

Bochasanwasi Shri Aksharpurushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
Satsang Sikshan Parixa

SATSANG PRAVESH-2

Time : 2.00 to 4.15 p.m.

Total Marks : 75

Sunday, 4 March, 2012

Note : 1. Answer of the prescribed addition 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 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 (✗) of each sub-question should be marked only on the left-side before the question starts.

(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. "Go ahead and go to dham first; I shall follow you." (14/43)
↳ Ladhikai - Mataji (14/43)
↳ Ladhikai wished to leave the world and go to Akshardham. Mataji also wished to accompany her so Ladhikai said above sentence.
2. "But what did this Bhattji give?" (15/44)
↳ Sura Khachar - to Shriji Maharaj
↳ Bhattji put thirteen paise at the feet of Shriji Maharaj in the service of Gopinathji. Shriji Maharaj was extremely pleased and loudly called out glory to Gopinathji Maharaj. so Sura Khachar asked the question to Shriji Maharaj.
3. "I am Your servant. please don't call me your God." (3/19)
↳ Vyapkanand Swami - to Shriji Maharaj
↳ Vyapkanand Swami took the soul of a mosquito and transferred it into the dead horse. The horse came back to life. Then Maharaj said sarcastically "Our God has arrived, so prepare a sumptuous thal for him."

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

1. The sadhus were greatly surprised after hearing Devji Bhakta. (9/29)
A. At midnight Devji Bhakta said the sadhus, "I will make a round at my farm and then sit and do 200 malas. Then, sleep will come and stand at a distance from me. It will come to me when I call for it. Hearing this, the sadhus were greatly surprised.
2. Sagram was humbled, but within he was overjoyed by her understanding. (2/14)
A. Suffering from starvation and overcome with despair, Sagram set out with his wife to seek help from muktanand Swami. On the way he noticed a large shiny silver ornament weighing about half a kilo. He became concerned that his wife may be tempted to take it so he quickly kicked some dust over the ornament. His wife exclaimed "Oh! you have simply covered dust with dust. To me another's belongings are as useless as dust." so he was overjoyed.

3. Shriji Maharaj gently scolded to Jivuba. (17/66)
- A. The queen of Udaipur Zamkuba came to worship God in Gadhapur. Jivuba did not know her past. She assigned her the work of collecting cow dung and cleaning the cowpens etc. when Shriji Maharaj saw that so He gently scolded to Jivuba.

Q.3 Write short notes on 'Prabhashankar and Devram' (20/71) (in 15 lines). (Total Marks:5)

The marriage procession of the bridegroom of Prabhashankar had started. Exactly at this moment a courier arrived with a letter for the elegantly dressed groom. Prabhashankar, the groom, read the letter and immediately took a decision. He called his relatives and said, "This marriage will have to be stopped. This is a letter from Shriji Maharaj calling me to Vartal." To him everything else was trivial before the command of Shriji Maharaj. The marriage can be arranged again, but the command of Shriji Maharaj will not come again," he said and left for Vartal. Omniscient Maharaj asked him, "Well, Prabhashankar, what were you doing when you received my letter?" Prabhashankar frankly narrated the full story. This same series of events transpired again when Shriji Maharaj performed a great yagna at Dabhan in 1810 CE (Samvat 1866) Prabhashankar's marriage was about to be celebrated when he received an invitation letter from Maharaj to attend the auspicious yagna. Again he put aside his wedding and prepared to go to Dabhan. His parents tried to prevent him. But he said, "Father, the marriage can be arranged next year, but Shriji Maharaj is not going to perform such a yagna again at Dabhan." - Devrambhai of Bhuj (in Kutch) was another devotee with such high understanding. When his wife passed away all his relatives lamented the death, but Devrambhai was not a man to mourn. To him everything except Shriji Maharaj was perishable. He had unflinching love and devotion only for Shriji Maharaj. According to social customs, his relatives asked him to take a purification bath because of the death of his wife. Devrambhai consented but said, "If there is news of the death of any other relative please tell me, so that I may take bath for him together with this bath." Such was the depth of his understanding.

Q.4 Answer ALL of the following, using one sentence (not just one word) for each answer. (Total Marks: 5)

Note : mark of right half answer not to be given.

1. Whose realization does one get by living with purity? (1/10)
A. One get realization of Brahman by living with purity.
2. According to the Mahabharat, what is the greatness of a person who has renounced wine and meat? (1/8)
A. According to the Mahabharat, "A man who does not take wine and meat is as good as a man who performs the Ashwamedh Yagna every month."
3. What was Dubli Bhatt's real name? (15/45)
A. Dubli Bhatt's real name was Ranchhodji Maharaj.
4. Whose form did the Ocean take to test the unity of the four brothers? (8/27)
A. The Ocean taken the form of a Brahmin to test the unity of the four brothers.
5. By what name were Raghavanand and Vishwatmanand known? (18/68)
A. Raghavanand and Vishwatmanand were known as 'Jam-tagda' sadhus.

Q.5 'Ek jane lakh..' (24/80) - Complete the Swamini Vato and narrate it. (Total Marks: 5)

Note : If Swami-ni-vato is written fully then 1 mark and 4 marks for explanation. In Book Swamini Vato is given in Gujarati and English. Give full marks to examinee if written in any one from that.

"Ek jane lakh rupiyani buddhi lidhi. Temaj mokshani buddhi pan anek prakarni mota thaki shikhay chhe."

"A Person bought wisdom for 100,000 rupees. Similarly wisdom of the many ways for moksha can be learnt from the God-realized Sadhu."

A prince and a minister's son were close friends. On their way to another village they stayed a night in a jungle. The next morning both were very hungry so 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 so 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 so he set out in search of his friend. 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 Prince 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. When he had walked a short distance, he noticed the king's procession was coming towards him. When he 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. The 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, we shall attain Akshardham.

Q.6 Complete the following. (Total Marks: 8)





 **Note : Only 1 marks for incomplete kirtans/verses/shloks**

1. Purushottam Narayan pote, Pragatya manav deh dhari...
Swami Gunatit anadi Akshar, Purushottam Sahajanandji. (13/41)
2. Krupa karo muj upare, sukhnidhi Sahajanand,
Gun tamara gavva buddhi apjo Sukhkand.....
Akshar Purushottam ahi pruthvi upar padhariya,
Anek jiva uddharva, manushyatan dhari rahya. (7/25)
3. Sadaiv Sarangpurasya ramye, sumandire hyaksharadhamatulye
Sahaksharam muktayutam vasantam Shri Swaminarayanamanamami..... (6/23)
4. **Translation:** The Ganga destroys sins, the coolness of the moon drives away the heat and the kalpataru tree abolishes poverty, but the Satpurush destroys sins, grief and poverty. (22/75)

(SECTION-2: SHASTRIJI MAHARAJ, 5th Edition, February - 2009)

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. "I advise that you do not leave Shastri alone here." (29/59)
 Gordhanbhai Kothari - to all devotees
 To complete the construction of Rundel mandir all the devotees demanded for Swami's group of sadhus but Acharya Maharaj sent them back to Gordhanbhai. They went back and fourth four times but neither gave them a straight answer. Finally Gordhanbhai advised to all and he said the above sentence.
2. "This spike has been driven into the head of Sheshnag, so don't pull it out." (35/73)
 Shastriji Maharaj - to Dhanji Matadar
 Needed some land to build an entrance gate of Bochasan mandir. so Bechar Keesa measured out and he using spikes to indicate the borders. Another villager Dhanji Matadar came to protest. He was about to pull out one of the spikes when Swamishri warned him. That time he said the above sentence.
3. "Of the two thousand sadhus of Vartal, I have yet to see one who has completely renounced women and wealth like Shastri Yagnapurushdasji." (27/56)

- ⇒ Gordhanbhai - to Khushal Bhagat
- ⇒ Gordhanbhai visited regularly to listen to Shastriji Maharaj discourses. But no one was happy to see Gordhanbhai support Swamishri so openly. so Kothari Khushal Bhagat addressed Gordhanbhai rudely, 'You too are a Bandia? Why have you joined Shastriji Maharaj?' so Gordhanbhai said above sentence.

Q.8 Give reasons for the following (two to three lines each). (Total Marks: 6)

1. You shall receive the merits of these discourses and of whatever good deeds I do from today. (18/40)
 - A. When Yagnapurushdasji privately spoke to Jibhai about Jaga Bhakta's greatness. so Jibhai went to Jaga Bhakta's room and prostrated and prayed to give discourses in general assembly. Everyone is free to visit Jaga Bhakta's room. When Yagnapurushdasji went to meet Jaga Bhakta who had convinced Jibhai to lift the ban. so Jaga Bhakta said above statement.
2. Acharya Maharaj said that there was no need to rush in initiating Dungar Bhakta. (9/22)
 - A. Acharya Maharaj wanted an assistant who was as skilled and clever as Dungar. Since initiating him as a sadhu would ruin any chance of convincing Dungar to stay with him so he refused to initiate Dungar Bhakta.
3. With all his heart, Swamishri blessed Soma Bhagat. (41/83)
 - A. Soma Bhagat had complete faith in Swamishri's words. Using all of his strength, he re-tied all six of the broken ropes. He climbed back off the stone and immediately bowed at the feet of Swamishri. so Swamishri blessed him with all his heart.

Q. 9 Write short notes on any ONE of the following. (In 15 lines.) (Total Marks: 5)

(1) Sixty-eight Places of Pilgrimage (44/87) From Sarangpur, Swamishri went to the village of Ashi. Gnanjivandas Swami, more commonly known by devotees as Yogi Swami, accompanied Swamishri. Yogi Swami would wake up at three in the morning and, with his sweet voice, sing prabhatiya bhajans. One morning he sang Narsinh Mehta's famous kirtan "Pran thaki mune Vaishnav vahala..." He continued singing , "Adasath tirath mara Sant ne charane....." Yogi Swami's singing annoyed Ranchhod Patel, who often slept in the village mandir. He said Maharaj do not sing such a silly bhajan. In this Kaliyug, such a sadhu does not exist. Do not sing such nonsense. Yogi Swami obliged, "All right, I will sing another bhajan." He then started another bhajan. That night, after giving discourses Swamishri went to sleep in the mandir. Ranchhodbhai sat on the floor nearby. Because of his old age and frail health, he rarely ever slept at night. Everyone else drifted off to sleep. Ranchhodbhai got up and closed the front gate of the mandir and sat down to turn the beads of his mala. After about an hour, the gate was slowly pushed open. A divine cow, extremely white in colour, came inside. She came to Swamishri's feet and bowed her head three times. Ranchhodbhai could not believe his eyes. The cow then quietly left the mandir. As he stepped outside, he faintly saw the cow in the moonlight for a short distance. Then, the cow vanished. He was convinced that the sixty-eight places of pilgrimage must have taken the form of a cow and come to be sanctified at Swamishri's feet. When Yogi Swami awoke, Ranchhodbhai requested to sing that kirtan about the sixty-eight places of pilgrimage. Yogi Swami inquired, "Why? Just yesterday you told me not to sing it." Ranchhodbhai replied "I had darshan of the Ganga in the form of a cow. Now, my ignorance is gone." He then related all that had happened. He exclaimed that Shastriji Maharaj was indeed a powerful incarnation.

(2) Adverse Times (28/57) There was fierce opposition against Swamishri in Vartal. The devotees met and decided that if trouble arose, they should take Swamishri away from Vartal. All of Swamishri's devotees gathered in Vartal on 12 November 1905 (Kartik Punam, Samvat 1962). They did not leave Swamishri alone for even a second. They were angered even more. Swamishri was breaking his Ekadashi fast of the day before he went into the kitchen to have some khichdi. As Swamishri was served khichdi, He

smelled the pungent odour of a deadly poison coming from his food. Even then, how could he disrespect food that was offered to and sanctified by God? He ate a little. His throat began to burn. The devotees brought ghee for him. The wicked sadhus came up with another plan that when Shastri Yagnapurushdasji comes to eat, we will push him into the cooking fire. When the kauravs had treacherously plotted to burn the Pandavs to death in the wax mansion, God protected them. Similarly, these efforts to kill Swamishri proved futile.


(3) The Hail of Akshar-Purushottam in Vartal (26/53): As Swamishri was ill so he would be unable to attend the celebrations of the Chaitra Punam festival. Swamishri predicted, "An assembly opposing our cause has been planned in Vartal. However, they will quarrel among themselves. Nothing will happen to us." With Swamishri's consent, Kalidasbhai and several other devotees set out for Vartal. After they left, Swamishri asked Galbhai, "Do you have the courage to hail the jai of Akshar-Purushottam at the assembly in Vartal?" No ordinary man would dare to attempt such a deed against such hostile opposition. Galbhai, however, was far from ordinary. He replied valiantly, "If it is your wish and your command, then I indeed have such courage." As soon as Acharya Maharaj arrived in the Punam assembly, Galbhai roared, "Sahajanand Swami Maharaj ni Jai!" Everyone repeated the call. Immediately Galbhai followed, "Akshar-Purushottam Maharaj ni Jai!" Again, everyone repeated. Immediately, all realized their mistake. But what could they do now? Embarrassed by their own blunder, they scowled at Galbhai. Overawed by his deep voice, huge eyes and massive figure, no one dared to say a word. They were furious within. The assembly dispersed before anyone could speak. so Swamishri's words proved true and no trouble arose from the meeting.

Q.10 Answer ALL of the following, using one sentence (not just one word) for for each answer. (Total Marks: 5)

 **Note : mark of right half answer not to be given.**

1. Who initiated Dungar into the Swaminarayan Sampraday? (2/2)
A. Shukanand Swami initiated Dungar into the Swaminarayan Sampraday.
2. What did Swamishri explain to Kuberbhai regarding begging for alms? (45/89)
A. You all do tremendous seva. But, Shriji Maharaj himself begged for alms, so that countless spiritual aspirants would have his darshan and be liberated. We also want to follow his command and do the same.
3. Where did Shastriji Maharaj first have the darshan of Pragji Bhakta? (10/24)
A. Shastriji Maharaj first had the darshan of Pragji Bhakta at Surat.
4. Why did Bhagatji Maharaj compare Yagnapurushdasji to a 'Thakario scorpion'? (15/33)
A. Bhagatji Maharaj comared Yagnapurushdasji to a 'Thakario scorpion' because whenever he goes, spiritual aspirants are struck by his stinging spiritual discourses. He introduces the manifest God and sadhu to them.
5. Where was Swamishri honoured with a Suvarna Tula? (53/102)
A. Swamishri was honoured with a Suvarna Tula at Atladra.

Q.11 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 (32/65)

2. 2, 4 (51/100-101)

3. 1, 2 (37/76-77)

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

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

1. **Bhagatji: Param Ekantik Satpurush:** The divinity in Yagnapurushdasji's voice and his ability to cite exact references from the Vachanamrut convinced all of Bhagatji's saintliness. They understood the principle that Shriji Maharaj did not at all remain away from such a person. (14/32)
2. **A Mandir for true Upasana:** At this time, Jagatguru Shankaracharya Madhavtirth had also come to Anand. Madhavtirth thought to himself, "If a great scholar like Swamishri were to join me, we could easily defeat the scholars of Vartal in debate. Madhavtirth was eager to meet Swamishri. (31/64)
3. **Swamishri's Greatness:** He was aware of Swamishri's greatness. Even back in Vartal, he had known and respected Swamishri. Dolatrambhai was an eminent scholar of Gujarati and Sanskrit literature. (38/77-78)
4. **The Path of Brahmavidya:** Yagnapurushdasji, the disciple of a 'nand' sadhu like Vignananand Swami, roams after and listens to the discourses of Pragji Bhakta, a mere householder. If he continues to do so, he will lower the prestige of sadhus. Who will respect our authority in the future? (11/27)
5. **We Became Sadhus for Gunatit:** Our deities of worship are Radha-Krishna, but, this Shastri neglects Radha-Krishna and wants to consecrate the murtis of his own gurus, Jaga and Praga. Only if the murtis of Radha-Krishna are consecrated in the central sanctum of the madir will it be proper. (39/79)
6. **The Construction of Ataladra Mandir Begins:** The land identified by Swamishri was occupied by huts. Mathurbhai made new homes elsewhere and shifted the residents. Then, Mathurbhai handed over this land to Swamishri and prayed that he build a mandir. (49/97)

