

The Prajapita Brahma Legacies

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Brahma Baba: Deity Brahma is one aspect of God's three divine acts as represented in the image of Trimurti God Shiva and should not be confused with the word "brahm" which is the sixth element of light that pervades Nirvana, the supreme abode of God. He is known as the "special son" of Heavenly God Father Shiva because he surrendered mind, body and wealth towards the establishment of the new world order of the Golden age. For this, Brahma is known as the master creator and called "Bhagirath", the lucky chariot. Today, people are confused as God Shiva, the incorporeal bodiless One has been inadvertently or innocently omitted from the Trinity and only Brahma (creator), Vishnu (sustainer) and Shankar (transformer) are shown.

Prajapita Brahma Baba

He was named Brahma by God Shiva Himself. He then earned the title Prajapita Brahma, the "father of humanity" because of effort and dedication to make others similar to himself by imparting the knowledge of the Gita as spoken by God Shiva through his lotus lips. It is similar to

how Mother Saraswati earned her title of Jagadamba, the world mother. This name was given to him as he was the chosen one from the old world to be first transformed into a Brahmin by God Shiva himself. When Brahma left his mortal body, he had reached the complete and perfect stage of purity known as the "karmateet stage". He then assumed his angelic form to continue his avyakt role in world transformation and it is in this alokik role he is known as Adi Dev Brahma.

This aspect is captured in Gita c9 v1 quote "**To you, who are devoid of the carping spirit, I shall now unfold the knowledge of Nirguna Brahma along with the knowledge of Sakara Brahma knowing which you will be freed from the evil of worldly existence**". (*Gita, 24th edition by Syt. Jayadayal Goyandka printed and published by Motilal Jalan*)

Sakara Brahma in the above sloka (verse) is Prajapita Brahma in his earthly human form and role whereas Nirguna Brahma is his angelic role as Adi Dev Brahma in a subtle body of light residing in the angelic world. The Gita in c9v2 says that this knowledge of Brahma is a sovereign science, a **sovereign secret**, supremely holy, most excellent, directly enjoyable, attended with virtue, very easy to practice and imperishable.

It is very obvious from Gita c9v1 that if you want **to be freed from the evil of worldly existence**, that is, become a resident of the world without sin, the golden age or heaven, then you must understand the deep secrets of nirguna and sakar Brahma. These secrets reveal that you must become a mouth born progeny of Brahma Baba to burn all the old sanskars of the old world as Arjuna did before you can attain liberation and liberation in life.

Brahma's Day and Night

The viceless golden and silver ages were ruled by the deities and there was peace, purity and prosperity for half of the cycle equaling 2500 years and it is this period that is known as the "day of Brahma", heaven or paradise. The vicious copper and iron ages are known as the dark ages where the vices of anger, greed, ego, lust and attachment created a world of ignorance, sorrow and untimely death and it is these two ages also of 2500 years that is known as the "night of Brahma" or hell.

Brahma Kumars and Kumaris

Those who got the knowledge of the Shrimat Bhagavad Gita as imparted from God Shiva through the lotus lips of Prajapita Brahma and transformed themselves became known as Prajapita Brahma Kumars and Kumaris. They are known as the authentic Brahmins of the confluence age, the mouth born progenies of Brahma.

Brahmachari and Brahmchari

Brahmachari are those who earn the title of Brahma Kumars and Kumaris by following in the footsteps of Prajapita Brahma to become complete and perfect in all aspects towards a viceless life and become equal to Father Brahma or “bapsamaan”. “**Brahmcharya**” on the other hand is the first of the 4 stages in a man’s life as prescribed by the hindu scriptures extending till the 25th year during which one is expected to live strictly as a celibate dedicated to the consummation of his educational effort under the guidance and direction of a preceptor.

Therefore, a **Brahmchari** is one who lives a celibate life in preparation for the second stage of Grihast, the family path whereas a **Brahmachari** is one who follow in the footsteps of Brahma to first become a Brahmin in preparation for the next stage of becoming deity. (note spelling/meaning difference between Brahmachari & Brahmchari)

Brahmari and Brahmini

A Brahmini is a Brahma Kumari who has become an arm of Prajapita Brahma and has surrendered her life to imparting the knowledge of the Gita tirelessly to make others follow in the footsteps of father Brahma and at the same time makes effort to become complete and perfect. This is analogous to certain insects who by incessant buzzing make other insects

similar to themselves and are called “Brahmari” Hence the similarity in function and determination of a Brahmini and a Brahmari to transform others.

Brahmapuri and Brahmloka

Brahmapuri or Brahmloka is the subtle region between planet earth and Brahmloka where Avyakt Adi Dev Brahma resides and is now unlimited with a subtle body of light to continue his role in world transformation. At the end of the cycle when all souls have to return home to Brahmloka also called soul’s world, they must pass through this subtle region (Brahmaloka) for final purification to settle any remaining karmic accounts that was not settled by making effort while in earthly human form. Adi Dev continues to work very closely with God Shiva for establishment of the Golden age and they are known as BapDada. BapDada is similar to when they say “Shiv Shankar” in the path of devotion. The final role of Adi Dev is that of Dharamraj to oversee the final purification and preparation for all souls to return home.

Gita c8v16 describes Brahmloka quote “Arjuna, all the worlds from Brahmloka downwards are subject to appearance and disappearance. But, O son of Kunti, on attaining Me there is no rebirth. For I am beyond Time and regions like Brahmloka are subject to time, are impermanent”. In Gita c8v18, Brahmloka is described as the

“Unmanifest” subtle world whereas Gita c8v20-21 quote “Beyond this **Unmanifest**, there is another **eternal Unmanifest**, that supremely divine substance, which does not perish even though all beings perish. This Unmanifest, spoken of as the indestructible is called the supreme Goal, that is my supreme abode”. This is how the Gita describes the middle impermanent angelic world(Brahmaloka) that is only activated during the auspicious confluence age as well the permanent soul’s world, the supreme abode of God Shiva, called Brahmloka.

Brahmloka and Brahmmand

Brahmloka or Brahmmand is not the same region as Brahmloka. Brahmloka is the residence of all souls and it is the highest of the three worlds, whereas Brahmloka is the middle angelic world where angelic Adi Dev Brahma resides. Brahmloka has many others names such as Paramdham, Shantidham, Muktidham, the land of Nirvana or Soul’s World. Brahmloka is the eternal home of the Supreme Father Shiva and all souls where all souls are completely pure and where they experience their eternal sanskars of peace and silence.

Brahmloka is pervaded by golden red light called the Brahm element and because of its shape, it is called **Brahmmand**. Brahm is the sixth element of golden red light whereas “and” pronounced “andh” describes it as oval or egg-shaped. On the path of

devotion there are many who believe that they will eventually merge with the Brahm element that they consider as God and as such they are called “**Brahmgyanis**”.

Brahman and Brahmin

A Brahman is the first of the four castes in the traditional hindu hierarchy as taught in the path of devotion. On the path of knowledge, the Brahmin is a mouth born progeny of Prajapita Brahma and is considered to be the highest or “topknot” to be followed by the deities, warriors, merchants and finally sudras where there are five castes instead of the traditional four in the path of devotion.

Brahma Muhurat

Brahma Muhurat is said to be the auspicious time of the morning ideal for meditation or remembrance as well as “ruh rehan”(loveleen spiritual chit chat) with God. On the path of knowledge, this period is between 4 am and 5 am and it is called “Amrit Vela”, the period when God dedicates his time for Brahmins to fulfill all their spiritual desires. He opens up his treasures stores of virtues, powers and knowledge so they can numberwise take how much as they so desire. This is why God Shiva is also called Bholanath, the innocent lord, because at this auspicious time, He is most forgiving and merciful.

Brahma Astra

In ancient warfare, the Brahmastra is a missile said to be set in motion by divine force. It is an unfailing weapon that hits and destroys its target. It was the Brahma Astra that was used by Rama to completely destroy (burn and cremate) Rawan when all other missiles could only make Rawan unconscious, giving Rawan a chance to get up and attack again. In the path of knowledge as taught by Brahma, the Brahma Astra is not a physical weapon, but it is the combined might of gyan and yoga (jwala devi) to destroy the vices and the evils of the world. The Brahma Astra is the Gyan and Yoga of the Gita.

Brahma Bhojan

Brahma Bhojan is pure vegetarian food cooked under the strictest satwic conduct in an atmosphere of meditation, yoga or remembrance of God during which the food is prepared, cooked and offered to God for blessing. This is the reason Brahma Bhojan is said to be the food consumed by Brahmins to become deities. Pure satwic food is Brahma Bhojan for the body, but a diet of pure thoughts is Brahma Bhojan for the mind, a faculty of the soul.

Brahmaputra River

The Brahmaputra river is one of the many large rivers that nourishes the Indian subcontinent. The Brahmaputra transports the largest volume of water of all the rivers and merges with the revered Saraswati and

mighty Ganges rivers in the plains of Bangladesh just before merging in the Bay of Bengal called the diamond harbour. Of significance, it is the only male name given among the many great rivers of India, the others are named after female deities. It is symbolic of the huge kumbh melas where millions gather to pay homage every 12 years at the confluence of the great rivers and the ocean. However, in relation to Brahma and brahmins, it is when the rivers of knowledge have the opportunity to meet the Ocean of Knowledge once in a cycle at the confluence age. The confluence age is called the leap or diamond age and where the Triveni Rivers meet the ocean is called the Diamond harbour. Is the name “diamond harbour” coincidence or providence?