

**Disc. No: 1960, Extracts**

**Time: 10.35-11.23**

**Student:** *Aadhi chor pure ko dhave. Aadhi rahi na puri pave* (he who chases two hares, catches neither; lit. means someone who leaves the half he has and goes for the full, loses the half and doesn't get the full either).

**Baba:** Yes.

**Student:** If our stage is such, how are we performing our *shooting*?

**Baba:** *Arey*, when you have half, take it. [Some say:] 'What now? We have come in the end, what will we attain? We are good with where we are.' Is it good to think like this? Now, many of the Brahma Kumaris say, 'we spent all our life in the Brahma-Kumari *Ashram*, under Brahma. Now, we won't go to another *party*. Why should I believe in Shankar?' So, they left even 'the half' they were getting. Then? **Student:** What kind of *shooting* are those who perform such actions doing?

**Baba:** You should go for the full, shouldn't you?

**Time: 14.22-16.00**

**Student:** Baba, tell me some *strong point* equivalent to the 2000 rupee note (currency) that has been issued now, based on which we can explain to the world that there is the entrance of Shiva in **this** very body.

**Baba:** Yes. The declaration that was made about the year 76 that Lakshmi-Narayan will be born in 76. Most of the people thought that Shivbaba was revealed. [Shivbaba] who became *avyakt* (subtle) in 69 has been revealed through the *Advance party* in 76. So now, a new *point* has come up [that] you children take 40-50 years to become *satopradhaan* from *tamopradhaan*. So, who are the 40 years for? For the soul of Ram. Is the soul of Ram proved to be God? (Student: Not in front of the world.) He hasn't been proved to be God in front of us either. Earlier, in the year 76 we thought that Shivbaba has come. But, Shivbaba didn't come, did He? ...The 1000 rupee note. There wasn't the 2000 rupee note at all. It has come up now. (Student: It means everyone in the Brahmin family will certainly come to know in 2018.) The ones who want to know can figure it out even now. Sages and monks come to know two-three hours before sun rise that the sun is about to rise now. When the morning star (*shukra taaraa*) comes out... When the morning star is visible and no other star is, it is the night, then they figure out that this side, where the morning star is visible, is the east. They come to know it beforehand.

**Time: 20.45-22.23**

**Student:** Baba has said, when Lakshmi comes, she will take knowledge from Mother Jagdamba.

**Baba:** There is this tradition in the world that the mother-in-law goes to fill the lap of the daughter-in-law. Here, this Jagdamba is the mother-in-law, isn't she? She will fill Lakshmi's bag with the wealth of knowledge, won't she?

**Student:** Then, why has Baba said in the murlis that Lakshmi takes the wealth of knowledge from Narayan and distributes it to the others?

**Baba:** That is [something about] the future.

**Student:** It is about the end. She will distribute it later; after coming, after taking the knowledge?

**Baba:** Yes. The knowledge isn't complete if someone takes it from the sisters or a brother. The knowledge becomes complete when we have faith on the Father: who is the Father? So, to take it from the Father is different and to take it from the brothers and sisters is something

different. From where does Lakshmi receive the wealth so that she distributes it so much? She receives it from Narayan. Is the knowledge that Jagdamba gave the superficial knowledge or did she give the identity of the Father? She herself doesn't know the Father so that she would follow Him. There isn't the knowledge in practice in Jagdamba, is there?

**Student:** So, there will be someone else who gives her the identity of the Father in practice or...?

**Baba:** She has the identity of the Father for a long time that there is someone who is the actor Narayan but she doesn't have the knowledge.

**Time: 27.33-36.30**

**Student:** We receive a *phone* call from the head office saying that we mustn't play audio classes in the morning but play *shlokas* instead because everyone is busy in their service and no one has time to sit and listen to it then.

**Baba:** There is this impression in the world, in the educated ones among the Christians: 'there isn't as much knowledge in our Bible as there is in the Gita'. It is there in the intellect of the Muslims and the Islamic [people] that the extent to which there is deep knowledge of the soul in the Gita, which is the religious scripture of Bharat, there isn't so much deep knowledge in the Quran. So, the entire world accepts the superiority of the knowledge of the Gita. Now, the knowledge of the Gita is very popular in Hindustan (India). Many people can *grasp* it. So, when the service of the entire world starts, on the basis of which holy book will you be able to explain to them? It isn't there in their intellect that God has come. **You** are saying that God has come and He is narrating the knowledge of the Gita. To *tally* it... They have faith on religious scriptures, don't they? And this has also been a belief of hermits, monks and scholars, 'even if God Himself descends, we won't give up the scriptures'. So, which scripture is it that they won't give up? You will have to understand, explain based on that scripture. That is why, if you want to become serviceable, do the service of the entire world, then if you explain to someone on the basis of the *shloks* in the Gita, it will sit in their intellect. This is the most superior book in the world, it has been interpreted the most. The Bible or the Quran hasn't been interpreted so much. The Guru Granth Sahib hasn't been interpreted so much. So, among the numerous interpretations of the Gita, which is the real one? All the interpretations contradict each other. The points of knowledge cross [each other]. So, it is believed that the poet who wrote the poem, the deeper he explains the meanings of it after coming... Tulsidas wrote Ramayan, Valmiki wrote Valmiki Ramayan. Will anyone else be able to explain it as deeply as the soul of Valmiki can? Will anyone explain? (Student: No.) Then? Vyas... *Vyaasah pradaadaat* [i.e.] we received the knowledge, *shlokas* of the Gita with the joy of Vyas. Now, the soul of Vyas himself should sit to narrate it, to interpret it, to clarify it; that very interpretation will be the correct one, won't it? So, the soul of Prajapita himself is the soul of Vyas who is named Bharat. *Bha* means the light of knowledge and *rat* means the one who remains engaged. He is engaged in the light of knowledge from the beginning till the end. In the Golden Age [he is engaged] in the light of knowledge in practice, in soul consciousness [and] he physically writes scriptures from the Copper Age. Later, he gives the clarifications of the Ved vani, the Upanishads, Shatpat Brahmin, Aranyak are made. Later, scriptures and Puranas were made. So, who is the one who writes them as well? He starts writing them in the pure form and later like Ramayan... Just like Baba says, it becomes something like novels. So, he is the one who remains engaged in the light of knowledge birth after birth, isn't he? Sometimes in practice and sometimes by writing scriptures. So, to give more importance to the Gita, to understand and narrate to others the great sentence of Baba based on the Gita [saying] this is the real thing. For example, the religious fathers came and narrated *orally*, they certainly didn't write any

scripture and give it [to their followers]. Did Christ write the Bible? Did Abraham or Mohammed write the Quran? (Student: No.) The ones who came later wrote them. They (the religious fathers) narrated whatever it they did through the mouth, didn't they? So similarly, whatever God is narrating now, He is narrating it through the mouth. And the Gita that human beings write and publish are written by the human beings. What is the necessity for God to make or read scriptures? So, people will have the faith, won't they: whatever is mentioned in the Gita for the past 2500 years... So, everyone has neglected the *shlokas* of the Gita. Nobody reads the Gita now. They still read the Ramayan. Even among the scriptures, it is the Gita that is the real thigh, isn't it? Baba has said that the Gita was written even before the Vedas. So, the *shlokas* of the Gita should be memorized, shouldn't they? That is why, they are being played so that if you listen to them every day, you will somewhat learn them by heart.

**Student:** Ok. What if play them alternative days?

**Baba:** If you don't have *interest*, you can read it (the Gita) separately. (Student: I have interest.) You are somewhat educated, aren't you? (Student: But I have never listened to those audios.) The old audios that you didn't listen are being played in the evening *class*, aren't they? Then, listen to them. (Another student: This rule has been applied in all the Madhubans that audios shouldn't be played in the morning, that is why...) The thing is that there are three divisions in the government that is functioning in the world. One is the judiciary, the other is the legislative assembly and the third is the executive assembly. The ones administrating in the various Mini Madhubans belong to the executive assembly; they work, they explain [the knowledge], give food, give pure food made by pure hands, they give knowledge. This is the executive assembly. Then, there is the legislative assembly. Who makes laws? 'Do this, do that, do it this way, that way'. If they have made some method to administer according to the directions of God, you shouldn't *oppose* it. You should follow it. What is the benefit in opposing it [saying:] why is it this way, why has the *avaykt vani* played at four o'clock been stopped, why has the *vyakt vani* been stopped? The *clarification* of the Gita, the Sanskrit Gita wasn't given so much earlier, was it? Now, the *clarification* of the Sanskrit Gita according to *shrimat* has in fact come out in Hindi, hasn't it? So, the importance has increased. Now, the importance has certainly increased but it will have effect on people in practice when... Every moment when you say that the concept that Baba has said has also been written in the Gita, they won't believe it. [But,] if you narrate the *shloka* [saying:] see this is the *shloka* in the Gita, they will have firmer faith that the concept is true. There is the influence of *panditai* (scholarship). That is why, the Gita is played in the morning hours when it is peaceful, so that everyone gets to listen to them and they will also memorize them to some extent. Now, if someone isn't interested, they won't be able to memorize them. No one, no worldly person wants to listen to the topics that we listen in the murlis. Does anyone in world want to listen to your Baba's murli? Then? It will be limited to you.

**Time: 37.42-40.09**

**Student:** Brahma Baba, Dada Lekraj left his body on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1969, in which body did Shivbaba come after that?

**Baba:** In which body did He come? What did you write in the letter of faith during *bhatti*? What did you write in the letter of faith during *bhatti* in Kampil?

**Student:** He did come here in the body of the father Ram. The question is: there is a difference of 6 months. We know that in December the body of the father Ram was revealed. What I want to ask is, after Brahma Baba left his body there, where did the Father Shiva go? Did He come here immediately or after some days?

**Baba:** Look, when a baby is born, is it lifeless in the womb first or is it sentient in the first three-four months? (Student: It is sentient.) It is sentient? (Student: No...) Yes, 'is the baby sentient for three-four months in the womb' means, is there a soul in it...? (Student: No. No, there won't be a soul for four months.) There isn't the soul. It is inert, isn't it? (Student: It is.) Similarly, after Brahma Baba left his body, the soul of Shiva takes *time* to enter [another body]. First, the body of the one in whom He comes becomes ready. So, take out nine-ten months. What? Add ten months to 18<sup>th</sup> January. Which month do we reach? We reach November. That soul would have come in November.

**Time: 44.23-45.27**

**Student:** In pictures, on the waist of Shankar there are instruments like the ones in the band have. It makes a '*tur tur, pi pi*' sound ...

**Baba:** [It is called] *tru-turia* (a long trumpet or horn).

**Student:** It hangs on his waist.

**Baba:** Yes.

**Student:** Who does it symbolize?

**Baba:** Who does it symbolize? Shankarji speaks, doesn't he? Who gives the lectures of knowledge the most? It is Shankarji, isn't it? (Student: Yes.) So, he keeps playing *tur-turia*, does it bring any fruit?

**Student:** Sometimes there are small bells hanging as well.

**Baba:** Yes, he keeps ringing the bells of knowledge. Then? He certainly didn't play the *nagara* (kettle drum) so that the voice spreads in the entire world. When he becomes complete, the *nagara* will also be played. There will be proclamation in the newspaper, television and radio in the world. There will be voice in all the four directions, just like the sound of the *nagara* travels very far.