

VCD No.1816, Audio Cassette No.2302,**Dated 02.11.13, at Khagaria.****Clarification of Murli dated 27.08.64 (only for PBKs)**

Om Shanti. The morning *class* of the 27.08.1964 Thursday was being narrated. The topic being discussed in the beginning of the middle part of the second *page* was: the human beings who give knowledge to [other] human beings will not be called the ocean of knowledge because actually, they will show the birth of Radhe-Krishna in heaven (*vaikunth*). In fact, Radhe-Krishna are human beings in the dualistic Copper Age. They cannot teach Raja yoga there at all. It is because it has been written in the scriptures themselves that the Golden Age is complete with 16 celestial degrees, the Silver Age is complete with 14 celestial degrees [and] the Copper Age is complete with eight celestial degrees. In addition, Krishna is a deity bound in celestial degrees. In fact, God is said to be beyond the celestial degrees, isn't He? It is said [for Him], '*Kalaatiit Kalyaan Kalpaantkaari*'¹. So the *law* doesn't say that Krishna will teach Raja yoga because Krishna himself is a king. He learnt Raja yoga and then became a king. So certainly, someone taught him Raja yoga. No human being in the world can teach Raja yoga at all. The great religious fathers like Abraham, Buddha, Christ were neither able to teach Raja yoga nor were they able to give kingship. Only the Father comes and teaches this knowledge of kingship. King means [the one who is] completely independent. The Father doesn't teach the yoga to become subjects (*prajaa yoga*). The subjects carry the burden of the king. So, the unlimited Father Himself came and taught Raja yoga. Here, He has to purify the impure or He has to make them [into] king.

You are impure. The Purifier of the impure truly comes, sits and teaches you Raja yoga, which contains the deep secret of becoming pure from impure. And there is no time [fixed] for Him, no one can say when He came. No one comes to know when the unlimited Father comes and goes away. Even this Brahma doesn't come to know [about it] at all. Yes, they say in the path of *bhakti* (devotion): '*Mahaashivraatri*'². You children have been told about what the meaning of His night and the night of this Krishna is. There is a vast difference. He has certainly come in the night of the Confluence [Age], meaning the night with extreme darkness. It is called '*Mahaashivraatri*'. There is such extreme darkness, the darkness of ignorance, that the entire world of five billion (500 crore) is indeed drowned in the darkness of ignorance and when the Father comes in the body of Brahma [and] creates the world of Brahmins, [those] Brahmins also come in extreme darkness. The Brahmins are also of two types. One is the *yagyopavitdhaari*'³ [Brahmins], meaning [those wearing] the thread of the knowledge of Brahma, the thread of the knowledge of Vishnu and the thread of the knowledge of Shankar. They are the Brahmins who take the *advance knowledge* about how the threads of knowledge of all the three are tied in the *Brahmaphaans* (a knot) and become one and how he (the person wearing it) is called a complete Brahmin. And the second are those who were just born as a Brahmin but didn't wear the sacred thread (*yagyopavit*). Neither do they know [about] the three threads of knowledge nor do they recognize the Father who comes and makes [them] into deities from Brahmins. Thus, the Brahmins also come in the extreme darkness of night. It means, the entire world drowns in the darkness of ignorance. It is because it is certainly said, when the day of Brahma is completed, the night

¹ The One who is beyond the celestial degrees, who is beneficial and brings about the end of the *kalpa* (cycle).

² Literally 'the great night of Shiva'; a Hindu festival celebrated in the honour of Shiva.

³ The one who is wearing the brahmanical sacred thread.

begins. So, Brahma should be in extreme darkness and the Brahmakumar-kumaris should also be in extreme darkness. So, when the night [i.e.] half the cycle is completed, the day of Brahma begins.

They also say that truly, this unlimited night is called the night of the darkness of ignorance. This (the night of Brahma) is extreme darkness and that (the day of Brahma) is extreme brightness. Night will not be called darkness and brightness. They celebrate the birth of Krishna after 12 o'clock at night, but that is the limited night and this is the unlimited night. The Father says: I come in this [unlimited night]. When I come, there is no date [fixed] at all. I came in 1936 as well, I came in [the body of] Prajapita [but] no one can give the date at all. Though the Brahmakumar-kumaris celebrate *Shivraatri*, [they celebrate] the 40th *Shivraatri*, the 43rd *Shivraatri*, but did He come on that very day? Do they know about this? They simply start celebrating it imitating the people in the path of *bhakti*. Similarly, the year of the Father's revelation was celebrated in the year 76. Now, no one comes to know when He came even in 76. Though it has been said in the murli: when were these Lakshmi-Narayan born? From today, 5000 years ago less ten years. So, if we rotate the cycle backwards from 1966 and don't complete [the cycle], subtract 10 years from it, which year will arrive? It comes to 1976. However, it is the birth of Lakshmi-Narayan that is proved, in 76. The unlimited Father, the Father of the souls, the One who transforms Lakshmi-Narayan from *nar* (a man) to Narayan and from *naari* (a woman) to Lakshmi, wasn't revealed. That is why there is no date for *Shiv jayanti*⁴. Neither does it exist among the Brahmakumar-kumaris nor the Prajapita Brahmakumar-kumaris. The Golden Age Krishna who [comes] later, there is certainly his date [of birth]. Where did they find his date? *Arey*, the Golden Age also begins in the Confluence Age itself, doesn't it? So certainly, in the Confluence Age itself, when the soul of Krishna alias Brahma becomes complete, the day of the child's birth is celebrated.

Will the Father reveal Himself first or does the *Father shows the sons* [first]? What is the rule? The *Father shows the sons*, the *son shows the Father*. The *Father* is certainly capable, He is the unlimited Father, He is the *Almighty authority*, so will He reveal the children first or will the children reveal the Father [first]? The Father reveals the child first. There is the date [of birth] of Ram in the Silver Age (*Treta*). Why was it said '*Treta*'? *Arey*, why was the name '*Treta*' given? *Satyug* (the Golden Age) was named [so] because the true (*satt*) Father comes and creates the age of truth (*satt yug*). There is definitely no other [age] as true as the *satt yuga*. It is true [to the extent of being] complete with 16 celestial degrees. He is the resident of the true abode, He narrates the truth, the Father for whom it is said, '*God is truth*', Himself comes and creates the Golden Age. Then, how can we tell about the date of Ram? Are there any memorials, are there any stories of Krishna and Ram in the scriptures? And are all the stories of the Confluence Age? All the stories in the scriptures are the memorials of the Confluence Age. So, when the Father came in the Confluence Age, no one came to know. Just like, [when the soul of] the child [who is born] leaves the body of the previous birth, it enters the womb. Does anyone come to know? They don't come to know at all. Similarly, the Father also came [but] no one came to know. (A student: The mother came to know.) Even the mother cannot tell whether it is a boy or a girl. Can she? No. So, no one comes to know the reality? Then the child is born, he is revealed to the outside world, it is then that they come to know that the child has arrived. Will the family members come to know first or will the people of the world come to know? First, the family members, then the

⁴ The birthday of Shiva.

people in the neighbourhood, then the people in the village [and] then the people of the world come to know sooner or later (*nambarvaar*).

Similarly, when the Father is revealed, the children who are close [to Him] will come to know first; they are the long lost and now found children of the Father. Eight *digpaal*⁵ are famous, [they are] the ones who look after the eight directions. It is said that there are eight *muurti* (personalities) of Shiva. They are called *ashta dev* (the eight deities), who don't even suffer the punishments of Dharmaraj (the Chief Justice). The Father is so great! So, how will the children of the Father be as well? Will they be the ones who suffer punishments? *Arey*, the Father is the Ocean of Knowledge... why just say the Ocean? [He is] the **Sun** of knowledge, then will the children be something less? In fact, the Father says: when I come, I make you children equal to Me and then go. So, there will certainly be some children who become equal to the Father to a greater or lesser extent (according to their spiritual effort). Among them, eight children are very famous. There are eight religions that are theistic, they believe in God; whether they are *swadeshi*⁶ or *videshi*⁷ religions, they definitely have faith in God the Father. They (the eight deities) are the *puurvaj* (ancestors) of these eight religions. What does '*puurvaj*' mean? Who will have been born first of all, in the very beginning in those [respective] eight religions? '*Ja*' means birth, '*puurva*' means first. So those eight [souls] are born [first in their respective religions]. Just as the religions arrive one after the other, those *puurvaj* also are the children of the Father one greater than the other.

Still, the main ones are two [souls]. Who? One is the *first prince* of the Golden Age, the first leaf of the entire tree like world and the second one is the seed, the father who gives birth to him. Later on, their *dynasty* continues. When [the day of] *Krishna ashtami*⁸ arrives, you should explain to [people]: he (Krishna) is a child who is famous in the scriptures. What? How many sons did Vasudev have? Eight sons. At which *number* was Krishna? He was the eighth [son]. Seven [sons] were killed. Kansa killed them. So certainly, is it about dying in the unlimited here or is it in the limited? (Someone said: In the unlimited.) What is dying in the unlimited? To have a doubting intellect means you have died. So, seven [sons] died [and] one was left. The seven who died are not mentioned as deities in the scriptures. They are famous as the *sapta rishi* (the seven sages). They don't become Narayan from a man completely. What kind of [Narayan] do they become? They become incomplete, they become the ones with fewer celestial degrees. This is why they *convert* to other religions. As for the rest, the first one [or] call him the eighth one, he himself is the first leaf of this world. Still, is he a child or a father? He is anyway a child, isn't he?

The one who changes night into day didn't come at all. The Golden Age will be called the day, won't it? The child Krishna who is born as the first leaf in the beginning of the Golden Age, does he bring about the day [in the form of] the Golden Age or is it someone else who brings about the day in practice? In fact, the one who brings about the brightness of knowledge is someone else. It is famous for Brahma. What? The day of Brahma and the night of Brahma. And who is the soul of Brahma? The soul of Krishna itself is the soul of Brahma. So the day and night of Brahma are famous. The day and night of Prajapita Brahma are not famous. What does it prove? [It proves] that the Sun of knowledge, Shiva enters Prajapita

⁵ A regent or guardian deity of eighth of the world

⁶ Belonging to one's own country

⁷ Belonging to a foreign country

⁸ The eighth day of the dark half of the month August-September celebrated as the birthday of Krishna

himself. Brahma himself becomes Krishna, doesn't he? So it is also said, 'the night of Brahma'. Certainly, no one will say the night of Krishna. Why? In fact, Krishna is said to be complete with 16 celestial degrees. Because for him, even now they will say that Krishna is present in front of the eyes (*haajaraa hajuur*) - The people of the path of *bhakti* do say this, don't they? - "Krishna is God, wherever we see, Krishna and only Krishna is visible". They say: Krishna is God. Look, you say that he comes in [the cycle of] birth and death. What? What do you say? [You say:] Krishna isn't God. In fact, God is beyond [the cycle of] birth and death but Krishna comes in [the cycle of] birth and death. How can he be God? Then the devotees of Krishna alias Brahma become very angry. Do they become [angry] or not? They become **very** angry. They feel so angry! Then the children have to explain this because now, *Krishna janmaashtami*⁹ is arriving, isn't it? *Acchaa*, no one will say about the Gita [*jayanti*]. Yours is definitely the *Shiv jayanti*¹⁰. Call it *Shiv jayanti* or *Shivaraatri* (night of Shiva). Yes, it is also correct to say '*jayanti*'. Why? Why is it correct to say '*jayanti*'? *Arey!* Is it the *jayanti* (birth) and *maranti* (death) of the corporeal one or the Incorporeal one? (Students: Of the corporeal one.) So, doesn't that Incorporeal one bring about the victory (*jayjaykaar*) of the corporeal one after coming in him? Does he always suffer defeat against Maya? (Someone said: No.) In fact, the Father says: victory is the birthright of you children. The final victory is yours, no matter how much Maya shakes you in between.

So, it will be said: yes, it is also correct to say '*jayanti*'. It is because He does bring victory after coming in the corporeal one, doesn't He? So when does He bring about [the victory]? When is it the '*jayanti*'? If someone asks, tell [them]: *Jayanti*, meaning the night [in the form of] *Mahaashivraatri* is certainly celebrated, isn't it? *Acchaa*, you certainly have to explain this to the human beings, that Shiva has come. Third *page* of the *vani* of the 27.08.64. He comes, sits in an ordinary body and narrates the knowledge. What has been written in the Gita too? [It is written:] The foolish people don't recognize Me, the Supreme Soul Father, the One who has come in an ordinary body. Will Brahma's body be called ordinary? He was fair, tall and well built; he was a millionaire, a multimillionaire of that period. Was he ordinary or extraordinary? He will be said to be extraordinary. And the Father says: I am kind to the poor (*Garib niwaaz*). So, does He come in the body of a rich person? (Someone said: No.) Doesn't He? He did; why do you say something wrong? He did come [in his body] but He came in the form of the mother; He didn't come in the form of the Father. We certainly receive the inheritance from the Father. Which inheritance? The inheritance of the Supreme Abode, [the inheritance of] the unlimited happiness and peace. The inheritance of unlimited happiness means the inheritance of the Golden Age, heaven. So, the Father doesn't come in the body of a rich person. He can come [in him] as the mother but not in the form of the Father, who gives the inheritance. And He comes in an ordinary body and narrates the knowledge. You see that Shivbaba has truly come in an ordinary body. It is the *vani* of which year? (Someone said: Of 64.) Then how will this point be proved? You see that truly, Shivbaba has come in an ordinary body. How will you prove this for [the year] 64? (Someone said: The soul of Ram didn't even come in knowledge at that time.) The children for whom this hint was given, they definitely remember that He indeed came in an ordinary body in the beginning of the *yagya*; or did He come in Brahma's body? He came in Brahma's body later. And when He came in Brahma's body, [the institution] was named 'Brahmakumari Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya'. The [word] *Prajapita* vanished. What does this prove? [It proves] that the narration of the

⁹ Same as *Krishna ashtami*

¹⁰ The birthday of Shiva

murlis began from the year 1947. Earlier, Baba didn't use to narrate murlis. He wrote 10-15 pages. The **Father** used to dictate them. Later, copies were prepared and they were narrated.

So it was said, He comes in an ordinary body in the beginning, in the middle as well as in the end. It means, which one is the permanent chariot? (Someone said something.) Which one will be called *temporary* chariot? The *temporary* chariot was certainly present in the beginning, but he wasn't present at all at the very beginning. He was neither [present] in the middle nor in the end. So, he was the *temporary* [chariot]. And the one who was present in the beginning, in the middle and will also remain till the very end, as long as the five billion subjects exist on this world, that father, the father of the human creation will also stay [in this world] and the Father of the souls, the Father Shiva, who enters him will be present as well. The Father has come but no one calls each other Krishna here. It is explained, yes, in future, Krishna will also come. Will he come in future or not? *Arey*, will he come in the Golden Age or not? He will, won't he? Baba explained: though for eight generations [they will be called] *prince*... all the children who are born in the eight generations will just be called *prince* and in childhood, Krishna is certainly just called 'Mohan'¹¹. Call him Mohan or Krishna, it is the same thing. Just as the English people say, Prince of Wales. So, [for] the first throne in Indraprasth, [the prince] will be called the *Prince of Indraprastha*, won't he? He becomes a *king* later. If he is called the *Prince of Indraprastha*, that *prince* will also have a father, won't he? So, it is famous, who settled the town of Indraprastha? A *shloka* (verse) has been written [for this] in the Birla temple of Delhi. Who settled it (Indraprastha)? Dharmaraj settled it. Who is called the king of religion in the [epic] Mahabharat? The one who strictly followed [the values of] the religion? Yuddhishtir¹² is called so.

Then his (the king's) child will be the *Prince of Indraprastha*; then later, he will become the *king*. It will be said **so**, won't it? He **will be** called [so]. He is [actually] not called a *king*, he is called the emperor. It is because Shri Lakshmi and Shri Narayan are called Shri Maharani and Maharaja. '*King*' is an English word. Those Muslims say, '*Baadshaah*'. What? (Student: *Baadshaah*.) Why? *Arey*! '*Shaah*' means king and '*baad*' means... (Someone said: The one who comes later.) Does the Islam religion come first or does it come later? (Students: It comes later.) So, since they come later, they call their king '*baadshaah*'. And here, in reality, the true names are Empress Shri Lakshmi and Emperor Shri Narayan. So it won't be said that Narayan gave knowledge. Did Narayan give knowledge or did Narayan take knowledge? He became Narayan from a man, didn't he? So, someone will surely have made [this] man into Narayan. So it is said, God made the man Arjun into Narayan. Krishna becomes mature after the *swayamvar*¹³. Then he too is called Narayan. Now, there is only one Narayan, isn't there? Or are two Narayans praised in the path of *bhakti*? *Arey*, is one Narayan worshipped or are two Narayans [worshipped]? Or are seven Narayans [worshipped]? (Student: One Narayan.) Only one Narayan is worshipped. So **now**... now means in the Confluence Age, as is the name so is the task performed. *Naar ayan*; what? *Naar* means the water of knowledge [and] *ayan* means house. So they have made a pond in Nepal; [there is an idol showing] Narayan sitting with Lakshmi in that pond. Whose house is in the water of knowledge? Of Krishna? Does Krishna live in the [stage of] thinking and churning in the form of a house? (Student: No.) In fact, the Father came in him and [just] narrated the murlis [but] no thinking and churning took place at all. Nothing sensible emerged at all. So, he is a

¹¹ Enchanter; a title of Krishna

¹² The eldest brother among the Pandavas

¹³ Public choice of a bridegroom by the bride from among her assembled suitors

child, meaning he has a child like intellect. Who? Krishna alias Brahma Dada Lekhraj. [Nothing sensible emerged] because the intellect of children doesn't work to that extent. While that Narayan is elder. Narayan is elder. Elder means? (Someone said: He has a mature intellect.) Yes, he has a mature intellect.

Now His [name], the name of the Ocean of Knowledge doesn't change at all. So they should be explained: He started giving knowledge as soon as He came. Who? Did Brahma start [narrating] the knowledge as soon as he came or did Shiva start [narrating] the knowledge as soon as He came? (Student: Shiva.) After coming, in whom did Shiva start narrating the knowledge? (Student: In the soul (body) of Prajapita.) ... because the chariot is great, isn't it? What is the meaning of 'great'? Arey, why was the chariot said to be great? (Student: He is present in the beginning, in the middle...) ... as well as he is present in the end. He alone is the soul whose chariot is permanent. Krishna or Brahma doesn't have a permanent chariot.

So, He started giving knowledge as soon as He came. When He came in the beginning of the *yagya*, He gave knowledge as well as when He came in the middle [i.e.] in 76, He started giving knowledge and someone is called a complete Brahmin when the ceremony of wearing the holy thread (*yagyopavit*) takes place, isn't he? So a complete Brahmin who wears the sacred thread in this way will give complete knowledge. Whoever listens to the knowledge [being] face to face [with Him], whoever sees [Him] face to face through the eyes, what [words] will come out of his mouth? **My** Father has come. Not just the Father of the Brahmakumaris [or] Prajapita Brahmakumaris [but] if any XYZ [person] of the world comes and listens to even two words [from the Father's mouth], what will come out of his mouth? **My** Father has come. Then will it be called mature (complete) knowledge or incomplete knowledge? It will be called complete knowledge. At that time, will anyone dare to come in front and... it is written in the Gita '*pariprashnen sevayaa*'. [God] said to Arjun, didn't He? - ask questions. Ask questions and make the knowledge *clear* [for yourself]. Arjun also used to ask [God] when he didn't understand something, didn't he? Didn't he use to ask? He did. So, when you listen to the complete knowledge face to face, will this asking questions continue or will it stop? (Student: It will stop.) Why will it stop? (Student: It is because we will have faith.) Why don't you have faith now? (Student: ...the revelation takes place.) Why don't you have faith? Why isn't He revealed? You do give the letter of faith in written, you give it in written on a *stamp paper* ... (Student: There is no intoxication.) Hum! In the beginning of the *yagya*, they used to write with blood and give [it]. Now, they give it in written on a *stamp paper*. Nevertheless, today they have an intellect with faith and tomorrow they become the ones with a doubting intellect. So, will they be called the children of Amarnath (the Lord of the immortal ones) or are they the ones who die? Will they be called the creatures of the mortal world (*mrityulok*) or the deities of the *amarlok* (the world of the immortal ones)? They are still the creatures of the mortal world because they don't become the ones with an intellect firm with faith forever.

So look, He gave knowledge when He came in the beginning as well. Later, when He came in the middle, He gave the knowledge more forcefully; later? Later, when He is revealed in the *last* [period], what will He do even at that time? He will give knowledge. Will He give extensive knowledge? Or will it be that it will sit in the intellect forever if you even listen to two words [from Him]? It is because this chariot is great, isn't it? Or is it the insignificant chariot of a Brahma? Arey, how many Brahma are famous? [It is said:] *Pancmukhi* Brahma (Brahma with five heads), *Caturmukhi* Brahma (Brahma with four

heads); so, will there be some senior Brahma among the four Brahmas or not? He is called '*Param Brahma* (Supreme Brahma)'. [It is said:] *GururBrahma, gururVishnu, gururdevo Maheshvarah; Guruh saakshaat ParamBrahma, tasmai shri guruve namah*¹⁴.

From the very beginning, ever since He came, though he was in darkness because he was [engaged] in business. What? Was Prajapita also [engaged] in business in the beginning of the *yagya* or not? He was [engaged] in business, wasn't he? Or did he leave the business as soon as he came [to know about the knowledge]? He was [engaged] in business. So, when he was [engaged] in business, He started giving knowledge to some extent at that very time. To **some** extent, it means the complete knowledge was not given at that time. Had the one who is called the father Ram received the complete knowledge, would he have failed? He wouldn't have failed at all. Because when He started giving knowledge even to some extent, if he sat in front of someone, it had visibly an influence [on them]. They used to have visions, they used to go into [a stage of] trance. Whatever happened in the beginning, the same play (*liilaa*) will continue in the end as well, but those poor ones, [who had visions] didn't understand the meaning at all. In the beginning of the *yagya*, did they understand the meaning [of their visions]? (Student: They didn't.) When Brahma Baba had visions, did he understand the meaning [of those visions]? He didn't.

It can be understood: certainly, someone has come in him. What? [It was said:] '**someone**'; it didn't sit [in their intellect] firmly that God has come. [Someone has come in him,] so he is giving knowledge to everyone. And He is giving this *knowledge* because it was certainly explained [earlier], but they didn't use to understand. For example, there are children; they are told: 'Write [this]'; so, this one also used to write. Baba narrates the experience: when he went to Banaras¹⁵... who? Dada Lekhraj. He used to sit and draw circles on the walls in this way. He spoilt all the walls [drawing] with a *pencil*. He didn't understand. He definitely used to fly. 'To fly' means? He used to become very happy. Though he had visions, he didn't understand what it was because he became a *baby*, didn't he? Who? Brahma Baba. So, Brahma Baba became a *baby*, then will someone have certainly explained to him or not? Someone explained [to him] then, won't he (the one who gave the explanation) be called a *baby*? When this one had visions, he didn't understand [them] so, it was said: He became a *baby*; this is why he didn't understand. Then, what will the one who explained be called? A *baby*? He will certainly not be called a *baby*.

This one became a *baby*, as if he had a new birth. Just like these children also say, I am eight days old, fifteen days old, one month old, six months old, so Baba says: I too became a child, didn't I? So, I did start teaching, didn't I? Earlier, I didn't understand so much. Earlier, I didn't have so much knowledge, what would I explain? [And] then what I repeated, I didn't come to know anything. Everything used to go topsy-turvy from the very beginning. Now I have grown up. Look, so many years have passed learning this. How many years passed till 1964? Eighteen years have passed. So, this one understands the language of the father properly. Who? Brahma Baba. Whose language? The father's language. Which father's language? (Someone said: Prajapita.) If it is said, the Father Shiva, He doesn't have any language in the Supreme Abode at all. So, it will certainly not be called the language of

¹⁴ Brahma is a guru, Vishnu is a guru and Shankar is a guru, but even those gurus bow before the guru of the gurus, the Guru incarnate named Supreme Brahma.

¹⁵ A pilgrimage place in Uttar Pradesh, India

the Father Shiva. Yes, He speaks the language of the body He enters. So, this one understands the father's language properly because first he became this (the first creation), didn't he?

Now, the Father sits and explains that you should not narrate what I narrate to the children. But no, the children should explain about [the birth of] the Gita and the birth of Krishna. The pictures are definitely correct. Which picture was there at that time? (Someone said: [The picture of] Lakshmi-Narayan...) No. Which was the picture with the Gita and Krishna? It was the picture that has been shown in the *Pradarshani ank*¹⁶ of the *basic* [knowledge]. [The picture of] 'who is God of the Gita?' On one hand there is the child Krishna [as] God of the Gita, the book of the Gita has been shown below him and on the other hand the Point of light Shiva has been depicted and the book [of the Gita] has been shown below it. Now, they have shown the book below and the *Shivling* [i.e.] the incorporeal form of Shiva has been depicted above it. So, is God of the Gita proved by it? (Someone said: No.) Why isn't it proved? (Someone said: Will the incorporeal one speak?) Yes. In fact, God of the Gita will come and narrate the Gita, won't He? *Arey*, even when the religious fathers came, did they write the Quran, did they write the Bible? Did Buddha come and write the Dhammapad? Did they? No. What did they do? They spoke through the mouth, *orally*; it was noted down by their students and later on, after 100-200 years, a book was made. Similarly, what does the Father also do when He comes? Does He narrate the Gita or does He just write it down and keep it? He narrates it. So, whatever came in the intellect of the devotees, they wrote it, shown it in the *Pradarshani ank*. What did they show? When God Shiva comes, He prepares the book of the Gita and keeps it. This is the creation of Shivbaba, [He is] God of the Gita. But the Father says: Just like the religious fathers come and *orally* narrate [the knowledge] through the mouth, I too **narrate**. So, He will have narrated through someone's mouth, won't He? Who is he (the instrument)? They hide the very name of '*Piu*'¹⁷. What? They don't give the name of *Piu* at all. They dug a deep hole in the earth and buried the [written] *vani* (words narrated) of *Piu* in an iron chest. Who does the task of burying [something]? The Muslims did [this task] in Hindustan. They tore the Indian scriptures and burnt them in a *bhaar*¹⁸, they buried them in the earth [and] threw them in the rivers. Where is this *shooting* performed? This *shooting* is performed in the Confluence Age world of Brahmins. Even now, what do they do with your *literature* of the *advance* knowledge if they get them in their hands? They tear it and throw it away.

So it was said: The pictures are certainly correct. Look, there is the *photo* of Brahma in this [Kalpa] Tree as well. He has got it in his hands. He receives butter. This is the butter of what? (Someone said: Of knowledge.) Who has got it? What has he got? *Arey*, you forget just while listening. It was said: Look, this is the *photo* of Brahma, isn't it? That one has got it in his hands. Not this one; who? That one; who? (Someone said: Prajapita.) Yes. He indicated the soul of Prajapita Brahma [saying:] that one got this old picture in his hands. It is a solid *proof*, isn't it? That it was printed in the Brahmakumari ashram itself, it was printed during the period of Brahma himself. Now they have removed these pictures. That one has got this picture in his hands; he receives butter. Who? That one, not this one. What sort of butter is it? (Someone said something.) No. In fact, the knowledge flows. It can be said, the milk of knowledge, the water of knowledge. It is *liquid* and what about butter? Butter is condensed. So it is truly the butter of the mastership of the world. What? They themselves have made

¹⁶ A booklet used for service in exhibitions with illustrations of Raja yoga

¹⁷ In Sindhi language, it means the father

¹⁸ Oven for parching grains

that picture, the picture of Krishna as well. He has the globe of the world in his right hand and he is kicking the globe of the Iron Age world with his left leg. It is about which Krishna? It is about the Confluence Age Krishna, the one in whose hand like intellect, the entire *plan* of the new world comes and he kicks away this Iron Age old world, the world that is going to be burnt to ashes. Does he accept the position, respect and honour of the old world? Does he? *Acchaa*, he might be illiterate, that is why he doesn't accept it. This can't be said either that he doesn't accept it because there is [some] compulsion. *Arey*, in fact, the Father has said: Even if you get the position of President, you will spit at it. You will spit [at it, saying:] Cut it out! We won't accept this [position]. This is a crown of thorns. It is [a position] for a short period. Today they make you sit on the chair (seat) and tomorrow? They don't even let five years to be completed [and] make you descend [the throne] before that.

So look, this Krishna has come with the fortune of the Golden Age. This is what will be said, won't it? It is because he is the first *prince* of the Golden Age. What? Which Golden Age? *Arey!* Does the Golden Age begin in the Confluence Age or will it begin in the [true] Golden Age itself? (Someone said: In the Confluence Age.) So he certainly has come along with his fortune. He has come... it was said in 64: he certainly has come along with his fortune of the mastership of the world. What will the Brahmakumaris reply for this point? He left the body in 1968 itself. Did he or not? Where did the fortune of the mastership of the world go? So, it won't be said that he sat and created the fortune for others. Who? The Confluence Age Krishna. Did he create [the fortune]? Did he? Did he create [the fortune] or did Shvababa create it? (Someone said something.) No. There is the entire capital of Krishna along with him, because a *prince* has a capital, hasn't he? So there is the capital of the father there. Definitely he, the *prince* has been born. It will definitely be said that he has come along with the fortune with him and someone has certainly created his fortune because the first *prince* of the world... he is the *prince* of which place? (Someone said: Of the Confluence Age.) He is certainly [the prince] of the Confluence Age but is he [the prince] of the world or the Golden Age? What will be said to be the world? (Someone said: The place where this world of seven billion [humans] exists.) The place where [all] the religions of the world are present. So certainly, [some others] would also have become *prince* after the first *prince* of the world, wouldn't they? Did they or didn't they? (Someone said: They did.) It won't be said that they won't become [prince]. *Acchaa*; Om Shanti.