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Om Shanti. Today's morning class is dated 5th June 1968. The Father says to the children, sit with soul consciousness, because good or bad *sanskars* are loaded, in the soul itself.

If we sit in soul consciousness then good *sanskars* will enter [in the soul] and if we sit in body consciousness bad *sanskars* will enter [in the soul]. All types of *sanskars*, whether good or bad, affect the soul. The soul itself is called impure; they say "*patit atma*" (an impure soul). The soul itself becomes pure; so certainly, it will be a living soul, won't it? ...and a living soul will be with life, will be with the body. So, the first thing which [the Father] tells us is to sit as a soul.

Sit considering yourself as a soul and not a body. It is the soul which makes the organs work. Like a driver makes a motor work. So by considering ourselves to be a soul again and again, the Supreme Soul will also be remembered. The Father of the souls is certainly the Supreme Father Supreme Soul. If the body is remembered then the father of the body will be remembered. That is why the Father says, become soul conscious. The Father is teaching and this is the first lesson He is teaching. He has to teach this lesson every day. Why? One lesson may be revised once, or twice; why does He have to teach it every day? What is the reason for this? It is because the *sanskar* of considering [ourselves] to be body has become firm for 63 births. You soul are indeed imperishable. The body is certainly perishable. Then [awareness of] the imperishable soul should be firm [in the intellect], shouldn't it?

The imperishable Supreme Soul (*Paramatma*) has come to give knowledge to the imperishable souls. Other souls do not play the all round part at all. They don't always remain in introverted (*antarmukhi*) remembrance either. It is only one Supreme Father (*Parampita*) who always remains introvert. So, the Father says, the first lesson is that we are a soul. If we don't remember this first lesson, we will become weak. The very foundation which is laid will become weak. When a building is made, if the foundation which is laid is weak, then the building falls down quickly. This too is the foundation of 84 births, which is being laid. So you should firmly consider yourself as a soul. 'I am a soul. I am not a body'; the Father teaches this lesson at this time only. Neither in the Golden Age, nor in the Silver Age; neither in the Copper Age, nor in the Iron Age [does He teach it]; only in this Confluence Age, only in the end of the Iron Age and in the beginning of the Golden Age He makes this lesson firm [in our intellect]. He will certainly not teach later. He doesn't teach any lesson before or after [the Confluence Age].

The Father has come only to make us soul conscious and give the knowledge. What was said? To give the knowledge after making us soul conscious? Hum? Is it that, first He makes us soul conscious and then He gives us knowledge? Don't we become soul conscious along with His giving knowledge? (Someone said something). Until this foundation, 'I am a point of light, a soul,' is laid firmly at a basic level, we cannot study the knowledge from the Father at all. We will study the knowledge from the mother, [i.e.] the basic knowledge, but we cannot study the advance knowledge from the Father. That is why it has been said, when all the rust is removed from the needle-like soul...until the rust of body consciousness is removed at a basic level; [until] the habit of becoming constant in the soul conscious stage hasn't developed at all, you cannot study the knowledge from the Father at all. When will you learn directly from the Father? [It is] when the rust of body consciousness of the needle-like soul is removed. What does it mean?

Lots of Brahmins who are still following the basic knowledge, why aren't they taking advance knowledge? Why aren't they recognizing the Father? Certainly, they are the souls who are going to convert into the other religions, [the ones] who didn't make their foundation of a soul conscious stage firm a cycle ago either. That is why they have fewer births. They are not the firm and powerful souls of the Ancient Deity religion, who play an all round part.

So, the number one knowledge the Father gives is, O souls, you are certainly impure (*patit*) because it is certainly an impure old world. Everyone is just impure in this old world. You

children explain to many [people], in the exhibitions too. They ask you questions etc. Therefore, during the day time when you get some *rest*, you should meet amongst yourselves [and discuss]: who asked what questions and then what we explained. Then you should correct [each other]. You should explain [to the others], you shouldn't explain like this on this topic. Everyone's method of explanation is not the same. The main thing is, consider you are a soul, not a body.

It is because everyone surely has two fathers. In addition, all the bodily fathers certainly have their *lokik* fathers as well. They have a *parlokik* [father] too. One is the senior (*bara*) unlimited Father. What? There are also two unlimited fathers. One is the senior unlimited Father, senior with respect to what? Hum? And another is the *chota* (junior) unlimited father; how? What is called unlimited? What does "unlimited father" mean and what does "limited father" mean? If he is the father of one, two, four, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, one crore (10 million) or two crores, then what will he be called? The limited father. And if he is the father of all the 5-7 billion (500 – 700 crores) then he is the unlimited father. And there are two unlimited Fathers. One is the "senior Father", the Father of the souls. Is the soul great (*bari*) or is the body great (*bari*)? The soul is indeed imperishable and the body is perishable. Today it is there and tomorrow it won't be there. The soul is always present and it will continue to be present. So, the Father of the souls, the senior Father, is the unlimited Father.

Both are the fathers of the 5 to 7 billion [souls]. Then why was He [the Supreme Soul] called the senior Father? Hum? (Someone said something.) No, both the unlimited Fathers are the fathers of the 5 to 7 billion [souls], then why was the Father of the souls called the senior Father? (Someone said- He gives the highest knowledge.) No, it is because He is the Father of all the souls; not only of the human souls. He is the Father of the souls of all the insects, animals, birds, moths; that is why He is the senior Father. And the father of the human world is the father of only the human souls, the human beings. It is common to have a limited father and everyone has one but here you have found the unlimited Father. You have found Him; not everyone has found [Him]. So your intoxication should rise, shouldn't it?

You know that the unlimited Father sits and explains to us souls. Why while sitting? Why not while flying, while walking and while running? Hum? Why was it said 'while sitting'? That Father of the souls sits in a body and then explains. He alone is the Father, Teacher and *Guru* as well. How many relationships do we have with Him? We have three relationships. You can remember Him in all the three relationships. Moreover, He is only one personality. It doesn't happen like this in the world. What? That, one personality is a father, a teacher as well as the biggest *guru* of all the *gurus*; the one who doesn't have a father, the one who doesn't have a teacher born to teach him, and the one who doesn't have a *guru* to bring about his salvation (*gati*) and true salvation (*sadgati*) either. So you should make this topic firm.

When you explain to someone, you should sit amongst yourselves [to discuss] whoever asks whichever questions. Hum? A *sangathan* (gathering) takes place every Sunday, [doesn't it]? (Someone said – it takes place.) A *sangathan* is arranged after [every] seven days, isn't it? So, whatever service you have done in the seven days [should be discussed] in the *sangathan*; whichever questions have been asked to whoever in the service field, those [questions] should be kept in front of everyone in the class. And you should also tell them what answer you gave [for that question], whether you gave [an answer] or not. Let everyone speak, such and such a person asked such and such [questions] to me and I gave the response in this way. They will ask different types of questions, won't they? Why? It is because there are a variety of leaves in this human world. One leaf doesn't match another. Everyone's *sanskars* are different. So will they ask one type of question or will they ask a variety of questions? They will ask a variety of questions. So, a *real* response to those questions is needed. If they get a *real* response, those souls will be attracted [by it]; they will be pulled [by it]. You should check: did we attract them? Was he satisfied by our answer to his question? Did he become happy? If he did not become happy, then you should sit amongst yourselves in the gathering and make corrections. What went wrong [in answering the question]? Also those who are clever should sit [in the gathering].

You should not become *chud bichud* amongst yourselves. What is *chud bichud*? When the *sangathan* class takes place, some people come and some don't come. Some come only once in

the four *sangathan* (gathering) classes held in a month and some do not come at all. So, were they left out, separated from the family love or were they not? They will be called the separated ones.

You children get time during the day. It is not so that we feel sleepy because we eat food. What? The reason that we feel sleepy isn't that we eat food and so we feel sleepy. Why do we feel sleepy? Hum? Arey! If someone has an experience, then speak out. (Someone said: if we eat more food...) If we eat more food...greedily; if we got good food, we ate a lot. Now if the stomach is overfull then the blood runs to digest the food. The flow of blood to the organs becomes less. Then the organs begin to become sluggish and we feel sleepier. So, note this point. What? Who feels sleepier? It isn't so, that we eat food so we feel sleepy. No, if we eat too much food, we feel sleepy. Would the deities be eating a lot of food or would they be eating little? It isn't so, that the deities don't eat food at all. They eat good food. Hum. They get 36 types of juices; they keep getting it, it is available to them but even so, they eat very little. That is why deities don't feel sleepy. And what about us? Hum? At least one third part of the life...more than *one third* of life is spent in sleeping alone. If a person is aged 60 years, how many years will he sleep? Hum? He will be sleeping for more than 20 years.

So see, the deities eat very little food because happiness itself is their food (*khurak*). What? There isn't any food like happiness. That is why it is said, there isn't any food like happiness. You children should have unlimited happiness. Why? Why should [you] have unlimited happiness? It is because, in comparison to us, deities are stupid (*buddhu*). They don't have any knowledge. They don't have the recognition of God the Father either. Whereas, what about us? We have the recognition of God the Father. We have the recognition of the beginning, middle and the end of the world. We have the recognition of the world of happiness and sorrow. We have found the Father who makes the fortune for birth after birth. [But] deities don't find [Him]. So, you children should feel unlimited happiness.

There is a lot of happiness in becoming a Brahmin. Why? It is because whether it is deity (*Devta*), warrior (*Kshatriya*), *Vaishya* or *Shudra*, whoever may be from any class; all of them are at a lower level and what about the Brahmin class? It is the highest of all and is called the *Brahman coti* (top knot of the brahmin). They tie a knot in the hair, then it becomes a *Shivling*. Well, our [topic] isn't about the knot in literal sense (*sthool choti*). It is about tying which knot here? Hum? Let the knot of the Father's remembrance be tied. They receive happiness only when they become Brahmins. What was said? It isn't that they will receive happiness if they went and slept in the lap of Brahma, if they climbed and sat on the shoulders of Prajapita Brahma. No, who is called a Brahmin? Hum? (Someone said something.) He has to be such a child of Brahma, who becomes pure, and who would follow whatever the Father says. What does a Brahmin mean? *Mukhvanshavli* (mouth born progeny); he should be the one to follow whatever is uttered through the mouth of Brahma, in the practical life. If he is such a Brahmin then he will certainly feel happy.

So see! The deities feel happy but you should feel happier than the deities. Deities have wealth, property, palaces and many things. The population of the world [at that time] is small and where does the wealth, property and palaces reach? Near whom? [It reaches] the deities. Gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, [they have] no value at all [because] [there is] a lot of it. So, they have enough happiness. But all their wealth, property and palaces are physical, non living; and what about your palace? Yours is indeed a living fort. The fort of the *Pandavas* is praised. Between those who live in the fort and those who live in the hut, who has more intoxication? Hum? Who has? Arey! Someone will instantly set the hut on fire. The fort won't catch fire so quickly. Thus, the deities have a lot of happiness and in their happiness they will eat very little food as well.

This also is a rule that the person who eats more will feel sleepier. The one who will feel sleepier suffers a big loss. What? Hum? They will feel sleepy even when someone explains [something] to them. Hum? They will feel sleepy even when they sit in remembrance. Then, they will not be able to explain to anyone either. Neither will they understand nor will they be able to explain to the others. It is as if they become helpless. We should listen and narrate these issues of knowledge very happily. It will be easy to explain. When? Hum? Arey! When will it be easy to explain this knowledge to someone? [It will be] if we eat less food. If we eat food voraciously (*datkar*), we won't be able to explain to anybody either. And the main thing to explain [to

anyone] is to give the introduction of the Father. What is the main thing to explain? [The main thing is] to give the introduction of the Father.

Nobody knows Brahma at all. You also understand that Brahma is not alone; who is with Brahma? Hum? (Someone said – Shiva.) Shiva is incorporeal, Brahma is corporeal. But, is Brahma alone? (Someone said something.) Hum? Who is with Brahma? (Someone said – the Brahmins.) Arey! The Brahmins were created later on. Who is there first of all? Arey! What does Brahma mean? [It means] senior mother. So, is the senior mother a widow beforehand? Hum? (Someone said – there is the father.) Yes, Brahma is not alone. [There is] Prajapita Brahma [with him]. Everyone forgets him. So, you also understand that there is also Prajapita Brahma and there are lots and lots of subjects. Who [has lots of subjects]? Is it Brahma or Prajapita Brahma? Who has lots and lots of subjects? Brahma isn't the name of one [personality]. There are four – five [Brahmas]. There are four – five such individuals, *personalities* who are named Brahma. So, they show four - five faces to Brahma as well; they also call him *panchanan* (five faced), *charturanan* (four faced). Will he [Brahma] have a lot of subjects or does his Prajapita have a lot of subjects? Who has [a lot of subjects]? Prajapita certainly has a lot of subjects.

So tell Me, how will he be Prajapita Brahma? Hum? What was said? Which topic should you explain very nicely? [You should explain] how he became Prajapita Brahma. How did it happen? You should explain it very nicely. Who will explain? Arey! How did he become Prajapita Brahma? Arey! It has been said in the *murli*, hasn't it? (Someone said – without becoming a Brahmin...) Yes, was he Prajapita without becoming a Brahmin? First, Prajapita should be a Brahmin. Brahmin means the progeny of Brahma. First, he should become a child of Brahma. He should become a Brahmin...then? Then what should he become? Then he should become Prajapita. Arey! So, was Brahma first or was the foremost Brahmin [i.e.] Prajapita Brahma first? (Someone said - *Adi Brahma*.) Yes, she is called *Adi Devi*, *Adi Shakti* (the first female deity or the first consort of Shiva), what is she called? *Adi Devi*, *Adi Shakti*. But *Adi devi* or *Adi Shakti* is not called God. Do we call her God? Is God great or is *Adi Devi* or *Adi Shakti* great? (Everyone said - God is great). Why? Because it (the knowledge) was uttered just through Brahma's mouth. He became a Brahmin when it was uttered through the mouth of Brahma. He became Brahma *mukhvanshavali*. True words were uttered through the mouth of Brahma... Dada Lekhraj had visions, didn't he? So, the issue of visions which was narrated through the mouth of Dada Lekhraj...that Dada Lekhraj didn't become the first Brahma. Just as the word is Brahma, the senior mother (*bari ma*); it should be in practical according to the meaning as well. What should be in practical? Hum? If the word Brahma has been uttered then the senior mother should be in a female body. So, there was no effect when the visions were narrated through the mouth of Dada Lekhraj. He [Dada Lekhraj Brahma] asked big scholars, pundits, teachers, *gurus*, [but] no decision was made. Then to whom did Dada Lekhraj narrate the same thing? (Someone said - to Gita *mata*.) He narrated it to Gita *mata* (mother Gita).

Is Gita *mata* one or are they two? One is the true Gita and another is the false Gita. Brahma becomes Vishnu in one second through the true Gita; and from the false Gita? Keep narrating it extensively but there is no effect. So are both of them Gita or is she one? Hum? (Someone said – two.) Both Gitas are needed. Moreover, should both be in a female body or in a male body? Hum? (Someone said – a female body.) [Both] should be in a female body. Even between them, one is [the one] who listens and narrates. What? She listens about the visions and narrates it as well, and what about the other one? There is one such [Gita] as well, who might not understand when she listens but she will narrate it to the others only when she has imbibed the whole thing in practical.

So, to which Gita must Dada Lekhraj have narrated about his visions first? (Someone said - to the senior mother). To the senior mother? Meaning [did he narrate] it to the one who listens and narrates or also to the one who understands and make the others understand? One Gita just listens and narrates; she speaks a lot. She is also a great talker. They say, her tongue is very long (she is a great talker), don't they? It is very difficult to get the better of (*paar pana*) her [in knowledge], [it is difficult] to talk with her and it is difficult to answer her questions as well. And the other [Gita] is such that along with the specialty of listening and narrating, she understands as well as explains, because she assimilates it in her practical life and also makes the others assimilate it. So, to who must have Dada Lekhraj narrated [the visions] first of all? (Someone said - to Gita *mata*.)

Gita *mata* are also two, aren't they? One is the false Gita and another is the true Gita. (Someone said- to the senior Gita.) He must have narrated it to the senior Gita? (Someone said – the junior mother.) He must have narrated it to the junior mother (*choti ma*). All right, who was closer to Dada Lekhraj? Arey! There were two mothers, weren't there? In Calcutta....Baba has said that each man used to have two to three wives. Hum? They used to make a separate house and give it to the second wife, the third wife too. So, to who is this issue of having two wives applicable? Is it for Dada Lekhraj Brahma or for Prajapita? (Someone said - for Prajapita.) Why? Why not for Brahma? Prajapita was said to be impure (*patit*) and why wasn't Brahma said to be impure? Hum? Arey! See the picture of 'the ladder'. Who is standing in the last birth and who is lying down? Who becomes more impure? Hum? Prajapita becomes more impure. And Brahma Baba does not become so impure, because it is the soul of Krishna. The horoscopes of Krishna and Christ are matched. Christians neither become very impure nor do they become very pure, whereas the *Bharatwasis* (Indians) become more impure as well as purer.

So in the last birth, the soul of Prajapita was the resident of which place? Which place is said to have the biggest brothel (*vaishyalay*) in the world? Calcutta (the capital of West Bengal, India). Then it proves that he (Prajapita) had two wives. So, to whom must have Dada Lekhraj first narrated about his visions? (Someone said - to Gita *mata*.) Yes, [but] there are two Gitas, aren't there? Hum? (Someone said - to the senior Gita.) Who is senior and who is junior? (Someone said – *Jagadamba*.) When there was the rule of Kings in the Indian tradition, there used to be two mothers. One is the junior mother and another is the senior mother. The junior mother used to sit in the chair next to the King as *Rajlaxmi* (the queen) and what about the senior mother? She didn't use to sit with [the King]; a separate chair used to be placed but the chair used to be at a higher [position], meaning she used to have more honor and reputation. So, how was it in the beginning of the *yagya* too? Hum? Who might have received more honor and reputation between both the mothers? Hum? (Someone said - the senior mother.) Why? She is the one who makes a separate house and lives in it. Should the one who is married have more honor and reputation or should the one who has a separate house have more honor and reputation? (Someone said - the one who maintains [a relationship with her husband]). Who maintains [the relationship], is it the one who is married or the one who stays separately?

Arey! In the beginning of the world the couple who will be an embodiment of Vishnu first of all; the one who is Vishnu in the beginning ...; Vishnu means? The one with similar *sanskars*; whatever someone said, the other obeys it. There should not be fighting in any matter. So the one who will be an embodiment of Vishnu in the first birth.... as in the beginning so it will be in the end, or not? (Some said - it will be.) There were two couples in the beginning of the *yagya*. One was Prajapita, the partner (*bhagidar*), he has also been named *Sevakram*; and the other was Dada Lekhraj. So who can be called the embodiment of Vishnu between the two couples? Hum? (Someone said - *Sevakram*.) Why? You go on proving Dada Lekhraj Brahma to be completely dull (*bhadda*), what is the matter? Without any reason? Why not Dada Lekhraj Brahma? Why shouldn't he be called Vishnu? (Someone said - he didn't sow the seed of knowledge.) There isn't any relation with the seed [of knowledge]. The wife of Dada Lekhraj (*yugal*) wasn't the one to follow the knowledge so much. [Her name was] *Yashoda*, she was following him as a *pushkarni* Brahmin (those who become Brahmins after receiving a push and not by their own will.). The partner's wife; her name is not known... (Someone said- the senior mother.) The senior mother? In the beginning of the world, the first world which is created in the Confluence Age, the golden Confluence Age (*swarnim sangamyug*), will she be in the post of the junior mother or the senior mother? Will she be called *graha laxmi* (the lady of a house, the queen) or will she be called as *raj mata* (the king's mother). Hum? Arey! *Nar* (man) becomes Narayan in the Confluence Age, doesn't he? So who is there with the *Nar* – Narayan? There is [the one who becomes] *naari* (woman) to Laxmi. There is the other mother as well. She is indeed very sharp in speaking but a little shortcoming remains in putting it into practice (*dharana*). That is why she doesn't attain the position of Laxmi. Which position does she achieve? She becomes *Jagadamba*. She becomes the mother of all the religions, but she doesn't become the *Bharatmata* (Mother India), [i.e. the mother of the deity souls of the Ancient Deity religion]. So, there were two mothers in the beginning of the *yagya* as well.

Who is the senior mother? And who is the junior mother who becomes Laxmi from *naari* (woman)? And who is the senior mother who..., senior means *Jagadamba*. The very meaning of

Brahma is *Jagadamba*, senior mother; who is she? Arey! When Brahma Baba had visions, at last he failed [to find out its meaning] and reached Calcutta, didn't he? So, to whom must he have narrated it first of all? (Someone said - to Gita *mata*.) There are two Gita *mata*. One is the false Gita and the other is the true Gita. The false Gita isn't able to do such *purusharth* (special effort for the soul) that she becomes Laxmi from a woman (*naari*). The goal is not achieved, some shortcoming remains. Who was closer to Brahma Baba? Hum? (All said - *Jagadamba*.) Was *Jagadamba* closer? All right, was she not closer to Prajapita? Come on, speak up. Did Prajapita have two wives or are they being proved as the two wives of Brahma? (All said - Prajapita had two wives.) So, were both of them close to Prajapita or were they close to Brahma? (All said - they were close to Prajapita.) Hum? Arey! Whose wives were they? (All said - Prajapita.) Prajapita is impure; they are proved to be only his wives. So, will a wife be closer or will the one who isn't a wife at all be closer? Hum? (Someone said - a wife.) The relation of wife is a close relationship, isn't it? Thus, Prajapita had two wives, one was [legally] married and another one wasn't married. To whom must have Brahma Baba narrated his visions? The wife who was legally married was his (Brahma Baba's) elder sister. The elder sister, to whom Dada Lekhraj had given his daughter as well. What? [He said:] Take care of her life. Will someone give his daughter to someone who is close or will he give her to someone who is distant [in relationship]? She was close to him. It was indeed a close relationship. Therefore, Brahma Baba didn't narrate his visions to the partner directly.

Why didn't he narrate it [directly]? It is because he was afraid as well, what if he [the partner] scolds me: you come and tell me false things! It is because Baba kept roaming in all four directions [and] no *guru* gave him support. So, what if the issue is proved false? This [thought] sat in his mind.

He was certainly influenced by his partner. In what way was he influenced [by his partner]? Was Brahma Baba a [good] discriminator of diamonds and jewels, was he clever or was his partner cleverer? His partner was cleverer. And even in the practical life he was very sharp. But in comparison to Brahma Baba, was there more truthfulness in Prajapita or was there more truthfulness in Brahma Baba? (All said- in Prajapita.) Why? If he was truthful, wouldn't his shop run [nicely]? Hum? Why did he keep a small shop and sit in it until the end? Finally, Brahma Baba felt pity on him and kept him a manager in his shop, he made him his servant. Hum?

(Someone said - he didn't use to do pomp and show.) No, opposite things like this happen in the Iron Age world. A true trader cannot become a millionaire, a multimillionaire. A false one becomes a millionaire, a multimillionaire quickly. The same thing happened in the life of both of them. Just as, there is a market of false diamonds and in that market, if someone sits with his small shop of true jewels, then what will the people of the whole market think? Hum? The person in the small shop who is saying that the diamonds in his small shop are real, will they consider him false or true? They will surely consider him false. Nobody will enter his shop. Whereas, a crowd will gather at the place where they see a decorated big shop. Just like Baba says for our unlimited jewels of knowledge. The crowd gathers in the exhibitions. It isn't possible to sit and explain to each one [in the crowd]. No one comes near a *panditji* (a priest) if he narrates the knowledge of the Gita. And if he narrates the *Bhagwat*, tasty and spicy (interesting) topics like 'this one ran away, that one ran away', then lots of people will gather. Similarly, both (Brahma Baba and the partner) had shops, but the shop of Dada Lekhraj was running with full force. That shop had so much reputation in the market that even today if you go to any city, especially go and see in Calcutta; it is written on most of the shops, "the old shop of Dada *Lakhiraj*" but they don't know about *Lakhiraj* at all. So the shop of Prajapita didn't use to run at all. He was very poor in the last birth and Dada Lekhraj was very rich. Even so, ultimately they are the souls of Ram and Krishna, aren't they? So, he (Dada Lekhraj) made him his partner in his shop considering him to be cleverer [saying :] the wealth and property needed for the shop will be mine and all the efforts will be yours.

He himself became unattached [from the worldly affairs]. Who? Brahma Baba. He left all the worldly affairs, shop etc and went to Sindh Hyderabad and started attending a *satsang* (a religious gathering) and he handed over the entire shop to the partner. When he had visions he did not find anywhere in the world the person who could explain to him his visions. At last, what did he remember? The person whom he felt in his life as the most experienced one, the one who was a

better discriminator of the diamonds and jewels, who was very clever, that person (*coin*) was seated in Brahma Baba's intellect. He reached that person, but he had no courage to speak, in case he (the partner) proves the visions [to be] false. Everyone said it was false. It was not proved as true.

So, to whom did he go and speak about it? To his elder sister ... there is a small brother and an elder sister, is there love between them in their life or not? (Some said - they have.) So, he went and told her about it. *Dadi* Nirmal Shanta was also growing in the home of the elder sister at that time. So, it was a close relationship, wasn't it? Thus, he told the whole story to her open heartedly. Well, the mother, the junior mother, to whom he [Brahma Baba] told about [the visions], will she be generous hearted or the mother with envy and jealousy in her last birth? (Some said - generous.) In the last birth? Arey! Is there need to think upon this too? Arey, the soul who will be pure natured in her 84 births, will her nature and *sanskars* be generous or not? (Everyone said – generous.) The mothers are generous, especially the mothers of India. They have the feeling of being fully surrendered towards their husband. They live for the happiness of their husband. So, even if the husband kept another woman for his happiness, so will she have anger or have love towards that woman? Hum? (Some said - she will have anger.) Will she have anger? [Will there be anger] in the heart of that soul who remains pure for 84 births, who forms the relationship of husband and wife with only one soul? Arey, there are 500-700 crore (5-7 billion) leaves [souls]. Among those leaves there will be at least one such leaf like this? Should there be or not? There should be one [such soul]. So, in the heart of such a soul will anger develop towards another wife or not? (Someone said something.) Arey, you don't speak in one voice. (Everyone said - it won't be there.) Although it is the Iron Age, anger doesn't develop in her. She lives lovingly considering her as a sister.

To whom did she [junior mother] narrate all the issue narrated by Dada Lekhraj? Hum? She narrated it to the senior mother. Well, the senior mother is talkative. She narrated everything to Prajapita [i.e.] the partner talkatively. All the three souls were present when she narrated it to the partner. The junior mother was present as well as the senior mother was present and Prajapita, the partner's soul was also present. All the three souls were present and the [issues of the visions] were narrated into the ears of Prajapita through the senior mother. So, when it is narrated and when the listener listens to it, the narrator narrates it; so in that one second, can the process of listening and narrating, and listening and understanding take place simultaneously or not? It can take place. In that very second the Supreme Soul Shiv entered in Prajapita and told the meaning of the visions experienced by Dada Lekhraj. The meaning which were explained, who listened to that meaning deeply and along with listening, who assimilated it? One thing is to listen only and another thing is to assimilate it inside along with listening and to reflect upon that issue within, until a decision has been taken.

So, who became the 'deep' mother? The junior mother proved to be a 'deep' person. She listened to the meaning of the visions but she did not narrate it to the others. And what about the big mother? She listened as well as narrated it to the others. She did not understand it; although she did not take the decision, [about] what is right and how it is right, she started narrating it. So, who will be the ones to listen first through the mouth of that senior mother? Certainly, Prajapita listened to it first. He listened to it, didn't he? Thus, he indeed became the first Brahmin. Hum? Prajapita became the first Brahmin. The one who is the first Brahmin will become the first deity; the first deity will become the first warrior (*Kshatriya*); the first warrior will become the first *Vaishya*; the first *Vaishya* will become the first *Shudra*; then again the first Brahmin. This cycle keeps going on. However, whatever the first Brahmin listened to and understood.... who would have reached that stage after him? They are indeed the *Trimurty*. What? Three souls were present when the Supreme Soul Shiv entered. Shiv doesn't come alone, with whom does He come? He comes along with the three personalities (*murti*). Thus, all the three personalities were present. The junior mother was there as well as the senior mother was there and the partner of Dada Lekhraj was also present.

To whom must the senior mother have first narrated [the explanation]? (Some said - to *Sevakram*.) Would she have narrated it to *Sevakram*? It means Dada Lekhraj, who will be born as Krishna in the Golden Age, in which family will he take birth? Will he take birth in some family or will he take birth only through the Confluence Age Laxmi – Narayan? Will there be some

members of the family who will sustain the soul of Krishna or not? Hum? (Some said - there will be some members who will sustain him.) Then, are they seniors or is Krishna senior? Who is senior? (Some said – the parents.) No, were there others in the family, other than the parents or not, or is it that Krishna takes birth through the parents alone? Hum? (Someone said something.) Who else? The soul of Krishna is certainly the moon. He isn't *Surya* (sun) or *Suryavanshi* (of the sun dynasty). Will the family of the *Suryavanshis* be big or will the moon and his family be big? (Some said - the family of the *Suryavanshis*.) Will there be some members in that family or not? (Someone said – there will be.) How many will there be? (Someone said – eight.) Eight. It means that eight were the first to listen from Prajapita. And who listened from the mother? The eight became the beads of the *Rudramala* (the rosary of *Rudra*). Whose children are they? [They are] the children of *Rudra*. Is *Rudra* alone or is he in the couple [form]? *Rudra* is alone. Therefore, the one who listened through the mother first of all is the soul of Dada Lekhraj. But, did he just listen or did he ponder upon it as well? Among the virtuous souls (*dharnamurt atma*), who is the number one virtuous soul among all the deities? Is Dada Lekhraj a deity or is the mother who gives him birth a deity? Or is she a Goddess (*Bhagwati*)?

Hum? The mother became the Goddess; it became the title of God and Goddess (*Bhagwan-Bhagwati*). She isn't an embodiment of virtues to that extent. Deities are indeed virtuous.

Even now the *vanis* of Brahma Baba which are being narrated; are they the *vanis* of inculcation (*dharna*) or is there knowledge in it as well? (Students are saying-*dharnavan*) Whereas, the *vani* which Laxmi will narrate, will she narrate only the topics to assimilate or will there be knowledge in it as well? Hum? She will narrate knowledge as well. Dada Lekhraj is virtuous and the first leaf among the deities. From whom must he have taken birth? Arey! He will take birth physically from the same ones who give birth to him here in knowledge in the shooting period. Didn't you understand it? Arey! This question also arises in the Brahmin family, from whom was Brahma [i.e.] Dada Lekhraj born in the form of Krishna in the shooting period in the beginning? He became the child Krishna of which mother? If we say, he became the child of the senior mother (*Badi Mammi*), then that mother should be [the one to give him birth] there in the beginning of the Golden Age as well. This proves that the junior mother herself sowed the seed of knowledge in Dada Lekhraj Brahma. And even in 2018 that very Gita *mata* will become instrumental once again. When her intellect turns, the soul of Brahma will become Vishnu from Brahma in one second.

So it was said, you do understand that there is Prajapita Brahma. The main thing is the introduction of the Father. Many people see Brahma and become confused. Nobody knows Brahma. Prajapita has lots of subjects. But, you have to sit and explain very nicely how this Prajapita will be Brahma. You have to explain [but] nobody has explained it till now. It was said until which year? Arey! It is the *vani* of [the year] 1968, isn't it? At that time it was said, you have to explain it in the future; nobody has explained it till now. Om shanti.Nobody except God the Father can give deep knowledge. This is also [a point for] the recognition of the Father. Many such points arise in between [in the *Murlis*] in which it is mentioned: 'only the Father sits and explains this point, nobody except the Father can explain it'.