

BOCHASANWASI SHRI AKSHARPURUSHOTTAM SANSTHA
SATSANG SHIKSHAN PARIKSHA

SATSANG PRAVIN

PAPER-1

Date : 15th FEB 1998

Time : 9 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

TOTAL MARKS : 100

Note : Figures to the right indicate the marks for that question.

SECTION-1

(AKSHAR PURUSHOTTAM UPASANA)

Q.1. For any TWO of the following, give THREE references from the scriptures for each. 6

1. Shriji Maharaj: The All-Doer
2. Shriji Maharaj - The Supreme: In His own words.
3. Characteristics of the Gunatit Saint: according to the Vachanamritam.
4. Aksharbrahman: One and unique - according to the scriptures.

Q.2. Narrate any TWO of the following, and highlight the significance of each. (12 lines each) 8

1. Shriji Maharaj gave Kurji Dave His Akshardham as a gift.
2. Shriji Maharaj puts Shitaldas in a divine trance.
3. "Oh, this is Jogi's doing. Only he can change what I have said."
4. "Truly, you are simpletons..."

Q.3. Explain any TWO of the following (12 lines each). 8

1. Disadvantage of understanding God as nirakar.
2. Shriji Maharaj's supremacy: as explained by Aksharbrahman Gunatitanand Swami.

3. True knowledge is recognizing the pragat form of God.
4. Glory of the Gunatit Saint: in other scriptures

Q.4. Give reasons for any TWO of the following . (12 lines each) 8

1. Vagha Khachar felt the removal of all the sensual cravings and experienced great joy.
2. Shriji Maharaj told Muktanand Swami to tour the villages.
3. It is necessary to keep divyabhav in God and the Saint.
4. In our fellowship God and the Gunatit Saint are worshipped equally.

Q.5. What not to understand in upasana. 8

Q.6. The Gunatit Saint can install images and initiate sadhus. 5

Q.7. Expalin in detail any ONE of the following. 5

1. Shriji Maharaj's liking for sakar
2. Deficiencies resulting from not realizing the pragat form of God.
3. Becoming Aksharrup and offering upasana to Purushottam with Swami-sevak bhav.

SECTION - 2

(SATSANG READER-PART III & IDOL OF INSPIRATION

PRAMUKH SWAMI MAHARAJ)

Q.8. For any TWO of the following, state who is speaking to whom and when the words were spoken. 6

1. "...keep your meditation with yourself..."
2. "...Our liberation could come through only when the Almighty Himself grasps our wrist, just as He did with Rukmani..."
3. "You must at least clean the grains before you cook."

4. "He's sitting right in front of you! I'm that very boy."

**Q.9. Answer concisely any TWO of the following .
(12 lines each)**

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1. Parvatbhai takes a vow to abstain from 'khatras'.
2. Nishkulanand Swami did not address an assembly of females.
3. Akhandanand Brahmachari had an attack of diarrhoea.
4. Raghuvirji Maharaj tells everyone in the assembly, "as long as this session lasts, Gunatitanand Swami will deliver discourses.

**Q.10. Answer concisely any TWO of the following .
(12 lines each)**

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1. Detachment and renunciation in the life of Gopalanand Swami.
2. Chronologically explain Muktanand Swami's increasing realization of the divine glory (supremacy) of Maharaj.
3. One who has abandoned his family - Nishkulanand Swami
4. How did Shastriji Maharaj praise Pramukh Swami when he appointed him as the President ?

Q.11. Answer all of the following, using only one sentence for each.

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1. Who brought Khusal Bhakta to Jetalpur to meet Maharaj ?
2. Name three books written by Nishkulanand Swami ?
3. Who composed the book Harilila Kalpataru ?
4. In anticipation of the forthcoming strict restrictions, how did Muktanand Swami

prepare himself ?

5. When and where was Pramukh Swami Maharaj's Amrut Mahotsav celebrated ?
6. Before departing from this world, what did Yogiji Maharaj declare about Pramukh Swami Maharaj ?

Q.12. Briefly narrate any ONE of the following and bring out its moral. (in 12 lines)

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1. Raghuvirji Maharaj cooked a loaf.
2. "...When I look at your jiva, I feel that satsang is no longer predominant in your heart."
3. Realizing the wish of Shastriji Maharaj, Pramukh Swami Maharaj came from Atladra to Sarangpur.

SECTION - 3

(ESSAY)

**Q.13. Write an essay on ONE of the following
(in 60 lines).**

20

1. London Mandir - a monument of service (seva) and sacrifice.
2. Touring in groups to spread satsang as an effective method of spreading and strengthening satsang.
3. Kusang - the destroyer of culture and character.