

Disc.CD No. 614, dated 13.08.08, at Tirupati

Time: 00.01-01.16

Student: Baba, *Pati-paavan*¹ Ram-Sita.

Baba: It is not said Ram-Sita, it is said *Patit-paavan* Sita-Ram.

Student: Is Ganga *Patit-paavani* too?

Baba: Do the devotees call Ganga *Patit-paavani* or did Baba say this?

Student: There is a virgin on the head of Shankar.

Baba: There is. She is *Patit-paavani* as long as she has a direct *connection* with the Ocean of Knowledge, the Father. If there is no *connection*, if she is not engaged in the Father's service, if she is engaged in the worldly service, then she is not a river, she becomes a drain. It is also sung in the path of *bhakti*: *Ram teri Ganga maili* (Ram! Your Ganges has become dirty). The Father makes those children, who serve a lot sit on his head out of love. Ganga has also served a lot at some time.

Student: She took the title of the Father as well.

Baba: Yes.

Time: 01.23-03.00

Student: Just now Baba said in the murli that if a dog's tail is tied even for twelve years and then it is let free...

Baba: It remains just bent ...

Student: It remains just bent. Is it about [the dog's] *life*, Baba?

Baba: It becomes habituated.

Student: A dog's lifespan is twelve years; so, did Baba say about it or is there any other reason?

Baba: Yes. This is a worldly example. In the unlimited too, there are some dogs like souls along with the Brahmins, the Pandavas. When they proceed towards heaven, who dies first of all? (Someone said: The dog.) The dog. Later on, the other Pandavas also die, they also leave. Who survives? Dharmaraj survives. It is not Dharmaraj alone; there are many souls like him who go to heaven. The existence of the others ends well before.

Time: 03.10-4.00

Student: Baba, the rosary of the 108 is formed with [the souls of] all the religions, isn't it? The [people of] other religions also rotate the rosary. So, is that rosary this very rosary or is it formed by the 108 souls of different religions?

Baba: Whom did the people of other religions *follow*? Whom did the people of other religions *follow*? They have followed the Father alone. They have followed just the Father's children; and when did they *follow*? In the *shooting period* itself. Now the souls of other religions will also emerge in the *last* [period] in the *shooting period*. The religious fathers will also emerge. Whom will all of them *follow*? They will *follow* the Brahmins.

Time: 4.05-05.22

Student: There is a *gram devi* (village deity) whom the married women don't worship. A fair of [that *devi*] is organized every year. She is worshipped at home. The widows worship her; why is it so, Baba?

Baba: Widows? What do they do? (Student: They worship.) They worship her, don't they? Is the one who is worshipped also a widow? She is not a widow. Is it good to be a widow

¹ Purifier of the sinful

(*vidhwaa*) or *sadhwa*²? Is a *sadhwa* worshipped or a *vidhwaa* worshipped? The *sadhwa* is worshipped. The one who is worshipped is worship worthy. And the one who worships is a worshipper. You should become high. You don't have to become a devotee who worships.

Time: 05.23-05.57

Student: This mother asks Baba, a *devi* (female deity) is worshipped in every village. In which category are they included?

Baba: *Arey!* There are 33 crore (330 million) deities. Are there few? So, there are numerous villages as well. Now, are those deities making *purusharth* in every village or not? (Student: They are.) When they become perfect after making *purusharth*, then they are worshipped. It is about the present time itself.

Time: 06.02-08.11

Student: Baba, the nine planets are worshipped, aren't they?

Baba: Nine planets. Yes.

Student: They are the eight deities, aren't they?

Baba: They are the eight deities anyway; they are the chiefs. But are they alone or do they have a complete household?

Student: They have a household.

Baba: Yes. For example, there is the soul of Ram. Is he alone or does he have a complete household? Is Shankar shown to be a householder, a complete householder or single?

Student: He is shown as a householder.

Baba: He is shown in the form of a householder, isn't he? So, similarly, all the 108 [souls] are householders; all of them together are said to be the nine planets. They have their own household, family. They are the ones who live in the household. This is why they are called the nine planets (*nav grah*). Among those planets, who is in the highest *stage*? The eight deities.

Student: Even among those [planets] what about Rahu, Ketu, Shani?

Baba: They also exist.

Student: They don't perform good tasks, they trouble [people].

Baba: If they perform good tasks, they should be praised in a good form.

Student: But they are also worshipped, aren't they?

Baba: If they are worshipped, then they must have performed some worship worthy task. They might not have performed such worship worthy task that they are always glorified. Those who have always performed a worship worthy task are always glorified. The other planets are not glorified so much. This is why they are shown to be small. *Brihaspati* (Jupiter) has performed a big task. So, he is shown to be big.

Time: 08.28-10.19

Student: Baba, this mother is asking that in Kalahasti a *gram devi* is worshipped only once a year.

Baba: Once in a life time?

Student: Once in a year.

Baba: Once in a year. That is good... The topic pertains to the Confluence Age, doesn't it? When an entire year is completed then worship takes place. Similarly, here, when the entire *kalpa* (cycle) is completed, then you become worship worthy deities. In its memorial, they worship once when the entire year is over. Some have made *purusharth* only in the end; so, the worship will take place only once in the end. And those who have made good

² A woman whose husband is alive

purusharth from the beginning to the end are always worshipped. Does worship take place in the temple of Lakshmi-Narayan only once or does it always take place? It always takes place. It is about those who make *purusharth* to become worship worthy. Those who have always made *purusharth* to become worship worthy are always worshipped. *Devis* are also worshipped twice a year. Does the worship of *devis* take place once or twice a year?

Student: It takes place once a year.

Baba: It takes place twice a year as well. (Student: It happens in case of some *devis*.) Yes, even when Ram's birthday is celebrated, the nine *devis* are worshipped.

Time: 10.27-12.56

Student: Baba, who is Trishulamba?

Baba: The mother of three *shuul*; which are the three *shuul*? *Shuul* means arrow, thorn. *Shuul* means thorn. Which are the three *shuul*? Brahma, Vishnu and Shankar. In the end of the Iron Age they become big thorns. Is there any mother of all these three [deities]: Brahma, Vishnu and Shankar in the path of *bhakti*? *Arey!* Have you forgotten? There is a mother of Brahma, Vishnu and Shankar too. (Someone said: Jagadamba.) No. Jagadamba herself is in that *list* of the three [deities]. Are the three deities going to be revealed now through the body or not? Will there be Jagdamba among them or not? Won't she? She will. So, she herself is in the *list* of the three deities; so, she (Trishulamba) is the mother of her as well. Trishulamba means three *shuul* [i.e.] Brahma, Vishnu, Shankar. One deity in the form of Brahma; one deity in the form of the senior mother, i.e. Jagdamba. One deity in the form of Vishnu, i.e. Vaishnavi Devi and one deity in the form of Shankar. He will destroy the entire world; so, he is such a big thorn. Will everyone feel sorrowful or not? (Student: They will.) So, she is the mother of the three thorns. There is a mother in the path of *bhakti* who is said to be the mother of even the three deities. Did you forget? Anusuiya. She made them her children. What did she make all the three deities? She made them children. So, she is the mother of all the three, isn't she? She has been named... (Someone said: Anusuiya.)

Time: 13.06-19.02

Student: Baba, who is this Anusuiya?

Baba: *Arey!* Who is the *head* of the Sun Dynasty? Who is the chief soul of the Sun Dynasty? *Arey!* The head of the Sun Dynasty is the Sun. Who plays the *part* of the Sun? Who plays the *part* of the Sun of knowledge in a corporeal form? Shankar. Shivbaba. He is one. The second one is Vaishnavi. That is also a *part*, isn't it? The one who remains *neutral*. If that Vaishnavi Devi comes in the *advance party*, then will all the problems end or not? They will. But she is not coming. So, is the sorrow increasing or decreasing? Sorrow is increasing. She is also a *shuul*, a thorn. And Jagdamba, Brahma, the senior mother. Is she facilitating an increase in the [population of the] Brahmin world of the *advance party* at present or has she separated from it? She has separated. She took on the form of Mahakali. So, will she take the people of the *advance party* towards the death in the form of doubts or will she enable them to become the one with a faithful intellect? She will take them towards the death in the form of doubts. So, is she a thorn or not? All the three are [thorns]. Jagdamba means the mother of the entire world. Does it mean the mother of people belonging to all religions or just one religion? The mother of people belonging to all the religions. And Vaishnavi? (Someone said: *Suryavanshi*.) Is she a *Suryavanshi* now? Does she recognize the Sun? She does not recognize Him at all. Will Radha be from the Moon dynasty or from the Sun dynasty? She will be from the Moon dynasty. So, she is the head of the *Chandravanshis*³ and he is the head

³ Those belonging to the Moon dynasty

of the *Suryavanshis*⁴. So, will there be someone who brings to knowledge even the three heads of the three dynasties and makes them *Suryavanshi* or not? Or will these three *shuul*, Brahma, Vishnu and Shankar, which are shown in the trident (*trishuul*), be destroyed? India is so famous in the world; *vishwa vijay karke dikhlaave jhandaa uunchaa rahe hamaaraa* (May our flag, which conquers the world, be held high.) So, will the flag of the three souls rise high in the world or will it fall into a pit? It will rise high. But when will it rise high? It is when the one who sustains all the three [deities]... all the three [deities] are not present in the *advance party* at present, but Anusuiya who sustains all the three is still in knowledge. She is doing the sustenance. What? This is why one of the towns of Shankarji is famous. Which town? Kashi nagari. When a demon was taking the entire Earth to the nether world (*paataal*), the town of Kashi separated. It did not go to *paataal*. The entire world went to *paataal*.

Baba: Now such a thing is going to happen. Numerous people will become the ones with a doubting intellect. One Kashi nagari will survive. This is why a saying has been made in the path of *bhakti*: those who die in Kashi will go to heaven. And those who die outside [Kashi] will go to hell. Did you get the reply? What?

Student: We got it, Baba.

Baba: What reply did you get?

Student: Anusuiya's part.

Baba: Yes, what is the *part* of Anusuiya? She sustains all the three deities. (Someone said: Vaishnavi devi.) Vaishnavi devi?

Student: Baba, is she Vaishnavi devi?

Baba: She herself is a deity among the three deities.

Time: 19.09-20.46

Student: Baba, a mother is asking: Many people perform *sarpa dosh puujaa* (worship done to remove the ill-effect of snake-bite) in Kalahasti temple. A worship of snakes. Why?

Baba: Yes, *Shri Kaal*; who is the elevated *Kaal, Mahaakaal? Kaal-Kaal-Mahaakaal, Kaalon ka kaal*⁵; who plays this *part*? It is a *part*, isn't it? Who are entwined around his neck, on his head, his arms, and his waist? (Someone said: Snakes.) Will they have to be worshipped or not? They are sitting with their hoods up. If you go near them, if you go with an evil eye (evil intention), then will they hiss at you or not? So, first worship them. *Arey!* Are you not able to understand the topic of worshipping those snakes that you are whispering in each others' ears? There is the vice of lust around the waist of Shankar. So, will it hiss at those who go near it or not? (Student: It will.) Will you worship it or not? Will you bow your head or will you face it? Will you have to bow your head or will you have to face it? (Someone said: We will have to face it.) Will you have to face it? You will have to bow your head. It means you will have to worship it.

Time: 20.52-27.17

Student: Baba, this mother is asking that Ram - Sita are born in the Silver Age, aren't they? Through whom will they be born?

Baba: Are they born in the Silver Age or are all these souls born in the Confluence Age?

Student: Baba, it happens here like this. Lakshmi and Narayan of the Confluence Age become the first Ram and Sita, don't they? Through whom will they be born? Are they born through someone in the Golden Age or through a prosperous person? Through whom are they born?

⁴ Those belonging to the Sun dynasty

⁵ Death of deaths, the great death

Baba: When the souls of Ram and Sita enter the basic [knowledge] here in the *shooting period*, through whom are they born? Through Brahma and Saraswati. Brahma will be there as well. Now in the beginning of the Golden Age, through whom are the souls of Brahma and Saraswati born? In the beginning of the *yagya* there were the souls of Ram and Sita. Brahma and Saraswati were born from them. So, they are their children, aren't they? So, this *shooting* took place. So, where will they become children? In the beginning of the Golden Age Brahma and Saraswati will become children. Similarly, the *shooting* takes place here.

When the *advance party* starts, do the souls of Ram and Sita enter the path of knowledge when Mamma and Baba leave their body or not? There are souls of Mamma as well as Baba. And the souls of Ram and Sita also come. Through whom are they born? They enter the path of knowledge with a faithful intellect towards whom? Whom do they consider the most elevated in their Brahmin family? They consider Brahma Saraswati to be elevated. They are born only from them. Through whom are they born in knowledge? *Arey*, when Mamma-Baba left their body in 65-68, then which special souls entered the Confluence Age Brahmin world? The souls of the beginning [of the *yagya*], i.e. Ram and Sita are reborn and enter [the path of knowledge], don't they? So, whose children are they? (Student: The Brahmakumaris.) Are they the children of Brahmakumaris?

Student: Baba, they take the knowledge of Brahma, don't they?

Baba: They take the knowledge of Brahma. Do they believe in Brahma or Brahmakumaris?

Student: They don't believe in Brahmakumaris.

Baba: So, who are their parents?

Student: Brahma-Saraswati.

Baba: Brahma and Saraswati are their parents. So, the *shooting* took place. When the Silver Age begins then the same Brahma and Saraswati will give birth to them. Sometimes they (Ram-Sita) are parents and they (Brahma-Saraswati) are children; sometimes they (Ram-Sita) are children and they (Brahma-Saraswati) are parents; this continues in every age by turns. When the Copper Age begins then the father himself is the guru there. Which soul is the soul of King Vikramaditya? Brahma. Whose child will he become? Definitely the soul of Prajapita will have become his guru. He will tell him, King Vikramadiya: Build a temple in this way. In the temple worship [God] this way. So, he became his guru, didn't he? There is no separate guru at all in the Golden Age and the Silver Age. Who are the gurus there? The parents themselves are the gurus. It means that in the end of the Silver Age, the one who was a king in the beginning of the Golden Age, i.e. Brahma alias the soul of Krishna, the *Mahaaraajaa* (emperor) of the Golden Age, not the *Mahaaraajaa* of the Golden Confluence Age, but the *Mahaaraajaa* of the Golden Age, while experiencing downfall during the eight births of the Golden Age becomes a subject in the last birth. Who? The soul of Brahma Baba. He becomes a very prosperous person in the subject category. And the soul of Ram is born in the house of that very prosperous person. When that prosperous person leaves his body, who will get all the wealth? The wealth comes in the hands of the soul of Ram.

The last Narayan at that time has to take a *loan*; from whom? [From] the most prosperous person of that time, i.e. the soul of Ram. He keeps taking loans from him to run his kingdom. Taking loans, a *time* comes when the entire kingship drowns in the loans. What does the soul of Ram become? (Someone said: A prosperous person.) He was already a prosperous person. He becomes a king. Ram is called a king in the Silver Age and the last Narayan loses the kingship of the Golden Age. After him nobody [from his generation] becomes a king. He is an emperor who loses the kingship of the Golden Age. For example, when the *Arya Samajis* come in the end, in the end of the Iron Age, then do they end the kingship or does kingship continue? They end the kingship itself. The very *part* of the *Arya Samajis* is like this. So, there is definitely a soul who converts to the *Arya Samaj* religion that becomes Narayan in

the last birth in the Golden Age. The eighth Narayan. He becomes instrument to lose the entire kingship. This is why it is sung: *Ram raajaa, Ram prajaa, Ram saahuukaar*⁶.

Time: 27.27-32.08

Student: Subrahmanyam Swami and Vinaayak.

Baba: Vinayak means Ganeshji.

Student: These are the two children of Shankar and Parvati.

Baba: Yes, these are the two children of the World Father.

Student: So, after their (Subrahmanyam Swami and Vinayak's) test Vinayak stays back with his parents. Subrahmanyam Swami (elder brother of Vinayak) goes to a mountain and resides there; why does he go away?

Baba: He will be worshipped by the deities of heaven only when he achieves a high *stage*. If he remains in a low *stage* then... is heaven above or below? The deities living in heaven are above and heaven is also above. So, should the one whom the deities worship first of all be at an upper level or a lower level? [This is why] he goes up, to the mountains. Mountain means a high *stage*. This is why he is shown on a mountain. He is worship worthy for the deities of heaven as well. Among the deities who is worshipped first of all? Who is worshipped first of all? Ganesh. He is a deity of knowledge. Heaven is created through knowledge and hell is created through ignorance. So, the deity of knowledge is Ganesh. He is like a leader of the Golden and the Silver Ages.

And when compared to him there is another deity; he is also a child of Shankar. He is certainly not a deity of heaven. What? What is his name? Shanmukh, the one with six heads. Yes. Why was he said to have six heads? His name is Kartikey. What? When his name is Kartikey, he must have performed some task, mustn't he? He does a lot of *tik-tik* (he speaks a lot). He talks a lot about the topics of knowledge. What? How does he talk a lot? Sometimes he speaks through one mouth, sometimes through another mouth, sometimes through the third mouth, sometimes through the fourth mouth, sometimes through the fifth mouth and sixth mouth. Which are the six mouths? Sometimes he speaks [about] the topics of Islam. Sometimes he speaks about Buddhism, sometimes about Christianity, sometimes about the Sanyas religion, sometimes about the Muslim religion and sometimes he speaks about the Sikh religion. It means that he does not remain constant at one place. He is playing that *part* now. What? The one who talks about knowledge, the one who talks about the knowledge of every religion is playing a *part* now.

He also follows the *advance* knowledge in the beginning and later he starts talking about other religions. Sometimes he will play cymbals in the temple, sometimes he will go to a church, sometimes he will go to a gurudwara (Sikh shrine). He wanders everywhere. This is why Kartikey has been shown to be the head of the different kinds of religions in the Copper Age and the Iron Age... Kartikey is also shown in war, with whom? Kartikey, Shanmukh, or Subrahmanyam Swami, with whom does he fight? *Arey*, he is shown to fight with Shankar. Now the war is taking place in a practical way.

Time: 32.10-34.00

Student: Baba, Luv and Kush also fight with Ram.

Baba: Yes. Just as Ram has been considered to be God in the path of *bhakti*, Shankar has also been considered to be God. Shankar has also been shown to have two children. Ram has also been shown to have two children. Actually, Shankar belongs to the Confluence Age. What? This is why he has two children. One is the ruler of heaven, its chief and the other is the chief of hell. Similarly, Ram has been shown in the Silver Age. Where do the people of

⁶ Ram is the king, the subject as well as the prosperous person

the path of *bhakti* believe Ram to have existed? In the Silver Age. So, two children were born after the Silver Age; one was Luv and the other was Kush. *Kush* means thorn. Luv is the head of Islam. What? And Kush; *Kush* means thorn; he is the head of Christianity. Luv and Kush are two children; and the heads of the people of Islam and the Christians are now fighting against Ram in practice. They are defaming him. The one who defames the *Sadguru* does not find accomodation. This is why, when Ram's coronation takes place, they do not find a place on the royal throne. Where do they get a place? They get the position of servants and maids.

Time: 34.08-36.24

Baba: As you don't know the language, you have to whisper a lot in each other's ears.

Student: We are thinking about what we should say.

Baba: Yes, so Baba is saying, isn't he? - Speak in Telugu (*Telugu lo ceppu*). ☺

Student: Baba, why are Rahu and Ketu worshiped?

Baba: They are also among the nine planets. Yes. They have also performed worship worthy tasks sometimes. It is not that everyone assimilates purity equally, 100 percent. They have also adored purity to some extent, after entering the path of knowledge they have remained pure. This is why they are also worshipped. Is Shanidev (Saturn) worshipped or not? (Someone said: He is.) Yes. So, is he worshipped in the beginning or at *last*? He is worshipped in the end. May you, too, be worshipped a little. Who is worshipped first of all? Which is the first day? *Suryavaar* (Sunday); so, he is the Sun of Knowledge; who comes after him? *Chandravaar* (Monday). So, the Moon must have made special *purusharth*. Brahma is the Moon of knowledge, isn't he? So, the soul of Brahma also makes special *purusharth*. This is why the actor playing the role of the Sun of knowledge who makes the maximum *purusharth* becomes the master of the world in the Confluence Age. And in the Golden Age, Som, His child ... Som means the moon. He becomes the master. Similarly, the others are number wise⁷.

Time: 36.27-37.44

Someone said something.

Another student: This brother is asking, the devotee Kanappa takes out both of his eyes and offers them to the Shivling.

Baba: Both eyes? Does he take out both his eyes and give them, offer them to Shivbaba? So, who is Surdas? What did Surdas do? He took out both of his eyes and destroyed them. Who plays the *part* of Surdas? (Someone said: The Father.) Surdas... is the Father blind? ☺ Is Brahma's night famous or is Prajapita's night famous? (Someone said: Brahma.) Then, why did you say Prajapita to be blind? Are you feeling angry? ☺

Time: 38.12-39.22

Student: Baba, Shankar is shown to have five heads.

Baba: Yes. Who plays the *part* of Shankar? Is it the *part* of Brahma or is it the *part* of Prajapita? It is Prajapita's *part*. (Someone said something.) Yes, yes. Who plays the *part* of Shankar? Prajapita plays the *part* of Shankar. He is the father of the entire world. Yes. So, is his *title* prefixed to Brahma or not? Is the one with the *title* of Prajapita included among those who are named Brahma or not? He is also a Brahma. How many heads is Brahma shown to have? Five heads. He is called Pancaanan (five headed). This is why Shankar is also shown to have five heads. There is also a four-headed Mahadev. His temple is in Kampil. At some places Shankar has been shown to have five heads as well.

⁷ They become the master according to their spiritual effort

Time: 39.49-43.52

Student: Baba, this old mother is asking that Draupadi is shown to have five husbands in the path of *bhakti*, isn't she? What is its unlimited meaning?

Baba: The *pandits* (erudite men), scholars, *aacaaryas* (teachers), writers of scriptures who were in the path of *bhakti*, were they all body conscious or soul conscious? They were body conscious. Are bodily beings born through the process of the body or without the process of the body? There is a process of the body. When they follow the process of the body, then the bodily beings are born. They thought that Draupadi must have also been like that. But Draupadi is born from a *yagya kund* (pit for sacrificial fire), from fire or through the process of the body? She was born through fire. So, the body conscious writers of the scriptures have considered Draupadi also to be a woman like [other] bodily beings. Are all the women of the Copper Age the ones who live in a brothel or in *Shivaalay* (the house of Shiva)? Where are they the residents of? All are the residents of a brothel. So, what did they think of Draupadi, too? She must have also been a prostitute. Had she been a prostitute, would she have been able to face such a big gathering? She disgraced all the Kauravas⁸ and Yadavas⁹. Did she do this on the basis of her power of *satitwa* (loyalty towards a husband) or did she do that on the basis of the power of five husbands? It is not about five husbands. For example the Brahmakumaris are transferred to five centers; so, there is one or other brother to run the center. So, are they husbands? (Student: No.) They are certainly not husbands. Yes, they protect them (the Brahmakumaris). Then all the Brahmakumaris are not alike. Some become subordinates to those brothers. So, will all of them become their subordinates? Not all become subordinates. Those who do not become subordinates are revealed in the world in the form of true *sati*, *saadhwi*¹⁰, Draupadi, Sita or Lakshmi. If they become subordinates, then you can think that they have killed their soul. If they have a firm belief in their life: one Shivbaba and no one else, I will not listen to anyone; whom will I obey? I will obey one Baba. Then, they are Draupadi; her name itself is *Dhruv padi*. What kind of a position (*pad*) does she achieve? Her's is a *dhruv pad* (a firm position). Her position is firm, firm just as the position of *Dhruv* (the Pole Star) was fixed. Similarly, Draupadi's position is also firm. The boat will shake, but it will not sink. The entire world will say that it has sunk, it has sunk, it has sunk. It has perished. [But] Baba says: That boat will shake, yet it will go across the river of vices.

Time: 43.57-46.40

Student: Baba, this mother is asking: Who is Dakshinamuurti? Before going to Shiva's temple...

Baba: At the door?

Student: At the door, first there is Dakshinamurti...

Baba: Yes, one is on the right. And the other is on the left. So, there are two idols. *Dakshinaayan*¹¹ and *uttaraayan*¹². What? What kind [of idols]? *Dakshinaayan* and *uttaraayan*. Is the north or the south good? (Someone said: The north.) When did Bhishma Pitamah¹³ leave his body? He left his body when the Sun was *uttaraayan*, when it came to the north. It means that demons live in the south. And the deities live in the north. There is Mount Kailash in the north. So, *uttaraayan* means elevated. This is why two gatekeepers

⁸ The descendants of Kuru

⁹ The descendants of Yadu

¹⁰ A faithful and devoted wife

¹¹ The winter solstice; the sun goes towards the south of the equator

¹² The summer solstice; the sun goes towards the north

¹³ A character in the epic Mahabharata

(*dwaarpaal*) have been shown; one is the *Dakshinamuurtii* (the idol standing southwards), the other is the *Uttarmuurtii* (the idol standing northwards).

Another student: Jay, Vijay are the gatekeepers at Balaji temple.

Baba: It is the same thing. Their very names are Jay, Vijay. One achieves victory (*jay*); the other achieves special victory (*vishesh jay*). What? *Jay* means just victory; it is not a special victory. One kind of people is those who achieve a special victory. Who achieve special victory? They are the Pandavas. *Dakshinaayan*. What victory do the Pandavas achieve? They go to heaven while being alive. So, is going to heaven while being alive a special victory or if someone leaves the body like the Brahmakumar-kumaris and then goes to heaven, is that a better victory? The one who goes [to heaven] while being alive is a special victory (*vijay*). One is Jay and the other is named Vijay. This is why they are named *Dakshinmuurti* and *Uttarmuurti*. OK, stop it now. The disturbance has started. (Concluded.)