



KONNECT

THE TIMES OF KHADAYATA

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**Out with the old, in with the new:
Wish you be happy & prosperous
the whole year through.**



HAPPY NEW YEAR

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 2-3% for fumigation.



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Khadayata Ratna

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI PATEL



Shri Hasmukhlal Chunilal Patel was born on June 20th, 1931, in Umreth, a small village in the State of Gujarat. His father, Shri Chunilal Patel was Principal of Jubilee Institution, Umreth. He completed his primary and secondary education from Umreth. He is fondly called as Professor / HC. He is a very humble professional, an academician, an inspirational father, a loving grandfather and a man of few words.

While India was fighting Independence, he was preparing to be an academician. Prof. H. C. Patel as widely known, is B.E (Electrical & Mechanical) graduate from Pune University. He pursued his MTech at the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT) in Material handling. During and after his post graduate studies he served as an engineer in various organisations including the Bombay State Transport Corporation.

The list of his academic achievements and accomplishments is unending.

- He was granted US AID by the US Government to study Production Management at the Harvard Business School and training in the International Teachers Programme.
- His academic visits were sponsored by Indian government to several countries like UK, Iran, Singapore, Germany, Ireland, USA and Switzerland.
- However, his love for his motherland, brought him back to India, he became the Head of Mechanical Department in VJTI, Mumbai, where he served for 13 years.
- At the young age of 39, he was appointed the Principal of Bhagubai Polytechnic where his expertise to better the engineering education was executed. He started Diploma & Post Diploma courses in Plastics, Chemical, Foundry and Medical Electronics with one year in-plant training.
- The curriculum designed at Bhagubai was appreciated and the Diploma courses were for the first time recognised by US Universities for Masters Education. For 15 years, his leadership made the college one of the best in engineering education in Mumbai.
- He was a consultant to many engineering industries in Mumbai and across other cities.

- Having retired as a principal, he joined the National Centre for Quality Management as an Executive Director for activities in ISO 9000 till 1991 and served as an independent management consultant until 2010 to many famous brands.
- His services and expertise have been widely recognized. He has also been honoured with fellow membership by many professional institutions.
- He has received the Lifetime Award by NCQM & Quality Forum of India, Ramaswamy Cup and Lilian Gilbreth Award 95-96 by the Indian Institute of Industrial Engineering, Certificate of Honour by the Khadayta Yuvak Sangh and also honoured by KCBF (Khadayta Community Business Forum).

He has been very popular mentor and a guide to many students who aspired to fulfil their dreams in the field of engineering. Even at 91, he still enjoys counselling.

He also has great command over Sanskrit and knowledge of Bhagwat Gita. He regularly practices Yoga. Besides, his wife, he has two sons, a daughter and two grandchildren.

We pray to Prabhu for his good health and long life.

Numismatic Survey

SANDEEP V SHAH

Hello friends, In my previous Newsletters, I had covered Stories & a Personal Instance. As the Stories and the Instance Co-related with "Selling your Coin Collections". As Collections/Investments in coins are important, so important is selling them too.

We discussed the following important questions through the last News letter. To sum up I have noted down the points.

- 1) Is the family involved while you are collecting coins?
- 2) Are there any heirs who will want the collection from a collectors stand point?
- 3) Where is the inventory of the Collectibles kept?
- 4) What is the approximate value of the coins?
- 5) Does any articles in your collection/possession belong to someone else?
- 6) Are there certain dealers or other experts you trust to provide guidance to your heirs?
- 7) Is there a Auction House/Firm/Shop that you & your heirs will wish to use in the collections disposition after your death?
- 8) Has the collection been appraised or insured? Does it need to be updated?
- 9) How well the coins are preserved and kept?

As we find many horror stories it is better to consider the points mentioned as all are TRUE, None are isolated cases as they won't be the last.

If for whatever reason, you cannot allow yourself to share this information with your whole family, choose one trusted individual - perhaps the person you are considering to be an executor. If that doesn't satisfy you, please take the time to write detailed instructions, or simply make notes in a book & leave it in your safe deposit box or wherever you keep your valuables. As inheritances brings out Best in some families and Worst in some.

The Problem is that it is difficult to predict exactly how the prospect of inheritance will work out in any given family. So it's best to minimise the confusion as suspicious minds won't take much time to spark/ignite a fire.

Friends in the coming newsletter I will cover the Assessment, Evaluation, Estimation, Rating & Judgement of your Collection.

Sandeep V Shah
MA in Numismatics & Archaeology



What are you waiting for?

Send in your profile in not more than 150 words along with your Photo, Email and Mobile number to be published in the upcoming issues of KCBF Konnect

NOTE:

KCBF intends to publish profiles of all their Life Members and hence requests everyone to share their profile (150-175 words) with their photo, email and contact number.

E: info@khadayatabusinessnetwork.com
OR WhatsApp to any admin members.

Few Honorable Mentions

SEMINAR FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

Supported by KCBF (Khadayata Community Business Forum)

એક એવી જ વિચારધારા સાથે આપણે લાવ્યા છીએ - Thought of Young Generation taking lead in Samaj, The TALENT MANAGEMENT.

Utilise your potential to achieve 10x Growth ચાલો આપણે સહુ મેળવીએ વિવિધ મુદ્દાઓ ઉપર જ્ઞાનસરિતા By Dr. Bijal Sheth "Principal Consultant & CEO - Aspire Human Solutions." એમના બહેનના અનુભવનો આપણે લાભ લઈએ. જ્ઞાન મેળવવા માટે હોઈ ઉમર લેવી નથી, એ તો નિરંતર પ્રક્રિયા છે.

Dr. Bijal Sheth ના Multi National Company ના ઉડા અનુભવોને આપણે રસપૂર્વક સાંભળીએ.

Bijal is a passionate OD professional with 26+ years of Industry Experience in Talent Management with HUL, Jet Airways, Hutchison Group and Watson Pharma. Besides being a Psychologist by qualification, she has a post graduate degree in HR, Law and Doctorate in Organizational Development. Bijal is a follower of the "Hedge Hog Concept", introduced by Jim Collins in his book Good to Great. Her rich experience across multiple industries has provided her opportunities to learn & significantly contribute to the Companies worked with.

DR. BIJAL SHETH
Principal Consultant & CEO
Aspire Human Solutions

તા. ૧૩-૦૨-૨૦૨૨, રવિવાર
સમય : બપોરે ૪-૦૦ થી ૮-૦૦ કલાકે

સ્થળ : શ્રી ખડાયતા ભુવન, વિલેપારા.
૩૨, હનુમાન રોડ, વિલેપારા (ઈસ્ટ), મુંબઈ-૫૭.

રજીસ્ટ્રેશન ફી ૬૦૦ રૂ. ૨૦૦/- સ્વચ્છિ ભોજનની વ્યવસ્થા કરેલ છે.
મંત્રીશ્રીઓ પાસેથી આપણા નામ રજીસ્ટ્રેશન કરાવી લેવા વિનંતી.

Khadayata Community Business Forum

Community

2000 views

About See all

1 Khadayata Community Business Forum - [KCBF] is a samasta khadayata group of Businessmen, Professionals, Educationist, Philanthropist & Traders.

1,507 people like this, including 70 of your friends

1,539 people follow this

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Community

Photos See all

Khadayata Community Business Forum
25 December at 19:43 · 📍

30th : 4th Saturday's Business Meeting at Club Aquaria - Borivali.
Picture Courtesy : Rinkesh Shah

FOR A FINANCIAL PLAN



Audit of Existing Investment

Gather all important documents at one place

Check

- Status of Investments/Policies
- Bank Account Details
- Holding pattern for Investments and Bank Accounts - Joint or Single
- Nominations



Emergency Fund

- Minimum of 6 Months Expenses should be kept in Liquid Investments (available to you maximum in 24 hrs).
- Helps incase of loss of job or Temporary Disability and Loss of Income

Note all your expenses to get the right amount of your Emergency Fund



Health Insurance

Basic + Super Top up

Family Cover

Understand policy features in depth

- Waiting periods (pre existing diseases and certain ailments)
- Capping (Room and Diseases)
- Cashless Network Hospitals

Educate each family member about the policy you have.



Life Insurance

Protection for your loved ones in your absence

- Maximize the Cover Available to you at your age and as per your earnings. Should be enough to meet your family's needs and goals as planned by you, even in your absence
- Term Insurance. Earlier the better - Buy it early in life and keep reviewing at change in each life stage (single, married, child birth etc)
- Declare all facts specially about health correctly at all times.



Planning for Future Goals

Long Term & Short Term Goals

- Buying a House / Car
- Planning for Trips
- Child Education / Marriage
- Retirement

RIMA PARIKH

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER

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Dispute Resolution in India: An Overview

SUNNY SHAH



Dispute Resolution in India can be broadly categorized into two categories: (a) Dispute Resolution through courts or specialized tribunals; (b) Alternative Dispute Resolution, such as arbitration or mediation.

Dispute Resolution through courts can be a time-consuming process, and the entire process can get frustrating for the parties and even expensive with the number of hearings that take place. On the contrary, Alternative Dispute Resolution can be a much quicker mode of resolution of disputes, but requires the consent of both the parties to opt for Alternative Dispute Resolution. This consent can be taken at the commencement of a business relationship when there are no disputes, but a mere possibility of disputes. It is therefore imperative for everyone to have basic knowledge of the Dispute Resolution system in India.

Dispute Resolution through courts or specialized tribunals:

In India, the judicial system follows a pyramid structure, with the Supreme Court at the top; High Courts in each state; District and Sessions Court in each district; and lower courts below the District and Sessions Court.

For instance, in case of a civil suit before the Lower Courts, the decision of the Lower Courts is appealable to the District and Sessions Court, both on facts and law. A decision of the District and Sessions Court is further appealable to the High Court only

on substantial questions of law. A decision of the High Court can be further challenged to the Supreme Court by way of a Special Leave Petition, but the Supreme Court has the discretion whether to entertain the same or not.

It is however not necessary that all cases across India follow a similar trajectory. For instance, in the city of Mumbai, if the civil suit is of a value of more than Rs.1 crore, then the suit can be directly filed in the Bombay High Court, which is heard by a single judge of the High Court. A similar mechanism is followed in Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. In that case the decision of the single judge of the High Court can be challenged in appeal before the division bench (two judges) of the same High Court. The decision of the division bench of the High Court can be further challenged to the Supreme Court by way of a Special Leave Petition, but the Supreme Court has the discretion whether to entertain the same or not.

Further, certain types of cases can be filed directly in the High Court. For instance, Writ Petitions against the government, which may involve violation of a person's fundamental or legal rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, can be filed directly in the High Court. In some instances, involving violations of a person's fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, the person can directly approach the Supreme Court.

It is a known fact that Dispute Resolution

through courts is considered time consuming and may take years to reach the final outcome. In order to reduce the burden on courts, the government established various specialized tribunals to hear and decide specified category of cases. For instance, National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) was set up to decide company law related disputes; Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) was set up to hear bank loan recovery related disputes; Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) was set up to decide certain builder-buyer disputes; Small Causes Court was entrusted to decide landlord-tenant disputes; Co-operative Courts were set up to decide society related disputes, etc.

As to whether these tribunals have helped in reducing the backlog of cases is itself debatable, with many tribunals meeting the similar fate as courts, with many cases pending in them and disposal rate continuing to remain slow.

Alternative Dispute Resolution, such as arbitration and mediation:

Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR"), as the name suggests is an alternative mode of dispute resolution than the traditional mode of dispute resolution through courts. It requires consent of the parties to opt for ADR, as opposed to the courts, where either of the parties can initiate legal action. As stated above, this consent can even be taken at the commencement of a business relationship when there is no actual dispute, but a mere possibility of a dispute in future. There are many forms of ADR, such as negotiations, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, etc. Among them, the most popular are arbitration and mediation.

Arbitration is a form of dispute resolution, wherein a neutral person acts as an arbitrator/ judge to decide the disputes between the parties. This neutral person can either be appointed with the consent of both the parties, or when the parties are unable to agree on a neutral person, they can approach the court for the appointment of a neutral person. The process of arbitration is governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. There are no

strict rules of procedure prescribed and there is a timeline of 1 year, extendable up to 6 months, to decide the disputes between the parties. The decision of the arbitrator is binding on the parties as if it was an order passed by the court. It can however be challenged in court on very limited grounds.

Mediation is another form of dispute resolution, wherein a neutral person acts as a mediator, with the intent to assist the parties in amicably resolving the disputes among themselves. The mediator, unlike an arbitrator, cannot give a decision which is binding on the parties. The mediator can only help the parties resolve the disputes

among them. Recently, the government has amended the law relating to commercial disputes and made it mandatory for parties to go for mediation before approaching the court. In the event, the process of mediation does result in an amicable resolution, then the same is penned down in writing and it becomes binding on the parties as if it was an order of the court.

Way Forward:

Dispute Resolution, till date, has always been considered a cumbersome, expensive and a time-consuming process. With the advent of the covid-19 pandemic, and the resultant realization that a lot of work can be done online in the comfort of the home,

there are talks of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) as another form of an ADR. With digitalization growing by the minute in every field, it is just a matter of time that ODR also starts gaining popularity as a form of dispute resolution in India and across the world.

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Note: We, at KCBF, have decided to publish profile of each life members and hence requested them to share details about their Business / Professional / Service etc including family in their own words (150/175). We also thought to introduce a renowned Khadayata under "Khadayata Ratna" - A person of eminence from Khadayata community who can be Businessman / Professional or Service at highest position from any field. It's a prerogative of KCBF Admin Committee from the name suggested and/or forwarded to KCBF. The honour given is based on individual's contribution to profession, community and society at large. The award carries no material/monetary medal or certificate but the basic objective is to bring to light our own people as role model for current and future generation of our community.

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History of Khadayata Community: Part 1

NAVNIT D. SHAH, Ex-Editor Khadayata Yuvak

Preamble: A large number of Khadayata families have now settled in Europe and USA. Children born there have no idea about our community. A friend felt a need for a booklet giving history of Khadayatas and their background. After reading the books published in past, it made the task little easier. But these books are too narrative and relatively old. Hence they may not be found interesting by those who are not involved socially in India. Here is an outcome of our efforts to fill the gap. Though it may need review to confirm facts, there are not many left from old generation to help us.

I was encouraged by my friend Dr. Arvind C. Thekdi from Texas (His father happened to be an editor of "Khadayata Jyoti" long time back). I was also helped in my effort by a friend Sanmukh M. Shah (who worked closely with central Khadayata organizations as well as Khadayata Yuvak) from Mumbai. If any input comes from community leaders write up will be corrected. Comments from readers are welcome.

America is a land of immigrants. During early years Chinese and others came as laborers for road building. Later it was talent which USA needed as industrial revolution took over. Next generation of immigrants was obviously curious to know about their roots. They searched for their extended family abroad not only from father's side but also from mother's side. This is going to happen with Indian Communities in general and Khadayatas in particular. This is only a beginning.

Rise of Khadayata Community

There were basically four communities in India. They were Vaishya(Traders), Brahmins(Teachers and Religious Leaders), Kshatriya(Fighters) and Shudra(Laborers). As time went by and population increased, there was further division in these communities based on prosperity, reputation, field of work or place of residence. Old documents claim that Vaishya evolved from heart of Brahmaji, Brahmins from mouth, Kshatriya from hands and Shudra from legs.

It is said that traders used to travel by small ships through rivers to sell their goods to remote places. Ship is called Vahan in local language. Hence these traders were called Vahanias or Vania(Bania) in short. But others believe that "Vaniya" has come from Sanskrit word "Vaniya".

Literature says that there were 84 groups of Bania who exist even today. For example those who came from Malva or Bhinnmal were called Shreemali. Porval came from east i.e. Poorva in local language, Modh came from Modhera village, Vayada came from Vayad village and so on. Those who were doing farming formed their own groups called Leua and Kadva. All this happened during 1100AD to 1300AD. This information is derived from "Vimal Prabandh" written by Munishree Lavanya and later confirmed by coronel Tod in his history book published in 1820AD. Khadayata Community has similar

background as given below. But names of three groups out of 84 are not available. Brahmins also formed their own groups like Vадnagara, Nagar, Audichya etc.

Khadayata is also part of Bania or Vanik community. In old days Vадnagar was inhabited mainly by Nagar community. They were worshipping Lord Vishnu(Creator of World). Their religious texts say that they had 84 Gotras. Out of those 84, 36 Vaishyas of 12 Gotras and 18 Brahmins of 7 Gotras ate Prasad(offering of food) from temple of Shiva(Mahadev) by mistake. It was religious crime. Hence they were punished by asking them to go to Kotyark temple in north Gujarat and repent in front of God. Then only they can be saved. This also confirms existence of Khadayata Brahmins.

Old Kotyarka Temple was located on a small hill on the coast of river Sabarmati (then called Sabramati) in north Gujarat. It is believed that long time ago two demons called Madhu and Kaitabh were harassing local people. Brahmajee (one out of triplet of three gods Vishnu, Mahadev and Brahma) requested Lord Vishnu to save people. Lord Vishnu came in the form of Kotyark (which literally means "God with a power of koto or 10 million suns and") and killed both the demons. When Baudh religion was on the verge of decline, Shankaracharyajee spread Hindu religion and Kotyarkjee became popular. In around 500AD i.e. 1500years ago a temple of Lord Kotyark was built as mentioned above. It is believed that Lord Kotyark came to this world on Kartik Sud 12 and it is celebrated as his birthday. Since temple on hill was not easily accessible, new temple was built in Mahudi village nearby in 1926. Present temple was built in 1982 by renovating old one. Lord Kotyark was installed on Falgun Vad 5.

It is belived that 36 Vaishyas and 18 Brahmins debarred from Vадnagar settled in Skandpur near Mahudi and since in Sanskrit language 6 means "Shhad", Skandpur became Shhadayat which became Khadayat or Khadat in local language later. A Sanskrit verse proves this point. But there is another opinion that says, since temple was built in Samvat 611(today we are in Samvat 2078) and in Sanskrit 6 is Shhad whereas 11 is Aay, if we put them together it becomes Shhadayat that became Khadayat or Khadat later. Khadayata derived their name of community from name of that village which is located in Vijapur Taluka. After Khadat was destroyed by fire, these Khadayatas moved to interior of Gujarat.

900AD to 1300AD was turbulent period in history of India. Muslims(Moguls) came and started looting local population in north India. Pruthviraj Chauhan who was Hindu ruler lost his battle, but Siddhraj Jaysingh in Patan(Gujarat) was prominent Hindu king and was popular due to good governance. It was a safe place to live. Bania community in north that was following Jainism left home and migrated to Gujarat. They were mainly from Rajasthan. This happened in around 1200AD. Gotra system was prevalent those days to identify people from

particular group. Name of Gotra was derived from name of original man who formed the group. But as these migrants amalgamated with local population of Vaishyas they had to adopt new way of keeping their folks together. Like local Khadayatas with whom they they also named their Gotras based on the place they came from. They also created replicas of Kuldevis or group female deity and installed them in Kotyark temple along with those of Brahmins who performed religious duty. Marriages within Gotra were prohibited. This prohibition has support from science. Science says that marriage between individuals from same Gotra having same blood group can result into mental defect child bon to them. Lord Kotyark is the Kuldevta or community deity of Khadayatas. We have rituals to follow when we visit Kotyark. As Khadayatas moved to interior of Gujarat towards south.

Later about 500 years ago i.e. in around 1500AD Vallabhacharyajee came into this world in Champranya, born to a Brahmin family on pilgrimage to north India from Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. He was a special child who later established Pushtimarg after deep study of Vedas and other religious scriptures of Hindus. He was blessed by Shreenathjee, an Avatar of Shreekrishna. Wherever he went, he mesmerized people with his knowledge of religious principles and had devotees from many states including Gujarat. People accepted Vallabhacharyajee as Guru. Number of Shreenathjee temples came into existence. Khadayata community also followed him. Since Shreenathjee is an incarnation of Lord Vishnu, we are called Vaishnavas. The "Pooja" or worshipping ritual was performed by vedic method. But when Pushtimarg became our way of life, we followed their way of worship.

There was a controversy created while interpreting Dasha and Visha Khadayata, two major groups of Khadayatas. This happened because of use of old Gujarati language. The correct interpretation should be that those who dispersed from Khadat and settled in various parts of Gujarat were called Dasha or Deshi and those who migrated later from north became Visha or Videshi. Migrants mixed with locals so well that Dasha and Visha have similar Gotras as well as names of Ekdas. Even few surnames are indicative of their origin.

There is an unbelievable story that Vastupal-Tejpal, two prominent businessmen, invited all Vaishyas for dinner party. But they forgot to invite one family who happened to be rich. A son of that businessman was angry and came to party site. Addressing all present there, he said Vastupal and Tejpal were sons of a widow who married again. This infuriated everybody. Some of them got up and left without food. It is said, those who left were called Visha and those who stayed were called Dasha. It was a derogatory remark. But it is a fact that other communities of Banias too have divisions like Dasha and Visha.

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SANDEEP:

Sandeep is managing and guiding 2 companies – Solomon Hobby Collections & R S Hobby Collections in Mumbai. He is qualified as a Masters in Numismatics & Archeology from Mumbai University. He is a Coin Grader, Decipher, Cataloguer, Writer & Exhibitor. He is a distinguished Life Member of Mumbai Coin Society & Gujarat Coin Society. Sandeep is associated with few Auction Houses, Corporates, Film Personalities, HNI's & Strategic Investors. He has just completed 33 years in the field of Numismatics which he started as a hobby. Sandeep is one of the leading executive of the Group and at present is giving his services as a Treasurer.

MONICA:

She is associated with Solomon Coins & Antiques. She deals in Collectible Art, Idols & Antiques.

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યુડાકરણ (શિખા /મુંડનકરણ) સંસ્કાર

શાસ્ત્રી ચેતનભાઈ

યુડાકરણ સંસ્કાર: શાસ્ત્રી ચેતનભાઈ આ વિભાગમાં ગર્ભધાનથી શરુ કરી, સોળ સંસ્કારની (એક પછી એક એમ) ઝાંખી કરશે અને તેની જીવનમાં જરૂરિયાત વિષે સાદી સરળ ભાષામાં સમજાવવાનો વિચાર લખશે. આ પુર્વ લખેલ ગર્ભધાન, પુંસવાન, સીમંતોનયન જાતકર્મ/જનમોતસવ નામકરણ, નિષ્ક્રમણ અને અન્નપ્રાશન સંસ્કાર વિષયની માહિતી વિષે વાંચ્યું હશે. આ અંકમાં, યુડાકરણ સંસ્કાર હિન્દુ ધર્મના સોળ સંસ્કારો પૈકી નો આઠમો સંસ્કાર છે. અન્નપ્રાશન સંસ્કાર પછી યથા સમયે બાળકને દાંત વગેરે ઉગીને વધવાનુ શરૂ થાય ત્યારે આ સંસ્કાર કરવામાં આવે છે. આ સંસ્કાર વખતે બાળકને માથે પોતાનું એક, બે, ત્રણ, વગેરે શિખા રૂપે વાળની સેર રાખીને બાકીના વાળનું મુંડન કરવામાં આવે છે. ખાસ તો માથાના બીજા વાળ દૂર કરીને શિખા રાખવાની વિધિ એટલે જ યુડાકરણ સંસ્કાર. **આપ સૌ આપને સતાવતા સવાલ (શંકા-કુશંકા) પૂછશો (પુછી શકો છો) તેને જવાબ આપવાની કોશિશ કરવામાં આવશે. વાચક ભાઈબહેનોને વિનંતી છે કે તમારા સવાલો KCBF એડમીનટીમને મોકલશો, તેનો ઉચિત ઉત્તર/જવાબ પછીના અંકમાં આપવામા આવશે.**



મસ્તીક, બુદ્ધિ વગેરેનો વિકાસ થાય છે. ગર્ભધાનથી યુડા કર્મ સુધીના સંસ્કારો સમયસર વિધિવત કર્યા હોય તોજ બાળક મહાન, દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય વાળો, પરાક્રમી, બનવાની આશા રાખી શકાય.

કપાસમાંથી, કીટી, કપાસિયા વગેરે અશુદ્ધિઓ દૂર કર્યા વિના સીધા જ જો તેમાંથી કાપડ વણવા જઈએ તો તેમાં કેવીક સફળતા મળે ?

તેમ દોષો દૂર કર્યા વિના ગુણાધાન શક્ય નથી. પાત્ર સાફ ન હોય અને તેમાં દૂધ વગેરે ભરવામાં આવે તો તે બગડી જાય છે. તેમ ગર્ભધાન આદિ સંસ્કારો દ્વારા બાળકના તન-મનને આત્માને વળગેલા દોષો યથાર્થ રીતે દૂર કર્યા વિના તેમાં ગુણાધાન સદગુણોનો સિંચન કરવા જઈએ તો તેમાં પૂરી સફળતા મળતી નથી.

છોડ નાનો હોય ત્યારે જ તેની કલમ વાળી શકાય. પછી કલમ વળતી નથી. તેમ અગાઉના સંસ્કારો વિધિવત કર્યા હોય તો પાછળના સંસ્કારો થી પૂરેપૂરી ફળ પ્રાપ્તિ થઈ શકે છે. પદ્ધતિસર પ્રોસેસ પ્રમાણે કાર્ય કરવાથી જ સફળતા હાંસલ કરી શકાય છે. આજે મોટાભાગના લોકો આ દોષમાર્જન રૂપ સંસ્કારો વિધિવત કરાવતા નથી. તેના કારણે બાળકને પાછળથી આપેલા સંસ્કારો અસર કરતા નથી. અર્થાત્ સાર્થક કરતા નથી.

યુડા-શિખા થી શું ફાયદો થાય છે. ટુંકમા શીખા રાખવાથી માણસના બળ બુદ્ધિ અને શક્તિ માં અસાધારણ વધારો થાય છે. તે બ્રહ્મરંધ્ર નું રક્ષણ કરે છે. શારીરિક ઉર્જા ને ટકાવી રાખે છે .પરમાર્થિક ઊર્જાને મસ્તકમાં ધારણ કરે છે. સૂર્યમાંથી ચૈતન્ય ઉર્જા ખેંચે છે. અને શરીરસ્થ ઉર્જાનો અપવ્યય થતો અટકાવે છે .તેથી જ મહાન લોકોના મસ્તકો પર શિખા, જટા કે લાંબા વાળ વગેરે જોવા મળે છે. શીખા સિવાયના વાળ એ મસ્તક પરનો બિન જરૂરી બોજો છે. શીખા થી થતા અનેક વિધિ ફાયદાઓની શાસ્ત્રોમાં ચર્ચા જોવા મળે છે અને આજનું વિજ્ઞાન પણ શીખાનું સમર્થન કરે છે. શિખા થી થતી અદ્ભુત ફળપ્રાપ્તિ ના કારણે જ

વિશ્વના મોટાભાગના દેશો અને ધર્મ સંપ્રદાયો માં આ પ્રથા કોઈને કોઈ રૂપમાં હાલમાં પણ જોવા મળે છે.

યુડા કરણ સંસ્કાર નું વર્ણન કરતા યજુર્વેદ માં કહ્યું છે
"નિર્વર્તયામ્યાયુષેડન્નાધાય પ્રજનનાય
રાયસ્પોષાય સુપ્રજાસ્ત્વાય સુવીર્યાય
અર્થાત્ હે બાળક ?દીર્ઘ આયુષ્ય માટે અન્ન ગ્રહણ માટે સમર્થ બનાવવા ઉત્પાદક શક્તિ અને એશ્વર્યની વૃદ્ધી માટે ભવિષ્યમાં સુંદર સંતાનોત્પત્તિ યોગ્ય બનાવવા બળ બુદ્ધિ અને પરાક્રમની પ્રાપ્તિ માટે હું તારું મુંડન કરું છું. યુડાકર્મ સંસ્કારથી બાળકના બળ બુદ્ધિ અને આયુષ્યમા વધારો થાય છે

ચરક સંહિતામાં કહેવું છે કે
પૌષ્ટિકં વૃષ્યમાયુષ્યં શુચિરુપં વિરાજનમ્ ।
કેશશ્મશ્રુજાદીનાં કર્તૃર્ન સપ્રસાધનમ્ ॥
અર્થાત્ આ મસ્તક પર શિખા સિવાયના વાળ નું મુંડન કરાવવુ નખ કપાવવા દાઢી-મૂછ મુંડાવવી વગેરેથી આયુષ્ય આરોગ્ય પવિત્રતા અને સુંદરતામાં વધારો થાય છે. મુંડન કરાવ્યા પછી મસ્તક પર માખણ મલાઈ વગેરે નું માલિશ કરવાથી માથાના સ્નાયુઓ મજબૂત થાય છે. બને છે. કોમળ થાય છે. અને ઠંડક વધે છે .મગજની ખોટી ગરમી દૂર થાય છે. અને બૌદ્ધિક વિકાસમાં ખૂબ સહાય મળે છે. પેટ ગરમ ને માથું નરમ એ સ્વાસ્થ્યની નિશાની છે.

વેદ સંહિતાઓમાં પણ કહ્યું છે કે
દૌર્ઘાયુષ્ટવાય બલાય વર્ષસે શિષાયૈ વષ્ટ્ ॥
અર્થાત્ દીર્ઘ, આયુષ્ય, બળ અને તેજ માટે હું શિખા નો સ્પર્શ કરું છું. શિખા બંધન કરતી વખતે આ મંત્ર બોલવામાં આવે છે. આમ યુડાકર્મ એ દોષ માર્જન નો અંતિમ અને મહત્વનો સંસ્કાર છે. માટે આજે પણ બ્રાહ્મણો, વૈષ્ણવો, લોહાણા ઈતર જ્ઞાતિ સંપ્રદાયના વ્યક્તિઓ શિખા રાખે છે. તેથી તે શ્રદ્ધા અને વિધિપૂર્વક કરાવવો જોઈએ.

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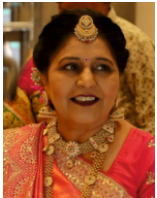
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