VOL. 2 ISSUE 4 | APRIL 2022



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e're thankful for your support. We look forward to have many more events, webinars and monthly

meetings.

The 32nd 4th Saturday Monthly Meeting was very unique and exciting for not only the ones who attended, but for all.

- 1. Attended by 60+ members after 24 months slowing down because of Corona/Covid
- 2. Attended by spectrum of businessman professionals service providers young entrepreneurs startuppers etc
- 3. Encouraged all and convinced members of KCBF concept and enthused to become LM.
- 4. It's been dream come true that a different concept introduced to improve brotherhood/sisterhood amongst khadayatas community members is

understood and am sure help members to become self reliant (atmanirbhar) and will prove step to. Come closure which in long term - future will allow to promote relationship including matrimonial too !!

- 5. It has given a fuel to admin team n work towards faster progress despite residual Corona scare
- 6. Thanks to admin team and

Mr Sunil Nagarsheth discussion lead us to gather in this large number and gave positive impetus.

 Today the announcement made for KCBF trade exhibition in October (could not conduct for last 2 years) also registered for seminar on 10/4/22 under joint venture of khadayta Samaj and KCBF.

3 - WHY KHADAYATA RATNA?
 7 - HISTORY OF KHADAYATA - PART 4
 9 - CURRENT AFFAIRS
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## **KCBF KONNECT - PAGE 2**

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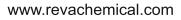
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## Why Khadayata Ratna ?

CBF – Konnect eBulletin Team has introduced the column of "Khadayata Ratna" since last almost a vear. During this period the eBulletin Team has tried to bring before its readers the highlights of prominent Khadayatas who have contributed substantially during their life span – in their respective profession, society and to Khadayata community in particular. The *objective is clear – to highlight our own* community people who can act as the "Role Model" for current as well as future generation/s.

There are almost eight billion humans (7.9) on our planet. They are spread over different continents and countries. E.g., in India we have 1.3 billion people. They further get divided in to states – like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh etc. further into Districts like Sabarkantha.

Aravalli etc. Within this further classification into different communities – like Khadayatas, Kshatriyas, Brahmins

*If you observe, in order to acknowledge* the people for their contribution to the SOCIETY they serve they are acknowledged from time to time. E.g., Internationally it's NOBEL PRIZE - in all different categories. Bharat Ratna, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan at National level. Similarly, there are different awards in other fields like Film Industry, Literature, Army, Sports, Police etc. the objective being not just to acknowledge their contribution but to also provide the present and future generations to take lead from their life and to act as role model. E.g. Sachin Tendulkar – could be a role model for many budding cricketers. Lata

Mangeshkar, Akshay Kumar in film industry, Swami Vivekanand, Swami Chinmayanand in spirituality etc.

It is with this objective we decided to provide brief profile, achievements and contributions of the prominent Khadayatas in our monthly bulletin. The name/s are approved by the majority consensus. One of the objectives of the KCBF is to also try and hold our community together at a time when the social structures and joint family systems are getting disintegrated and replaced by nucleus family units – whereas Western countries are increasingly appreciating and turning to Indian culture.

We would be glad to receive the names and write-ups of such prominent Khadayatas for coverage in forthcoming

Editorial Team: Mr. Premal Parikh | Mr. Nainesh Shah | Dr. Jignesh Bhalavat | CA Jigar Shah | Ms. Pratibha Shah **Release Date:** First Week of Every Month; **Frequency:** Monthly

Please send in your article / content before the 25th of the preceding month to be published in the ebulletin Email: info@khadayatabusinessnetwork.com • WhatsApp: 9820999056 | 9821138471 | 9820395856

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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## **Admin Committee**





Ms Lata Shah





















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#### **KCBF KONNECT - PAGE 6**

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# **History of Khadayata Community: Part 4 Conclusion**

NAVNIT D. SHAH, Ex-Editor Khadayata Yuvak

H istory of Khadayata is around 1000 years old. But there are no records available giving social norms and customs followed those days. What we have is some religious books and writings of monks. At present we have books written by our previous generation using available records and their discussions with existing seniors. But these writings are about 100 years old. Hence we have to derive information from social history of India that is covered by history books.

When internal migration started, Moguls had already arrived. Till then the country was divided in small states run by so called Kings (mainly Raiputs). Every king was trying to expand his territory by invading states in neighborhood. There ws hardly any effort to uplift downtrodden. There was only ruler community and the subject. When migration of our community was taking place towards interior villages, those villages were inhabited by farming community which was a part of Vaishyas. The landholding was small and what they grew was for local consumption or for selling to nearby towns/cities. It included wheat, corn, millet, jowar, rice (where rain was plenty or water supply was adequate), cotton for Cloth Mills, peanuts for Oil Mills, pulses etc. apart from fruits and vegetables. Farming was inherited and did not require education. Hence small villages had no schools. Other people residing in villages were those supporting farmers i.e. Artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, painters, tailors and of course traders. Farm workers came from lower class. The villages were governed by local authorities called Thakore. Lower class people used to do cleaning work as they were poor. Khadayatas belonged to trading community. They would sell material brought from nearby towns or cities for local consumption. Ordinary people will by for cash, whereas farmers would pay by offering their produce. There was an element of exploitation due to lack of education. Electricity and piped water were absent. People would draw drinking water from deep wells and for other use from ponds. Lighting was by kerosene lamps.. For occasions like marriage they had to fetch their needs from nearby towns or cities.

Small villages or settlements were located around towns and cities where primary schools were available giving instructions in vernacular language. For secondary or higher education one had to move to nearby cities. But there too medium of instruction was vernacular language. They had to pay fees. Students either commuted on foot/bicycles or by buses run by private operators. In cities they had to stay in hostels or private guest/boarding houses.

But only small percentage of people could afford higher education or value of education was not realized. Again since senior male member of the family had to earn bread and butter for family he had to attend school. Girls remained almost illiterate. Due to supremacy of male member girls were considered a burden. Hence they were married off at very young age (may 11-13) when boy also would be quite young (15-20). Parents of boy accepted it because they gained by getting a person to do household work.

There was no concept of family planning and families used to end up with large number of children. Everybody wanted male child. That added to large number of girl children. This made their life very uncomfortable.

Some of the undesirable customs were listed out by thinkers so that they can be tackled by persuading parents. Following is derived from literature. 1. There were cases of exchange marriage if two families had son and daughter of matching marriageable age.

2. There was a custom of Pallu (monetary gift) to daughters during marriage with the intention of safeguarding her in case she becomes widow at young age as she would have no means to maintain herself. This was due to low life expectancy 3. There was compulsion to arrange lunch/dinner parties for a fixed period during marriage, celebration of first pregnancy or death of senior member in family.

4. During death of a family member ladies would form a circle and beat their chests crying while recalling praiseworthy qualities of dead person and vacuum left behind by him or her. There were professionals available for this ritual later. 5. With increasing cost of education there was a need for monetary support to encourage parents to send their children to school. Students going for higher education to large cities or abroad needed loan to meet their expenses.

 Youth needed platform to integrate with society.
 In low income families ladies also need to work to enhance their income. Hence ladies needed training in some profession.

8. Medical expenses were unbearable. Hence families needed help

9. Death of earning member can create havoc. They need financial support.

As time passed community had doctors, engineers, chartered accountants, lawyers/solicitors, teachers, government officers, selling agents, mill managers, accountants, traders, journalists and even factory owners. These educated people had seen the society from in and out. They were exposed to larger world and thought of bringing in reforms to uplift our society. That is how community organizations were formed and educated as well as well to do people started contributing to welfare of our people. Some services were paid while some were free. These organizations were both at central and Ekda or Tad level.

The reference books give details of contribution made by these organizations as described below. 1. Some customs stopped by demand of time. Hence there was no exchange marriage unless evaluated.

2. Pallu was kept minimum possible, though it was essential.

 Needy women were encouraged in profession of their choice or advised as per their inclination. Tailoring machines were given on loan.
 Number of times lunch/dinner was to be served during coremonies like marriage was reduced to

during ceremonies like marriage was reduced to minimum. 5. Beating of chests was totally stopped.

6. Students were offered subsidy on school fees, scholarship for higher secondary education and loan for college education. Loan is offered even for study abroad.

7. Youth organizations were started to give opportunity to young generation for getting merged with society. They also created library facility with newspapers and books.

 Medical welfare funds were created by taking donations to help needy community people.
 Trusts are created to make payment on death to those who subscribed to the Trust.

Some of the customs ended due to government rules. But others were amended by persuasion. Community business enterprises gave preference to community candidates in recruitment. This improved our social status.

Khadayata Parishad meets every few years to discuss problems of community. Special needs of Ekdas or Tads are met by their own organizations.

Our community now has well known industrialists like family of Shree Amritlal Hargovinddas and many others. Dr. A.C. Shah was chairman of Bank of Baroda. Late Shree K. K. Shah became central minister and later Governor of Tamilnadu. Late Dr. V. V. Shah was personal physician of then President of India. Our records show that Shree Gokaldas Kahandas was elected to parliament. Many have occupied important posts in Municipalities and Panchayats. "Jansatta" daily in Gujarati was owned by Ramanlal

Sheth. Shree Vitthaldas Bhuralal was in Gujarat Cabinet. There were very few Khadayatas who went abroad. But now they can be counted in lacs. In fact one Mr. Subhash Shah is publishing Gujarati magazine "Gujarat Darpan" in USA. Miss Sonal R. Shah was a part of Obama administration. Son of Dr. A.C. Shah was a part of the team who won Oscar award in animation for Disneyland Films.

References:-

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 Recent Report from "Khadayata Parishad"



www.khadayatabusinessnetwork.com

# **Current Affairs**

ADV. AKSHAY VANI

e have good news to share for Mumbaikars and people staying in Maharashtra.

The State Government has eased COVID 19 restrictions from 1 April, 2022 and we hope and pray that our life becomes normal. Our business will be back to normal, even RBI says growth impluses strengthening, inflation trajectory is favourable.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the financial year (FY) of 2021-22 has been retained at 9.5 per cent. RBI Governor keeps the repo rate unchanged for the eighth time straight and continues with an accommodative stance.

In a classic statement illustrating that India's growth rate has seen stability, post the second wave of the pandemic that had gripped certain parts of the country, The Reserve Bank of India informed that the projection for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the financial year (FY) of 2021-22 has been retained at 9.5 per cent. Adding justification that one should be cautiously optimistic about India's economic recovery The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had kept the repo rate unchanged for the eighth time straight and continued with an accommodative stance.

The repo rate -- the central bank's lending rate -remains unchanged at 4 per cent and the reverse repo rate -- borrowing rate -- at 3.35 per cent. In addition, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation has been put at 5.3 per cent for the financial year 2022. Addressing the media after the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said, "India is in a much better place today than at the time of the last MPC meeting. Growth impulses are strengthening, inflation trajectory more favourable than expected.

"The projection for real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is retained at 9.5 per cent for FY 2021-22. This consists of 7.9 per cent in the second quarter, 6.8 per cent in the third quarter and 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2021-22," Das said. He further informed that the real GDP growth for the first quarter of FY 2022-23 is projected at 17.2 per cent.

Notably, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation for the first quarter of the financial year (FY) 2022-23 has been projected at 5.2 per cent. "High-frequency indicators suggest economic activity has gained momentum. Core inflation remains sticky. July-September Consumer price Index (CPI) inflation was lower than anticipated," the RBI Governor added. According to Das, pent-up demand during the festival season should boost urban demand.

Retail inflation stood at 5.3 per cent in August "Recovery in demand gathered pace in August-September. Pick-up in import of capital goods point to some recovery in activity," Das said while hoping to sail towards normal times, due to resilience of economic fundamentals of the Indian economy. Das further said, "RBI's approach is that of gradualism, don't want suddenness or surprises."

Notably, the repo rate has remained unchanged for the eighth time and has continued with an accommodative policy stance for 'as long as necessary to revive and sustain growth on a durable basis'.

#### Mitigate the impact of Covid

The policy decision has been taken to mitigate the impact of COVID 19 on the economy while ensuring inflation remains within the target, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said.

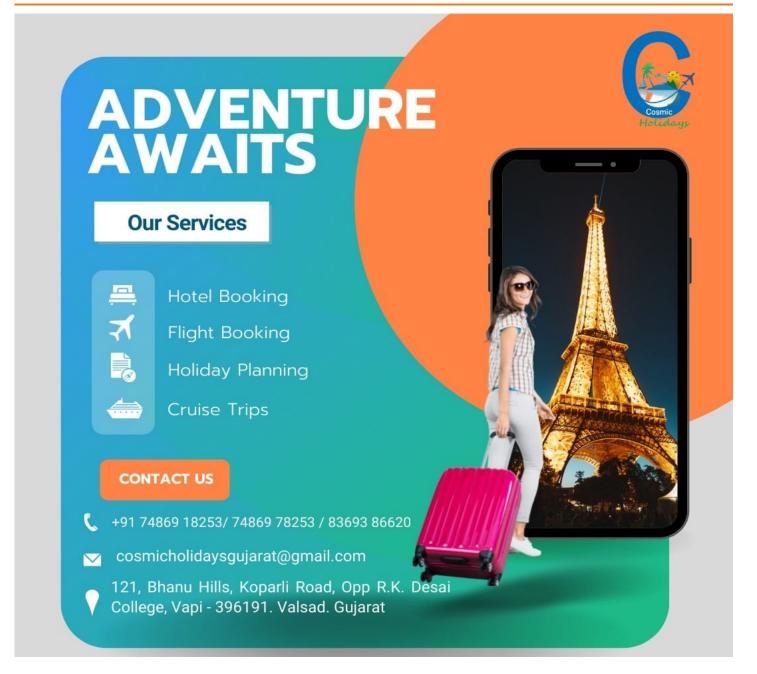
"The MPC has been given the mandate to maintain annual inflation at 4 per cent until March 31, 2026, with an upper tolerance of 6 per cent and a lower tolerance of 2 per cent," he said.

RBI had last revised its policy repo rate, the central bank's lending rate, on May 22, 2020, in an off-policy cycle to perk up the demand by cutting interest rate to a historic low. The repo rate -- the central bank's lending rate -- remains unchanged at 4 per cent and the reverse repo rate -- borrowing rate -- at 3.35 per cent.

#### - Adv. Akshay Vani

(Akshay is the managing partner of MLS's Mumbai office. He is dual qualified as a Solicitor in England & Wales and an Advocate of the Supreme Court of India with over 28 years of experience. Akshay is also a solicitor at the Bombay Incorporated Law Society.)





# **First Colour Souvenir Coin**

SANDEEP V. SHAH



Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Friday launched the first colour souvenir coin on 'Panchtantra' on the occasion of 17th foundation day of Security



Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL).

The finance minister in her address stressed on upskilling and acquiring new skills, and upgradation to meet the technology driven economy. Further, she emphasized on ramping up the quality of products and to brand SPMCIL as lead producers of currency and other sovereign products.

The minister was also joined by Economic Affairs Secretary Ajay Seth and other senior officials of the ministry, a finance ministry statement said.

Sandeep V Shah MA : Numismatics and Archaeology

## **Small Businesses Growth Journey & Sources of Finance**

CA CHAITANYA S. SHAH



A ny Entrepreneur starts his business journey with an IDEA. Most of these entrepreneurs have some background / exposure to such businesses in some form. E.g., Tatas thought of generating electricity with the start of industrialization of Indian economy more than a century back. Similarly, they thought of vehicles and aviation requirements for Indian businesses over next few decades. Same goes with Mr. Narayan Murthy and Mr. Dhirubhai Ambani. The ideas get manifested with the growth of business and understanding of market requirements. 1. All Businesses fall in any of the three categories: A. Manufacturing

- B. Trading
- C. Services

2. The business journey can be compared with our educational growth trajectory as under:

- A. Idea K.G.
- B. Start-up Primary School
- C. Micro Secondary School
- D. Small scale College Graduation

E. Medium scale - Post Graduation F. Large scale – unlimited growth prospects – Masters' & amp; PhD.

3. At each stage funds are required. The main source of Fundings are as under: A. Own B. Family & amp; Friends C. Bank Loans

D. Angel / Venture Capital and Private Equity E. Equity – SME Exchange and Main Stock Exchange 4. The funds can be broadly be classified in two categories:

A. Equity

It can be also a hybrid – i.e., mixture of Debt as well as Equity. Both has its own advantages as well as disadvantages. Equity is high risk and hence returns expected are quite high by the investor. Whereas debt funds being secured are comparatively cheaper besides the payment against debt – interest is tax deductible. Both has its advantages as well as disadvantages and need to be weighed carefully.

For every business owner the success of business will depend on how accurately he is able to assess the requirement of funds, raise the same and use it effectively.

\* Importance of Financial Management will be covered in next article.

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## What is the difference between Insurance & Assurance?



PREMAL PARIKH

n essence, insurance plans provide cover for any loss or damage that may be caused by an uncertain event, for example, a natural calamity, an accident, fire, theft, etc. They work on the 'if' and indemnity principle and therefore provide you with the cover after an event happens. However, in an assurance plan, the cover is given to you for an event that is certain to happen. It works on that 'when' principle or the principle of certainty.

When it comes to planning your finances, insurance and protection plans prove to be highly beneficial means to accomplish your goals. However, it is no secret that the majority of applicants and policy buyers find it difficult to comprehend the different terminologies and technical jargons that are generally used interchangeably with the word insurance. One such word that is used synonymously with insurance is assurance.

What is Insurance? Insurance is a contract where the insurer compensates the insured for damage or losses incurred from natural disasters or any other unforeseen event in exchange for a premium. A term insurance policy, for example, guarantees to pay a specified amount of money if the insured dies during the policy period. The insurance contract will become void if the policyholder survives the policy period, and the insurer then does not have to pay anything to them. There is doubt about the insured event's occurrence in this situation.

#### What is Assurance?

Assurance refers to an arrangement in which an insurer pays reimbursement for a specified occurrence, such as death. Assurance policies provide continuous coverage until the policyholder's death. For example, a whole life insurance policy provides financial protection for the rest of the policyholder's life. Thus, the insured event will undoubtedly occur sooner or later. Aside from term insurance, the majority of life insurance products having an investment component are assurance policies.

We find that insurance plans have conditions, on which the company decides what kind of losses or damages are covered within the policy, along with of course the amount payable. An assurance, on the other hand, comes with certain plans or ways for saving as well and a definite benefit at maturity; therefore, are usually life insurance plans e.g., whole life insurance, endowment plans, and to a certain degree term insurance (although often debatable).

The purpose of both these plans is different, and so is their usage. For maximum security having both can help, however much of it comes down to the needs that one has and what is suitable for them, which may change with time. Understanding the difference between insurance and assurance can help you better grasp all of the products that various insurers offer. You must choose the appropriate plan based on your requirements and ambitions.

Always while buying any Life Insurance or any type of Insurance, the person should keep in mind their long term goals and provide the accurate information. You should give priority to your family safety and be prepared for any uncertainty and other that may arise in the future. This can be promised by buying the policy that suits you the best.

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B. Debt

