

Sudesh Didi – 17th May 2023 Murli Revision Class - GCH, London

The Four Stories

Om shanti. Baba mentioned four stories in the Murli today.

The **first story** was about **Lakshman** and how he became unconscious, and then regained consciousness in life again. This story is a practical experience of this time, and is returned later on in the form of different scriptures. It is our collective experience and we have all contributed to it. Those who wrote the scriptures added new ideas and inventions in their writing. This is why there is a mixture.

Lakshman was known for his unwavering devotion to God (Rama) and his ability to stay focused on his aim and objective. Not only did he stay in the line of code and conduct himself, but he also inspired others to do the same. This is why he drew the Lakshmanrekha for Sita, which represents the line of the code of conduct. If you maintain this code of conduct, you will be safe from harm and Ravan cannot come in. But if you step outside of this line, you are in prison of Ravan.

Lakshman's story is one of triumph in his battle against Ravan. He was able to conquer many challenges. But he was eventually defeated by Ravan's son, Meghnad (one whose cry sounds like thunder). Meghnad symbolises a form of ego that creates fear in others but is ultimately empty and meaningless. Like thunderclouds that make a lot of noise but never produce rain, Meghnad's power was based on a false sense of superiority.

Some of this part of the code of conduct is very subtle, and Lakshman became unconscious. But it was not the actual arrow that hit him. It was his belief that he was very pure and others were impure that led to that. The seed of this belief began before he was hit by Meghnad. When Rama and Lakshman were travelling, they encountered an ordinary village woman who was a sweeper. She wanted to offer Rama something and picked some beautiful cherry berries. She tasted them first to ensure they were not sour, and then offered them to Rama, who accepted them with great love. But Lakshman thought that the woman had eaten the fruits herself before offering them to Rama. So, he took the fruits and threw them away secretly, and they landed on a nearby mountain. This left significant consequences. Ego came in of his own purity and his aim and objective. Some time passed, that seed became bush there.

After Lakshman was hit, he became unconscious and nothing could bring him in consciousness. He was in Rama's lap and even Rama could not revive him.

Hanuman thought, "I have the power to fly, so I can bring back the life-giving herb." Hanuman was a conqueror of respect and disrespect, a destroyer of ego, and a humble servant. This is the consciousness that arose at the time. He flew up the mountain and pondered which part of the herb was the life-giving herb: the trunk, skin, or flower. He decided to lift the entire mountain and flew back before sunrise. Lakshman was given the herb, and he came back to life.

This story teaches us that when we realise our mistake such as comparing ourselves to others and thinking we are higher and closer to God, this realisation can bring us back to life, just as the life-giving herb brought Lakshman back to life.

The significance of the story lies in the fact that our ego can hit us very strongly. Conquering our ego is the final aim and objective. It represents the highest and subtlest level of impurity, residing in our intellect. We must conquer it, or we may become unconscious.

The **second story** is about **Khuda dost** (friend of God)). God, being our Friend, gives opportunities to everyone. The story is about a king, and how Khuda dost used to sit incognito on a bridge, changing his costume. Whichever person passed him first was given the kingdom for a day, without knowing why. It was a test to see who was there, and that person was announced as the king for the day. Many people came and went, enjoying their day as king according to their intellect.

One day, a cobbler passed by and became the king. He thought, "Today, I am a king, and I want to do what I want to do. I want to become very rich because I have to work so hard to make shoes and earn a living." So, he ordered all the leather in the king's store to be changed into money. He made leather coins and became very rich.

The next day, the kingdom had to be given to someone else. The cobbler's intellect was focused on his shoes, leather, which represented body consciousness. To him, leather was everything - his property, his duty, his everything. He focused on the body, and this caused him to work hard to repair what he had damaged himself. He had to sew the leather into coins, which was a lot of hard work. This story teaches us that body consciousness makes us work hard, and we lose our value when we focus on the body. The intellect's discrimination power is not there, and this is the meaning behind body consciousness.

Continuing from the second story, another person became the king for a day after the cobbler. He thought about the purpose of a king - to give the subjects what they were looking for and what was beneficial for them. He realised that the future lay in the children, and they had to be made powerful. So, in just one day, he built many schools. He also built a beautiful garden with

flowers for the elderly to enjoy. He had many different ideas for different people to support them, focusing on the subjects' welfare rather than his own.

He also built a big house like a palace for himself, but he had already built many buildings for others the previous day. The real king thought that he was wise and benevolent, and he later made him his minister. All the properties he built for the kingdom belonged to him, not just for one day. Baba says He gives us the opportunity, but it is up to our intellect how we use it.

The **third story** is about **Allah-Avaldin**, Alibaba and the 40 Thieves. The name "*Allah-Avaldin*", *Aval* means first, *din* means religion. So the name was also "Aladdin," which means "God who establishes the first religion." He was incognito, and the 40 Thieves were with Him, meaning they were doing something secretly like being a thief, doing things quietly and incognito. Baba is like *Allah-Avaldin*, and he can make things happen just by clapping his hands or rubbing the lamp. This brings light and all the treasures emerge; enlightenment and attainment.

The **fourth story** is about **Hatamtai**, a bead in the mouth. The story goes that two people were constantly fighting with each other. One person was so troubled by the other's behaviour that he could not cope with it. His adviser suggested that he should put a bead or some water in his mouth whenever he found himself in such a situation. He was told to keep it inside for 10 to 15 minutes, and it would work.

So, he followed the advice and kept the bead or water in his mouth while the other person kept shouting. Eventually, the shouting stopped, and they thought that it had no effect on him. The fighting stopped, and their friendship was restored instead of enmity.

So, if Maya is troubling you, many thoughts are there, keep the bead that I am a victorious soul, and keep Baba, the Seed, in your mouth and all the problems will finish. This is the moral of the story.

Om shanti.