

VCD No. 571, Dated 11.12.2006, at Mysore (Karnataka),
Clarification of Morning class 15.06.1967

The murli dated 15th June, 1967 was in progress. The topic being discussed in the end of the middle part of the second *page* was: the capital is being established exactly the same as in the previous cycle. You study here. Then, you will obtain [its] fruit (*prarabdh*) in the new world. You gain victory over death. You never die an untimely death there. Its very name is heaven (*swarg*). Everyone stays in the stage of the self there. To stay in the stage of the self means to stay in the stage of the soul. And death certainly doesn't devour the soul at all. So, there is no question of dying an untimely death at all. You children should be very happy in this study. Consider yourselves to be a soul and remember the Father again and again. You will remember the Father's *property* only by His remembrance. You will have the knowledge of the entire *drama* in your intellect in a *second*. Knowledge itself is the *property* of the Father. The Supreme Abode, the physical world [and] the subtle world. There is the cycle of 84 [births] in the physical world. That's it! What else is there? This entire drama is certainly based only on Bharat. All the others are *byplot* [actors] (secondary). There are also some *byplot* [actors] in the drama. They are for entertainment. The Father narrates the *knowledge* also to you. He doesn't narrate it to these *byplot* [actors]. He doesn't narrate it to those who *convert* to the *byplot* religions either. You yourselves are high, then you yourselves become the lowest. You were the *double* crowned king and now you are completely a beggar.

Now, Bharat is certainly poor, a beggar. And look, what the condition of the Indian *government* is! There is the rule of the subjects over the subjects. It is called the *panchayati rajya*¹. There was the rule of the *double* crowned great king and queen in the Golden Age. What were the *double* crowns? They had the crown of *purity* as well as the crown of responsibility. They certainly don't have them in the Golden Age. Where do they have them? (Students: in the Confluence Age.) In the Confluence Age, they had the crown of the responsibility of the world as well as the crown of purity; that is shown in the path of *bhakti*. So, whom were they compared with? The Confluence Age Lakshmi-Narayan who are shown to be the *double* crowned ones in the pictures or the idols of the path of *bhakti*, whom were they compared with? (Student: with the Golden Age Lakshmi-Narayan.) They certainly weren't compared with the Golden Age Lakshmi-Narayan. They do have a *single* crown there, they have the crown of *purity* too. They were compared with the ones who become poor from [being] kings. In the Iron Age, how many have *control* over woman Draupadi? (Students: five.) Five [souls] have *control* over her. When five [souls] have *control* over her, that makes the *panchayati rajya*. It is about the end of the Iron Age. It is the *government*, isn't it? It is today's *government*. Who was the *government* of the Pandavas? *Accha*, there is certainly kingship in every house. Who has kingship in every house? (Student: the father.) The father has the kingship. Who is the *government* of the kingship? The kingship that continues in every house, who is its *government*? Who runs the house? *Arey*, who takes care of all the tasks of the house? (Students: the mother.) So, if the *government* is run by five [people], will her condition deteriorate or improve? The condition deteriorates. There isn't the rule of one over today's *government* too. One makes one rule, the second one makes a second rule and the third one makes a fourth rule.

So, the *government* has become a beggar. When this is the condition of the *government*, the condition of Bharat will certainly deteriorate. As is the king so are the subjects. It is certainly the rule of the subjects over the subjects. It means... The rule of the subjects over

¹ rule of five elected representatives

the subjects? Who is God of the Gita in it? (Students: Krishna.) Is Krishna a subject or a king? What should Krishna be called? (Students: child.) In fact, Krishna is also a child born through the mother. So, there is the rule of the subjects over the subjects. The mother is also the first subject of the father. The mother as well as the child are subjects. So, there is the rule of the subject over the subject. So, the Pandavas degraded. The Father comes and brings about their *sadgati* (true liberation). What is the first and foremost thing that He tells us? 'Why did your condition become such? It is because you made Krishna God of the Gita.' Krishna is a child, a creation, a subject and you made the subject sit like a king. The Father comes and starts kingship. He establishes the rule of kings. And what do the children do? What do the children do? The children start the rule of the subjects over the subjects. The Father came in the beginning of the Golden Age and established the kingship. What do the children make it by the end of the Iron Age? They make it the rule of the subjects over the subjects. The rule of the subjects over the subjects is an unlawful rule. It means the actual gathering formed by God in every family, disintegrates. The family system itself collapses. And when the family unit collapses, will the Father have [his] *control*? The Father doesn't have [his] *control*. And when there isn't the *control* of the One, everyone sings their own tune in the entire house. The entire house gets scattered. Just like it was the condition of Bharat. Earlier, when there was one king, there was so much of happiness [and] peace. The condition continued to worsen from the Copper Age. All the *Bharatvasis* kept coming under the influence of someone or the other, became influenced [by them] and converted to the other religions. They used to obey the One Father in the beginning of the Golden Age. And by the end of the Iron Age, one member gives vote to one *party*, another child supports another *party* and the third child supports a fourth *party* in the same family; everyone narrate their own rules and regulations. No one knows about the truth.

So, the Father comes and establishes the *religio-political* kingdom. He tells you what you were in the beginning and what you have become at the end now! There is the rule of the foreigners over the entire Bharat. In whose debt is the Indian *government* now? It is in the debt of the foreigners. They have to live under the pressure of their debt. So, the Father says: look, what the condition of the Indian *government* has become! Now, it has certainly struck your intellect: how we rule in the beginning of the Golden Age. The family system was united, integrated in every house. And now, that family system has collapsed in every house. It starts only from a unit. No one recognizes that unit as to who that unit is. The Father tells you. What does He tell you? From where will it start? (Student: from home.) Which is that first house [and] family? (Student: Lakshmi-Narayan.) Those Lakshmi-Narayan, with whom the house [and] family starts, unless they unite, the rule of the world can't come in one hand. It has struck your intellect how we rule [and] how we are born. So, those who become Brahmins, the progeny of Prajapita Brahma form a unit. Whose progeny are they? They aren't the progeny of Brahma. They are the progeny of Prajapita Brahma. So, when the concept of [being] the progeny of the one sits in the intellect that we are the progeny of the one, there is unity. Everyone accepts him. Third *page* of the *vani* dated 15th June, 1967. Whom does everyone accept? Whether someone is a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian – when they receive the introduction [of the Father], all of them accept the one. How? How does everyone accept the one? In which form and with what name do they accept [him]? (Student: Prajapita.) Yes, with what name and form do they accept Prajapita? With what name and form do the Christians accept him? With what name and form do the Muslims [accept him]? The Christians accept him in the form of Adam, the Muslims accept him in the form of Aadam, the Hindus accept him in the form of Adidev [and] the Jains accept him in the form of Adinath. They have kept many names. What? They have kept many kinds of names. He

alone is called Mahaveer too. Who? (Students: Prajapita.) Prajapita. Even the monkey is known as Mahaveer. The monkey is also called Mahaveer.

Now look, they have written so many legends in the scriptures! Actually, all those legends – whether it is of Mahaveer... He has been named Mahaveer among the Jains. What was the last Tirthankar named? Mahaveer. And who has been named Mahaveer among the Hindus? (Student: Shankar.) It is Hanuman's name; the monkey has been named Mahaveer. Actually, all those names are yours. You have been named according to the tasks you performed. You should stay in yoga to such an extent that no matter how many storms of Maya hit you, you shouldn't shake at all. Just like there is the example of Angad. What was Angad too? He belonged to which category? He was of the category of monkeys. He set his foot firmly in Ravan's Lanka [saying]: if there is any *mayavi mahaarathi*, he may come and prove himself by budging my leg. So, don't shake! If you shake, everyone will shake. If you stay determined, everyone will be stable. So many [souls] have to become Mahaveer number wise according to their *purushaarth*. What will the children of Mahaveer also be? The children of Mahaveer will also be Mahaveer. It is because you gain victory over Maya. When you gain victory over her, you are called Mahaveer. You are called the ones who become victorious over the world by gaining victory over Maya. It isn't about the bow of a single person. What? What have they shown in the Ramayana? (Student: they showed bow and arrows to Ram.) No, no. They have certainly shown bow and arrows. However, when the *swayamvar* took place, Ram broke the bow. They have shown that for one Ram. Then, there are other stories. They show the bow made of the bones of sage Dadhichi in them. It is said: Ram broke that bow. It means, what is a bow? This body through which we make *purushaarth* itself is a bow. You can make as much *purushaarth* as you want through it. It means it should have flexibility. [Just like,] there is a bow, isn't there? When you pull it, both its sides come close. When you leave it loose, they become distant. Similarly, this bow like body through which you have to make *purushaarth* should have *moulding power*. It is said: Ram broke the bow made of the bones of sage Dadhichi. Who was Dadhichi? (Student: a *rishi*.) He was certainly a *rishi* (sage). The one who stays pure is certainly named *rishi* but whose name is it? (Student: Brahma.) The *purushaarth* that Brahma made, he crossed it. Who? Ram. It is because Dadhichi didn't gain victory over Maya, whereas you gain victory over Maya.

So, it isn't about one bow. All of you are the ones who break this bow of *purushaarth* number wise according to your *purushaarth*. Every one of you has to break the bow. It means you have to gain victory over Maya. There isn't anything like wars etc. in it. It is the war against Maya. Your war is against the five vices. All the children know how the Europeans fight! How do the European Yadavas fight with? (Student: with bombs etc.) They make very big bombs and fight using them. And there is the war of the Kauravas and the Pandavas in Bharat. The Yadavas fight with *missiles*. They have shown pestles in the scriptures. So, those writers of the scriptures have written 'Pandavas' instead of 'Yadavas'. You see that these Yadavas and Kauravas are mixed. What do the Yadavas mean? All the European Yadavas and the Bharatwaasi Kauravas... The Bharatwaasi Kauravas have completely adopted the culture of the Yadavas. The Kauravas have adopted everything [like] their feelings, nature, culture, lifestyle, eating and drinking habits. They have got mixed [with them]. Even in Bharat, the Muslims are mixed with the Hindus.

It is also praised: the rivers of blood will flow. What? When is this praise of? When God comes in the Confluence Age and gives the true knowledge that how the one kingdom, one religion, one language, one opinion [and] one clan is established... How this kingship

will be established- when this sits in the intellect, the war breaks out violently. And there are clashes between all the beliefs. First, there will be clashes between the thoughts of the mind. The clash between the thoughts causes a great revolution. There is certainly bloody revolution in *revolution*. Where does it begin from? (Student: from Bharat.) When God comes in Bharat, all the children who are converted to the other religions, they receive this *Ishwariya* knowledge number wise according to their *purushaarth*. Then, everyone starts using their intellect. What? There is a clash among the nine planets. [People of] the world certainly think that there would be some *generation* living on those planets and satellites. It isn't about that place. Where is it about? These are the living planets in which this world is contained. What does '*grah* (planet)' mean? House. The houses that the religious fathers have built, their *followers* have followed them. 'As is the king, so have the subjects become'. Many kinds of religions spread in the world. These are the families of their respective religions. There are very big families. Everyone have their respective beliefs, lineages, behaviours, rites, customs [and] practices. Now, when the True Father comes [and] tells us the truth as to what the reality is, everyone's secret is revealed that who make you fall and who uplift you.

So, all these concepts have struck your intellect. You all Pandavas are in Bharat and all the Kauravas are also in Bharat. However, they are influenced by the foreigners. Under whose control is the Indian *government* now? Under the control of which religion [is it]? It is under the control of the Kauravas. There is the rule of the Kauravas in Bharat. '*Kau*' means crow [and] '*rav*' means noise. They make a lot of noise like the crows [saying]: we did this, we did that, we will make Bharat into the kingdom of Ram, we will fulfil Gandhiji's dream, we will do this, we will do that. In addition, the fire is raging within. The fire is being kindled. All are sitting ready to fight with each other, except for you Pandavas. You are the children of Panda, the Father. The Father is giving you the spiritual knowledge. He says: you have to stabilize in the spiritual stage. The war of body consciousness is fought with body consciousness. [Whereas,] your war is spiritual. Spiritual war means the thoughts that you have, those thoughts should have determination like that of Mahaveer. What? What did Angad do? '*Ang* (organ)' – what does '*ang*' mean? Let all the parts of the body perish but he stays determined on his words; he was named Angad. So, though you lose your body, you shouldn't leave the task until it is accomplished. No matter if this body remains or not, we have to accomplish our task. So, you should have this determination in your thoughts within. What? 'We have found the true religion, the True Religious Father *through* Prajapita, who is the father of the entire world. Now, we aren't going to leave what we have found. We have gotten hold of something powerful. So, if we stay determined, we will win. Our world will be created through our thoughts. It is because the *Ishwariya* thought is merged in our thoughts. As is the Father's thought, so are the thoughts of us children. And no one is certainly more powerful than God at all.

So, it is said about this time that the rivers of blood flowed. It means this blood of thoughts clashes with each other. It will clash later in the outside world. First, it clashes in the world of Brahmins. The sharper someone is in knowledge, they are very few in number; they are [just] a handful. And the weaker someone is in knowledge, those who have the nature and *sanskaars* of the path of *bhakti*, their number will be huge. They have thoughts according to them and you have thoughts according to yours. So, there is a struggle. There is Ravan's army and Ram's army. There are handful [of souls] in Ram's army and numerous [souls] in Ravan's army. Then, who wins the fight of thoughts? (Students: Ram.) Do those with large number win or does Ram's community win? (Students: Ram's community.) Ram's

community wins. Why do they win? (Student: God is with them.) It is because they have determination in their thoughts [thinking]: the Almighty Father is on our side. And when the Almighty Father comes in this world, He goes after making hell into heaven. Maya makes hell even more horrible. What does Maya Ravan make? Ravan came since the beginning of the Copper Age. The world isn't a horrible hell at that time. Hell does begin but there is still a lot of happiness. It is the *saatvik stage* of every religion and what about now? Now, every religion becomes *tamopradhaan*. So, Maya Ravan makes this world into the horrible hell. We aren't going to stay under his *control*. Now, the Father has come. We will stay firm on the track of the *shrimat* that the Father gives us in order to make us Narayan from a man and Lakshmi from a woman.

You see that the Yadavas and the Kauravas are mixed. Where? In which country? (Students: Bharat.) Yes. They aren't mixed in any other country. Where are they mixed? They are mixed in Bharat. What does 'Yadavas' mean? The *Yaduvanshis*², the Europeans; they have mixed [with the Kauravas] in Bharat. Which religious communities are main among the Yadavas? (Student: Islam, Christian.) The people of Islam, there are the Buddhists too. It is because *under* whom are all the Buddhists now? China and Japan... (Student: Americans.) All are under the *control* of the Americans. The entire world has come under the *control* of the Yadavas. So, as is the king so are the subjects. They are also Yadavas. So, whether they are the people of Islam, the Buddhists, the Christians... (Student: whether they are the Muslims.) They are the people of Islam itself. They are all Yadavas. And who are present among you in Bharat? They are certainly the Hindus who are going to become deities. However, there are two kinds [of deities] among them. One [kind] is of the firm deities. What? They are those who have complete 84 births. And another [kind] is of the weak ones who *convert*. They will come in heaven but they will have few births, have fewer celestial degrees and will *convert* since the Copper Age. So, where does the war break out first? It will break out in the world of Brahmins first. In the world of Brahmins, those who are *connected* to the *basic knowledge* since the beginning till the end and those who come in the *advance knowledge* – both of them certainly have the *Ishwariya* study. What? Nevertheless, some study complete studies and some study incomplete studies. Then, who will become more intelligent? Those who study complete studies become intelligent. Those who study incomplete studies become weak. Who teaches the complete study? The one through whom the complete study is taught is only one – the permanent chariot. What? He is called Prajapita. And all others who are named Brahma teach the incomplete study. The complete study isn't taught through them.

So, all those who have studied the incomplete study – whether they are in the *advance* or the *basic* [knowledge] – there is a war between them. This war between the *Suryavanshis* and the *Chandravanshis* is mentioned in the scriptures. This war spreads *revolution* in the entire world. What? It isn't that its [effect] will be just in Bharat. It will influence the entire world. Were the *Chandravanshis* *Bharatvaasis* or foreigners? They were *Bharatvaasis*. And were the *Suryavanshis* *Bharatvaasis* or foreigners? They were *Bharatvaasis*. Then, why does the Sun of Knowledge Father come as a foreigner? (Student: in order to form relationship with everyone.) Why with everyone? (Student: in order to meet the children.) He comes because the good fathers, the *Bharatvaasis*... He has only come as a foreigner. He isn't really a foreigner. Has the Father come as a foreigner or is He that? He has come as that. It means what is He from within? He is a *swadeshi*. So, the one who is a *swadeshi* tries to take care of

² Those belonging to the dynasty of Yadu

his house, his family by any means. His family shouldn't break. What? If the family breaks, the very system breaks. This is a tradition in Bharat; what? When one wife dies, they marry another. When the second [wife] dies, they marry a third one. They have four marriages. What is the tradition among the Muslims and the Christians? (Students: they divorce.) They *divorce* while being alive. Wife divorces her husband, the husband divorces his wife. They marry four times in one birth itself. If the wife dies... How is it among the Muslims? They will marry a second, a third [or] a fourth wife despite having one. And what about Bharat? This is a rule even now, in the last birth too; what? One [person] should have one wife. Even if he wants to marry the second time, unless the first wife dies, unless she kills herself, he can't marry the second time. What is the meaning of killing [herself]? When she destroys her wishes, when she restrains her feelings completely and gives *permission* to marry the second time, he can. Otherwise, the rule of today's *government* is also very firm and strong. So, the Father who has come as a *Bhaaratvaasi*, whether she is the first, the second, the third or the fourth wife, all are certainly wives but He can't see anyone's degradation. Or can He? He can't see someone lying just in the ditch. He uplifts everyone.

So, this is a family. Someone is younger and someone is elder in the family. Everyone is certainly a subject (*prajaa*) number wise. What does '*prajaa*' mean? The one who has birth in a special way is called *prajaa*. Whose is the first number among the subjects? The first number is of the mother. After her, the children are born number wise. So, here also it is a family. The children of this family have become dominated now; on whom? (Students: the mother.) All those who play a *part* as Brahma – one is the father, one is Prajapita and what are all the others? Mothers. How many mothers are there? (Student: five hundred.) No. Among the five, Prajapita himself is one of them. His very concept is unique that Shiva is the Father. He certainly doesn't become corporeal and the one whom He enters is Prajapita. So, Prajapita is the bodily being, the effigy of the five elements. So, that effigy of the five elements is the effigy of nature. He is the mother in the unlimited sense. What is Prajapita's body? In the unlimited sense, it is the effigy of nature. Otherwise, he isn't sociably a mother in practice. Man, who always stays a man, who never becomes a woman... What is a soul? Man. So, which is such a soul who is always a man [and] never becomes a woman? Although He enters a female body, He is a man. Who is He? (Student: Prajapita.) No. Prajapita is correct. However, does the *Supreme Soul* ever become a woman? Does He become a bride? He never becomes a bride. So, *Supreme Soul* is the Father and He entered Prajapita and captured him, controlled him, so what is he? He is the mother. So, in that respect, one is incorporeal and the other is corporeal. He is Prajapita Brahma. That concept itself is unique.

As for the rest, are all the four Brahma, Prajapita? They aren't. It means all the four are the actors [playing the role] of the mother. And all the four mothers degrade because they don't *catch* (grasp) the complete knowledge in their intellect. So, some particular [soul] will certainly become the instrument to change that degradation into *sadgati*. That is Prajapita. So, until Prajapita makes a firm resolution, the world or the family can't be benefitted. The rivers of blood flow. Why? It is because will all the mothers and the children born through them be alike? They are the ones with different feelings, nature and *sanskaars*. Among the four Brahmas, the *shakti* playing the part in the form of any one Brahma will be the most elevated. What is her name? What is her name? Her name is Vaishnavi devi. Is she also the first Brahma or not? She is also the first Brahma but she is hidden. She was hidden in the beginning and she is hidden now in the end as well. So, the one who stays hidden from the beginning till the end, will she have more or less power? She has more power. Which Brahma was revealed in the beginning itself? Among the ones named Brahma, which Brahma was

revealed in the beginning itself? (Student: Jagdamba.) She was revealed in the beginning as well as in the end when the *Advance party* emerges. So, who becomes the weakest among all those named Brahma? (Student: Jagdamba.) Though she is the bead of the *Rudramaala*... Despite being the bead of the *Rudramaala*, she becomes the weakest seed among the 108 seeds. And everything is based on that weakest seed. The entire world can't reform until she reforms. This is a rule of the family system. In the family, the first unit... Though she is *last* in terms of power, if that one isn't uplifted, it won't be called upliftment. This is why it is shown that mountain Govardhan was lifted on the last finger. Well, this finger is certainly the weakest. This (Baba is showing the thumb) is certainly Prajapita. And what are these four fingers? They are the ones who play the *part* in the form of mothers. Who is the youngest, the weakest and the one with least power among those who play the *part* in the form of mothers? (Student: Jagdamba.) Jagdamba.

So, she holds all the attention. It is because no one can receive *sadgati* without her. If someone says: the three [Brahmas] receive *sadgati*, Prajapita uplifts the three and one may remain fallen, the *foundation* of the world will be laid, the new world will be created – this can't happen. Why? It is because this relationship is such that once someone forms it, he has to maintain it till the end. If he maintains it, he is a *Bharatvaasi*. If he doesn't, he is a foreigner. So, why has the Father come as a foreigner now? What was the need? It is because the weakest mother comes under the influence of the foreigners. She had come under their influence in the beginning of the *yagya* and she comes under their influence at the end too. No *shakti* has more knowledge than her. Even Vaishnavi Devi doesn't have that much knowledge. She is the sharpest in the language of knowledge. Who is shown as the female deity of knowledge? (Student: Saraswati.) Jagdamba Saraswati. Lakshmi certainly isn't shown as the female deity of knowledge. Is she shown to be that? She isn't. No *devi* (female deity) is shown as the *devi* of knowledge. If someone is a great scholar in knowledge, from where does he receive the *title*? (Student: Jagdamba.) No. From where do they receive the *title* 'Saraswati'? Where do they receive it from in the path of *bhakti*? From where do they receive this *title* 'Shri Shri 108 Saraswati ji Maharaj'? From Banaras. What? All Shankaracharyas who receive the *title* 'Shri Shri 108 Saraswati ji Maharaj' or any title, from where do they receive it? The great scholars, *pandits* [and] teachers of Banaras receive the titles. Where is it about? (Student: the Confluence Age.) That Banaras which is called Kashi, the city of Vishwanath, is the essence (*ras*) of knowledge made there? That is certainly the Banaras of the path of *bhakti*. But actually, from where does Jagdamba who becomes the true Saraswati receive the *title*? Where was the essence of knowledge made? Is there any other place in the unlimited where the essence of knowledge is made? (Student: Madhuban.) Where is it? (Students: Kampil.) You forget it so soon! Just like the other parties have emerged... When they emerge, they forget it; what? Where they wrote and submitted the letter of faith. People will ask them; what will they ask? 'Now, you call yourselves God. Earlier, you wrote the letter of faith there. Did you forget that?' So, you should remember your patrimony as to who your Father is.

So, from where does Saraswati also receive the *title* 'Saraswati'? Who made her Saraswati? (Student: the Father.) Who gave her the *title*? (Student: Brahma.) Did Brahma give the *title*? The *title* that Jagdamba Saraswati received, who gave it to her? (Students: Shivbaba.) *Accha*, who gave it to her in the beginning of the *yagya* [and] in the *advance* [knowledge]? (Student: One Father.) Shiva is certainly the name of the Point! (Student: Shivbaba.) Yes. She received the *title* *through* Prajapita himself, didn't she? So, the *title* 'Jagdamba Saraswati' that she received through Prajapita, it is the *title* of the beginning of the

yagya too. First, it is Jagdamba then, Saraswati. Even in the beginning of the *yagya*, when that 14 year old maiden came, that *title* was transferred through Jagdamba. To whom? Om Radhe. And to whom was the *title* 'Brahma' transferred? Dada Lekhraj. This happened in the beginning and it happens the same in the end too. What? What does Brahma become? He becomes Vishnu. When he becomes Vishnu, there is certainly a personality who has the virtues of Brahma too and those virtues of Brahma mix in all those with the name Brahma and become one. This is why it is said Brahma becomes Vishnu. When the *sanskaars* and nature of the four arms combine and become one, they are called Vishnu – whether they are the *left* arms or the *right* arms, whether it is the upper arm or the lower arm between the arms of the right side, whether it is the upper arm or the lower arm between the arms of the left side. Which is considered to be good between the *right* and the *left* arm? The *right* arm is considered to be good. There are the upper and the lower arms even on that [side]. And which is considered to be bad? (Students: *left*.) Good tasks aren't performed with the *left* arm. So, there are the upper and lower arms as the left arms. Is the upper or the lower one considered to be good? The upper one is considered to be good. And the lower one in which the lotus is shown, it stays in mire.

So, the one who was at the topmost in the beginning of the *yagya*, she falls the most at the end after coming in the *advance* [party] [and] taking the *advance* knowledge; she falls in the mire. So, until she is uplifted, no one can be uplifted in the world. Which city degrades and rises the most? (Students: Delhi.) That is in fact the non-living Delhi. There will also be some living power like it, won't there? The entire world rules over her. The souls of every religion are sustained on her lap. Are they or not? The souls of every religion are sustained. So, until that Delhi is uplifted, the world can't be uplifted either. This is why it is said in the *avyakt vani*: the reformation of Bharat means the reformation of the entire world. The reformation of Delhi means the reformation of the entire world [as well as] entire Bharat. It means the reformation of Bharat as well as the entire world is based on Delhi. And who all are born through Delhi? (Student: the deities as well as the demons.) No. The [other] Brahma whom Brahma gives the *title*, who all sustained under his guidance? The souls of every religion sustained. Only the *Suryavanshis* weren't sustained. All the others sustained. None others, none of the other religions were sustained *through* Prajapita in the beginning of the *yagya*. They all transferred themselves to Jagdamba's lap. What? The followers of all the religions accepted to sustain on Jagdamba's lap. They didn't stay under Prajapita's *control*. All of them together are the Kauravas and the Yadavas. Those Yadavas and Kauravas are mixed at present. And the Pandavas are separate. This is why it was said: the rivers of blood will flow. Vishnu is shown in the ocean of milk (*Kshiirsagar*). What? Vishnu is in the ocean of milk and all others are in the ocean of blood. Rivers of blood will flow. They will be amidst them. So, they are in the ocean of blood. Where are we if the pure blood of thoughts flow, if we are happy? We are in the ocean of milk. We live [like] *khiirkhand* (fig. harmoniously). Lakshmi [and] Narayan are Paarasnath. Lakshmi [and] Narayan in the ocean of milk are Paarasnath. Then, they are called Pashupatinath towards Japan. They are called Pashupatinath towards Japan? Or are they called Pashupatinath in Nepal? (Students: in Nepal.) This Nepal, Tibet, China, Japan, [etc.] are all the countries of the people with a round face. What? They have a *round* face. [The followers] of which religion have a *round* face? (Students: the Buddhists.) The Buddhists. All these are the Buddhist lands.

So, it was said: Lakshmi [and] Narayan are Paarasnath. Then, they are called Pashupatinath towards Japan. Whose *nath* (controller)? Pashupatinath. '*Pashu*', '*pati*', '*nath*'. The two forms of Vishnu are Paarasnath and Paarasnathini. In Pashupatinath, there are

Paarasnath and Paarasnathini in the ocean of milk. He is *Pashupati*; he is called *nath*. What? He is the Lord (*pati*) who controls (*nath*) the animals (*pashu*). What is put on a bull's nose? They put a nose ring. What does 'nose ring' mean? *Nakel* (halter-pin). What is put on the nose of an animal? *Nakel*. Why do they put *nakel*? (Student: to *control* it.) Yes, it won't come under *control* if you catch its ear [or] horn and if you catch its leg, it will make you fall on your back instead. It doesn't come under *control* by catching any [other] part of the body. By catching what does it come under *control*? (Students: nose.) And what does Maya also catch hold of? She catches hold of the nose. So, what does the One who becomes the Husband of husbands catch hold of? He catches hold of the nose. They say, don't they? 'Arey, what was it? My nose was lowered in front of all'. Should the nose be held high or should it be lowered? The nose should certainly be held high. Is a flat nose or a long nose considered to be good? A long nose is considered to be good. So, when the elephants pour water on Lakshmi, do they pour the water by raising their trunk (nose) high or do they pour it from below? They pour the water by raising their trunk high. The long nose is considered to be good.

So, He put *nakel* on its nose. He put on *nakel* means He controls it completely. When a maiden is married in the land of Bharat... There used to be marriages in the old times too. [Such marriages] take place even now in some countries, what do they put on the [wife's] nose? They put on the nose ring so that she stays under *control*. What? When a promise is made [saying]: I will stay surrendered to you lifelong. I will be your helper. I will never deceive you. And what if he deceives? He broke the promise, didn't he? In the same way, the relationship of a husband and wife should be unbroken the entire life. What? What is the wife made for? Is she made for controlling or helping her husband throughout the life? Why did she make that promise? She made it so that she will stay as her husband's helper, she will be in his assistance [and] she won't become his controller. So, the *nakel* was put on her nose. Where is it the *yaadgaar* of? (Student replies.) Yes. The Brahma who follows the opinion of his mind, helps the children [and] makes them God of the Gita, the *nakel* is put on the nose of that Brahma. As soon as he raises his nose, He (the Father) lowers it by holding the *nakel*. What does it mean? He controls it completely. To raise your honour and respect means to raise the nose. If someone is disgraced, it means their nose has lowered. So, such a nose ring, *nakel* of knowledge is put on his nose that he can't raise it high. Until when can't he raise it high? He can't raise it high until he promises; what? 'I will stay as the helper of the One from the beginning till the end. I won't become the helper of others.' Om Shanti.