Raja Yoga Dictionary

For Godly Students

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FOREWORD

We are happy to present you the first edition of this dictionary. The dictionary is meant to address a few goals. One of them is to describe the main rules of reading in Hindi for those BKs who are not going to learn Hindi as such but who would like to enjoy gyan murlis even more than do now.

Another goal is to provide every regular BK student with a data base of words and phrases (including lines of the songs, sayings and proverbs, titles for self-respect etc) that we come across in Baba's murlis. Therefore this dictionary can serve even as a study guide for those who conduct basic Raja Yoga courses as well as for those who co-operate in one or another way in doing Godly service through sharing gyan.

The dictionary includes the introduction part as well as a wide range of topics, such as The Spiritual University, Knowledge about the Soul, Knowledge about the Supreme Soul, 36 Divine Virtues, 8 Powers attained through Raja Yoga etc.

The introductory part describes the Hindi alphabet. To make reading of Hindi words easy a clear and convenient system of transliteration is introduced.

The words in topical chapters are not arranged in the alphabetical order, so there is the alphabetical index with all those words at the end of the dictionary to make it easy for you to find pages where the word you are looking for is given. The words in the index are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the English language (not Hindi).

So read, study and enjoy Baba's and ours original language!

In Godly service,

B. K. Santosh and the team

Introductory Part

HINDI ALPHABET

हिन्दी की वर्ण-माला

The Hindi alphabet includes 44 letters. The first 11 letters represent vowels. The next 33 letters represent consonants and they are divided into 5 groups in a particular order. Knowing the order of letters in the Hindi alphabet is quite useful as you will be easily able to find the word you need in a dictionary. Besides, the arrangement of the letters in the alphabet is so systematic that you can easily learn all the letters and sounds when you understand the pattern.

The first two rows of the alphabet are the VOWELS:

अ a आ ā इ i ई ī उ u ऊ ū ऋ ri

The short sound a is close to the English a in the word "mother". The sound ā is almost twice longer, it corresponds to the longer english a in the word "father". The short sound i is similar to the English i in words like "swim". The longer ī reminds of the English i in "seem". The short u in Hindi can be compared with the English u in "put". The long sound ū corresponds to the long u in "moon". As a general rule, long sounds in Hindi are twice longer than the short ones. As you have already noticed, in this dictionary we mark them with a bar over the top of the letter — ā, ī, ū. The first row is

finished with the letter ऋ ri.

Quite frequently, Hindi words include two long sounds or more. In this case the accent in the word falls upon the next-to-last long sound. The clear distinction between long and short sounds is always maintained.

The second row of the alphabet includes the following letters:

ए e ऐ ei ओ o औ ou (au)

The symbol ए (e) stands for the sound similar to the English"e" in "pet".

The symbol ऐ (ei) stands for the sound similar to "e" in "head".

ओ (o) is similar to the English "o" in "pot".

The symbol औ (ou/au) stands for the sound similar to the English "o" in "audience".

All the vowels of the second row are long. They are usually accentuated even more than the long ā, ī, ū.

CONSONANTS

All the consonants in Hindi are followed with a short, barely audible sound "a" (as in "pepper"), except when they stand at the very end of the word. Many sounds have aspirated forms as well. Here these forms are represented with a combination of the non-aspirated form and "h".

क ka ख kha ग ga घ gha

This row, just as the four next ones, has the following pattern: it starts with an unvoiced consonant (ka) followed with its aspirated form (kha), then we have a correlative voiced consonant (in this case, ga), and then its aspirated form (gha).

च cha छ chha ज ja झ, झ jha

The symbol च (cha) stands for the sound similar to the English "ch" in "check".

छ (chha) is its aspirated form.

ज ja is similar to "j" in "jet". It's aspirated form is झ or झ jha.

Now let us move to the third row:

ट ṭa ठ ṭha ड ḍa ढ ḍha ण ṇa

The first and third sounds in this row are similar to the English "t" and "d". The second and the fourth ones are their respective aspirated forms. The sound ण ṇa is slightly different from the English sound "n". When you pronounce it, keep your tongue at the same position as when you pronounce "t" or "d". We are going to mark the sounds of this row with a dot under them in order to distinguish them from the sounds of the next row.

त та थ тha द да ध дha न на

The main sounds of this row are very much similar to the corresponding sounds in Russian. They are softer than the English "t" and "d" and are pronounced with the tongue further forward, the tip touching the back of the upper teeth.

Note that the "dha" letter (ध) has no continuous line above it, as distinct from the resembling letter "gha" (घ).

प pa फ pha ब ba भ bha म ma

This row starts with "pa" and includes "pha", "ba", "bha" and "ma". The sounds "pa", "ba", "ma" are similar to the respective English sounds. "Ma" (म) looks similar to "bha" (भ) but it has a continuous line on its top.

य ya र ra ल la व va

श śa ष śa स sa ह ha

The first two sounds of this row are almost indistinguishable, so we will mark them with the same sign "Ś" (as in "shiρ").

The vowels shown above are written in this way only if they start a word or follow another vowel. If they follow a consonant, they are represented by special marks above, below, in front of or after that consonant. Let us see the examples.

क ka का kā कि ki की kī कु ku कू kū
कृ kri के ke कै kai को ko कौ kau

Note that the character representing the short «i» *precedes* the consonant while the character representing the long «i» *follows* the consonant.

The letter र is combined with short «u» and long «ū» in a peculiar way: रु ru, रू rū.

When consonants follow one another, they are pronounced with a short "a" after every one of them (except the consonant at the very end of the word). Examples:

मन man तन tan मत mat

However, in Hindi there are many cases of conjunct consonants (without a short "a" in between). In writing, a certain transformation of the first character takes place. See how it is done:

न na + त ta = न्त nta as in the word शान्ति śanti (peace)

त ta + म ma = त्म tma as in the word आत्मा atma (soul)

But in some cases the pattern of transformation is not that clear, so you will have to remember how these conjunct consonants are written (don't worry, they are not many).

SOME OF THE MOST COMMON CONJUNCT CONSONANTS:

क्क kka क्ख kkha क्य kya क्र kra क्ल kla क्ष kśa

क्ष्य kśya क्ष्म kśma क्स ksa ख्य khya ग्य gya ग्र gra

ग्ल gla घ्न ghna घ्र ghra च्च chcha च्छ chchha ज्ज jja

ज्ञ gya ज्य jya ज्व jva ट्ट ṭṭa ट्ठ ṭṭha ण्ट ṇṭa

ण्ठ ṇṭha ण्ड ṇḍa ण्य ṇya त्क tka त्त tta त्त्व ttva

त्थ ttha त्न tna त्प tpa त्म tma त्य tya त्र tra

त्व tva त्स tsa थ्य thya द्द dda द्ध ddha द्य dya

द्र dra द्व dva ध्य dhya ध्र dhra ध्व dhva न्त nta

न्त्र ntra न्थ ntha न्द nda न्द्र ndra न्ध ndha न्न nna

न्म nma न्र nra न्व nva न्स nsa न्ह nha प्त pta

प्न pna प्य pya प्र pra ब्द bda ब्ब bba ब्र bra

भ्य bhya भ्र bhra म्ब mba म्भ mbha म्म mma म्य mya

म्र mra म्ल mla र्क rka र्ग rga र्च rcha र्छ rchha

र्ज rja र्ण rṇa र्त rta र्थ rtha र्द rda र्प rpa

र्भ rbha र्म rma र्य rya र्व rva र्ष rśa र्श rśa

ल्क lka ल्प lpa ल्य lya ल्ल lla ल्व lva ल्स lsa

व्य vya व्र vra श्च ścha श्च्य śchya श्न śna श्य śya

श्र śra श्ल śla श्व śva ष्क ška ष्ट šṭa ष्ट्र štra

ष्ठ šṭha ष्ण šṇa ष्प špa ष्य šya स्क ska स्त sta

स्त्र stra स्थ stha स्न sna स्प spa स्म sma स्य sya

स्र sra स्व sva ह्न hna ह्म hma ह्य hya ह्र hri ह्व hva

NASAL SOUNDS

All the vowels in Hindi can be nasalised. This nasalization is very soft, almost indistinguishable. In Hindi it is marked with a dot (anuswara) above the consonant *after which* the nasalized vowel comes. To mark this nasalization in our transliteration system we will put the "(n)" sign after the nasalized vowel.

Consider two words:

है hai "is", a form of the verb "to be" (third person, singular)

हैं hai(n) "are", a form of the verb to be (first and third person, plural)

The difference in pronouncing them is so light that we definitely have to listen to how it is prounouced by those whose mother tongue is Hindi. If you don't have such a lucky chance, never mind! Just don't accentuate the nasal sound too much. Remember that this sound is very soft, much softer than the nasal sounds in French words: bon, Maman, enfant etc.

In some words (especially above the long vowels) the Chandrabindu sign is used to mark the nasalization. For instance, in हाँ ha(n) ("yes").

Sometimes the dot-sign (anuswara) is used to mark the "n" sound that is combined with the following consonant. For instance:

शान्ति = शांति shānti peace

बन्दर = बंदर bandar monkey

Both forms of these words can be used.

In some cases the sound "n" combined with the following consonant is marked exclusively with the anuswara:

संगम sangam confluence

संस्कार sanskār sanskara

Main Part

SPIRITUAL UNIVERSITY

ईश्वरीय विश्वविद्यालय

īśvarīya viśvavidyalaya

प्रजापिता ब्रह्माकुमारी ईश्वरीय विश्वविद्यालय
prajāpitā brahmākumārī īśvarīya viśvavidyālaya
Prajapita Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Sometimes Baba also says that it is the imperishable sacrificial fire of knowledge created by God, Rudra, in which a horse is sacrificed for attaining the kingdom:

राजस्व अश्वमेध अविनाशी रुद्र गीता ज्ञान यज्ञ

rājasv aśvamedh avināśī rūdra gītā gyān yagyā

The word "yagya" stands for "sacrificial fire". Yagyas are normally conducted for protection against natural calamities, wars, for rain-making etc.

Ashwamedh yagya (where a horse is sacrificed) is mentioned in ancient scriptures. A ritual described there is performed by a king (raja) who strives for becoming a great king, or an emperor (maharaja). Before the yagya is conducted, a horse is set loose to roam around wherever it chooses for a few months or a year. If the inhabitants of the lands that the horse crosses let it cross their territory without any obstruction, it means they accept the raja's rule over them. In this way the raja becomes a chakravarti raja (literally - the ruler of the entire globe).

In Baba's murlis the word "yagya" often stands for this Godly University, or this system of giving the knowledge and providing God's sustenance, created by Baba at the Confluence age. Every Baba's service place is the yagya. Madhuban is often called Mahayagya (the Great Yagya).

DIVINE STUDY

ईश्वरीय पढ़ाई

īśvarīya paḍhāī

Our spiritual study includes four subjects:

ज्ञान	gyān	Knowledge (gyan). Understanding the soul, the Supreme Soul as well as the unlimited history and geography of the world.
योग	yog	Yoga. Love-filled mental link of the soul with its Supreme Father, remembrance of Him.

धारणा	dhārṇā	Dharna. Inculcation of the knowledge and virtues of the Supreme in our practical life.
सेवा	sevā	Service. Selfless use of our mind, body and wealth for the benefit of the world.

DECORATIONS OF VISHNU

विष्णु के अलंकार

viśṇu ke alankār

Vishnu holds four objects, or decorations, in his four hands. They are symbolic of the four subjects studied by the Brahmins at the Confluence age.

स्वदर्शन चक्र	svadarśan chakra	Swadarshanchakra. Discus of self-realisation. It symbolizes possessing the knowledge of the self (swa, the soul) and the World Drama Cycle (chakra).
गदा	gadā	Mace. The sign of power and authority attained through yoga. It is symbolic of a yogi's victory over Maya, the five vices.
पद्म	padam	Lotus Flower. It symbolizes the dharna of purity showing that a yogi soul lives a pure and detached (lotus-like) life even while staying in this dirty world.
शंख	śankh	Conch Shell. It symbolizes our serving the world. Brahmin souls give Baba's knowledge to the entire world, that is they blow the conch shell of knowledge.

THE THREE CERTIFICATES

त्रिमूर्ति सर्टिफिकेट

trimūrti sarṭifikeṭ

Our aim is to get 100 percent marks in every subject. Baba says, "The sign of your coming closer to your destination are these three certificates." Ours is a unique, extraordinary University, so the certificates or diplomas we get here are also unique.

मनपसंद manpasand — The certificate of contentment from the self ("being loved by the self"): I am satisfied with the quality and speed of my effort, my inner state and my actions.

लोकपसंद lokpasand — The certificate of contentment from those I come in contact with ("being loved by others"). It's especially has to do with the certificate from the Yagya members, the seniors, instrument teachers having a rich experience of spiritual life. Then come blessings from the "āp samān" (equals) in the Brahmin family and from all those we come in contact with.

प्रभुपसंद prabhupasand — The certificate of contentment from God ("being loved by God"). These are blessings from the Father. The proof of our getting them is our easy yoga, a constant experience of closeness to Baba and success in our tasks. As I become worthy of this certificate, my effort to remember the Father is then strengthened with the Father's remembrance of me.

MURLI, GOD'S KNOWLEDGE

मुरली, ईश्वरीय ज्ञान

murlī, īśvarīya gyān

At the Confluence age Shiv Baba plays the magic flute of Knowledge, the Murli. He discloses the secrets of the soul, the Supreme Soul and His creation, the World Drama.

मुरली	murlī	The magic Godly flute. The Knowledge given by the Supreme Father at the Confluence.
साकार मुरली	sākār murlī	Baba's elevated words spoken through the body of Brahma Baba (1937-January 1969).
अव्यक्त मुरली	avyakt murlī	BapDada's elevated words spoken through the body of Dadi Gulzar since the time when Brahma Baba reached his state of perfection and became an avyakt angel (since January 1969)

Sakar murlis include the following parts:

मुरली का सार	murlī kā sār	The essence
प्रश्न	praśn	The question
उत्तर	uttar	The answer
गीत	gīt	The song
धारणा के लिये मुख्य सार	dhārṇā ke liye mukhya sār	The essence for dharna (inculcation, practising)

वरदान	vardān	Blessing
स्लोगन	slogan	Slogan

After every sakar murli BapDada addresses His children as follows:

मीठे-मीठे सिकीलधे बच्चों प्रति मात-पिता बापदादा का याद-प्यार और गुडमॉर्निंग ।

mīṭhe-mīṭhe sikīladhe bachcho(n) pratī mātpitā bāpdādā kā yād-pyār aur gud morning

To the sweetest, beloved, long-lost and now-found children — love, remembrances and good morning from the Mother and Father, BapDada.

रूहानी बाप की रूहानी बच्चों को नमस्ते।

rūhānī bāp kī rūhānī bachcho(n) ko namaste

The spiritual Father says namaste to the spiritual children.

रूहानी बच्चों की रूहानी बाप को नमस्ते।

rūhānī bachcho(n) kī rūhānī bāp ko namaste

The spiritual children say namaste to the spiritual Father.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SOUL

आत्म-ज्ञान

ātm-gyān

आत्मा	ātmā	The soul
भृकुटि	bhṛkuṭi	Bhrikuti. The place in the middle of the forehead where the soul resides

The powers, or faculties, abilities of the soul are

मन	man	Mind, the ability of the soul to create thoughts and emotions.
बुद्धि	buddhi	Intellect, or intelligence, the ability of the soul to understand, discriminate, judge, analyse and foresee.

संस्कार	sanskār	Sanskaras, or imprints left in the soul by the actions it has performed. Deep-rooted habits, tendencies, personality traits.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SUPREME SOUL

परमात्म-ज्ञान

paramātm-gyān

परमात्मा	paramātmā	The Supreme Soul (Param — supreme, main, absolute)

Baba has explained that the complete introduction of the Supreme Soul includes the following aspects:

नाम	nām	Name
रूप	rūp	Form
गुण	guṇ	Qualities
धाम	dhām	Residence
कर्तव्य	kartavya	Actions
देश	deś	Land (location of His coming to the Earth)
काल	kāl	The time of His coming
सम्बन्ध	sambandh	Our relationships with Him
वर्सा	varsā	Inheritance, the attainments we receive from Him

Sometimes the introduction of the Supreme Soul is given in three words underlining His uniqueness as compared to all other souls:

सर्वज्ञ	sarvagya	The Omniscient
सर्वोच्च	sarvochch	The Supreme, Highest

सर्वशक्तिमान्	sarvśaktimān	The Almighty

NAMES OF THE SUPREME SOUL

परमात्मा के नाम

paramātmā ke nām

Believers in various lands, and especially in Bharat, have been giving Him variety of names and titles. When God Himself comes to this Earth, He explains, "Children, all those names are just attributive. They describe My various qualities and actions. But in reality I've got just one name."

शिव (सदा शिव)	śiv. sadā śiv	Shiva. The eternal name of God. The word "Shiv" in Hindi has three main meanings: Benefactor, Seed, Point. He is eternal and ever constant in His qualities therefore He is also called "Sada Shiv" ("sada" means "always").
ईश्वर	īśvar	Ishwar. God, Lord, the Supreme, the Master
प्रभु	prabhu	Prabhu. God, Lord, the Supreme, the Master.
भगवान	bhagavān	Bhagavan. God, the Creator of Fortune (bhagya).
खुदा	khudā	Khuda. God, the Supreme (in Muslim tradition).
खुदा दोस्त	khudā dost	Khuda Dost. God as the HighestFriend
अल्लाह	allāh	Allah
राम	rām	Rama
ओम्कार	omkār	Omkar. The Supreme

योगेश्वर	yogeśvar	Yogeshwar. The Lord of Yoga
ज्ञानेश्वर	gyāneśvar	Gyaneshwar. The Lord of Knowledge
प्राणेश्वर	prāṇeśvar	Praneshwar. The Lord, Saviour of Life, Bestower of Life
मुक्तेश्वर	mukteśvar	Mukteshwar. The Lord, Giver of Liberation
गोपेश्वर	gopeśvar	Gopeshwar. The Lord of Shri Krishna
रामेश्वर	rāmeśvar	Rameshwar. The Lord of Rama
गोपी वल्लभ	gopī vallabh	Gopi Vallabh. The Father of gopes and gopis
मुरलीधर	murlīdhar	Murlidhar. Flute-player
अमरनाथ	amarnāth	Amarnath. The Immortal Lord, Narrator of the Story of Immortality
सोमनाथ, सोमेश्वर	somnāth, someśvar	Somnath, Someshwar. The Lord of Nectar
बबुलनाथ	babulnāth	Babulnath. The Lord transforming thorns (babul) into flowers
पारसनाथ	pārasnāth	Parasnath. The Lord transforming iron into gold
विश्वनाथ, विश्वेश्वर	viśvanāth, viśveśvar	Vishwanath, Vishweshwar. The Master of the World, the Universe
त्रिलोकीनाथ	trilokīnāth	Trilokinath. The Master of the three worlds
भोलानाथ	bholānāth	Bholanath. The Innocent Lord
भोला भण्डारी	bholā bhaṇḍārī	Bhola Bhandari. The Innocent Lord whose treasure-store is always overflowing
गरीब निवाज़	garīb nivāz	Garib Niwaz. The Lord of the poor

महाकालेश्वर	mahākāleśvar	Mahakaleshwar. The Great Death (the One who takes everyone back to Paramdham)
कालों का काल	kālo(n) kā kāl	Kalo ka kaal. The Death of all deaths (enabling us to conquer death)
वृक्षपति	vṛkśpati	Vrikshpati. The Master of the Tree (of humanity). The Seed
पशुपतिनाथ	paśupatināth	Pashupatinath. The Liberator of souls who, like animals (pashu), have been tied and kept in captivity by Maya

SHIV BABA'S PRAISE BASED ON HIS ACTIONS AT THE CONFLUENCE AGE

शिव बाबा की महिमा

śiv bābā kī mahimā

On the path of Gyan we have got the true introduction of the Supreme Father directly from Him, and now we can praise Him on the basis of knowledge:

परमपिता, परमशिक्षक, परमसद्गुरु parampitā, paramśikśak, paramsadgurū		Supreme Father, Supreme Teacher, Supreme Satguru (true Guru)
निराकार	nirākār	Incorporeal
अकालमूर्त	akālmūrt	The Immortal Image
जन्म-मरण से न्यारे	janm-maraṇ se nyāre	Beyond the birth and death
बिन्दु रूप - ज्योति स्वरूप bindu rūp jyoti svarūp		Having the form of a point, the Embodiment of light

मनुष्य सृष्टि रूपी वृक्ष के बीजरूप manuśya sṛśṭi rūpī vṛkś ke bījrūp		The Seed of the Human World Tree
ब्रह्मलोक के वासी	brahmlok ke vāsī	Resident of Brahmlok
सत्-चित्-आनन्द स्वरूप	sat-chit-ānand svarūp	Truth, the Living Being, the Embodiment of Bliss
ज्ञानामृत के सागर	gyānāmṛt ke sāgar	The Ocean of the Nectar of knowledge
शान्ति के सागर	śānti ke sāgar	The Ocean of Peace
प्रेम के सागर	prem ke sāgar	The Ocean of Love
आनन्द के सागर	ānand ke sāgar	The Ocean of Bliss
सृष्टि के आदि-मध्य-अंत के ज्ञाता sṛśṭi ke ādi-madhya-ant ke gyātā		The Knower of the beginning, the middle and end of the world
कर्मों की गति को जानने वाले karmo(n) kī gati ko jānne vāle		The Knower of the karma philosophy
सुख-दुःख से न्यारे	sukh-dukh se nyāre	Beyond the happiness and sorrow
दुःख हर्ता सुख कर्ता	dukh hartā sukh kartā	The Remover of Sorrow and the Bestower of Happiness
गुणों के भण्डार	guṇo(n) ke bhaṇḍār	The treasure-store of virtues
मुक्ति व जीवन मुक्ति के दाता mukti va jīvan mukti ke dātā		The Giver of Liberation and Liberation-in-Life
सर्व के सुख के दाता	sarv ke sukh ke dātā	The Giver of happiness to everyone
शान्ति के दाता	śānti ke dātā	The Giver of Peace, Peacemaker

सद्गति दाता	sadgati dātā	The Giver of Salvation/ Fruition (the reward of the golden-aged world)
पतित-पावन	patit-pāvan	The Purifier of the impure
नर से श्री नारायण बनाने वाले nar se śrī nārāyṇ banāne vāle		The Transformer of an ordinary man into Shri Narayan
पत्थर बुद्धि को पारस बुद्धि बनाने वाले pathar buddhi ko pāras buddhi banāne vāle		The Transformer of the stone-like intellect into the divine one
दिव्य बुद्धि के दाता	divya buddhi ke dātā	The Giver of the divine intellect
दिव्य दृष्टि विधाता	divya dṛśṭi vidhātā	The Bestower of the divine vision
जीवन नैया को पार ले जाने वाले jīvan naiyā ko pār le jāne vāle		The One who takes the boat of our life across
काल के पंजे से छुड़ाने वाले kāl ke panje se chhuḍāne vāle		The One who liberates from the claws of death
दिलाराम	dilārām	The Comforter of hearts
सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्	satyam śivam sundaram	The Truth, Benefactor and Beautiful
सत् श्री अकाल	sat śrī akāl	The Truth, Elevated and Immortal
भाग्य विधाता	bhāgya vidhātā	Bestower of Fortune
करनकरावनहार	karankarāvanhār	The One who does Himself and gets it done through others as well
ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शंकर के भी रचयिता, त्रिमूर्ति brahmā, viśṇu, śankar ke bhī rachayitā, trimūrti		Trimurti, the Creator of even Brahma, Vishnu and Shankar

ब्रह्मा द्वारा सतयुगी सृष्टि की स्थापना कराते हैं । brahmā dvārā satyugī sriśṭi kī sthāpnā karāte hai(n)		He carries out the establishment of the new perfect world (satyug, the age of truth, the golden age) through Brahma
विष्णु द्वारा दैवी सृष्टि का पालन कराते हैं । viśṇu dvārā daivī sriśṭi kā pālan karāte hai(n)		He carries out the sustenance of the divine world through Vishnu
शंकर द्वारा आसुरी सृष्टि का विनाश कराते हैं । śankar dvārā āsurī sriśṭi kā vināś karāte hai(n)		He inspires the destruction of the devilish world through Shankar
जानीजाननहार	jānījānanhār	The Omniscient, Knowing everything
अंतर्यामी	antaryāmī	The Knower of the secrets within our hearts
त्रिकालदर्शी	trikāldarśī	The Knower of the three aspects of time
सर्वशक्तिमान्	sarvśaktimān	The Almighty
बुद्धिवानों की बुद्धि	buddhivāno(n) kī buddhi	The Wisdom of the wise
पिताओं के पिता	pitāo(n) ke pitā	The Father of all fathers
पतियों के पति	patiyo(n) ke pati	The Husband of all husbands
गुरुओं के सत्गुरु	gurūo(n) ke satgurū	The true Guru of all gurus
अभोक्ता	abhoktā	Beyond sensual pleasures and karmic fruit
असोचता	asochtā	Beyond fruitless thoughts
सर्वोदय	sarvodaya	Merciful for all, the One who uplifts everyone
निर्भय	nirbhay	Fearless

निर्वैर	nirvair	Free from animosity
बिगड़ी को बनाने वाले	bigḍī ko banāne vāle	The One who gets right what has gone wrong
गोपाल	gopāl	The Protector of cows. In bhakti it is one of Krishna's names. In fact it is the title of God based on His divine activities
जादूगर	jādugar	The Magician
रत्नागर	ratnāgar	The Jeweller
सौदागर	saudāgar	The Businessman (dealing with the jewels of knowledge)

THE PRAISE OF THE DEITY SHRI KRISHNA

श्री कृष्ण देवता की महिमा

śrī kṛśṇ devtā kī mahimā

Baba says, "Realise and explain to others the contrast between the praise of the Supreme Soul and that of a human soul in its perfect state." On the path of bhakti people sing the praise of worship-worthy deity souls. The following praise of Shri Krishna is well-known:

मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम	maryādā purūśottam	The most elevated human being who follows the highest code of conduct (maryadas)
सोलह कला संपूर्ण	sola(h) kalā sampūrṇ	16 celestial arts complete
सर्वगुण संपन्न	sarvguṇ sampann	Complete with all virtues
संपूर्ण निर्विकारी	sampūrṇ nirvikārī	Completely viceless
संपूर्ण अहिंसक	sampūrṇ ahinsak	Completely (doubly) non-violent

सत-युग के प्रथम महाराजकुमार satyug ke pratham mahārājkumār		The great first prince of the golden age
कन्हैया	kanhaiyā	The Lord of kanyas (kumaris)
श्याम-सुंदर	śyām-sundar	Shyam-Sundar. The Dark and Beautiful One. People sing this praise of Shri Krishna without understanding its true meaning. Baba has explained that Krishna's soul becomes impure (dark, Shyam) in the copper and iron ages and pure (beautiful, Sundar) in the golden and silver ages. This is the main feature separating Krishna from the Supreme Father who is Ever Pure.

PRAJAPITA BRAHMA

prajāpitā brahmā

प्रजापिता	prajāpitā	Prajapita. The father of humanity
आदि देव	ādi dev	Adi Dev. The first deity
अलौकिक बाप	alaukik bāp	The non-physical, spiritual (alokik) father
दादा	dādā	Dada. In the Sindhi language it means "senior brother". In Hindi the same word means "grandfather" and stands for Shiv Baba, not for Brahma Baba
अर्जुन	arjun	Arjuna, the one who takes the initiative
भागीरथ	bhāgīrath	Bhagirath, the Lucky Chariot

THE THREE WORLDS

तीन लोक

tīn lok

Baba has told us about the three worlds — the physical, subtle and incorporeal. It is useful to know what names reflecting their features are mentioned in Baba's murlis.

साकार मनुष्य लोक	sākār manuśya lok	The physical world. The world of bodily human beings
स्थूल वतन	sthūl vatan	The physical, gross world (physical homeland)
कर्म क्षेत्र	karm kśetr	Karma kshetra, the Field of actions
सूक्ष्म लोक	sūkśm lok	The subtle world
सूक्ष्म वतन	sūkśm vatan	The subtle region (subtle homeland)
निराकारी दुनिया	nirākārī duniyā	The incorporeal world
परमधाम	paramdhām	Paramdham, the Supreme Abode
शान्तिधाम	śāntidhām	Shantidham, the Abode of Peace
मुक्तिधाम	muktidhām	Muktidham, the Abode of Liberation
निर्वाणधाम	nirvāṇdhām	Nirvandham, the Abode beyond Sound
परलोक	parlok	Parlok, the World Beyond
ब्रह्मलोक	brahmlok	Brahmlok, the World of the brahm element
ब्रह्माण्ड	brahmāṇḍ	Brahmand. "And" - the egg. Another name of Paramdham, where souls reside in their incorporeal form (their aura is oval-shaped, or egg-shaped)

मूल वतन	mūl vatan	The Original (Incorporeal) Homeland

THE WORLD DRAMA

ड्रामा

drāmā

अनादि अविनाशी बना-बनाया ड्रामा anādi avināśī banā-banāyā drāmā		Eternal (having neither beginning nor end), imperishable, predestined Drama
सत-युग	sat-yug	Satyug, the Age of Truth, the golden age
त्रेता-युग	tretā-yug	The silver age
द्वापर-युग	dvāpar-yug	The copper age
कलि-युग	kali-yug	The Black age, the iron age
कल्याणकारी पुरुषोत्तम संगम-युग kalyāṇkārī purūśottam sangam-yug		The most auspicious, elevated Confluence age

DYNASTIES

पाँच वंश

pānch vanś

सूर्य वंश, देवता	sūrya vanś, devtā	The sun dynasty, deities
चंद्र वंश, क्षत्रिय	chandr vanś, kśatriya	The moon dynasty, warriors
वैश्य वंश	vaiśya vanś	The merchant dynasty

शूद्र वंश	śudr vanś	The shudra dynasty
ब्रह्मा मुख वंशावली ब्राह्मण	brahmā mukh vanśāvalī brāhmaṇ	The mouth born progeny of Brahma, Brahmins

THE TITLES OF THE GOLDEN AGE USED IN THE MURLIS

सत-युग के नाम

sat-yug ke nām

सुखधाम	sukhdhām	Sukhdham, the abode of happiness
अमरलोक	amarlok	Amarlok, the world of immortality
कृष्णपुरी	kṛśṇpurī	Krishna-puri, the city of Krishna
विष्णुपुरी	viśṇupurī	Vishnu-puri, the city of Vishnu
स्वर्ग	svarg	Swarg, Heaven
वैकुण्ठ	vaikuṇṭh	Vaikuntha, Heaven
शिवालय	śivālay	Shivalaya. The place created by Shiva, the temple of Shiva
देवालय, देव-लोक	devālay, dev-lok	The place of deities, the deity world
परिस्तान	paristān	Paristan, the land of fairies
पारसपुरी	pāraspurī	Paraspuri, the land of divinity
पाकस्थान	pāksthān	Paksthan, the pure land
नव-युग	nav-yug	The new age
बहिश्त्	bahiśt	Bahisht, Heaven (in Muslim tradition)

अल्लाह का बगीचा	allāh kā bagīchā	The garden of Allah
जन्नत्	jannat	Jannat, Heaven (in Muslim tradition)
ससुरघर	sasurghar	The in-laws' home. Sometimes Baba gives this name to the golden age, where both the soul and body are decorated. (In her in-laws' home the young wife wears jewelry, unlike in her parents' home before the marriage. In this context "the parents' home" is the Confluence age where Baba's children lead a simple life.)

Baba often uses some names of the golden age in English as well: Paradise, Heaven.

MAIN ACTORS IN THE WORLD DRAMA

प्रमुख पार्टधारी

pramukh pārṭdhārī

शिव बाबा	śiv bābā	Shiv Baba
ब्रह्मा - विष्णु - शंकर	brahmā – viśṇu - śankar	Brahma, Vishnu, Shankar
प्रजापिता ब्रह्मा	prajāpitā brahmā	Prajapita Brahma, the father of humanity
जगदअम्बा सरस्वती	jagadambā sarasvatī	Jagadamba Saraswati, the mother of the world, Mama
श्री राधे - श्री कृष्ण	śrī rādhe – śrī kṛśṇ	Shri Radhi, Shri Krishna, the first princess and prince of the golden age
श्री लक्ष्मी - श्री नारायण	śrī lakśmī – śrī nārāyaṇ	Shri Lakshmi, Shri Narayan, the empress and emperor of the golden age

श्री राम - श्री सीता	śrī rām – śrī sītā	Shri Ram, Shri Sita, the king and queen of the silver age

FIVE ELEMENTS OF NATURE

पाँच तत्व

panch tatv

पृथ्वी	pṛthvī	The Earth
जल	jal	The Water
वायु	vāyu	The Air
अग्नि	agni	The Fire
आकाश	ākāś	The Ether, Space

NAMES OF RAJA YOGA

राजयोग के भिन्न नाम-रुप

rājyog ke bhinn nām-rūp

Besides Raja Yoga, people talk of Gyan Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga etc. Baba has explained that these are not different yogas but the names reflecting various facets of the highest universal yoga taught by Baba Himself at the Confluence.

योग	yog	Yoga (connection, link, union)
योगी	yogī	Yogi, the one who practises yoga

राजयोग	rājyog	Raja Yoga, the highest, kingly yoga. The union of the soul with the Supreme Soul. The yoga that makes us the rulers of the self and the kings of the world
सहज योग	sahaj yog	Easy yoga. Raja Yoga is an easy yoga, a natural and love-filled connection, remembrance of our Supreme Father
ज्ञान योग	gyān yog	Gyan Yoga. The yoga of knowledge. The yoga based on the knowledge about ourselves and the Supreme. As we get the knowledge about our form and nature and about the name, form, virtues and actions of the Supreme, the soul develops love for Him
बुद्धि योग	buddhi yog	Buddhi Yoga. The yoga of the intellect. Baba says that the yoga is the remembrance of the Supreme, and to remember is a task of the intellect
कर्म योग	karm yog	Karma Yoga. The yoga while performing actions. People think that Karma Yoga means just performing selfless, charitable actions and leading a pious way of life. Baba has explained that Karma Yoga is the yoga (remembrance of God) while performing karmas (actions). It is the yoga that transforms our actions
सन्यास योग	sanyās yog	Sannyas Yoga. The yoga through renunciation. Renouncing the vices, body consciousness and the entire old world
भक्ति योग	bhakti yog	Bhakti Yoga. It is the yoga, or the link of the heart, filled with devotion, surrender and love
हठ योग	haṭh yog	Hatha Yoga. The yoga through self-discipline, determination and perseverance
निरंतर योग	nirantar yog	Nirantar Yoga. The constant, unbreakable link
योग अग्नि	yog agni	The fire of yoga. An intense state of remembrance and love for God, so powerful that it burns old sanskaras and sins of many births

याद की यात्रा	yād kī yātrā	The pilgrimage of remembrance. Baba compares the spiritual journey of a yogi with a pilgrimage that continues until the soul reaches its state of perfection

36 DIVINE VIRTUES

३६ दिव्य गुण

36 divya guṇ

1.	**यथार्थता**	yathārthtā	accuracy
2.	**गुणग्राहकता**	guṇgrāhaktā	appreciation
3.	**परोपकारिता**	paropkāritā	benevolence
4.	**निश्चिंतता**	niśchinttā	carefree, worriless
5.	**हर्षितमुखता**	harśitmukhtā	cheerfulness
6.	**स्वच्छता**	svachchhtā	cleanliness, tidiness
7.	**संतुष्टता**	santuśṭtā	contentment
8.	**सहयोग**	sahayog	co-operation
9.	**साहस**	sāhas	courage
10.	**प्रेम**	prem	love
11.	**दृढ़ता**	dṛḍhtā	determination
12.	**अनुशासन**	anuśāsan	discipline
13.	**सरलता**	saraltā	simplicity, easy-natured

14.	**निरहंकारिता**	nirahankāritā	egoless
15.	**स्फुर्ति**	sfurti	dynamism
16.	**दूरदर्शिता**	durdarśitā	farsightedness
17.	**निर्भयता**	nirbhaytā	fearlessness
18.	**उदारता**	udārtā	generosity
19.	**शुभ भावना**	śubh bhāvnā	well-wishing
20.	**ईमानदारी**	īmāndārī	honesty
21.	**नम्रता**	namratā	humility
22.	**अन्तर्मुखता**	antarmukhtā	introversion
23.	**हल्कापन**	halkāpan	lightness
24.	**गम्भीरता**	gambhīrtā	maturity
25.	**रहम**	raham	mercy
26.	**आज्ञाकारिता**	āgyākāritā	obedience
27.	**नियमितता**	niyamittā	punctuality
28.	**धैर्यता**	dhairyatā	patience
29.	**शालीनता**	śālīntā	politeness
30.	**पवित्रता**	pavitrtā	purity
31.	**श्रेष्ठता**	śreśṭʰtā	royalty, dignity, nobility
32.	**आत्म-विश्वास**	ātm-viśvās	self-esteem
33.	**सादगी**	sādgī	simplicity

34.	**मधुरता**	madhurtā	sweetness
35.	**अथकपन**	athakpan	tirelessness
36.	**सहनशीलता**	sahanśīltā	tolerance

16 CELESTIAL ARTS

१६ कला

16 kalā

1.	**अपना (मित्र) बनाने की कला**	apnā (mitr) banāne kī kalā	The art of making others feel belong (or the art of creating friends)
2.	**व्यवहार करने की कला**	vyavahār karne kī kalā	The art of running things, communicating and interacting, making everyone satisfied
3.	**परिवर्तन करने की कला**	parivartan karne kī kalā	The art of transformation
4.	**विश्राम वा निश्चिन्त रहने की कला**	viśrām vā niśchint rahne kī kalā	The art of taking rest, of remaining light and carefree
5.	**सीखने और सिखाने की कला**	sīkhne aur sikhāne kī kalā	The art of learning and teaching
6.	**मन को मुदित रखने की कला**	man ko mudit rakhne kī kalā	The art of staying happy and satisfied

7.	**लोक रंजन की कला**	lok ranjan kī kalā	The art of making others happy
8.	**नेतृत्व कला और प्रशासन कला**	netṛtv kalā aur praśāsan kalā	The art of organizing, managing, or the art of being a leader
9.	**वक्तृत्व कला तथा पत्र लेखन कला**	vaktṛtv kalā tathā patr lekhan kalā	The art of speaking and writing letters
10.	**विचार कला और निर्माण कला**	vichār kalā aur nirmāṇ kalā	The art of thinking and creativity
11.	**कल्याण कला और सेवा कला**	kalyāṇ kalā aur sevā kalā	The art of serving and bringing benefit
12.	**गुप्त करने तथा प्रत्यक्ष करने की कला**	gupt karne tathā pratyakś karne kī kalā	The art of concealing and revealing
13.	**कार्य करने और कार्य निवृत होने की कला**	kārya karne aur kārya nivṛt hone kī kalā	The art of enjoying both work and leisure
14.	**पालना करने की कला**	pālnā karne kī kalā	The art of sustaining (making grow)
15.	**बिगड़ी को बनाने अर्थात व्यर्थ को समर्थ बनाने की कला**	bigḍī ko banāne arthāt vyarth ko samarth banāne kī kalā	The art of making right something that has gone wrong, the art of changing something waste into the best (powerful)

16.	**स्वस्थ रहने की कला**	svasth rahne kī kalā	The art of remaining healthy

EIGHT POWERS

अष्ट शक्तियाँ

aśṭ śaktiyā(n)

1.	**विस्तार को संकीर्ण करने की शक्ति**	vistār ko sankīrṇ karne kī śakti	The power to withdraw
2.	**समेटने की शक्ति**	sameṭne kī śakti	The power to pack up
3.	**सहन शक्ति**	sahan śakti	The power of tolerance
4.	**समाने की शक्ति**	samāne kī śakti	The power to accommodate
5.	**परखने की शक्ति**	parakhne kī śakti	The power to discriminate
6.	**निर्णय करने की शक्ति**	nirṇay karne kī śakti	The power to decide
7.	**सामना करने की शक्ति**	sāmnā karne kī śakti	The power to face
8.	**सहयोग की शक्ति**	sahayog kī śakti	The power to co-operate

MAIN VICES

मुख्य विकार

mukhya vikār

काम kām lust

क्रोध krodh anger

लोभ lobh greed

मोह moh attachment

अहंकार ahankār ego

Baba also mentions the two companions of these vices saying that they are as dangerous and harmful as the major ones:

आलस्य ālasya laziness

अलबेलापन albelāpan carelessness

SERVICE

सेवा

sevā

Baba has taught us to do four types of service:

मन्सा सेवा (मन से सेवा)	mansā sevā (man se sevā)	The service through our mind, that is through good wishes, pure feelings and elevated intentions
वाचा सेवा (वचन से सेवा)	vāchā sevā (vachan se sevā)	The service through words by sharing the jewels of knowledge

कर्मणा सेवा (तन से सेवा)	karmaṇā sevā (tan se sevā)	The service through actions. It includes physical service for the yagya as well as sharing our virtues while performing actions
धन से सेवा	dhan se sevā	The service through money and kind

Baba has explained what is the meaning of true service:

हड्डी सेवा haḍḍī sevā

The word haḍḍī stands for "bone". Serving through your bones means working hard and sincerely, not making show of it, but contributing in bringing about tangible results. The true servers use every single power, skill and talent of theirs (use their "bones") for the task of the world benefit.

SPIRITUAL EFFORT

पुरुषार्थ

purūśārth

In every murli Baba inspires us to make spiritual effort. For that Baba uses the following words:

पुरुषार्थ	purūśārth	Spiritual effort. The effort made for the sake (arth) of development of the soul (purush). This effort includes the steps we take for attaining the perfect state of our original and eternal self
पुरुषार्थी	purūśārthī	Effort-maker
तीव्र पुरुषार्थ	tīvr purūśārth	Fast and intense effort
तीव्र पुरुषार्थी	tīvr purūśārthī	The one who makes fast and intense effort

Sometimes Baba uses another word for "effort":

मेहनत	mehnat	The effort made with a feeling of heaviness, labouring

आत्म-निश्चय, आत्म-अभिमान, आत्म-स्मृति
ātm-niśchay, ātm-abhimān, ātm-smṛti
Soul consciousness, considering oneself a soul

परमात्म-अभिमान, परमात्म-स्मृति
paramātm-abhimān, paramātm-smṛti
Staying conscious of the Supreme Soul, remembering God

The following words describe the essence of our spiritual effort for conquering Baba's heart-throne:

त्याग	tyāg	Tyag, renunciation
वैराग्य	vairāgya	Vairagya, disinterest, dispassion, equanimity
तपस्या	tapasyā	Tapasya, intense, fire-like and consistent meditation
सेवा	sevā	Serving others

Baba has taught us to perform a spiritual drill. He says that we should be able in a second to become:

विदेही, निराकारी, अशरीरी	videhī, nirākārī, aśarīrī	bodiless, incorporeal
आकारी	ākārī	having the angelic form
कर्म-योगी	karm-yogī	Karma Yogis

Describing the state of the children, Baba uses the following words:

चढ़ती कला	chaḍ^{h}tī kalā	The stage of ascent
उड़ती कला	uḍtī kalā	The flying stage
ठहरती कला	ṭhahartī kalā	The stage of stagnation
उतरती कला	utartī kalā	The stage of descent

As Baba describes different stages of the mind in the process of imbibing the knowledge, He uses these words:

मनन,मंथन	manan, manthan	Deep contemplation, churning, experiencing various aspects of gyan, digesting the food of knowledge with our mind and intellect. With churning, the soul attains both happiness and strength.
मगन	magan	The stage of absorption in the experience of every point of gyan and every attainment. Such souls are free from obstacles. They have got the greatest authority of practical experience.
लगन	lagan	Intense, fire-like love (for something or someone).

We should strive for bringing about the practical signs (lakshan) corresponding to our aim (lakshya) and becoming the embodiment of knowledge, yoga and dharna:

राज़-युक्त	rāz-yukt	The Knower of all secrets, the essence of everything; the one whose every word has a great meaning and depth
ज्ञान-युक्त	gyān-yukt	The embodiment of spiritual knowledge in every thought, word and action
धारणा-युक्त	dhārṇā-yukt	The one who has brought the divine virtues in his every action
योग-युक्त	yog-yukt	The embodiment of remembrance of One alone
युक्ति-युक्त	yukti-yukt	The one whose thoughts, words and actions are accurate, corresponding to the time and circumstances

Baba describes the state of perfection we are to reach by the end of the Confluence age in the following way:

कर्मातीत	karmātīt	Karmateet, being free from karmic accounts and beyond any influence of actions
नष्टोमोहः स्मृतिलब्धः naṣṭomoha smṛtilabdha		The conqueror of attachment and the embodiment of remembrance
गत संदेहः	gat sandeh	The conqueror of all doubts
निराकारी	nirākārī	Incorporeal

निर्विकारी	nirvikārī	Viceless
निरहंकारी	nirahankārī	Egoless

THE INHERITANCE OF THE SUPREME FATHER

parampitā kā varsā

After completing our spiritual effort we get two types of inheritance from our Father:

मुक्ति	mukti	Mukti, or liberation. Returning back to Paramdham at the end of the World Cycle
गति	gati	Gati. The same as Mukti
जीवनमुक्ति	jīvanmukti	Jeevanmukti, liberation-in-Life. Enjoying good health, prosperity, happiness and the life free from karmic bondages in the golden and silver ages
सद्गति	sadgati	Fruition, the same as Jeevanmukti

WORLD TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SELF-TRANSFORMATION

sva-parivartan dvārā viśv-parivartan

World transformation starts with transformation of our consciousness on the basis of the accurate knowledge of the self, God and the Time. This transformation causes a shift in our attitudes. It changes our outlook, actions and eventually the entire world.

स्मृति	smṛti	Smriti, consciousness, awareness, memory
वृत्ति	vṛtti	Vritti, attitude, tendencies, inclinations, instincts
दृष्टि	dṛśṭi	Drishti, look, outlook, vision

कृति	kṛti	Kriti, actions
सृष्टि	sṛśṭi	Srishti, world, environment

KARMA PHILOSOPHY

karm kī gati

कर्म	karm	Karma, action
अकर्म	akarm	Akarma, neutral actions (in the golden and silver ages)
विकर्म	vikarm	Vikarma, sinful actions (in the copper and iron ages)
सुकर्म	sukarm	Sukarma, pure, elevated actions (performed at the Confluence age in a soul conscious state)
कर्मभोग	karmbhog	Karma-bhog, karmic fruit, results of our actions; karmic suffering, punishment we endure for our sinful karmas
कर्मबन्धन	karmbandhan	Karmic bondages (when we are body conscious)
कर्मसम्बन्ध	karmsambandh	Karmic relationships (when we are soul conscious)

SPIRITUAL TREASURES

अलौकिक खज़ाने

alaukik khazāne

In His murlis Baba especially underlines for us the need to accumulate the following treasures:

समय का खज़ाना	samai kā khazānā	The treasure of time
श्रेष्ठ संकल्पों का खज़ाना	śreśṭh sankalpo(n) kā khazānā	The treasure of elevated thoughts
सर्व शक्तियों का खज़ाना	sarv śaktiyo(n) kā khazānā	The treasure of all powers
ज्ञान का खज़ाना	gyān kā khazānā	The treasure of knowledge
गुणों का खज़ाना	guṇo(n) kā khazānā	The treasure of virtues
श्वास का खज़ाना	śvāso(n) kā khazānā	The treasure of our breath
वाणी का खज़ाना	vāṇī kā khazānā	The treasure of words
श्रेष्ठ कर्मों का खज़ाना	śreśṭh karmo(n) kā khazānā	The treasure of elevated actions

FAMILY TITLES

परिवार के टाइटल्स

parivār ke taitl

शक्ति	śakti	The Shaktis — sisters, mothers. Shiv Shaktis, the powers of Shiva. In bhakti they are portrayed as goddesses sitting on a lion, swan, lotus etc. They are symbolic of the victory over vices (demons).
पाण्डव	paṇḍav	The Pandavas — brothers. Spiritual guides showing all the souls the true path.
कुमार	kumār	Kumars, unmarried, celibate boys (brothers).
कुमारी	kumārī	Kumaris, unmarried, celibate girls (sisters).

युगल	yugal	Couples who after coming to Baba lead a pure life.
अधरकुमार	adharkumār	Adhar kumars (half-kumars). Married brothers who after coming to Baba lead a pure life.
अधरकुमारी	adharkumārī	Adhar kumaris (half-kumaris), married sisters who after coming to Baba lead a pure life.
बाँधेला, बाँधेली bā(n)dhelā, bā(n)dhelī		The one (brother or sister) who is in bondage. Baba uses this word for those brothers and sisters who have to face obstacles from their lokik relatives or other people resisting their becoming pure and studying the spiritual knowledge.

TITLES FOR SELF-RESPECT

स्वमान के टाइटल्स

svamān ke ṭaiṭl

1.	**सर्वश्रेष्ठ आत्मा**	sarvśreśṭh ātmā	The most elevated soul
2.	**पवित्र आत्मा**	pavitr ātmā	The pure soul
3.	**पुण्य आत्मा**	puṇya ātmā	The righteous, charitable soul
4.	**विशेष आत्मा**	viśeś ātmā	The special soul
5.	**मीठा बच्चा**	mīthā bachchā	The sweet child
6.	**सिकीलधा बच्चा**	sikīladhā bachchā	The long-lost and now-found child

7.	**सच्चा बच्चा**	sachchā bachchā	The true child
8.	**सपूत**	sapūt	The worthy, real child
9.	**रूहानी पण्डा**	rūhānī paṇḍā	The spiritual guide
10.	**रूहानी सौदागार**	rūhānī saudāgār	The spiritual businessman
11.	**रूहानी यौद्धा**	rūhānī yauddhā	The spiritual warrior
12.	**रूहानी गुलाब**	rūhānī gulāb	The spiritual rose
13.	**रूहानी परवाना**	rūhānī parvānā	The spiritual moth
14.	**उड़ता पंछी**	uḍtā panchhī	The flying bird
15.	**ज्ञान गंगा**	gyān gangā	The Ganges of knowledge
16.	**सच्चा वैष्णव**	sachchā vaiśṇav	The true Vaishnav (the one who cannot touch anything impure)
17.	**सच्चा ब्राह्मण**	sachchā bra(h)maṇ	The true Brahmin
18.	**ब्राह्मण कुल भूषण**	bra(h)maṇ kul bhūśaṇ	The decoration of the Brahmin clan
19.	**फरिश्ता**	fariśtā	Angel

20.	**सालिग्राम**	sāligrām	Saligram (a small oval-shaped stone worshipped together with the Shiva Lingum), symbolic of the souls close to Shiva
21.	**शिव शक्ति**	śiv śakti	The goddess, incarnation of God's might
22.	**पाण्डव**	pāṇḍav	Pandav
23.	**होलीहंस**	holīhans	The holy swan
24.	**साथी**	sāthī	The companion (of the Father)
25.	**साक्षी दृष्टा**	sākśī dṛśṭā	The detached observer
26.	**न्यारा-प्यारा**	nyārā-pyārā	Detached and loving, involved (or unique and beautiful)
27.	**बालक**	bālak	The child
28.	**मालिक**	mālik	The master
29.	**मास्टर सर्वशक्तिमान्**	māsṭar sarvśaktimān	The master almighty
30.	**मास्टर ज्ञान सागर**	māsṭar gyān sāgar	The master ocean of knowledge
31.	**मास्टर रचयिता**	māsṭar rachayitā	The master creator
32.	**मास्टर दाता**	māsṭar dātā	The master bestower

33.	**मास्टर सुखकर्ता**	māsṭar sukhkartā	The master giver of happiness
34.	**मास्टर भाग्यविधाता**	māsṭar bhāgyavidhātā	The master creator of fortune
35.	**स्वदर्शनचक्रधारी**	svadarśnchakrdhārī	The spinner of the discus of self-realisation
36.	**चक्रवर्ती**	chakrvartī	The ruler of the globe
37.	**स्वमान्धारी**	svamāndhārī	The one who has self-respect, that it respect for their original nature and elevated part
38.	**सम्मान्धारी**	sammāndhārī	The one who is worthy of respect of others
39.	**कमल आसनधारी**	kamal āsandhārī	The one who sits on a lotus seat
40.	**राज सिंहासनधारी**	rāj sinhāsandhārī	The one sitting on a king's throne
41.	**डबल सिरताजधारी**	ḍabl sirtājdhārī	The one wearing the double crown
42.	**अकाल तख्तनशीन**	akāl tahtnaśīn	The one seated on the immortal throne
43.	**दिलतख्त नशीन**	diltaht naśīn	The one seated on the heart throne of God
44.	**विश्वतख्त नशीन**	viśvataht naśīn	The one seated on the world throne
45.	**स्वराज्य अधिकारी**	svarājya adhikārī	The self-sovereign

46.	**विश्व राज्य अधिकारी**	viśv rājya adhikārī	The one having the right to the kingdom of the world
47.	**पूज्य**	pūjya	Worthy-worship
48.	**पूर्वज**	pūrvaj	Ancestor
49.	**विधि विधाता**	vidhi vidhātā	Lawmaker, creator of the laws of the future world
50.	**गुण मूर्त**	guṇ mūrt	The image of virtues
51.	**आधार मूर्त**	ādhār mūrt	The image of support
52.	**उद्धार मूर्त**	uddhār mūrt	The image of upliftment
53.	**उदाहरण मूर्त**	udāhraṇ mūrt	The example in front of everyone
54.	**अनुभवी मूर्त**	anubhavī mūrt	The image of experience
55.	**तपस्या स्वरूप, तपस्वी मूर्त**	tapasyā svarūp, tapasvī mūrt	The image of tapasya
56.	**सिद्धि स्वरूप, सफलता मूर्त**	siddhi svarūp, safaltā mūrt	The image of success
57.	**आकर्षण मूर्त**	ākarśaṇ mūrt	The image of attraction
58.	**वरदानी मूर्त**	vardānī mūrt	The image granting blessings
59.	**साक्षात्कार मूर्त**	sākśātkār mūrt	The image granting visions

60.	समाधान स्वरूप, निवारण स्वरूप	samādhān svarūp, nivāraṇ svarūp	The image of solutions
61.	प्रसन्नचित्त	prasannchit	The embodiment of contentment and happiness
62.	बेगमपुर का बादशाह	begampur kā bādśāh	The emperor of the land free from sorrow
63.	बेफिक्र बादशाह	befikr bādśāh	The carefree emperor
64.	भाग्यशाली	bhāgyaśālī	Fortunate
65.	सौभाग्यशाली	saubhāgyaśālī	One hundred times fortunate, very fortunate
66.	पदमापदम् भाग्यशाली	padmāpadam bhāgyaśālī	Multimillion times fortunate, extremely fortunate
67.	खुशनसीब	khuśnasīb	Having a happy fortune
68.	बाप समान	bāp samān	Equal to the Father
69.	बाप के गले का हार	bāp ke gale kā hār	The garland around the Father's neck
70.	जहान का नूर	jahān kā nūr	The light of the world
71.	धरती का तारा	dhartī kā tārā	The star of the earth
72.	सफलता का सितारा	safaltā kā sitārā	The star of success
73.	आशा का सितारा	āśā kā sitārā	The star of hope

74.	**ज्ञान सितारा**	gyān sitārā	The star of knowledge
75.	**शान्ति दूत**	śānti dūt	The messenger of peace
76.	**स्मृति स्वरूप**	smṛti svarūp	The embodiment of awareness (remembrance)
77.	**सच्चा सोना**	sachchā sonā	The true gold
78.	**समर्थी स्वरूप**	samarthī svarūp	The embodiment of power
79.	**नूरे रत्न**	nūre ratn	The jewel of the eyes (of the Father)
80.	**अनन्य रत्न**	ananya ratn	The unique, special jewel
81.	**विजयी रत्न**	vijayī ratn	The victorious jewel
82.	**मायाजीत**	māyājīt	The conqueror of Maya
83.	**विकर्मजीत**	vikarmjīt	The conqueror of sinful actions
84.	**ईन्द्रियजीत**	indriyajīt	The conqueror of the sense organs
85.	**प्रकृतिजीत**	prakṛtijīt	The conqueror of matter (elements)
86.	**मृत्युजीत**	mṛtyujīt	The conqueror of death
87.	**निद्राजीत**	nidrājīt	The conqueror of sleep
88.	**जगतजीत**	jagatjīt	The conqueror of the world

89.	**असुर संहारिनी**	asur sanhārnī	The goddess, destroyer of demons
90.	**विघ्न-विनाशक**	vighn-vināśak	The destroyer of obstacles
91.	**निर्विघ्न**	nirvighn	Free from obstacles
92.	**महारथी**	mahārathī	The great warrior (elephant-rider), courageous, victorious soul
93.	**महावीर**	mahāvīr	The great hero, brave, unshakeable warrior
94.	**सन्तुष्ट मणि**	santuśṭ maṇi	The jewel of contentment
95.	**शान्ता मणि**	śāntā maṇi	The jewel of peace
96.	**प्रकाश मणि**	prakāś maṇi	The jewel of light
97.	**चन्द्र मणि**	candr maṇi	The jewel of the moon
98.	**हृदय मणि**	hṛday maṇi	The jewel of the heart
99.	**कमल मणि**	kamal maṇi	The lotus jewel
100.	**पारस मणि**	pāras maṇi	Paras, the magical stone able to transform anything into gold
101.	**पारस बुद्धि**	pāras buddhi	The one whose intellect is like the magical Paras stone; divine intellect
102.	**निश्चय बुद्धि**	niśchay buddhi	The one with faith in the intellect

103.	**प्रीत बुद्धि**	prīt buddhi	The one whose intellect is filled with love for God
104.	**रूप-बसंत**	rūp-basant	Rup means "the form", it stands for yoga, a powerful internal state; basant is "spring", showering the rain of knowledge to bring about freshness and greenery
105.	**राज-ऋषि**	rāj-ṛśi	The one leading a simple and pure life (rishi) thus attaining the status of a king (raja)
106.	**पटरानी**	paṭrānī	Actually, "pat" is "floor". It is a humorous address by Baba to those children who sit on the floor during meetings with Baba (or sleep on the floor, not on the bed). In fact, patrani means the senior queen!
107.	**काम-धेनु**	kām-dhenu	Kamdhenu, the sacred cow that fulfills all the desires of the heart
108.	**त्रिकालदर्शी**	trikāldarśī	The knower of the three aspects of time (the past, present and future)
109.	**त्रिलोकीनाथ**	trilokīnāth	The lord of the three worlds
110.	**त्रिनेत्री**	trinetrī	The one with the third eye of wisdom
110.	**दानी**	dānī	The donor
112.	**महादानी**	mahādānī	The great donor

113.	**वरदानी**	vardānī	The bestower of blessings
114.	**तुरंत दानी**	turant dānī	The one who donates instantly, without delay or postponement
115.	**रहमदिल बच्चा**	rahamdil bachchā	The merciful child
116.	**ख़ुदाई खिदमतगार**	khudāī khidmatgār	The helper (server) of God
117.	**विश्व कल्याणकारी**	viśv kalyāṇkārī	World benefactor
118.	**निष्काम सेवाधारी**	niśkām sevādhārī	Server who does not expect any reward
119.	**अथक सेवाधारी**	athak sevādhārī	Tireless server
120.	**तीव्र पुरुषार्थी**	tīvr purūśārthī	Intense, fast effort-maker
121.	**अचल-अडोल**	achal-aḍol	The unshakeable and immovable one
122.	**होवनहार देवता**	hovanhār devtā	The future deity
123.	**मरजीवा**	marjīvā	The one who has died alive
124.	**निमित्त**	nimitt	The instrument
125.	**निर्मान**	nirmān	Free from ego
126.	**निर्माण**	nirmāṇ	Constructive
127.	**अन्तर्मुखी**	antarmukhī	Introverted

128.	**सूर्यमुखी**	sūryamukhī	The sun-flower, the soul who is always facing the Sun of Knowledge
129.	**राज योगी**	rāj yogī	Raja Yogi
130.	**कर्म योगी**	karm yogī	Karma Yogi
131.	**सहयोगी**	sahyogī	Co-operative
132.	**सहज योगी**	sahaj yogī	Easy Yogi
133.	**स्वतः योगी**	svata(h) yogī	Natural Yogi
134.	**श्रेष्ठ योगी**	śreśṭh yogī	Elevated Yogi
135.	**शीतल योगी**	śītal yogī	Cool Yogi (who controls his sense organs, not allowing the heat of the vices to influence the soul)
136.	**आज्ञाकारी**	āgyākārī	Obedient
137.	**फरमानवरदार**	farmānvardār	The one who fulfills all the orders and directions
138.	**सर्वंश त्यागी**	sarvanś tyāgī	Complete renunciate
139.	**बेहद के वैरागी**	behad ke vairāgī	The one having the unlimited vairagya (disinterest)

140.	**उपराम**	uprām	The one who is beyond all the attractions
141.	**अनासक्त**	anāsakt	The one who is free from desires and attachments
142.	**वफादार**	vafādār	Faithful
143.	**पिताव्रता**	pitāvrtā	Faithful to the Father
144.	**पतिव्रता**	patīvrtā	Faithful to her Husband
145.	**एकव्रता**	ekvrtā	Faithful to the One in all relationships
146.	**बेदाग हीरा**	bedāg hīrā	The spotless diamond
148.	**ज्वाला देवी**	jvālā devī	The goddess of fire: the one whose yoga takes the form of the fire
149.	**शीतला देवी**	śītlā devī	The goddess of coolness
150.	**परोपकारी**	paropkārī	The one who elevates others; benefactor

RELIGIONS

धर्म

dharm

आदि सनातन देवी-देवता धर्म The original eternal deity religion
ādi sanātan devī-devtā dharm

इस्लाम्	islām	Islam
बौद्ध धर्म	bauddh dharm	Buddhism
ईसाई धर्म	īsāī dharm	Christianity
मुस्लिम धर्म	muslim dharm	The Muslim religion
सन्यास धर्म	sanyās dharm	The sannyas religion
जैन धर्म	jain dharm	Jainism
सिक्ख धर्म	sikh dharm	Sikhism

SEVEN FORMS (ELEMENTS) OF BHAKTI

भक्ति के सात प्रकार

bhakti ke sāt prakār

यज्ञ	yagya	Yagya, the sacrificial fire
जप	jap	Chanting mantras
तप	tap	Austerity, self-mortification, tapasya
दान	dān	Donations, alms, oblation
पुण्य	puṇya	Charity, selfless acts for the sake of God
तीर्थ	tīrth	Pilgrimages
व्रत	vrat	Fasting

THE STORIES OF THE PATH OF BHAKTI MENTIONED IN THE MURLIS

कथायें

kathāe(n)

अमरकथा	amarkathā	The story of immortality
सत्यनारायण की कथा	satyanārāyaṇ kī kathā	The story of the true Narayan
तीजरी की कथा	tījrī kī kathā	The story of the third eye

CHARACTERS OF MAHABHARAT, RAMAYAN AND BHAGAWAD AND EXPLANATION OF THEIR NAMES ACCORDING TO BABA'S GYAN

पाण्डव	pāṇḍav	The Pandavas, those who have love for God in their intellect; Brahmins of the Confluence age
युद्धिष्ठर	yuddhiṣṭhar	Yuddhishthira, the senior-most among the Pandavas. The one who inspires to be unshakeable on the battle-field (yuddh) and be stable in one's code of conduct (dharma)
अर्जुन	arjun	Arjuna, the embodiment of initiative, full concentration on his aim and willingness to learn
भीम	bhīm	Bheema, one of the Pandavas, the embodiment of strength
नकुल	nakul	Nakula, one of the Pandavas
सहदेव	sahdev	Sahadeva, one of the Pandavas, the embodiment of co-operation (sahayog)

कौरव	kaurav	The Kauravas, those who claim to be religious but lead a vicious life. Baba uses this word for body conscious residents of Bharat (in distinction from the Yadavas, Europeans)
दुर्योधन	duryodhan	Duryodhana, the senior-most among the Kauravas, the one with evil tendencies
यादव	yādav	The Yadavas, Europeans who are body conscious and busy in creating destructive weapons
द्रौपदी	draupadī	Draupadi, the spouse of the Pandavas. Symbolic of an innocent woman who calls out to the Father asking Him to protect her honour
कर्ण	karṇ	Karna, symbolic of a great giver
सुदामा	sudāmā	Sudama, Krishna's friend. The memorial of those who bring with love a handful of rice (that is whatever little they have) and get a palace in return
राम	rām	Rama, Sita's consort, the protagonist of the Ramayan epic. This character has two meanings in Baba's murlis. 1. The Supreme Father, Shiv Baba, who conquers Ravan and liberates the soul, Sita, from the jail of vices. 2. The ruler of the silver age. Baba has explained that Rama's bow and arrows are symbolic of his internal combat with Maya that continued till the very end of the Confluence age as a result of which the soul failed at the last exam and came in the silver age, instead of enjoying a long-time reward in both ages (the golden and the silver ones).
सीता	sītā	Sita, the spouse of Rama. In His murlis Baba says, "All of you are Sitas, that is My brides. You were enslaved by Ravan, the five vices, and I, Rama, come here in order to liberate you and take you to your home and your kingdom. Sita is symbolic of faithfulness and purity but on the other hand she is a reminder that any disobedience of shrimat, the advice of the Supreme Father, takes the soul to Shok Vatika (the cottage of sorrow).

लक्ष्मण	lakśmaṇ	Lakshman, Rama's brother. Symbolic of being faithful to One and determined to reach the goal (lakshya)
रावण	rāvaṇ	Ravan, a ten-headed demon-king, the ruler of Lanka. Symbolic of five vices in males and five vices in females.
कुम्भकरण	kumbhkaraṇ	Kumbhkaran, Ravan's brother, demon famous for sleeping six months at a stretch and waking up just for one day in order to eat. In Baba's murlis he is symbolic of those souls (especially high-positioned and high-profiled) who are now sleeping in a deep sleep of ignorance in spite of the fact that the critical time is coming. To awaken Kumbhkarans means to make them realise that God has come and the world is now getting transformed.
हनुमान	hanumān	Hanuman, a character from Ramayan, wise adviser of the monkey king. Symbolic of loyalty to One (there is just one Rama in his heart), lightness (he is the son of wind and can fly), valour and humility
अंगद	angad	Angad, a courageous warrior, character from Ramayan. Symbolic of an unshakeable state (Ravan's warriors failed to move even one foot of his)
पार्वती	pārvatī	Parvati, the spouse of Shiv (Shankar) who heard a story of immortality from Him. Baba says, "All of you are Parvatis and I, the Lord of Immortality, am giving you the knowledge that will take you to the land of immortality."
गोप, गोपी	gop, gopī	Gopes and gopis, shepherd boys and girls, dancing with Krishna in supersensuous joy, characters from Bhagawad. They are the memorial of those Baba's children who are always merged in love for their Supreme Beloved.
अकासुर, बकासुर	ākāsur, bakāsur	Akasur, Bakasur, demons conquered by Krishna. Characters of Bhagawad. The memorial of those who create obstacles in God's task
भस्मासुर	bhasmāsur	Bhasmasur, the demon who burned himself

THE ROSARIES

मालायें

mālāe(n)

रुद्र माला rūdr mālā — The rosary of Rudra (Shiv Baba), all the souls in their incorporeal form in Paramdham

रुण्ड माला (विष्णु माला) rūṇḍ mālā (viśṇu mālā) — The rosary of Runda (Vishnu), it consists of all the souls who become pure through shrimat and come to the golden age

वैजयन्ती माला vaijayantī mālā — The rosary of victory, consisting of eight (or one hundred and eight) souls who conquer Maya completely at the Confluence age and become rulers or members of the royal family in the golden age

BHAKTI FESTIVALS RELATED TO THE CONFLUENCE AGE

शिव जयन्ती (शिव रात्रि) śiv jayantī (śiv rātri) — Shiv Jayanti, the birthday of Shiva, also known as Shiv Ratri (the Night of Shiva). Memorial of the Supreme Father coming onto the Earth in the dark night of ignorance and vices for establishment of the new world. It is usually celebrated in February or March.

होली holī — 1. Holi (the Spring festival). 2. The first of the two days of celebrations when an effigy of a female-demon Holika is burned. It symbolizes the victory of the soul over the vices after which the Spring comes in its life. Holi is usually celebrated in March.

धुरिया	dhuriyā	Dhuriya. The second day of Holi celebrations. On that day people throw coloured powder at one another. It is the memorial of how the soul is coloured with the colours of the company of its Supreme Father.
रक्षा बन्धन	rakśā bandhan	Raksha bandhan. On this day the sister ties a sacred thread around the wrist of her brother. Symbolic of purity in relationships of souls, children of the Supreme Father, spiritual brothers and sisters. It is usually celebrated in August.
दशहरा	daśahrā	Dashehra. The festival when the ten-headed Ravan's effigy is burned. It is the memorial of the victory gained by Rama (God) and His children over Ravan (the vices). Dashehra culminates the night days of Navratri celebrations (see below).
नवरात्रि	navrātri	Navratri, or Nine Nights. The festival that continues for nine days (usually in Septewhen worshipping of goddesses (Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswati) is done.
दीपमाला	dīpmālā	Deepmala (Deepawali, Diwali). The festival of lights. "Deep" means an earthen lamp. "Mala" means a row. Symbolic of the light of the soul that gets ignited at the Confluence. Normally it is celebrated in October.
भैया दूज	bhaiya dūj	Bhaya dooj. Like the Raksha Bandhan, it is the festival of brothers and sisters. On this day the sister applies a tilak on her brother's forehead as a sign of pure sisterly love and carries out the aarti ritual that is meant to protect her brother from evil spirits. Celebrated on the last day of Deepmala.

THE TEMPLES, MEMORIALS OF THE CONFLUENCE AGE

मंदिर, संगम युग के यादगार

sangam yug ke yādgār

Baba often mentions in His murlis the temples located in Mount Abu that are the memorials of the Confluence age of the previous kalpa.

दिलवाला (देलवाड़ा) dilvālā (delvāḍā)

Dilwala (Delwara). The complex of five Jain temples the most famous of which was built of white marble in XII century AD. There are 108 small niches in the Delwara temples with a yogi sitting in every niche in meditation with his eyes open. It is the memorial of the Confluence age of the previous kalpa when we, the Brahmins, made spiritual effort and practiced intense meditation. The temple houses the images of Adi Dev (the first deity, Prajapita Brahma) and Adi Devi (the first goddess, Jagadamba Saraswati). The ceiling of the temple depicts the scenes of the golden age which is the reward for our effort at the Confluence.

अचल गढ़ achal gaḍʰ

Achal garh. It is located in Mount Abu, higher than the Delwara complex. "Achal" stands for unshakeable, immovable, stable. Baba says, "By making effort you will reach the state of being unshakeable amidst the storms caused by Maya."

गुरु शिखर gurū śikhar

Guru Shikhar. The temple at the topmost place in Mount Abu. The Supreme Guru is Shiv Baba. Shikhar means the mountain top. Shiv Baba is the Highest-on-high, so no wonder that the temple for Him was built at the highest place.

कन्या कुमारी kanyā kumārī

Kanya kumari. The memorial of the kumaris whose purity is worship-worthy

अधर कुमारी adhar kumārī

Adhar kumari. The memorial of those sisters, married women, who started leading a pure life after coming to Baba

गऊ मुख	gaū mukh	Gaumukh, the Cow's Mouth. An image of a cow's head with water streaming from its mouth. Symbolic of the knowledge given by Shiv Baba through the mouth of Brahma Baba

THE PATH OF BHAKTI: MISCELLANEOUS
(some words used from time to time in the murlis)

अन्नपूर्णा	annapūrṇā	Annapurna, goddess, the Provider of Food.
आरती	ārtī	Aarti, a form of worship for which a steel plate (thali) is used with a lit lamp (diva) put on it
असुर	asur	Asur, demon
आश्रम	āśram	Ashram. 1. A secluded residence of a guru and his followers. A pure and holy place. 2. One of the major periods in the life. Baba says in His murlis about "grahasth ashram", that is a pattern of family life with purity of a holy place or a temple.
भक्ति	bhakti	Bhakti, the system of worship based on faith in God, devotion and love for Him, devoid however of the true knowledge (gyan) about Him
भावना	bhāvnā	Bhavna, an intense feeling of love and devotion
भवानी	bhavānī	Bhavani, the goddess who conjures evil spirits (bhuts). Bhagats invoke her asking to chase away demons.
वाहन	vāhan	Vahan. 1. A vehicle or a riding animal of a deity. 2. The seat on which a deity is depicted. Examples: a lotus, swan, rat, lion etc.
वानप्रस्थ	vānprasth	Vanprasth. In literal translation: the state beyond sound (vani). In Hindu tradition: the last major period in human life (after the age of 60) when a person is supposed to leave the mundane world of duties and responsibilities and dedicate his remaining days to God

वशीकरण मन्त्र	vaśīkaraṇ mantra	Vashikaran mantra. The mantra (sacred formula, advice, suggestion) for controlling the sense organs. Baba says that Manmanabhav is the true mantra that makes us into self-sovereigns
गरूड़	garūḍ	Garuda, a giant eagle on whose back Vishnu flies
गुरू भाई	gurū bhāī	Guru bhai, the senior student and the successor of a guru. The one who is equal to his guru. Baba often gives this title to instrument teachers who sit on the Father's gaddi and share the knowledge received from Him
डमरू	ḍamrū	Damru, a tambourine or a small drum. An attribute of Shankar
जनेऊ	janeū	Janeu, a garland or a sacred thread worn around the neck, under the outer garments
कर्मकाण्ड	karmkāṇḍ	Karmkand, an array of religious rituals and traditions (chanting mantras, fasting, pilgrimages, yagyas etc)
कयामत	kayāmat	Kayamat. The Doom's Day, when all the accounts get settled
कुण्ड	kuṇḍ	Kund. A utensil or a small hole in the ground where the sacrificial fire is lit
कुम्भ मेला	kumbh melā	Kumbha mela. A huge religious celebration in Hinduism during which the devotees bathe in a sacred river
महात्मा	mahātmā	Mahatma, a great soul
महामन्त्र	mahāmantr	The great mantra (Manmanabhav)
महाबलि	mahābali	The great sacrifice
मोक्ष	mokś	Moksha. Final liberation from the cycle of birth and death (an erroneous idea of the final aim of spiritual effort)
मेला	melā	Mela. A fair; festivities; meeting
प्रसाद	prasād	Prasad. A holy offering to God and His devotees

प्रलय	pralay	Pralaya. Complete annihilation, destruction of the world, the Great Flood
पालना	pālnā	Palna. Parents' sustenance, care, upbringing, support
पंडा	paṇḍā	A brahmin priest carrying out rituals at pilgrimage places or a guide leading to a pilgrimage place.
पूजा	pūjā	Puja. The system of worship including a wide array of rituals
ऋषि	ṛśī	Rishi. A saint, renunciate, ascetic
राम लीला	rām līlā	A performance (often an outdoor one) depicting Rama's divine activities
राहू	rāhū	Rahu. Demon who swallows the Sun and the Moon causing an eclipse. In astrology — Saturn. The omens of Rahu are considered inauspicious
सतसंग	satsang	Satsang. 1. A religious gathering (on the path of bhakti). 2. The company (sang) of the Truth (sat), that is the company of the Supreme Father and His knowledge
सिमरण	simaraṇ	Simaran. Continuous remembrance of God though reciting mantras or telling one's beads
फ़कीर	fakīr	Fakir, a wandering ascetic
चंडिका	chaṇḍikā	Chandika (Chandi). Sometimes goddess Durga is worshipped on the path of bhakti in this form of hers terrifying the demons. However, "chandi" often stands for a quarrelsome woman. This word sounds similar to "chandal" (cremator)
चर्तुभुज	chaturbhuj	Chaturbhuj. The four-armed image of Vishnu

MISCELLANEOUS

अरे	are	Are! An exclamation of surprise, disbelief etc.
भवन	bhavan	Bhawan. House
भाग्य	bhāgya	Fortune
भोला	bholā	Innocent, naive
भोग	bhog	Bhog, food cooked in remembrance of God and offered to Him with love
भोगी	bhogī	Bhogis. Those who indulge in sensual pleasures
भावना	bhāvnā	Bhavna. An intense feeling of love and devotion
बुद्धू	buddhū	Buddhu. A fool
भुटटू	bhuṭṭū	The same as buddhu
ब्राह्मणी	brā(h)maṇī	Brahmani. In sakar murlis - a senior sister, BK teacher
व्यक्त	vyakt	Vyakt. Having a physical, bodily form
गन्धर्वि विवाह	gandharvī vivāh	The Gandharvi marriage. According to the rules of this marriage the couple maintain celibacy in their relations
गफलत	gaflat	A mistake, carelessness, don't care attitude, misbehaving, blunder (depending on the context)
दाल	dāl	Dal, soup (made with lentils)

कुरुक्षेत्र (कर्मक्षेत्र)	kurūkṣetra (karmkṣetra)	Kurukshetra (Karmkshetra). The filed of actions: 1) the field where the final battle of the Mahabharat war took place; 2) the field of the intellect where the soul wins the vices; 3) the entire world as the field where the soul sows the seeds of actions and reaps the results.
मियाँ मिठठू	miyā(n) miṭhṭhū	Miya mithu. A self-conceited person inclined to praising himself.
मर्यादा	maryādā	Maryadas, the code of conduct (literally: a line, border-line)
मत	mat	Advice, suggestion, opinion; direction, trend (depending on the context)
मणी	maṇī	A jewel, decoration
मण्डली	maṇḍlī	A community, group of people
नवाब	navāb	An important person, ruler, nawab
नेष्ठा	neṣṭhā	Neshtha. The practice when meditators sit opposite one another giving soul conscious drishti
प्रजा	prajā	Praja. People, subjects
प्रभात-फेरी	prabhāt-ferī	Prabhat-feri. A morning march of a group of Brahmins (6 -7 a.m.) with banners/translights of gyan and with chanting Baba's slogans
पाठशाला	pāṭhśālā	Pathshala, school, the place of study
साहबज़ादा	sāhabzādā	Sahabzada. A respectful address to a child of an important person. Baba says that everyone of us is a child the most important person, God!
स्वराज्य	svarājya	Svarajya. 1. An independent, sovereign state. 2. The state of the soul when it has attained complete control over its sense-organs, mind, intellect and sanskaras.
सिद्धि	siddhi	Siddhi, success, accomplishment; an extraordinary, supernatural power or skill attained through intense effort.

सति	satī	Sati, widow who burns herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband
स्नेह मिलन	sneh-milan	A loveful friendly get-together
स्वयंवर	svayamvar	The ceremony when the bride chooses her future spouse; marriage ceremony
राजा	rājā	Raja. King, ruler; supreme, highest
रानी	rānī	Rani, queen
राज दुलारे	rāj dulāre	Raj-dulare. An affectionate address to a child ("my king-child")
रूह-रिहान	rūh-rihān	Ruh-rihan. A spiritual heart-to-heart conversation
रोटी	roṭī	Roti. Chappati, unleavened flatbread
चण्डाल	chaṇḍāl	Chandal. Cremator, a person belonging to one of the lowest castes. Baba explains that if a soul fails to conquer impure body conscious vision and attitude at the Confluence age it will get the status of a cremator in the golden age

CORRELATIVE WORDS

1.	**आप - बाप**	āp - bāp	You and the Father (we have to consider ourselves souls and remember One)
2.	**पाप - बाप**	pāp - bāp	Sin and the Father (where there is sin, there cannot be yoga of the intellect with the Father)
3.	**समीप - समान**	samīp - samān	Close and Equal (we can experience closeness to the Father if we are equal to Him in our virtues and powers)

4.	**न्यारा - प्यारा**	nyārā - pyārā	Detached and Loving (the balance of these virtues makes us attain perfection)
5.	**जंगल - मंगल**	jangal - mangal	Jungle and the Abode of Happiness and Well-being (Baba comes to change us from the residents of the iron-aged jungle into those worthy of heaven)
6.	**तूफान - तोहफा**	tūfān - to(h)fā	Storm and Gift (if we remember the Father and the secrets of the World Drama we will find something beneficial in every problem)
7.	**झमेला - मेला**	jhamelā - melā	Chaos and Meeting (our mental meeting and communication with the Father is possible when there is no chaos of waste and negative thoughts in our mind)
8.	**प्रीत - रीत**	prīt - rīt	Love and Duties (if we say we love the Father it implies fulfilling certain obligations, the first one of them is the vow of purity)
9.	**हाथ - साथ**	hāth - sāth	Hand and Company (always keep your hand in God's hand and remain in His company)
10.	**मालिक - बालक**	mālik - bālak	Master and Child. 1. We are the children of the Master and so we have the full right to His property. 2. We should maintain the balance of having the authority and humility.
11.	**रूप - बसंत**	rūp - basant	We should be an embodiment of yoga (rup) and knowledge (basant)
12.	**मंदिर - बंदर**	mandir - bandar	Temple and Monkey (Baba changes us from vicious, monkey-like people into those worthy of a temple)

13.	**कदम - पदम**	kadam - padam	Step and Multi-Millions (every step that we take at the Confluence age in accordance with Baba's shrimat makes us earn multi-millions)
14.	**लक्ष्य - लक्षण**	lakśya - lakśaṇ	Aim and its Signs (Baba says we should always check if the practical signs of our future perfect state are visible in our today's everyday life)
15.	**साधन - साधना**	sādhan - sādhnā	External (physical) facilities and internal spiritual effort (we, intense effort-makers, should rely on our sadhana, not on external sadhan)
16.	**सम्मान् - स्वमान्**	sammān - svamān	Respecting others and Self-respect (we can learn respecting others only if we have learned to maintain respect for our own eternal and original perfect qualities)
17.	**निर्मान - निर्माण**	nirmān - nirmāṇ	Humble and Constructive (you can create something new if you are free from ego)
18.	**निश्चित् - निश्चिन्त्**	niśchit - niśchint	Guaranteed and Carefree (the one who knows his victory is guaranteed is always free from worries)
19.	**विधि - सिद्धि**	vidhi - siddhi	Right Method and Success (a true long-term success is possible if we use the right method for attaining it)
20.	**साक्षी - साथी**	sākśī - sāthī	Detached Observer and Companion (we can experience that the Father is our Companion provided we see everything happening around us as detached observers)
21.	**मुहब्बत - मेहनत**	muhabbat - mehnat	Love and Labour (if our effort is based on true love for One, it is not experienced as hard labour)

22.	**शान - परेशान**	śan - pareśān	Self-esteem and Distress (you lose hope and become distressed only if you have not become an embodiment of the titles for self-respect given to us by Baba)
23.	**प्रसन्नचित - प्रश्नचित**	prasannchit - praśnchit	Embodiment of contentment and Embodiment of questions (if you remember the three dots, that is the soul, the Father and the beneficial Drama, you are always content and are able to apply a full-stop in any situations; when we forget these three dots, we get trapped in discontentment and questions)
24.	**सपूत - सबूत**	sapūt - sabūt	Worthy and Proof (the proof of our becoming worthy children are our actions, interaction with others and service)
25.	**उत्सव - उत्साह**	utsav - utsāh	Festival and Enthusiasm (if a soul maintains its enthusiasm, its every day becomes a festival)
26.	**चक्र - चक्रवर्त्ती**	chakr - chakrvartī	1. Cycle and Ruler of the globe (the one who has the knowledge of the World Cycle is entitled to the kingdom of the world). 2. Sometimes the word "chakra" in Baba's murlis means "a trip, journey". Children who travel across the world for Baba's service become chakravarti rajas.
27.	**मनाना - बनना**	manānā - bannā	To Celebrate and to Become (unlike in bhakti, on the path of knowledge any celebration is an inspiration for us to make a new step in our journey towards perfection)
28.	**चिंता - शुभ चिंतन**	chintā – śubh chintan	Worries and Positive Thinking (if we create pure and elevated thoughts based on Gyan, we are worry-proof)

29.	इन्तज़ार - इन्तज़ाम	intzār - intzām	Waiting and Getting ready (do not sit idly waiting for the time of destruction but make preparations to pass with honours)
30.	चित्र - चरित्र	chitr - charitr	Image and Divine Activities (putting Brahma Baba's example in front of us to follow, Baba says we should not remember his physical image, rather we should remember and follow his divine activities in the sakar form)
31.	चित्र - विचित्र	chitr - vichitr	Image and Imageless (these are the body and soul; Baba is always Vichitra, One who does not adopt a "chitra", that is a physical body)
32.	योगी - योद्धा	yogī - yoddhā	Yogi and Warrior (a constant yogi does not have to battle with Maya; Maya comes to him just to salute him and say "good-bye")
33.	दासी - उदासी	dāsī - udāsī	Slave and Distress (you become distressed only when you lose self-sovereignty and become Maya's slaves)
34.	अंश - वंश	anś - vanś	Traces and Progeny (if any traces of vices remain inside the soul, they will definitely create their progeny, therefore at the Confluence age we have to become completely pure)
35.	छिः छि - अच्छी	chhi-chhi - achchhī	Dirty and Good (the iron-aged world is dirty, while the golden-aged one is beautiful)
36.	स्मृति - स्थिति	smṛti - sthiti	Awareness and State (your state is based on what you remember or what you keep in your awareness)

37.	**राजा - प्रजा**	rājā - prajā	King and Subjects (People) 1. If you want to become a king, you should serve many souls (people) to make them happy and content. 2. Baba teaches us Raja Yoga and not praja yoga, so we should keep the highest aim of attaining complete authority over our "kingdom" (subtle and physical organs)
38.	**नर - नारायण**	nar - nārāyaṇ	Ordinary human being and Narayan (God changes ordinary iron-aged people into perfect golden-aged deities)
39.	**कमाल - धमाल**	kamāl - dhamāl	Wonder and Chaos (we should be makers of wonders, not trouble-makers)
40.	**मेहमान - महान**	mehmān - mahān	Guest and Great (he becomes truly great who lives and acts while considering himself to be a guest in this world)
41.	**ज्ञान - विज्ञान**	gyān - vigyān	Knowledge and Yoga (actually, the word "vigyan" stands for "science", but its literal meaning is "beyond gyan", so in many murlis it means "silence" or "yoga")
42.	**श्रेष्टाचारी - भ्रष्टाचारी**	śreṣṭāchārī - bhraṣṭāchārī	Elevated and Degraded (Corrupt)
43.	**स्वदर्शन - परदर्शन**	svadarśan - pardarśan	Looking at the self (thinking of self-progress) and Looking at others (comparison, jealousy etc)
44.	**परिस्तान् - कब्रिस्तान**	paristān - kabristān	Land of Fairies and Graveyard (the golden and iron ages)
45.	**भण्डारा - भण्डारी**	bhaṇḍārā - bhaṇḍārī	Kitchen (or Treasure-Store) and Baba's box
46.	**कृष्णपुरी - कसंपुरी**	kṛśṇ-purī - kans-purī	The city of Krishna (heaven) and the city of Kans (hell)

47.	**पक्का - कच्चा**	pakkā - kachchā	Pakka (ripe, cooked, strong) and Kachcha (unripe, uncooked, weak)

Some correlative words in English from Baba's murlis:

1.	**Gift - Lift**	Spiritual gifts given to us by the Father become a lift taking us up to our home and to the golden age
2.	**Light - Might**	God, the Sun of Knowledge, is the source of both light and might for all the souls of the world
3.	**Love - Law**	We should learn to keep balance of being loving and disciplined at the same time
4.	**Not - Dot**	Baba teaches us to say NO in a second to those things that are not in accordance with the pure Brahmin lifestyle and to put a full-stop forever
5.	**Saint - Innocent**	A true saint is the one who is ignorant of vices and desires and leads a simple life
6.	**Science - Silence**	Baba says that the authority of science will be conquered only by the authority of silence, that is the power of yoga
7.	**Set - Upset**	Remain set on your seat of self-respect and you will never get upset!
8.	**Simple - Sample**	We should be simple and become an example for everyone
9.	**Zero - Hero**	Become a "zero", that is a soul, and remember the Zero (the bodiless Father) and you will play a hero part in this world drama

Saying and Proverbs from the Murlis

मुरली में आने वाली कहावतें

murlī me(n) āne vālī kahāvate(n)

1. PROVERBS

1. **अब नहीं तो कब नहीं ।**
   ab nahī(n) to kab nahī(n)
   If not now, then never

2. **आगा दौड़ पीछा छोड़ ।**
   āgā dauḍ pīchhā chhoḍ
   Running to learn new things and forgetting whatever has been studied before

3. **बड़े तो बड़े छोटे सुभानअल्लाह ।**
   baḍe to baḍe chhoṭe subhānallāh
   Well, the seniors are the seniors, but the young ones are just superb!

4. **हथ कार दे दिल यार दे ।**
   hath kār de dil yār de
   Let the hands do the work and let the heart remember (the Beloved)

5. **घर की गंगा का मान नहीं ।**
   ghar kī gangā kā mān nahī(n)
   No one values the Ganges flowing at their doorstep

6. **जैसा अन्न वैसा मन ।**
   jaisā ann vaisā man
   As is the food so is the mind

7. **जैसा संग वैसा रंग ।**
   jaisā sang vaisā rang
   As is the company so is the colour (influence)

8. **दिल साफ तो मुराद हासिल ।**
   dil sāf to murād hāsil
   If the heart is clean, all its desires are fulfilled

9. **यथा राजा तथा प्रजा ।**
   yathā rājā tathā prajā
   As is the king so is the kingdom (people)

10. **कख का चोर सो लख का चोर ।**

kakh kā chor so lakh kā chor

The one who steals a straw is equal to the one who steals a hundred thousand rupees

11. **जो करेगा सो पायेगा (जो करेंगे वो भरेंगे)।**

jo karegā so pāegā (jo kare(n)ge vo bhare(n)ge)

He who does — gets

12. **मियाँ-बीबी राज़ी तो क्या करेगा क़ाज़ी ।**

miyā(n)-bībī rāzī to kyā karegā kāzī

If a husband and wife are in agreement, why would they need a mediator (judge)?

13. **मिरूआ मौत मलूका शिकार ।**

mirūā maut malūkā śikār

Death to the prey and happiness to the hunter

14. **पढ़ोगे-लिखोगे बनोगे नवाब, घूमोगे-फिरोगे बनोगे खराब ।**

paḍhoge-likhoge banoge navāb, ghumoge-firoge banoge kharāb

If you study, you will become an important person, and if you just hang around, you will be a loser

15. **सच तो बिठो नच ।**

sach to biṭho nach

The one who is honest dances

16. **सच्चे दिल पर साहेब राज़ी ।**

sachche dil par sāheb rāzī

The Lord is pleased with the true heart

17. **जिन सोया तिन खोया ।**

jin soyā tin khoyā

The one who slept lost everything!

18. **तुरंत दान महापुण्य ।**

turant dān mahāpuṇya

The immediate donation is the greatest charity

19. **शेर्नी का दूध सोने के बर्तन में ठहरता ह**

śernī kā dūdh sone ke bartan me(n) ṭhahartā hai

The milk of a lioness can be only stored in a golden utensil

20. **शुभम् शीघ्रम् !**

śubham śīghram

Do good things without delay

21. **दुविधा में दोनों गये माया मिली न राम**
duvidhā me(n) dono(n) gaye māyā milī na rām
In confusion you lost both God and wealth

22. **जिन के माथे मामला उन को नींद कहाँ**
jin ke māthe māmlā un ko nind kahā(n)
How sleep can come to the one on whose head there is a burden of responsibility?

23. **जैसे को तैसा मिले कर कर लम्बे हाथ**
jaise ko taisā mile kar kar lambe hāth
You will always encounter people similar to what you are

24. **वाट वेन्दे बामण फाथो**
vāṭ vende bāmaṇ fātho
The Brahmin got trapped while walking

25. **धन दिये, धन न खुटे ।**
dhan diye, dhan na khuṭe
The wealth that is donated will never run out

26. **चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका**
chor kī daḍhī me(n) tinkā
There is a straw in the thief's beard

2. SAYINGS AND QUOTATIONS OF THE PATH OF BHAKTI

1. **एक ओंकार निराकार, सतनाम वाहे गुरु ।**
ek omkār nirākār, satnām vāhe gurū
The one God is incorporeal. His name is the Truth. Salutations to the only true Guru

2. **सतगुरु का निन्दक ठौर न पाये**
satgurū kā nindak ṭhaur na pāye
The one who defames the Satguru will not reach his destination

3. **शिव के भण्डारे भरपूर**
काल कंटक सब दूर ।
śiv ke bhaṇḍāre bharpūr, kāl kaṇṭak sab dūr
The treasure-store of Shiva is overflowing, it removes all the pain and sufferings

4. **आदम को खुदा मत कहो,आदम खुदा नहीं, लेकिन खुदा के नूर से आदम जुदा नहीं ।**

ādam ko khudā mat kaho, ādam khudā nahī(n), lekin khudā ke nūr se ādam judā nahī(n)

Do not call Adam — God. Adam is not God. However Adam is inseparable from the light of God

5. **भृकुटि दे बिच चमकदा ए इक अजब दा सितारा । गरीबा नूँ साहिब लगदा ए प्यारा ।।**

bhṛkuṭi de bich chamakdā e ik ajab dā sitāra, garībā nū(n) sāhib lagdā e pyārā

There is a wonderful star sparkling in the middle of the forehead. These are the poor ones who love God

6. **किसी की दबी रहेगी धूल में, किसी की राजा खाये, किसी की चोर लूट ले चले, किसी की आग जलाये । सफली होगी उन की जो धनी के नाम लगाये ।।**

kisī kī dabī rahegī dhūl me(n), kisī kī rājā khāe, kisī kī chor lūṭ le chale, kisī kī āg jalāe. safalī hogī un kī jo dhanī ke nām lagāe

The wealth of some will turn into dust, the wealth of others will be taken by the rulers or burned in the fire. Only that which has been dedicated to God will be used in a worthwhile way

7. **अहिंसा परमोधर्मः।**

ahinsā paramodharma(h)

Non-violence is the greatest religion

8. **दे दान तो छूटे ग्रहण ।**

de dān to chhūṭe grahaṇ

Give the donation and the eclipse will finish

9. **शिवोहम् तत् त्वम् ।**

śivoham tat tvam

I am Shiva, and so you are

10. **सत वचन महाराज !**

sat vachan mahārāj

True words, my lord, true words!

11. **बनी बनाई बन रही, अब कुछ बननी नाहिं । चिंता ताकि कीजिये जो अनहोनी होये ।।**

banī banāī ban rahī, ab kucch bannī nahi(n), chintā tāki kījiye jo anhonī hoye

Only what already happened before is happening now once again. One should have worried if something new had happened

12. **राम राजा, राम प्रजा, राम साहूकार है । बसे नगरी, जिये दाता, धर्म का उपकार है ।।**

rām rājā rām prajā rām sāhūkār hai, base nagarī jiye dātā, dharm kā upkār hai

The king is Rama, every subject is Rama, rich one is Rama. There is harmony everywhere, everyone is a giver. This is the place of righteousness.

13. **आप ही पूज्य, आप ही पुजारी ।**

āp hī pūjya, āp hī pujārī

You are the worship-worthy and you are the worshipper

14. **अंत मति सो गति ।**

ant mati so gati

The final thoughts will lead you to your destination

15. **वन्दे मातरम् !**

vande mātram

Salutation to the mother!

16. **चढ़ती कला तेरे भाने सर्व का भला ।**

chaḍhtī kalā tere bhāne sarv kā bhalā

In your stage of ascent there is benefit for everyone

17. **ज्ञान सूर्य प्रगटा अज्ञान अँधेर विनाश ।**

gyān sūrya pragaṭā agyān andher vināś

When the Sun of Knowledge rises, the darkness of ignorance is dispelled

18. **सत्यमेव जयते ।**

satyamev jayate

Truth wins!

19. **सत्य की नाव हिलेगी-डूलेगी लेकिन डूब नहीं सकती ।**

satya kī nāv hilegī-ḍūlegī lekin ḍūb nahi(n) saktī

The boat of truth will shake but it cannot sink

22. **मानुष से देवता किये करत न लागी वार**

mānuś se devtā kiye karat na lāgī vār

It did not take God long to change human beings into deities

19. **जाको राखे साइयाँ मार सकै न कोय ।**
बाल न बाँका कर सकै चाहे
सौ जग वैरी होय ।
jāko rākhe sāiya(n) mār sakai na koy, bāl na bā(n)kā kar sakai chāhe sau jag vairī hoy

He who is protected by God cannot be killed by anyone. Even if a hundred worlds become his enemies, none can harm even a hair on his head!

21. **राम गयो, रावण गयो जाको बहु परिवार ।**
ram gayo, rāvaṇ gayo jāko bahu parivār

Rama has gone, and Ravan whose family is so large, has also gone

23. **सत का संग तारे, कुसंग बोरे**
sat kā sang tāre, kusang bore

The company of truth takes you across, and the company of falsehood drowns you

24. **मुझ निर्गुण हारे में कोई गुण नहीं,**
आप ही तरस परोई
mujh nirguṇ hāre me(n) koī guṇ nahī(n), āp hī taras paroī

I, virtueless, have no virtues. Have mercy on me!

25. **जप साहेब को तो सुख मिले**
jap sāheb ko to sukh mile

Remember God and you will attain happiness

26. **सुबह का सांई बेड़ा बने लाईं**
subah kā sāī beḍā bane lāī

Oh Lord of the morning! Send me such a customer who will purchase all my goods!

27. **परवाह थी पार ब्रह्म में रहनेवाले परमात्मा की, बाकी डर किस का ?**
पाना था जो पा लिया काम क्या बाकी रहा?
parvāh thī pār brahm me(n) rahnevāle paramātmā kī, bākī ḍar kis kā? pānā thā jo pā liyā kām kyā bākī rahā?

We had just one concern of meeting God, who resides beyond, in the brahm element. We have attained whatever was to be attained. What else remains?

28. **जो ओटे सो अर्जुन**
jo oṭe so arjun

He who takes the initiative, is Arjuna

29. **कालीदह में गया, सर्प ने डसा, काला हो गया**
kālīdah me(n) gayā, sarp ne ḍasā, kālā ho gayā

He (Krishna) went to the Black Lake, was bitten by a snake and became black

30. **चाहना चुहरी है**
chāhnā chuhrī hai
Desires make you into a toilet cleaner

31. **हिम्मते मर्दा मददे खुदा**
himmate mardā madde khudā
Man's courage and God's help

32. **नर के मन में कुछ और है, साहेब के मन में कुछ और ।**
nar ke man me(n) kuchh aur hai, sāheb ke man me(n) kuchh aur
Man desires one thing, but God's mind has something different in it

33. **सिमर सिमर सुख पाओ रे मन। कलह-क्लेश मिटे सब तन के ।।**
simar simar sukh pāo re man, kalah-kleś miṭe sab tan ke
Oh mind, remember, remember and get happiness. All the sorrows and sufferings of the body will finish

34. **राम सिमर प्रभात मोरे मन!**
rām simar prabhāt more man
Oh my mind, remember Rama early in the morning!

35. **ये संसार मिथ्या है ।**
ye sansār mithyā hai
This world is false (it is an illusion)

36. **दाल रोटी खाओ, प्रभु के गुण गाओ**
dāl roṭī khāo, prabhu ke guṇ gāo
Eat dal and roti and praise God (be happy with whatever you are getting)

37. **जब भगवान देता है तो छप्पर फाड़के देता है ।**
jab bhagavān detā hai to chhappar fāṛke detā hai
When God gives, He gives dismantling the roof (that much that it is not possible to bring it through the door!)

3. SLOGANS USED ON THE PATH OF KNOWLEDGE

1. **अंतर्मुखी सदा सुखी ।**
antarmukhī sadā sukhī
The introverted one is always happy

2. **आप मरे - मर गई दुनिया ।**
āp mare – mar gai duniyā
When you die the whole world is dead for you

3. **बदला न लो - बदल कर दिखाओ ।**
badlā na lo – badal kar dikhāo

Don't seek revenge, rather change yourself

4. **विनाश काले प्रीत बुद्धि विजयन्ति, विपरीत बुद्धि विनश्यन्ति ।**
vināś kāle prīt buddhi vijayanti, viprīt buddhi vinaśayanti

The intellect that has faith at the time of destruction is victorious, the doubtful intellect leads to destruction

5. **हम सो, सो हम ।**
ham so so ham

We become what we used to be

6. **हिम्मते बच्चे - मददे बाप ।**
himmate bachche – madde bāp

When children keep courage, the Father helps

7. **हुक्मी हुक्म चला रहा ।**
hukmī hukm chalā rahā

The One who moves everything is moving me (I obey His will) — Mama's slogan

8. **जैसी स्मृति वैसी स्थिति**
jaisī smṛti vaisī sthiti

As is the awareness, so is the stage

9. **दिल व जान, सिक व प्रेम से ।**
dil va jān, sik va prem se

With the deepest love, from the bottom of the heart (an expression in Urdu often used by Baba in His murlis)

10. **कम खर्च बालानशीन ।**
kam kharch bālānaśīn

Attain greater glorification with less expenditures

11. **खुशी जैसी खुराक नहीं ।**
khuśī jaisī khurāk nahī(n)

There is no nourishment like happiness

12. **माँगने से मरना भला ।**
mā(n)gne se marnā bhalā

It's better to die than to ask

13. **मेरा तो शिव बाबा एक, दूसरा न कोई ।**
merā to śiv bābā ek, dūsrā na koī

Mine is one Shiv Baba and none other

14. **पाना था जो पा लिया अब, काम क्या बाकी रहा ?**
pānā thā jo pā liyā ab, kām kyā bākī rahā?
I have attained whatever was to be attained; what else remains?

15. **सब संग तोड़, एक संग जोड़ ।**
sab sang toḍ, ek sang joḍ
Break with everyone else and connect to One

16. **छोड़ो तो छूटे ।**
chhoḍo to chhūṭe
Let go and you will be free

17. **एक बल, एक भरोसा ।**
ek bal, ek bharosā
The strength of One, the support from One

18. **न दुःख दो, न दुःख लो**
na dukh do, na dukh lo
Don't give sorrow, don't take sorrow

19. **सुख दो सुख लो**
sukh do, sukh lo
Give happiness and take happiness

The Songs from Sakar Murlis

साकार मुरली के गीत ।

sākār murlī ke gīt

1. **आज के इस इंसान को यह क्या हो गया,**
इस का पुराना प्यार कहाँ पर खो गया ?
āj ke is insān ko ye kyā ho gayā, is kā purānā pyār kahā(n) par kho gayā?
What has happened to today's man? Where has his former love gone?

2. **आनेवाले कल की तुम तस्वीर हो, नाज करेगी दुनिया तुम पर, दुनिया की तकदीर हो।**
ānevāle kal kī tum tasvīr ho, nāz karegī duniyā tum par, duniyā kī takdīr ho
You are the picture of the coming tomorrow. You are the image the whole world takes pride on!

3. **आज अँधेरे में हैं हम इंसान,**
ज्ञान का सूरज चमका दे रे भगवान !
āj andhere me(n) hai(n) ham insān, gyān kā sūraj chamkā de re bhagavān
Today we, people, are in darkness. Oh God, light the Sun of knowledge!

4. **आज नहीं तो कल बिखरेंगे ये बादल ।**
āj nahī(n) to kal bikhre(n)ge ye bādal
If not today, then tomorrow these clouds will disperse

5. **आखिर वह दिन आया आज जिस दिन का रस्ता तकते थे, जिस के थे मोहताज ।**
ākhir vo din āyā āj jis din kā rastā takte the, jis ke the mohtāj
At last that day has come! The day the path to which we have been looking for, the day we have been waiting.

6. **आप की नज़रों ने समझा प्यार के काबिल मुझे । दिल की ए धड़कन ठहर जा, मिल गई मंज़िल मुझे ।।**

āp kī nazaro(n) ne samjhā pyār ke kābil mujhe, dil kī e ghaḍkan ṭhahar jā, mil gaī manzil mujhe

Your eyes showed me I am worthy of your love. Oh my heart, stop beating! I have attained my goal

7. **बदल जाए दुनिया न बदलेंगे हम ।**

badal jāe duniyā na badle(n)ge ham

Let the whole world change, we will not change!

8. **बनवारी रे, जीने का सहारा तेरा नाम रे ।**
मुझे दुनिया वालों से क्या काम रे ।।

banvārī re, jīne kā sahārā terā nām re, mujhe duniyā vālo(n) se kyā kām re

Oh Resident of the forest, your name is the support of my life! What shall I expect from the world of human beings?

9. **बड़ा खुशनसीब है जिसे तू नसीब है ।**
उसे और चाहिये क्या जिस के तू करीब है ।।

baḍā khuśnasīb hai jisse tū nasīb hai, use aur chāhiye kyā jis ke tū karīb hai

How great is the fortune of the one whose fortune are you! What else is needed to the one who is close to you?

10. **बचपन की मुहब्बत को दिल से न जुदा करना ।।**

bachpan kī muhabbat ko dil se na judā karnā

Never let the love of your childhood leave your heart

11. **बचपन के दिन भुला न देना ।**
आज हँसे कल रुला न देना ।।

bachpan ke din bhulā na denā, āj ha(n)se kal rūlā na denā

Do not forget the days of your childhood. Otherwise, you may be laughing today but tomorrow you will have to cry

12. **भोलेनाथ से निराला, गौरीनाथ से निराला कोई और नहीं ।**

bholenāth se nirālā, gaurīnāth se nirālā koī aur nahī(n)

There is no one as unique as the Innocent Lord

13. **हम प्यार में जलनेवालों को चैन कहाँ हाय, आराम कहाँ ।**

ham pyār me(n) jalnevālo(n) ko chain kahā(n) hāy, ārām kahā(n)

Where can we, burning in love, find peace and rest!

14. **हमारे तीर्थ न्यारे हैं इस धरती के तारे हैं ।**
hamāre tīrth nyāre hai(n), is dhartī ke tāre hai(n)
Our pilgrimage places are unique, they are the stars of this earth

15. **हमें उन राहों पर चलना है जहाँ गिरना और सम्भलना है ।**
hame(n) un rāho(n) par chalnā hai jahā(n) girnā aur sambhalnā hai
We are to go along the paths where they fall and again become cautious

16. **हे महादेव, मेरी लाज रहे**
he mahādev, merī lāj rahe
Oh Mahadev, save my honour!

17. **गीत गाया पत्थरों ने...**
gīt gāyā patharo(n) ne
The stones were singing a song

18. **दर पे आये हैं कसम ले : दिल हथेली पर है सुन ले, हम न जायेंगे ।**
dar pe āye hai(n) kasam le, dil hathelī par hai sun le, ham na jāe(n)ge
We have come to your door having given a pledge. We have brought our heart to you, and we will not go away!

19. **धरती को आकाश पुकारे - आ जा, आ जा प्रेम द्वारे, आना ही होगा ।**
dhartī ko ākāś pukāre – ā jā, ā jā prem dvāre, ānā hī hogā
The sky is invoking the earth: come, come to the door of love

20. **धीरज धर मनुवा, धीरज धर, तेरे सुख के भले दिन आएँगे ।**
dhīraj dhar manuvā, dhīraj dhar, tere sukh ke bhale din āe(n)ge
Have patience, oh mind, have patience. The days of your happiness are about to come

21. **जाग, सजनियां, जाग, नव-युग आयो रे ।**
jāg sajaniyā(n) jāg, nav-yug āyo re
Awaken, oh brides, awaken! The new age is about to come!

22. **जले न क्यों परवाना...**
jale na kyo(n) parvānā
Why shouldn't the moth die in the Flame?

23. **जो पिया के साथ है, उस के लिये बरसात है।**
jo piyā ke sāth hai, us ke liye barsāt hai
The rain is for those who are with the Beloved

24. **जिस का साथी है भगवान उस को क्या रोकेगा आँधी और तूफान ।।**
jis kā sāthī hai bhagavān us ko kyā rokegā ā(n)dhī aur tūfān
How can winds and storms stop the one whose Companion is God!

25. **दिल का सहारा टूट न जाये, बनता नसीबा फूट न जाये ।**
dil kā sahārā ṭūṭ na jāe, bantā nasībā fūṭ na jāe
May the support of the heart not break! May the created fortune not disappear!

26. **दिल से भुला दो तुम हमें, हम न तुम्हें भुलाएँगे । ।**
dil se bhulā do tum hame(n), ham na tumhe(n) bhulāe(n)ge
Your heart may forget me, but I will never forget you

27. **दुखियों पर कुछ रहम करो माँ-बाप हमारे ।**
dukhiyo(n) par kuchh raham karo mā(n)-bāp hamāre
Oh our Mother and Father, have mercy on the suffering ones!

28. **दुनिया रंग-रंगीली, बाबा, दुनिया रंग-रंगीली ।**
duniyā rang-rangīlī, bābā, duniyā rang-rangīlī
The world is so colourful, oh Baba, the world is so colourful!

29. **दूर देश का रहनेवाला आया देश पराये ।**
dūr deś kā rahnevālā āyā deś parāye
The Resident of the far-away land has come to the foreign land

30. **देख तेरे संसार की हालत क्या हो गई भगवान, कितना बदल गया इंसान ! सूरज न बदला, चाँद न बदला, न बदला रे आसमान, कितना बदल गया इंसान !**
dekh tere sansār kī hālat kyā ho gaī bhagavān, kitnā badal gayā insān; sūraj na badlā, chā(n)d na badlā, na badlā re āsmān, kitnā badal gayā insān
Oh God, what has happened to Your world! The man has changed so much! The sun has not changed, neither has the moon nor the sky, but the man has changed so much!

31. **यह कौन आज आया सवेरे-सवेरे ? कि दिल चौंक उठा सवेरे-सवेरे ।**
ye kaun āj āyā savere-savere? ki dil chau(n)k uṭhā savere-savere
Who has come today early in the morning? Why has the heart started beating so fast?

32. **इन्साफ का मंदिर है यह भगवान का घर है ।**
insāf kā mandir hai ye bhagavān kā ghar hai
This is the temple of justice, this is the home of God

33. **इस पाप की दुनिया से हमें दूर कहीं ले चल ।**
is pāp kī duniyā se hame(n) dūr kahī(n) le chal
Take us away from this world of sorrow to the land of rest and comfort

34. **यही बहार है दुनिया को भूल जाने की, खुशी मनाने की ।**
yahī bahār hai duniyā ko bhūl jāne kī, khuśī manāne kī
This is the spring, the time to forget the entire world and to celebrate in happiness

35. **यह वक्त जा रहा है ।**
ye vakt jā rahā hai
This time is passing by

36. **यह कौन आया कि मेरे दिल की दुनिया में बहार आई ?**
ye kaun āyā ki mere dil kī duniyā me(n) bahār āī
Who has come bringing the spring to my heart?

37. **किस ने यह सब खेल रचाया, किस ने यह सब साज सजाया ?**
अपने आप सभी कुछ करके अपना आप छुपाया ।
kis ne ye sab khel rachāyā, kis ne ye sab sāz sajāyā? āpne āp sabhī kuchh karke apnā āp chhupāyā
Oh, who has created this wonderful play? Who has decorated everything so beautifully? Having done everything, He has hidden Himself

38. **किसी ने अपना बनाके मुझ को मुस्कुराना सिखा दिया ।**
kisī ne apnā banāke mujh ko muskurānā sikhā diyā
Someone has made me belong and taught me to smile

39. **कौन आया मेरे मन के द्वारे पायल की झँकार लिये ?**
kaun āyā mere man ke dvāre pāyal kī jha(n)kār liye?
Who has come to the door of my mind with the sound of ankle-bells?

40. **कौन पिता है, कौन है माता, तोड़ दे बालक जग से नाता ।**
kaun pitā hai, kaun hai mātā, toḍ de bālak jag se nātā
Who is the father and who is the mother? Oh child, break all connections with this world

41. **कौन सुने फरियाद हमारी, कौन सुने फरियाद, कोई नहीं है पूछनेवाला किस को करें हम याद**

kaun sune fariyād hamārī, kaun sune fariyād, koī nahī(n) hai pūchhnevālā kis ko kare(n) ham yād

Who would listen to our complaints? Who would listen? There is none to care. Who should we remember?

42. **ले लो ले लो दुआयें माँ-बाप की । सर से उतरेगी गठरी पाप की ।।**

le lo le lo duāe(n) mā(n) bāp kī, sar se utregī gaṭhrī pāp kī

Take the blessings from your Mother and Father, and the sack of sins will be taken off your head

43. **लौट गया गम का ज़माना ।**

lauṭ gayā gam kā zamānā

The time of sorrow has come back

44. **मन डोले मेरा तन डोले मेरे दिल का गया करार रे, कौन बजाये बाँसुरिया ।**

man ḍole merā tan ḍole mere dil kā gayā karār re, kaun bajāe bā(n)suriyā

My mind started dancing, my body started dancing. Someone has started playing the flute

45. **मरना तेरी गली में, जीना तेरी गली में ।**

marnā terī galī me(n), jīnā terī galī me(n)

To die in your lane and to live in your lane

46. **माता ओ माता, तू सब की भाग्यविधाता ।**

mātā o mātā tū sab kī bhāgyavidhātā

Mother, oh mother, you are the creator of fortune for everyone

47. **मोहन की मुरलिया बाजे ।**

mohan kī murliyā bāje

The flute of Murlidhar started playing

48. **मुझ को सहारा देनेवाले, यह दिल कहे तेरा शुक्रिया ।**

mujh ko sahārā denevāle ye dil kahe terā śukriyā

Oh Giver of Support, the heart is grateful to You

49. **मुझे अपनी शरण में ले लो राम ।**

mujh apnī śaraṇ me(n) le lo rām

Oh Ram, give me a refuge

50. **मुझे प्यार की ज़िंदगी देनेवाले, कभी ग़म न देना, खुशी देनेवाले ।**

mujhe pyār kī zindagī denevāle, kabhī gam na denā, khuśī denevāle

You are giving me the life of love. You never cause sorrow, you give only happiness

51. **मुखड़ा देख ले प्राणी ज़रा दर्पण में । देख ले कितना पुण्य है कितना पाप तेरे जीवन में, देख ले दर्पण में ।।**

mukhḍā dekh le prāṇī zarā darpaṇ me(n): dekh le kitnā punya hai kitnā pāp tere jīvan me(n), dekh le darpaṇ me(n)

O man, see you face in the mirror of your heart. See how much charity and how many sins are there in your life

52. **मुरली वाले मुरली बजा । सुन-सुन मुरली को नाचे जिया ।।**

murlī vāle murlī bajā, sun-sun murlī ko nāche jiyā

Oh flute-player, play your flute! Let the soul dance listening to it

53. **महफिल में जल उठी शमा परवाने के लिये । प्रीत बनी है दुनिया में मर जाने के लिये ।।**

mahfil me(n) jal uṭhī śamā parvāne ke liye, prīt banī hai duniyā me(n) mar jāne ke liye

The Flame has ignited in the gathering for the moths. The love has been created in this world for us to die (to sacrifice ourselves)

54. **मैं इक छोटा-सा बच्चा हूँ, तुम हो बड़े बलवान । प्रभु जी, मेरी लाज रखो ।।**

mai(n) ik chhoṭā-sā bachchā hu(n), tum ho baḍe balvān, prabhu jī, merī lāj rakho

I am a little child, and You are very strong. Oh Prabhu, protect my honour!

55. **मेरा छोटा-सा देखो यह संसार है । मेरा जीवन है यह, मेरा श्रृंगार है ।।**

merā chhoṭā-sā dekho ye sansār hai, merā jīvan hai yeh, merā śringār hai

Just have a look at my tiny world! It is my life, it is my beauty!

56. **न वो हम से जुदा होंगे, न उल्फ़त दिल से निकलेगी ।**

na vo ham se judā ho(n)ge, na ulfat dil se niklegī

Neither He will be separated from us, nor love will quit our hearts

57. **न यह चाँद होगा, न तारे रहेंगे, मगर हम हमेशा तुम्हारे रहेंगे ।**

na ye chānd hoga, na tāre rahe(n)ge, magar ham hameśā tumhāre rahe(n)ge

Even if this moon and stars no longer remain, we will always belong to You

58. **नई उमर की कलियाँ तुम को देख रही दुनिया सारी । तुम पे बड़ी जिम्मेवारी ।।**

nai umar kī kaliyā tum ko dekh rahī duniyā sārī, tum pe baḍī zimmevārī

Oh buds of the new age, the entire world is looking at you, your responsibility is so great!

59. **नयन हीन को राह दिखाओ, प्रभु ।**

nayan hīn ko rāh dikhāo, prabhu

Oh God, show the path to the blind ones!

60. **हम लाये हैं तुफान से कश्ती निकाल के ।**
इस देश को रखना मेरे बच्चो सम्भाल के ।।

ham lāye hai(n) tūfān se kaśtī nikāl ke, is deś ko rakhnā mere bachcho sambhāl ke

We have took this boat across the storms. Now, my children, take care of this country

61. **नन्हें मुन्ने बच्चे, तेरी मुट्ठी में क्या हैं ?**
मुट्ठी में है तकदीर हमारी, हम ने किस्मत को वश में किया है ।

nanhe(n) munne bachche, terī muṭhṭhī me(n) kyā hai(n)? muṭhṭhī me(n) hai takdīr hamārī, ham ne kismat ko vaś me(n) kiyā hai

Oh little children, what have you got on your palm? We hold our luck on our palm, we have made our luck obedient to us!

62. **प्रीतम आन मिलो ।**

prītam ān milo

Oh Beloved, come and meet us!

63. **निर्बल से लड़ाई बलवान की ।**
यह कहानी है दिये की और तुफ़ान की ।

nirbal se laḍʰāī balvān kī, yeh kahānī hai diye kī aur tūfān kī

This is the battle of the weak one with the strong one. This is the story of the lamp and the storm

64. **ओ दूर के मुसाफिर, हम को भी साथ ले ले रे । हम को भी साथ ले ले, हम रह गये अकेले ।।**

o dūr ke musāfir ham ko bhī sāth le le re, ham ko bhī sāth le le, ham rah gaye akele

Oh Traveller from far away,
take us with You.
Take us with You, we are so lonely...

65. **ओम् नमो शिवाए... पितु मात सहायक स्वामी सखा, तुम्हीं सब के रखवारे हो ।**

om namo śivāe... pitu māt sahāyak svāmī sakhā, tumhī(n) sab ke rakhvāre ho

Salutations to Shiva! You are the Father, Mother, Helper,
the Lord and the Friend. You are the Protector of everyone.

66. **पिया मिलन को जाना । जग की लाज, मन की मौज - दोनों को निभाना ।।**

piyā milan ko jānā, jag ki lāj, man kī mauj - dono(n) ko nibhānā

Come to meet your Beloved. Observe worldly proprieties and also let your mind enjoy!

67. **पियु पियु बोल, प्राण पपीहे पियु पियु बोल । मेरे जीवन की जमुना में जाग उठे मंजुल कल्लोल ।।**

piyu piyu bol, prāṇ papīhe piyu piyu bol, mere jīvan kī jamunā me(n) jāg uṭhe manjul kallol

Oh Beloved, sing your song! Let sweet waves come in the Jamuna of my life...

68. **रात के राही थक मत जाना, सुबह की मंजिल दूर नहीं ।।**

rāt ke rāhī thak mat jānā, subah kī manzil dūr nahi(n)

Oh traveller in the night, don't get weary. The destination of dawn is not far away.

69. **तकदीर जगा कर आई हूँ । मैं इक नई दुनिया बसाकर लाई हूँ ।।**

takdīr jagā kar āī hu(n), me(n) ik nai duniyā basākar lāī hu(n)

I have come having awakened my fortune. I have brought a new world...

70. **सारंगा तेरी याद में नैन हुए बेचैन । मधुर तुम्हारे मिलन बिना दिन कटते नहीं रैन ।।**

sārangā terī yād me(n) nain hue bechain, madhur tumhāre milan binā din kaṭte nahi(n) rain

Oh Beloved, my eyes lost their peace looking for you. Days and nights pass in sadness without a sweet meeting with you.

71. **सो जा राजकुमारी, सो जा ।**

so jā rājkumārī so jā

Sleep, oh princess, sleep...

72. **तेरे फ़ूलों से भी प्यार, तेरे काँटों से भी प्यार जो भी देना चाहे दे दे करतार ।।**

tere phulo(n) se bhī pyār, tere kā(n)ṭo(n) se bhī pyār

jo bhī denā chāhe de de kartār

We love both Your flowers and Your thorns. Oh Creator, we will accept everything You will give us!

73. **तूने रात गँवाई सोये के, दिवस गँवाया खाये के । हीरा जन्म अमोल था, कौड़ी बदले जाये**

tūne rāt ga(n)vāī soye ke, divas ga(n)vāyā khāye ke, hīrā janam amol tha, kauḍi badle jāye

You wasted your night in sleeping and your day in eating. And the life, valuable as a diamond. became like a shell.

74. **तू प्यार का सागर है । तेरी इक बूँद के प्यासे हम ।।**

tū pyār kā sāgar hai, terī ik bū(n)d ke pyāse ham

You are the Ocean of Love, and we are thirsty of one drop of Yours!

75. **तू प्यार करे या ठुकराये, हम तो हैं तेरे दीवानों में । चाहे तू हमें अपना न बना, लेकिन न समझ बेगानों में ।।**

tū pyār kare yā ṭhukrāye, ham to hai(n) tere dīvāno(n) me(n), chāhe tū hame(n) apnā na banā, lekin na samajh begāno(n) me(n)

Whether You love or reject us, we will be faithful to You. You may not make us Your own, but at least don't consider us to be strangers.

76. **तुम मात-पिता, हम बालक तेरे, तुम्हारी कृपा से हमें सुख घनेरे ।।**

tum māt-pitā, ham bālak tere, tumhārī kripā se hame(n) sukh ghanere

You are the Mother and Father. Through Your mercy we attain limitless happiness!

77. **तुम्हारे बुलाने को जी चाहता है ।**

tumhāre bulāne ko jī chāhtā hai

The heart desires to call you...

78. **तुम्हें पाके हम ने जहाँ पा लिया है । ज़मीं तो ज़मीं - आस्माँ पा लिया है ।।**

tumhe(n) pāke ham ne jahā(n) pā liyā hai, zamī(n) to zamī(n) - āsmā(n) pā liyā hai

Having found You, we have found the whole world. What to say of the earth - we have attained even the sky!

79. **तुम्हीं हो माता, पिता तुम्हीं हो । तुम्हीं हो बंधु, सखा तुम्हीं हो ।।**

tumhī(n) ho mātā, pitā tumhī(n) ho, tumhī(n) ho bandhu, sakhā tumhī(n) ho

You are the Mother and You are the Father, You are the Companion and You are the Friend.

80. **तुम्हीं मेरे मीत हो, तुम्हीं मेरी प्रीत हो । तुम्हीं मेरी आरज़ू का पहला-पहला गीत हो ।।**

tumhī(n) mere mīt ho, tumhī(n) merī prīt ho, tumhī(n) merī ārzū kā pahlā-pahlā gīt ho

You are my Friend, You are my love. You are the very first song of my heart...

81. **तेरे द्वार खड़ा भगवान । भगत, भर दे रे झोली ।।**

tere dvār khaḍā bhagavān, bhagat, bhar de re jholī

God is standing at your doorstep. Oh bhagat, do fill His apron!

82. **ऊँची-ऊँची दुनिया की दीवारें संइया तोड़के जी तोड़के मैं आई रे तेरे लिये सारा जग छोड़के ।**

ū(n)chī-ū(n)chī duniyā kī dīvāre(n) saiyā toḍke jī toḍke mai(n) āī re tere liye sārā jag chhoḍke

Having broken the high walls of this world, having left the entire world, I came running to You, oh my Beloved!

83. **चल उड़ जा रे पंछी कि अब यह देश हुआ बेगाना ।**

chal uḍ jā re pa(n)chhī ki ab ye deś huā begānā

Fly away, o bird, now that this land has become alien to you...

84. **चाहे पास हो, चाहे दूर हो, मेरे सपनों की तुम तस्वीर हो ।**

chāhe pās ho, chāhe dūr ho, mere sapno(n) kī tum tasvīr ho

Whether You are close or far away, Your image is always in my heart...

85. **छोड़ भी दे आकाश सिंहासन, इस धरती पर आ जा रे ।**

chhoḍ bhī de ākāś sinhāsan, is dhartī par ā jā re

Leave Your throne of the sky and come to this earth!

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