

# Secret of universe & satswarup bhakti.

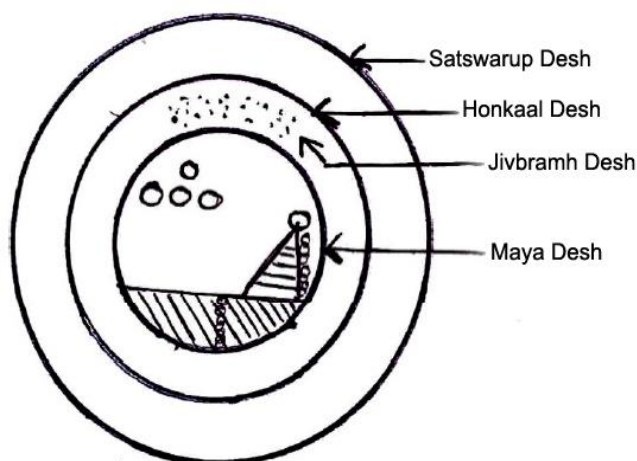
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## Introduction

We worship to be happy forever in this human body but that does not make us happy forever. In this human body, everyone thinks only of 100 years of happiness, but after this human body is gone, where will this soul go? Will it attain a land of eternal happiness? Will the cycle of birth and death end forever? We never think about these things. What worship should I do to make my soul happy forever? To which Sat guru should I surrender? By going to which place will my soul become happy forever? Let us understand this with the help of satgyan,

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Since the existence of this Universe there exists 2 pads (positions)



pleasures. For understanding “naturally existing pleasures”, let us take example of on this earth,

1) **Satswarup pad:** - There was no such time that Satswarup pad was not there, also there will be no time that Satswarup Pad will not exist. Satswarup pad is immense, vast and it is naturally existing. In this pad there is Infinite Natural, effortless & all kinds of satiating

In summer we experience hot weather, but if we go to Kashmir in this season, we feel cold weather. which exist naturally. We don't need any artificial equipment for maintaining cooled weather in Kashmir. Accordingly, there is Infinite Natural, effortless satiating pleasures in Satswarup pad.

2) **Honkaal pad:** - This pad is situated in satswarup pad & naturally existing. Also this pad is very minute as compared to satswarup pad. In this pad, there are 2 sub- pads as below,

a) **Jivbrahm pad:** - Naturally existing pad which is situated in Honkaal pad. There is no happiness and sorrow in this pad.

b) **Maya pad:** - In this Maya pad, there are three loks (mrutyu lok, swarg lok & patalok) & 14 bhavans (7loks of swarg i.e. bhur, bhuvar, swar, mahar, jan, tap, sat & 7 loks of patal i.e. tal, atal, vital, sutal, talatal, rasatal, mahatal). Brahma's Satloka, Vishnu's Vaikuntha, Mahadev's Kailas, Shakti's Shaktilok, Yama's Yampuri. In this maya pad there are little artificial pleasures and infinite sorrows of kaal. Artificial pleasures which are created by immense hard work, e.g., if wish to eat some sweet dish, for these we need the recipe, & ingredients. To obtained these, lot of hard work is required. then and then only we will enjoy the pleasure of eating the sweet dish. The happiness here is artificial & very meagar. But sorrows are very immense & naturally generated. jiva has to suffer these sorrows of kaal. In the form of garbhavas, various diseases of body & mind, old age sorrows, 84 lakhs time rebirth of the soul in various species. Sorrows of 84 narkas and sorrows of agati (to stay on earth as a ghost after death).

Now let us see how many types of sorrows, the jiva has to suffer,

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#### **Mahadukh(sorrows)**



1) Fetal (Garbha) suffering:

a) when jiva comes into the body, he has to come from the womb of his mother.

2) in the womb, he has to suffer from inadequate body posture for 9 months.

3) In this horrible condition the jiva has to suffer from the fluid present in the fetus, which enters in his mouth, nose frequently.

4) When the pregnant mother walks briskly the jiva suffer a lot.

- 5) When the pregnant mother carries weight the jiva suffer a lot.
- 6) When the pregnant mother overeats the jiva suffers a lot and experience tremendous weakness.
- 7) Besides the uterus there is stomach situated in the mother's body as the fluids are hot in stomach the fluid in uterus gets hot and the body of foetus experience lot of sufferings for 9 months.
- 8) Thus, in the womb the jiva suffers from many indescribable sorrows, hence the jiva prays to the Parmatma to relieve him from this unbearable grief & give me any other kind of suffering. but any how to relieve me from the grief of foetus. After coming from garbha, I will chant your name day and night, I will never forget you. I promise you that I will chant only Ramji's name. I will not worship any other deities. Such contract (promise) this jiva had done with the Parmatma in garbha.
- 9) When the jiva comes in human body, he has to suffer from the sorrows caused because of mind, body.

a) Suffering caused by mind: - e.g. One person has hut and another person has bungalow. The person who has hut, looking at the other person's bungalow, he thinks day and night that when will I have the bungalow like another person and suffers due to jealousy.

b) Suffering caused by body: - Any type of suffering caused by body. E.g., Can't see with eyes, can't hear with ears, can't walk with feet, endless kinds of diseases etc.

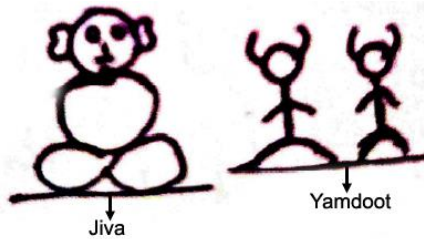
c) problems which comes unknowingly: - we have to suffer from such sorrows which are not in our prarbdha (Prarbdha is that portion of the past karma which is responsible for the present body).

i) e.g. A person is walking on the road and a car is passing along, a stone comes under the wheel of the car and suddenly it bounces and hits the head of the person and get injured.

ii) The children have been playing ball and man who was seated at some distance got injured due to bouncing of ball of children.

iii) The police were asking us for no reason that someone got into a fight or was killed in front of our house when we had nothing to do with it.

## **2) Sorrows of Yama (God of death)**



1) Yamdoot (messengers of Yama) comes and take away the jiva from human body. who in human body is worshipping the sinful deities and he is sacrificing an innocent animal or a human sacrifice as an offering to the deities, who performs very sinful deeds such as eating

flesh, consuming liquor etc.

2) The Yamdoot enters the human body through 9 doors i.e., two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, mouth and from two excretory organs. After entering the human body these Yamdoot creates a yachnik body and brutally start beating the jiva.

3) Yachnik body: - The properties of this body are such that jiva could not escape from this body due to infinite torture given to it. Also the mechanism of this body is likewise the jiva experiences the pain in multiple times than given.

4) These Yamdoot uses various types of dangerous weapons to beat the jiva.

5) They scare the jiva by making horrible noise by beating big teeth one upon another.

6) Some Yamdoot cuts the nerves of the neck and eat.

7) They put the rope around the neck of the jiva and tie it to the tail of male buffalo and take him to Yamadwara while torturing.

8) while taking the jiva from mrutyu lok to yamlok, on the way the jiva has to bear lots of sufferings given by the Yamdoot.

9) There is a mysterious river in the way to Yamadwara these Yamdoot takes the jiva through it. while travelling through river the jiva gets tremendous pain.

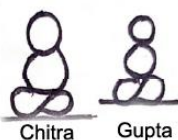
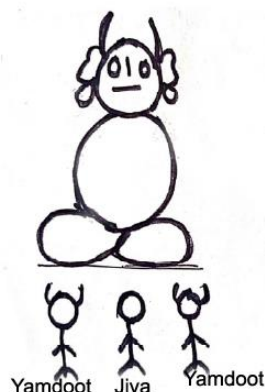
10) The water of the river is very hot and blood red in colour. The river consists of big sharp pointed nails, various kind of poisonous creatures which bites the jiva while travelling. While the jiva is carried away by the rope tied around the neck he passes through a jungle in which the trees are entangled with one another. through this jungle the jiva has to suffer from enormous pain and trouble. finally, by experiencing the unbearable sorrows the jiva was brought before the chief Yama (Dharmaraj).

11) The chief yama is very cruel in nature and is very fearful in look.

12) There are 14 assistant yamas under the chief yama. They are also very dangerous and fearful. The 14 yamas has a team of 14 crores of

Yamdoot, 1 corer Yamdoot under each yama. These 14 crores of Yamdoot are equipped with 84 lakhs of various types of dangerous weapons. which are used to beat the jiva. Further chief yama asks the chitra & gupt (two assistants of chief yama who keeps the account of the karmas (good and bad) done by the jiva.

a) धरमराय जब लेखा मांगे ॥ किया कोल चितारे ॥  
लीला पांव करे मुंह काळो ॥ शिर मे मुगदर मारे ॥



Meaning: - The yama makes the jiva to remember the contract done by him while he was facing unbearable grief in the womb of his mother and how he begged to get out of the womb. The contract was that he will worship the Parmatma by chanting the name Ram and he will serve the saints after getting out of the womb.

When the time comes, after death the Yamdoot takes away the jiva before the chief yama. The chitra gupt tell yama that the jiva had broken the contract, he never chanted the word ram and never served any saints instead the jiva has performed sinful karmas which will lead him to the hell. Hearing this from chitra gupt the yama orders the Yamdoot to beat the jiva brutally by various types of weapons on his feet and hands and make them green. Beat of his face brutally make it black and orders to hit on the body by a weapon made by sharp nails.

The reason behind the grief of jiva is: -

b) हँस हँस किया न छुटे रोया ॥ किया कबाड हाता ॥  
घडी घडी दम दम का लेखा ॥ चित्र गुप्तर के खाता ॥

Meaning: - When the jiva was in human body he did sinful deeds by enjoying them a lot but which caused tremendous grief to the other person. These sinful deeds done by jiva gives him the pain and trouble in yamlok, the account of all karmas done by jiva every second are recorded by the chitra & gupt.

13) who has performed very much sinful karmas is taken The chief yama who is more powerful than the 14 yamas is personally came to take off such jiva who has performed very much sinful karmas. In yamlok he gives jiva tremendous kill.

14) The jiva is punished brutally for the sins done by him with 84 lakhs types of weapons which resulted in unbearable pain.

**Sorrows in 84 lakhs yonis.**

(84 lakhs types of body in which the jiva has to take birth after leaving the human body)

Every soul has to suffer from 84 lakhs yoni's sorrows. 84 lakhs yoni spread in 4 mines as under.

1) Mammals- e.g. goat, cow etc

2) Oviparous – animals taking birth from eggs. E.g. Reptiles, birds etc.

3) Germination- plants taking birth from seeds.

4) Microorganisms- we cannot see the birth process of such creatures from our necked eyes. -e.g. Virus, bacteria etc.

Apart from human body rest of 83,99,999 yonis consists of full sorrows.

Few examples are given below----

(a) In 84 lakhs yonis, the jiva has to take birth in bull (animal) yoni and in this yoni he has to pull the bullock cart and carry the load more than his capacity, nobody cares for him or see that if he is hungry, thirsty, or is unwell. He has to suffer a lot.

(b) He has to become horse of a family of dombari (people who are jugglers, walk on rope tied on both sides and performs various type of art, e.g. They keep on roaming place to place) carrying the whole load of family beyond his capacity, and move where ever they want to go without complaining that he is hungry, thirsty, or is unwell. He has to suffer a lot.

The jiva has to suffer from all types of sorrows of 84 lakh yonis spread in 4 mines.

It's very difficult to explain the sorrows in 84 lakhs yonis. We can see the sufferings of animals in brief on discovery channel.

The jiva experiences the suffering more than as shown in the discovery channel.

### **Sorrow of Agati**

Parmatma has given us 77 crores & 76 lakhs breaths in this human body.



suffer a lot.

They go in agati yoni (become ghosts.)

The shape of body of agati yoni is as under—

the mouth is as small as the pinpoint, and the stomach is very large. These jivas are always unsatisfied for the pleasures of 5 elements. Due to peculiar structure of body of jiva in this yoni, he cannot enjoy any type of pleasure. If he feels thirsty, he goes to water resources such as a well, pond, river, lake etc. but these resources are guarded by the deities. These deities do not allow the agati jiva to drink water. they beat them brutally hence the jiva does not goes there again and remains thirsty & suffer a lot. He drinks the waste water flowing through toilet & bath. There is no time limit of the sufferings in the agati yoni. If anybody takes surrender of Satguru and becomes satswarupi saint in his family (where the jiva was before going to agati yoni) then and then only the jiva escape the agati yoni otherwise he has to suffer for infinite time in this yoni.

### **Why do the jiva has to suffer various types of sorrows as mentioned above?**

Reason: - The jiva had made the karmas for want of pleasure in human body. Which resulted him to suffer in further yonis. These karmas are divided in four types as below-----

- 1) Kriyaman karma: - These are the karmas that we do in the present in a human body.
- 2) Sanchit karma: - This is the result of actions that have been gathered in this and all other previous human lives. These are part of those Kriyaman karmas that have not borne fruits as yet.
- 3) Prarbdha karma: - The karmas which we have brought from Sanchit karmas in the present life to perform.

**Human body is the only tool through which we can erase the three types of karmas forever.**

## Manushya deh (Human body)

1) How did we get the human body?



This human body is an incarnation to get freedom from 84 lakhs yoni birth cycle. After sufferings in the 84 lakhs yoni, this is how we got the human body with great difficulty and that to for very small period of time.

2) We get the human body once in 4 yugas i.e., satyug, tretayug, dwaparyug and kalyug.

3) There are various types of bodies (form of lives)

Like the body of Brahma, Vishnu, Shankar, Shakti, Indra, the bodies of 33 crore deities, human body, bodies in 84 lakhs yoni, the body of hell, the body of patallok, the body of demon, body of ghost, but except the human body none of the body can accumulate the name of the Parmatma which leads to the Amarlok. Hence in all form of bodies the human form is most important and valuable.

4) In this human body, one can erase the past karmas (Sanchit karmas) permanently done in previous lives.

5) It is in this human body that great happiness can be achieved by erasing great sorrow forever.

6) With this human body one can be included in Parmatma and can reach Amarlok. Hence every god and goddesses wants human body.

7) As this human body is very important and valuable but it is fleeting.

8) The human body is like a bubble on surface of water which will disappear in a second. As the stars in the sky disappears in the day so will the human body will die in very short time.

Now we will see the fruits of various worships.

There are three ways of worships in this world.

- 1) Sagun bhakti ---Worshipping god or goddesses with their forms.
- 2) Nirgun bhakti---Worshipping the formless god.
- 3) Satswarup bhakti---Worshipping the Parmatma (true word i.e. satshabd)

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## Falful (Fruits of various worships)

**Sagun bhakti:** -i) Brahma: - The jivas in human body, who worshiped Brahma (sankhya yoga, worship of gayatri) experiences the pleasures of



Satloka (the heaven of brahma), and while performing these karmas the jiva knowingly - unknowingly did sins for which he has to face the grief of garbha (fetus) in 84 lakshya yoni.

ii) Vishnu: - The jivas who worships Vishnu's navvidya bhakti in the human body, experiences the pleasures of Vaikuntha (the heaven of Vishnu). The jiva achieves one in four types of mukti.

a) Salokya: - Get entry in Vaikuntha.

b) Samipya: - To sit in Vishnu's assembly.

c) Sayujya: - To sit beside of Vishnu like his brother.

d) Sarupya: - To accommodate in Vishnu,

and while performing this karma the jiva knowingly - unknowingly did sins for which he has to face the grief of 84 lakshya yoni after mahapralaya (end of universe).

iii) Shankar: - The jivas who worshiped Shiva by practicing hat yoga, chanting of Shiva, experience the pleasures of Kailas (the heaven of Shankar), and while performing this karma the jiva knowingly - unknowingly did sins for which he has to face the grief of garbha (fetus) in 84 lakshya yoni.

iv) Shakti: - The jivas who worshiped Shakti i.e., practice labed, abhaydaan and kanyadan, experience the pleasures of Shaktilok (the heaven of Shakti), and while performing this karma the jiva knowingly - unknowingly did sins for which he has to face the grief of garbha (fetus) in 84 lakshya yoni.

v) Indra: - The jiva who performed 101 yagya (Vedic rituals) became the king of 33 crore devtas i.e., Indra, and while performing this karma the jiva knowingly - unknowingly did sins for which he has to face the grief of garbha (fetus) in 84 lakshya yoni.

vi) Sat, Tap, Jap: - Some jivas performed the act of sat, tap, jat (Way of worship to reach Swarga) and reached heaven and after enjoying the fruits of good karma the jiva had to go in to hell to suffer for the bad karmas he had done. After experiencing the trouble in hell, the jiva face the grief of garbha (fetus) in 84 lakshya yoni. Some jiva, who had not done bad karmas which goes directly to 84 lakshya yoni for 4320000 years.

vii) Tirtha (Pilgrimage): - The jiva who goes to tirthas in human body, further he gets beautiful human body in next birth, also gets beautiful bodies in 84 lakshya yoni till he gets human body.

Fasting: - The jiva who keeps fast in human body, further gets healthy human body in next birth, also gets healthy bodies in 84 lakshya yoni till he gets human body.

viii) Tap: - The jiva who perform tap in human body, further becomes king human body in next birth, also experience lifestyle like a king in 84 lakshya yoni till he gets human body.

ix) Yagya: - The jiva who perform yagya in human body, further becomes a rich person in next birth, also experience wealthy lifestyle in 84 lakshya yoni till he gets human body.

x) Those jivas who worship and offers the flesh as Prasad to the various deities they go to hell and suffer a lot or goes in agati (after death become ghosts, and other evil entities).

**Nirgun bhakti:** - It is of two types.

a) Jivbrahm bhakti: - In this human body one who see brahma in everyone goes to Jivbrahm pad, until he stays there, he does not come to birth and death cycle. This jiva cannot experience pleasure or sorrow in Jivbrahm pad & when he gets bored in there, the jiva comes again in the garbha for want of pleasures and get entangled in birth and death cycle, hence he suffers the sorrow of kaal. Some jivas who don't get bored in Jivbrahm pad remain there till Mahapralaya (end of universe) and when the universe is reformed the jiva comes in garbha and falls in birth and death cycle & suffer the sorrow of kaal.

b) Honkaal parbrahm bhakti: - In this human body one who worships Honkaal parbrahm i.e., practice soham jaap ajappa and through banknaal reaches daswadwar (10<sup>th</sup> door of the human body), such jiva reaches Honkaal brahma pad after he dies. This jiva cannot experience pleasure or sorrow in Honkaal brahma pad, until he stays there, he does not come to birth and death cycle. For some time, he is freed from 84 lakshya yoni cycle when he gets bored there, the jiva comes again in the garbha in want of pleasures and get entangled in birth and death cycle, hence he suffers the sorrow of garbha.

**Satswarup Bhakti:** -

In this human body, one who worship satswarup bhakti with the help of satswarup vigyani sat guru's bhed i.e., by chanting Ram while breathing in and out and reaches daswadwar by penetrating 6 locations of east and 6 of west, such jivas after leaving the human body becomes free from the sufferings of sorrows of kaal forever and goes to satswarup brahma pad

the place of happiness and once the jiva reaches there never returns to garbha.

7

**How and where is the Parmatma, who takes the soul out of great misery and brings it to the land of great happiness.**

- 1) Parmatma is satswarup.
- 2) He is beyond the 52 basic letters; he is ne-akshar hence cannot be written and spoken.
- 3) We cannot describe him in words.
- 4) His ne-akshar name cannot be spelled by tongue.
- 5) He gives of happiness to everyone.
- 6) He gives relief to everyone from every type of misery.
- 7) Like us, he does not come mother's womb (garbha).
- 8) Like us, he does not suffer from any sorrows.
- 9) He is unbroken or uninterrupted sound.
- 10) He is unrevealed form in everywhere hence no one can experience him. But he can be revealed with the bhed obtained from Satguru.
- 11) Parmatma as explained above is present in every soul, same thing kabirji explains in one of the sakhi(verses).

**कस्तुरी कुंडल बसै, मृग ढुँढे बन मांहि ।  
ऐसे घट घट राम है, दुनिया देखै नांहि ॥**

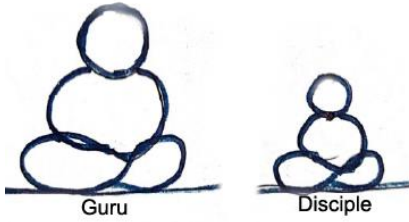
Meaning: - Kabir saheb says that, a person wanders here and there to attain the Parmatma when he is within himself. Like the musk is present in the navel of the deer but he is unknown of the fact and wanders in the jungle for it. In the same way Ram is present in every soul but cannot see him because of illusion.

As there are three ways of worshiping in this world & as such there are 3 types of guru (mentor).

## 8

### Difference between Guru & Satguru.

#### Guru of Sagun: -



1) This guru makes a disciple to perform the worship of brahma, Vishnu, Shankar and Shakti and incarnations. Makes them to perform rituals like jap, tap, Tirtha, vrat, fasts, yagya.

2) Makes the disciple to worship idols.

3) this guru tells mantras in the ear of the disciple.

4) He teaches yoga (neti, dhoti, navli, kapali, basti).

He can make any miracle as below----

5) to travel on earth, heaven, patallok in a second.

6) to show the earth, heaven, four directions on the hand.

7) to destroy earth, sky and restores it as it is.

8) He tells, what is there in the mind of the disciple.

9) He who makes the disciple attain the pleasures of the world is the Guru of Sagun.

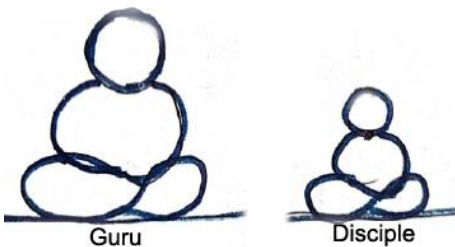
10) He helps the disciple to reach Vaikuntha.

11) This guru keeps the disciple in the mouth of kaal.

12) This guru is not aware of the bhed to revealed Parmatma in soul of disciple.

#### Guru of Nirgun: -

1) One who makes the disciple to see the brahm in everyone or practice soham jaap ajappa and through banknaal reaches daswadwar are the guru of Nirgun.



2) These gurus help the disciple to reach Nirgun brahm.

Even if the jiva reaches Nirgun brahm he is still in the mouth of kaal.

## Satguru of Satswarup: -

1) How a real Satguru explains sign of Satguru.

आ सतगुरु की पारखा, सुणज्यो चित दे कान ॥  
केवळ बिन सुखराम कहे, भजे न दुजी आन ॥

Meaning: - How a test of real Satguru is listen it carefully, the real Satguru tells to chant only 'Ram' not the name of brahma, Vishnu, Shankar, Shakti and avtar.



2) In the body of a true Satguru, from the toenails to the top of the head, the Parmatma manifests.

3) True Satguru tells that Parmatma is the one who give real and infinite happiness, he tells with various examples that how maya gives us false pleasures and keeps in the mouth of kaal.

4) One who believes in Parmatma and never worship brahma, Vishnu, Shankar, Shakti this triguni maya, he is the true saint Satguru.

5) The saints who are totally dependent of Parmatma, who always see the Parmatma within himself is true Satguru.

6) Saints who reaches daswadwar through passing banknaal are true Satguru.

7) The Saints whose hope for Maya's happiness has vanished completely are true Satguru.

How does a Hans(swan) who had surrendered to such a Satguru goes to 10th door by penetrating 6 places of the east and 6 of the West?

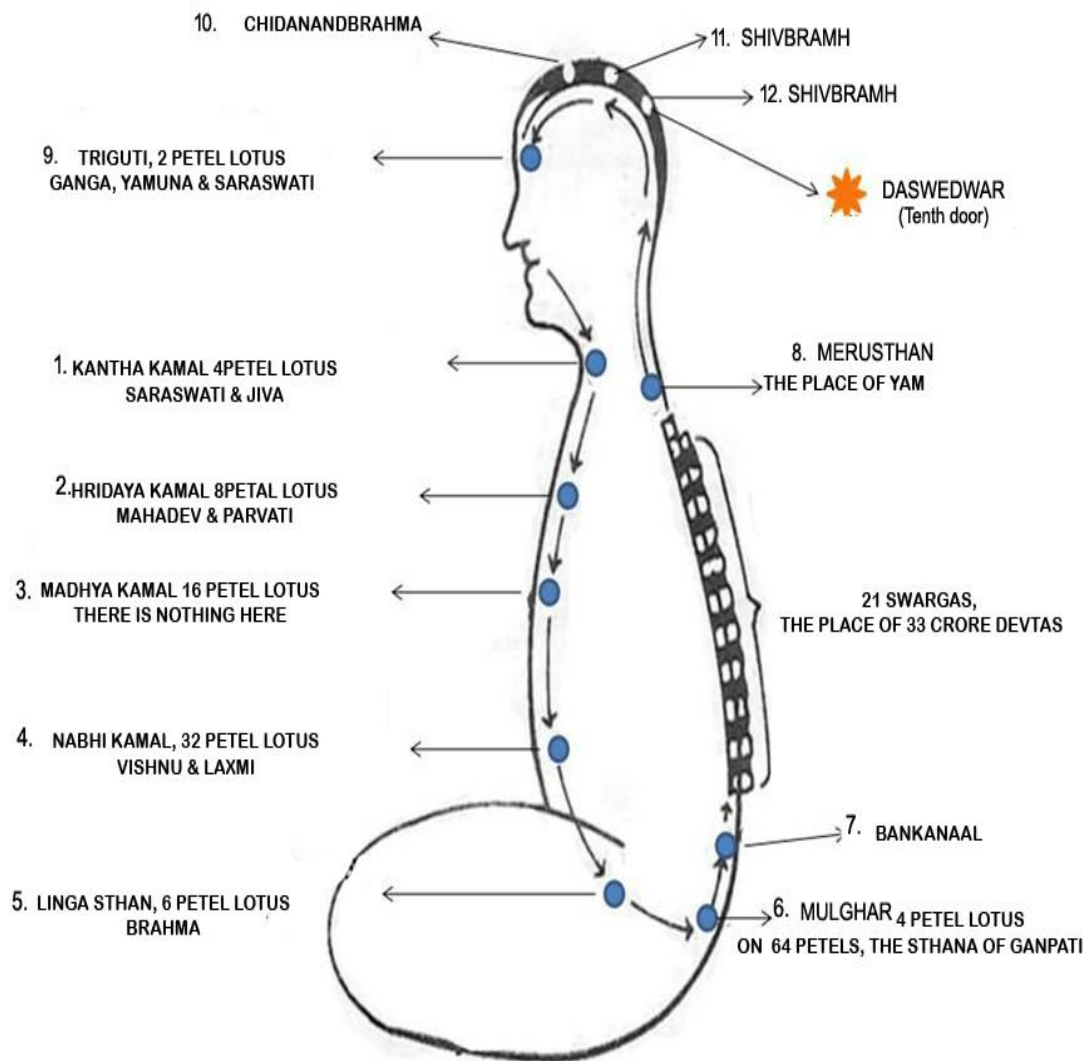
1) Those jivas in the human body surrender to vigyani Satguru.

2) Such Satguru makes the disciple regularly chant the name of Ram breathing in and out.

3) Then the Parmatma manifests in the soul at the throat and its body becomes the universe.

4) When the jiva/hansa travel to the way of satswarup he sees the khand (universe with form) i.e., 3 loks and 14 bhavans, after this bramhand (formless universe) i.e. 3 bramh's & its 13 loks.

Fig Manushya deh.



5) While travelling from the path of east first it penetrates the four-petal lotus on which the goddess Sarasvati is sitting in the kanthasthan.

6) next there is eight petal lotus on which Mahadev and Parvati are sitting at the hridayasthan (heart) the jiva penetrates it and moves further to penetrate 16 petal lotus at madhyasthan.

7) Further the jiva penetrates 32 petal lotus, the place of Vishnu & Laxmi. here 5 atmas which were attached with jivas gets detached.

8) Further the jiva penetrates 6 petal lotus at lingasthan where Brahma is sitting.

9) The jiva further penetrates 4 petal lotus which is on 64 petal lotus at mulghar where Ganapati is sitting.

10) In this way the jiva after passing these 6 places of sankhanaal by the grace of Satguru then starts his journey through banknaal, here it penetrates the banknaal.

11) Further jiva travels through 21 swargas after leaving this, he reaches to Yamraj's merusthan.

12) Further jiva goes to triguti (centre of eyebrows). Here there is a 2 petals lotus, Ganga flows from the right side, Yamuna from the left and Sarasvati flows from the centre of the head. The jiva reaches at the confluence of these three rivers. At this place the mind gets detached from the hansa.

13) Further the jiva penetrates 10<sup>th</sup> the chidanand Brahm, 11<sup>th</sup> the shivBramh and 12<sup>th</sup> the parbramh and reaches daswadwar. After reaching daswadwar the Parmatma manifests as sound in the rom rom (every cell of body). In this way when Parmatma manifests in whole body the Sanchit karmas are destroyed completely and the process of acquiring Kriyaman karmas stops.

14) Further there is a huge shield which is called as siddha shila. The dimensions of the shila is 1 crore 35 lakshya yojan (1 yojan = 12.8 km) in circumference and the width is 32 kos (1 kos = 3.6 km). The jiva cracks this shiddha shila with the help of satswarup science given by Satguru and opens the daswadwar (10<sup>th</sup> door) and reaches satswarup Brahm.

15) In this way the jiva destroys the Sanchit karma done through mind, 5 atmas and triguni maya, due to the emergence of the kudrat kala (uninterrupted sound i.e. satswarup science in the whole body of the jiva) because of kudrat kala the Kriyaman karmas are stopped. The jiva, after finishing the prarbdha karmas (fate), quits the human body and attains the pure form and enters Amarlok permanently.

**Which Ram does the Satguru make to worship.**

**10**

**There are 4 types of Ram.**

**Saint Kabir says,**

एक राम घट घट बोले, दुजा राम दशरथ घर डेले ॥  
तिजा राम का सकल पसारा, चौथा राम सबसु ही न्यारा ॥

1) Atmaram: - worshipping the soul.

Nurturing the weak jivas from 4 types of categories, souls. e.g. Show mercy on ant to elephant. Such jiva goes to Swarga, remains there after finishing punya karmas in Swarga he comes in birth and death cycle.

2) Ramachandra: - is incarnation of Vishnu.

One who worship this Ramachandra through navvidya bhakti assuming him the avtar of Vishnu goes to Vaikuntha, remains there after finishing punya karmas in Vaikuntha he comes in birth and death cycle.

3) Binduram: - is Honkaal parbramh.

one who worships Honkaal parbramh i.e., practice soham jaap ajappa and reaches Honkaal brahm, but some or the other time jiva will come in universe through garbha.

4) Satswarup parbramh ram: - By chanting ram naam of satswarup parbramh while breathing in and out, the jiva is freed from the birth and death cycle permanently and reaches forever to the place of infinite happiness i.e. Amarlok.

We will see how the Amarlok which is full of infinite happiness.

**11**

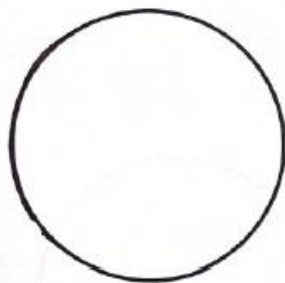
## **Amarlok**

As there are two things parallel, e.g. Happiness and misery,

Male and female, Day and night, Good and bad

Same as above there is mrutyu lok and Amarlok.

**Amarlok**



**Mrutyulok**



Mrutyu lok: - this place will be destroyed one day; it will not remain forever.

Amarlok: - this is there forever; it is neither created or can be destroyed.

1) In the Amarlok the Hans gets the pleasures which he wanted. all pleasures are there in front of him, he chooses them as per his choice and enjoys them.



- 2) The Hans gets a 1200 feet amardivya kaya (body). This body is immortal and a bright light equivalent to the light of 100 lakh suns is emitted from the body.
- 3) This body never gets exhausted; like the body of maya in Honkaal hence the Hans can enjoy endless pleasures in Amarlok.
- 4) When the Hans laughs diamond and pearls falls out of his mouth.
- 5) Every Hans were a pearl ornament in the neck.
- 6) whatever the Hans expect he gets without any hard work and in ample quantity.
- 7) There is no commerce in Amarlok whatever the Hans wants comes immediately in front of the him and he enjoys it as per his wish.
- 8) There is no worry of any kind.
- 9) Saint in Amarlok enjoys various kind of playful acts which they enjoy a lot.
- 10) The clothes of Amarlok do not wear & tear they remain always new.
- 11) The blankets they use gives a joyful aroma.
- 12) The Hans baths with the amrit (the holy nectar) hence his looks handsome always.
- 13) All wealth required for enjoyment is present in Amarlok.
- 14) There are various houses for the Hans to live such as hir bhavan, moti bhavan, ratna bhavan, gyan bhavan, chintamani bhavan etc. total 16 types of bungalows are there.
- 15) Every bungalow consists of manik(ruby)chowk (square), chintamani chowk etc. total eight types of well decorated squares are there. Every chowk is decorated with gems which emits self-illuminating light
- 16) It is glooming with the attractive light of various diamonds and gems.
- 17) The bungalows are decorated with various gems.
- 18) There are stores of satswarup science and riddhi and siddhi.
- 19) The beds for rest and bungalows of saints are also immortal.
- 20) The gardens provide divine happiness.
- 21) There is infinite happiness in Amarlok beyond what is explained here. Amarlok cannot be described in words, they can be experienced only when the jiva reaches Amarlok.

## **What kind of sorrows are not in Amarlok?**

- 1) Nobody is poor in Amarlok.
- 2) All are equally wealthy in Amarlok.
- 3) The body in Amarlok is young always, like mayavi body here, it does not have the phases of childhood, youth and old age hence there is no sorrow or sufferings of old age.
- 4) the body in Amarlok is immortal hence no birth i.e. No coming in garbha therefore there is no sorrow of garbha.
- 5) The saints of Amarlok do not have the mind and 5 atmas as maya, there is no triguni maya hence no karmas, as there are no karmas to suffer therefore no sorrow of 84 lakshya yoni. Here the karmas are not created so the sinful karma are not there hence there is no sorrow of narka.
- 6) The body here is immortal hence no death before time therefore no sorrow of becoming ghost.
- 7) There is no mayavi body so there are no diseases, no sorrow of deformities of body.
- 8) There is no mayavi body hence no sorrow of mind.
- 9) There are no sorrows like in Honkaal which comes again and again on the contrary there is only happiness all the time in Amarlok. The jiva will enjoy the pleasures if he wishes and whenever he wants.

In Amarlok the jiva cannot reach by the grace of Honkaal gurus or with the bhed given by gurus of maya who preacher of brahma, Vishnu, Shankar, Shakti or other deities. This art is known by very few saints. This art was known by the satswarupi saint namdeo, satswarupi saint rakaji, satswarupi saint bakaji from Maharashtra. satswarupi saint daduji, satswarupi saint daryavji, satswarupi saint pipaji, from Rajasthan. satswarupi saint nanakji, satswarupi saint ramcharanji from Punjab, satswarupi saint kabirji from kashi etc.

Today by the grace of aadi Satguru sukhranji maharaj from Rajasthan, many saints know the bhed (the secret) of satswarup science. Many of them have reached Amarlok by practicing the satswarup science and many of them will reach in future.

**12**

**Addictiveness**

Tobacco, cigarette, bidi, bhang, ganja, hukka, chilam, ghutka, tapkir, affim, liquor, eggs, meat, fish, vyabhichar etc. should be quitted.

### **Why not indulge in the consumption of tobacco?**

By consuming tobacco, an ingredient in tobacco spread in the body and causes cancer. The jiva has to suffer in this life and after death also he has to suffer a lot.

By consuming tobacco what type of sin is committed says Sukhdevmuni (son of vedvyas) in following verse.

**गुडगुडी सो गो हत्या, ब्रम्ह हत्या नासका ।  
मुख चाब्या सो गोत्र हत्या, कहे पुत्र व्यास का ॥**

Gudgudi means hukka, chilam, bidi, cigarette etc. if one consumes any type of this things, he commits the sin of killing a cow.

One who consumes tobacco through Naska (consuming tobacco through nose) commits the sin of killing a Brahmin.

Consuming tobacco through mouth commits the sin of gotra hatya.

### **Why not indulge in the consumption of meat?**

By eating meat, a person becomes angry by nature, when anger comes, wisdom goes away, when wisdom goes away, we lose consciousness.

By consuming meat what type of sin is committed says kabirji in a sakhi.

**मांस मांस सब एक है, क्या बकरी क्या गाय ।  
आँखो देखी खात है, तो नरक कुंड मे जाय ॥**

Fish, goat, cow, hen all type meat is equal one who sees them while killing and eats it goes to hell. Consuming the meat equal to the amount of sesame seed goes to rav rav named hell.

### **Why not indulge in the consumption of liquor?**

**औगुण कहूं शराब का, ज्ञानवंत सुनि लेय ।  
मानुस सो पशुवा करे, द्रव्य गाठि का देय ॥**

Kabirji says there are many disadvantages of liquor an intellectual person should understand this thing. Liquor makes a human like an animal, he spends all money for the addiction of liquor.

By consuming liquor, a person becomes angry by nature, when anger comes, wisdom goes away, when wisdom goes away, we lose consciousness, he goes to hell or agati and suffers a lot.

13

### **Decision**

हंडिया कू ठमठोर के ॥ लेता है सब कोय ॥  
धग मानव सुखराम के ॥ एकभजन परख नहि लेहे ॥

Meaning: - before we purchase a pot of mud to store water, we examine it very carefully and confirm its quality and thus we do this to all big and small things in our life. But when it comes to worship people of this world never thinks that what fruits will a person get after worshiping the deities of his choice. They don't think that this will keep us in the mouth of kaal instead they think that if we perform the rituals, we will be freed from the 84 lakshya yoni birth cycle.

14

### **Identifying the Jiva**

- 1) The jiva had always existed in the Honkaal brahm pad where there is no happiness and no sorrow.
- 2) The jiva is not created from satswarup Brahm or Honkaal brahm.
- 3) jiva is not a part of satswarup Brahm or Honkaal brahm.
- 4) As the two brahm are immortal right from their existence the jiva is also immortal.
- 5) Even if the soul is immortal, the maya i.e. 5 atmas and the mind is always there with the jiva.
- 6) If this maya, 5 atmas and the mind would not have been with jiva he would have been in satswarup desh.
- 7) As the maya i.e. 5 atmas and the mind is always there with the jiva he is trapped in the sorrows of Honkaal from a long time and is experiencing

the little artificial pleasures of maya and natural sorrows of kaal and today also he is continuing the same.

8) The soul, since its existence, had always yearned for eternal infinite happiness free of charge, without any hard work, happiness from which the soul will not feel tired.

9) The soul never expected sorrow of garbha, the sorrow of mind, body, the unexpected troubles or experiencing obstacles in its way, the sorrow of old age, the misery of 84 lakh yoni, unbearable sorrow in the 84 hells (narkas) and the tremendous sorrow of agati.

### **Parmatma's desire**

1) The Satswarup saheb always wanted to give the jiva all the happiness it desired.

2) but as the maya i.e. 5 atmas and the mind is always there with the jiva, even though the Jiva is Brahm, the Parmatma could not take him in the Satswarup desh free of maya, and is full of eternal great happiness.

3) It was required that the soul gets detached itself from the mayavi mind & 5 atmas because the soul can enter Amar lok only in its pure form.

4) The jiva should become pure brahm and also can go to Amarlok, and till the jiva reaches Amarlok he should experience the pleasures of maya, by following the disciplines of the Parmatma. For this the Parmatma created this universe of maya.

5) To teach the satswarup science, the Satswarup Saheb had sent Satguru from Amarlok in past and in present and he will send in future also.

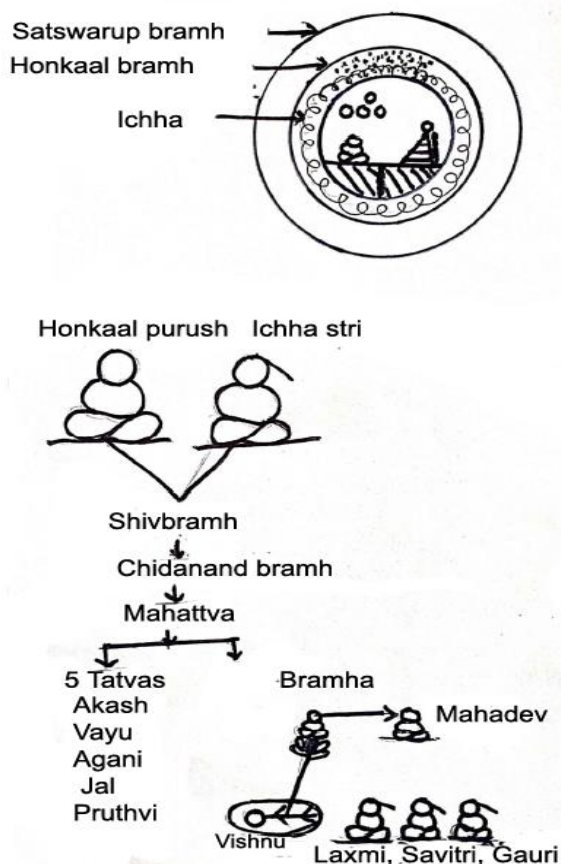
### **Surrender to Satguru**

1) The jiva who had taken the sharna(surrender) of the Satguru and got the bhed (the art to reach satswarup) from him went to Amarlok forever.

2) The jivas who did not surrender to Satguru were trapped in maya and stayed in Honkaal to suffer. They remained in the mouth of kaal, being attached to the five senses and the various forms of trugunimaya (brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh) and did the sinful deeds.

### **Formation of universe**

Saheb wanted the soul to become free from mind and the five atmas for that he wanted to give human body to them, hence he created the



universe.) For this purpose, the Parmatma, with the help of satswarup science, created the Honkaal parbramh, the first purush (male) and ichchha, the first stri (female). Parmatma taught Honkaal parbramh the art of giving human body to every soul.

2) From Honkaal purush and ichchha stri shiva brahmas born.

3) Then from shivBramh, chidanand brahm was born.

4) Then from chidanand brahm, mahatatwa was born.

5) Then from mahatatwa, Shakti, aakash, vayu, aagni, jal, prithvi were born.

6) When Shakti meditated on purusha, an egg was formed in the brahm jal and from that egg Vishnu was born, from navel of Vishnu a lotus came out and went up in the sky, from this lotus Brahm dev was born. from the bhruguti (the centre of two eyebrows) of brahma Shankar was born.

7) Shakti transformed herself in three different forms i.e. gauri, Laxmi, Savitri.

8) Shankar, Vishnu and Bramha paired with gauri, Laxmi and Savitri respectively.

9) With the help of satswarup science, Bramha, Vishnu, Shankar and Shakti created the dharti, aakash and patal. Brahma's Satloka, Vishnu's Vaikuntha, Shankar's Kailash lok, Shakti's Shakti lok, 21 swargas, Yama's Yampuri, Swarga's 7 bhavans (bhur, bhuvar, swar, mahar, jan, tap, sat), 7 bhavans of patal (tal, atal, vital, sutal, talatal, rasatal, mahatal) were created like this the 3 loks and 14 bhavans were formed.

10) Bramha, Vishnu, Shankar and Shakti on the orders of the Parmatma, and with the help of satswarup science the jiva was transformed to human body.

### **Why was jiva going to his aadi ghar?**

- 1) Since the existence the jiva was in Jivbrahm desh of Honkaal, he had the bhed since existence that how to remain attached with the satswarup saheb by knowledge of satswarup science.
- 2) Due to the knowledge of the satswarup science, the soul was aware of the sorrow and misery that will be forced on it in future, when it will enter into Manushya deha (human body).
- 3) Hence after coming on earth without leaving there, with the help of satswarup science which he was knowing already the soul meditated on satswarup brahm and went to his aadi ghar in paar brahm.
- 4) The jiva wanted happiness right from the beginning and to enjoy the pleasures he was unable to reach satswarup desh by quitting the Honkaal desh, where there is no happiness or sorrow.
- 5) Hence the jiva was coming again and again on earth. But because of the fear of maya on the earth he uses to go again to Jivbrahm desh with the help of satswarup science.

### **Wisdom of Bramha, Vishnu, Mahadev and Shakti.**

- 1) by wisdom Bramha, Vishnu, Mahadev and Shakti thought.
- 2) That, if they had to trap the jiva, the formation of mrutyu lok and other maya lok was must.
- 3) The jiva should forget the knowledge of satswarup science with him.
- 4) Then the jiva will not be able to go to his aadi ghar.
- 5) Bramha, Vishnu, Mahadev and Shakti was aware that the jiva is brahm, hence he will not forget the knowledge of satswarup science at all.

- 6) Even if jiva is brahm he is not alone, 5 atmas and mind was with him. Bramha, Vishnu and Mahesh & Shakti knew this very well.
- 7) Bramha, Vishnu and Mahesh & Shakti found out that the 5 atmas and mind also had strong urge for happiness.
- 8) The maya (5 atmas and man) cannot take the pleasure they needed in the Amarlok. Instead, they could enjoy the pleasure of maya by staying in the maya.
- 9) For this the pleasure needed by the 5 atmas and the mind was provided, so the jiva which is tightly attached with 5 atmas and the mind will automatically be trapped in mrutyu lok.
- 10) For this a wide network of pleasures of maya which the 5 atmas and mind should be created.

11)

### **Bramha**

- 1) Bramha dev created the four Vedas to give pleasures of maya.
  - a) rugved, b) saamved, c) atharvaved d) yjurved.
- 2) The various pleasures of these Vedas attracted the man and five atmas.
- 3) Bramha dev sent 88,000 rishis (saints) in the mrutyu lok to preach the various pleasures of these Vedas.
- 4) these rishis after coming in this world taught jap, tap, sat, yadnyas etc. (various rituals mentioned in the four Vedas) the various acts to get pleasures.
- 5) To help the soul experience the pleasures like chanting certain mantras which can enable a person to fly or can travel certain kilometres beneath the earth, instead of two hands he can produce four hands, to walk on surface of water and many other things.
- 6) Like this brahma tried to attracted the jiva with different types of pleasures, but instead of getting involved in this maya the jiva meditated on satswarup and went back to his aadi ghar.

### **Vishnu**



- 1) Vishnu created riddhi, siddhi and various pleasures of maya that will attract five atmas and man.
- 2) To teach this Riddhi, siddhi act to the jiva they created the avatars who were equipped with various arts and tricks.
- 3) Vishnu introduced the system of raj-rit (commerce) which will give pleasure to the jiva.
- 4) trade, wealth such type of commerce was created. Still the jiva was not leaving the knowledge of satswarup science at all.

### **Wisdom of shiv and Shakti.**

- 1) If the jiva is provided with pleasures only, jiva will not forget the knowledge of satswarup science. Shiv and Shakti found out this problem using their wisdom.
- 2) For the pleasures of maya the jiva happily come down and when he realises the sorrows of kaal immediately goes back to his aadi ghar.
- 3) This means that if the jiva is given pleasures only, he will be never trapped.
- 4) The jiva should be forced into the sorrows with pleasures to trap him.
- 5) Shiv & Shakti created various sorrows within the pleasures created by Bramha & Vishnu by which the jiva will get trapped in.

### **What did Shiva Shakti do?**

- 1) Shiv & Shakti created the sorrows in the pleasures created by Bramha & Vishnu.
- 2) First, they gave pleasure to jiva.
- 3) While the jiva was enjoying the pleasures, various diseases were created in the pleasures by shiv & Shakti.
- 4) Jiva got involved in the pleasures of maya.

5) They allowed the jivas to enjoy the pleasures and while experiencing the pleasures Shiv and Shakti introduced the sorrows in it. Therefore, the jiva while enjoying the pleasures got troubled with diseases. The diseases could be cured only by the Vaidya (Physician).

6) hence, some of the jivas gathered the knowledge and became Vaidya, and some of them got busy in producing the medicines

7) . some got involved in entertainment business i.e., some became poets, some became singers, some became audience and so on. In this way the jiva completely got involved in the maya.

8) Some got involved in the becoming veer (tantric) i.e. they acquired knowledge with the help of it, they can tell people forecast of weather solve their problems etc.

9) The jiva was now filled with ego, anger, hate, love, and affection etc.

10) Shiv and Shakti created illusions, hatred, frauds and thirst of having everything.

11) They created the idols from various metals and by their power they made the idols to eat the offerings offered by the jivas. By seeing these miracles, the jiva started believing in the various idols.

12) By doing all this activity jiva was filling hungry, hence some jivas got involved in farming and agriculture.

13) The poisonous animals like snakes, scorpions and huge animals like dinosaurs etc. was created some jivas got busy protect all from these animals.

14) 6 darshani (jogi, jangam, sevda, sannyasi, fakir & Brahman) these people perform Vedic rituals like tantra, mantra, yantra etc. and preached jiva how the pleasures are there in performing them and the jivas got involved in it.

15) Whole day the jiva was involved in various activities & they taught jiva how to sleep for rest.

16) some jiva who were away from maya and couldn't perform the satswarup science practice in the day and practice it in night and go to the aadi ghar. Such jiva instead of going to aadi ghar got trapped. In this way all jiva got trapped in the mrutyu lok.

17) In this way the jiva forgot the knowledge of satswarup science which was free from karmas and got involved with the maya.

18) The jiva was trapped in the 5 atmas and mind and started performing good and bad deeds within the human body.

## **Karma**

To perform action with triguni maya, means action performed by the nature of Rajoguna, Satoguna, Tamoguna is called Karma

- 1) action performed by the nature of Rajoguna e.g. to give birth.
- 2) action performed by the nature of Satoguna e.g., to nurture.
- 3) action performed by the nature of Tamoguna e.g., anger, fight etc.,

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