Samvat are noted in the letter itself when the letter was written.

- As per noted by Shriji Maharaj, the letter was of Vaishakh Vad 8. The year is of Vikram

Samvat 1866. Which means the letter is written on 25th May, 1810. Thus, the time noted in the letter and the time noted from the scientific analysis are matched with each other. Thus, historicity and authenticity of this letter has found the strong support. This letter has been presented at the exhibition in Gadhada as per Swamishri's wish and Param Pujya Mahant Swami Maharaj's order so that many future generations can have the glimpse of this letter and the existence of Bhagwan Swaminarayan remain evident through his documented signature. The exhibition, which was inaugurated by Param Pujya Mahant Swami Maharaj and Chief Minister Shri Vijaybhai Rupani, the letter is presented in a special decorated room. - This letter occupies an unprecedented, unmatched, historical and important place in the presently available documented letters of the history of the Sampradaya. Because of this letter the exhibition 'Gadhpur Jota Shriji Sambhre...' has become more effectual and meaningful.

## **2. Yuva Talim Kendra(YTK) prepares leaders for society.**

**Preface :** This country belongs to youth like Nachiketa, Shravan and Prahlad. - Today she is witnessing what kind of youth? - This is a result of which millions of youth are attracted towards materialism, disrespecting honor, dignity and culture of India. - On the way of destruction like the butterfly, who sacrifices itself in the brightness of the light. - In such time, Param Pujya Pramukh Swami Maharaj has done extremely difficult task of nurturing and preserving the priceless cultural heritage of India and accelerating it on the roads of progress. Swamishri is an outstanding Vaidya Raj. - Understands the perception of today's young minds easily. - With a goal of holistic development of youth, Takshashila-like Yuva Talim Kendra was started for shaping youth, at the great pilgrimage place, Sarangpur, on the occasion of the centenary of the Sanstha in 2007.

(1) In this Talim Kendra, trainings in different fields regarding to life, work, Satsang, etc. are given to youth consecutively for six months. - After achieving this training, youth become torch from just a spark. This torch is a pathfinder for every category of the society. - It is well said that those days are not much far, when the world will see its destruction in drugs, alcohol and cigarettes, instead of terrorism and war. The whole world is in the strong grip of addictions. - So addiction-free movements are necessary. - The youth from Talim Kendra are committed towards addiction-free movements. (Incident 1) Three youth named Arjunsinh, Shaktisinh and Janaksinh took the challenge of society upliftment to please Swamishri. - Travelled many villages and inspired for de-addiction by performing a drama published by Sanstha named, 'Kafan'. - Many youth are prompt to participate in the drama. - More than 300 people have given up their addiction in the villages more than 25 surrounding Bhavnagar as a result of this drama. - Many families have gain peace. - Financial viability have increased. - Protection from early death. (Incident 2) Narendrabhai Khunt from the village Moviya (Talim year 2015) was having great desire for making others addiction-free. - He talks about de-addiction whoever comes in contact with him. He made 150 people addiction-free during the Talim only. (Incident 3) Dignendrabhai Patel from Baheda Raipur shut down the alcohol kiln in his locality. - At first, he faced many difficulties but he was aware about destruction from addiction. - He stopped the reach of poisonous alcohol to many people. What a great service is done by the youth of Swamishri with his inspiration!

(2) This service doesn't stop at addiction-free. With the addictions, it is common in many villages to have superstitions, false beliefs, unconventional traditions and sacrificing innocent animals. To sacrificing animals in just a mere excuse for eating meat. (Incident 1) Govabhai Angari, a youth who got Talim in the year 2016, stopped the tradition of sacrificing the goat or the rooster at his marriage ceremony. - Banished the false tradition of drinking alcohol. - Many people decided to neglect his wedding, but there were also many youth who welcomed his thought of getting married without eating meat due to this trained youth's dedication and faith which brought revolution in the society.

(3) People have called the exorcist for the exorcism in Satishbhai Gamar's village(Talim year 2014), Pipaliya. Preparations were done for sacrificing goats. - Satishbhai couldn't tolerate this. He told others not to sacrifice clearly yet with modesty, which touched many hearts. This affected positively on the village people. - After that, the movement started to

bring awareness about this. - As a result, the tradition of sacrificing was eradicated. - It is not well enough that such ill traditions are eradicated from the society, but after removing such traditions, to decorate the society with the values of good conduct is also great noble deed. - The society will develop, but if there is not the values of good conduct, then the development will bring unrest, the success will not stay longer.

(4) The youth from Yuva Talim Kendra become the pathfinder for the society and nurture it with culture. Incident - Jigneshbhai Patel from Bllimora (Talim year 2009) volunteering at the Chhatralaya of Swaminarayan Vidyamandir. - Firm decision of taking time out for Satsang awareness from other societal things. - Started communicating with 700 students studying in the Chhatralaya. - Due to his great efforts, every students in the Chhatralaya started doing Puja and became firm devotees with pure Upasana. - Jigneshbhai has contacted not only students but their parents also and purified their homes by eradicating addictions, non-vegetarianism and other ill traditions. Incident - Other such devotee named Nilkanthbhai Pandya (Talim year 2008), presently working as a Principle in the primary school of village Deradi near Gondal. - Firm decision for Satsang awareness activities. - Regular Balsabha of students staying in school hostel. - Invites Sadhus many times. - Gives firm lessons of noble conducts by staying away from bad company.

(5) The Youth connected with educational occupation give life-oriented education with study-oriented education. - As if the missing piece of modern education system is found. The God lies in every child. With this Swamishri-inspired feeling, to do work of teaching noble values to the children selflessly is the greatest need of our time. The future of the society is in the hands of the teacher. - The reason is, if the noble values are cultivated in the children, then a well-cultured and well-mannered society can be built tomorrow. Incident - Viralbhai Patel from Ambheta appeared in a job interview. He asked for a special permission - I will give study-oriented education with full dedication but will also give the education of good conduct with it., that is without loss in the educational work. - The principle gave permission without hesitation. - He teaches the selflessness of parents, students' duty towards our nation as well as their duty as a true citizen with the educational syllabus. By gifting the book named 'Aryaputriyo Savdhan' to the female students of his class, he awakens our eternal culture and values in them. He has made almost 400 students bowing down to their parents.

(6) The ratio which has increased in today's students is suicide. - There was a student who was having such suicidal thoughts of hanging himself in Viralbhai's class. - Viralbhai motivated him by doing hearty talks, made him understood the importance of life, strengthen him to face every difficult situations as well as motivated him to do something unique in his life. - He filled new vitality in his life by making him understood all these matters. The unique duty towards the society of these youth show their desire to please Swamishri.

**Conclusion :** Neither one can build a whole palace, nor one can fill a lake in a day. The palace is built step by step just as a lake is filled drop by drop. The society is also built by gathering of many persons. By keeping this in mind, Can't such well-cultured youth who are full of values, build a pure, peaceful and affectionate society? Yes, that's why in Swamishri and Param Pujya Mahant Swami Maharaj's work of building such society, the youth trained by them are serving with utter dedication. Their glory is dedicated to the Gurus. - These Satpurush themselves are Sun-like glorious pathfinders of the society, but they have prepared pathfinders for showing path to the society by gifting Yuva Talim Kendra. Bowing down in their feet with gratitude.

### **3. Aim to please the guru.**

The only aim of Param Pujya Pramukh Swami Maharaj's life is to please the Guru - He had retained his lable as an ideal devotee who pleased his Guru throughout in lifetime.

(1) Shastriji Maharaj met Swamishri and asked him to become Sadhu and he became Sadhu. He persistantly used to do the things which can please Shastriji Maharaj. His wish was to study English but He studied Sanskrit following his Guru's wish. His only goal was to keep on elevating the seva rendered by Guru. - Just as 500 sadhus were ready to sacrifice themselves for Maharaj, Swamishri was having the same goal. He was made the



Kothari of Sarangpur. He was totally unaware of managing the things. The Kothari is supposed to maintain the financial records but Swamishri hailed from a mediocre family. He was not having any experience or such talent in business. But Shastriji Maharaj was firm in his decision and said, "You have to do this.", so due to divine grace of Shastriji Maharaj, he did that work also.

(2) After that, he was ordered to take a huge responsibility of the Sanstha. - To become the Pramukh of the Sanstha. - He became sadhu at the age of 17 and Shastriji Maharaj thought of assigning him this responsibility at the age of 28. - Swamishri himself is saying that this was a big thing for him, because he was not that educated, not knowledgeable and not that powerful also. How could he carry such responsibility when he was like a small child in front of senior dedicated sadhus of Shastriji Maharaj? But Shastriji Maharaj thought about his old age and decided to assign the management of the Sanstha to Narandaa. The letter from Mumbai about this. - Swamishri's unwillingness because he was not much educated. - He was a new sadhu and also the work was out of his potential. - It was better if this was assigned to other senior sadhu. - Shastriji Maharaj's second letter was there but still Swamishri was reluctant about his unwillingness. - But Shastriji Maharaj was firm. - So he passed on his message through Champakbhai Banker. - At last, if Shastriji Maharaj wants, then ready to take the responsibility. - He would inspire him. - With his force, I will do by following his orders.

(3) Shastriji Maharaj made the arrangements at the house in Ambliwali Pol (Shahpur). The meeting of the committee held where great businessmen came to meet. As per the constitution of the Sanstha during Shastriji Maharaj's time, the meeting of the committee member held after taking rest in the afternoon. - Shastriji Maharaj arrived. - He placed his hands on Swamishri's head and Swamishri agreed to become the Pramukh and after that only Shastriji Maharaj felt peace. - Still Swamishri said that this work was impossible for him. He was convinced that Shastriji Maharaj himself will do this work, Maharaj will do, Swamishri will not do this work, do not feel burden on head, do not feel worry.

(4) Shastriji Maharaj called Yogiji Maharaj and said, "From today, I am placing Narandaa as the Pramukh." and asked him place his hands on Swamishri's head. He asked him to give such blessings that he got the qualities exactly like Yogiji Maharaj, became full of saintliness and able to do exceptional work. After that, he told Swamishri, "You should please Yogiji Maharaj and do as he says."

(5) A few people had doubt in Shastriji Maharaj's decision of assigning the work in the meeting. - It is important to think about assigning such a giant work of the Sanstha to such a small boy. They were all willing to appoint Yogiji Maharaj on this place. - Shastriji Maharaj had complete trust on this small sadhu. - This Sanstha is built by Shastriji Maharaj and he had done everything after proper thinking. He (Narandaa) is small but will do satisfactory work. He gave that assurance. He asked everyone not to worry about this and everyone was pleased with this.

(6) The appointment letter was read in the meeting of the committee. - Shastriji Maharaj wrapped the Chadar around Swamishri. - After years, during the conversation with the sadhus, Swamishri said that Shastriji Maharaj ordered him to please Yogiji Maharaj. - So after departure of Shastriji Maharaj to the divine abode, Swamishri never had any second thoughts. He had firmly decided to follow Yogiji Maharaj's every word in every matters like any management issues or he had to please the devotees. He only had a goal towards Bhagwan and Guru on the spiritual road. - His only passion was about their inclinations and thoughts. - To have faith of doer ship of God. The only thought Swamishri had was that, this is Shastriji Maharaj's Sanstha. He had the blessings of Yogiji Maharaj so he never had weak thoughts, never felt tired and everything is happening by his inspiration. Salvation is possible only through the God and the sadhu on the spiritual road. - Nothing is possible without the grace of the God and blessing of the Guru. With this, it is essential to do hard work.



**THE END**

