

Hindu Compliance System

Seven Faced Rudraksha - Quality Control Standard

1st Edition

HCS-10022:2020

Chandrajnana Agama, Rudraksha Jabala Upanishad and Shiva Mahapurana

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Hindu Compliance System
KAILASA's

Foreword:

The Supreme Pontiff of Hinduism and the Head of United States of Kailasa, The Living Representative of Paramashiva, His Divine Holiness Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam has formulated KAILASA'S Hindu Compliance System to create, promote, spread and teach the standard procedures for all products and services that are in compliance with Hindu Scriptures. Hinduism has detailed procedures, standards, methodologies for everything. Hinduism is a rich religion with vast choices, It educates and empowers, has a non-restrictive, enlightening and empowering set of Principles to produce and use any product. KAILASA's Hindu Compliance System is working towards recognising the needs of two billion Hindus around the world and therefore works towards compiling the standards, and policies such as - economic policy, religious policy, spiritual policy or strategies or any products and services, as give by Paramashiva in Veda-Agama. KAILASA's Hindu Compliance System will work towards bringing innovation and provide solutions to global challenges by bringing together the various standards, procedures, and guidelines revealed in Hindu Scriptures. Through this System KAILASA will bring together all the experts to compile the standards as per needs of the global hindu diaspora, in accordance with the **Śāstra(Hindu Scriptures)**.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in ***Chandrajnana Agama, Rudraksha Jabala Upanishad and Shiva Mahapurana.***

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Introduction:

This ***Hindu Compliance System*** provides the fundamental concepts, principles for sustainable solutions for quality control & management (QCM) and provides the foundation for other QCM standards. HCS is intended to help the user to understand the fundamental concepts, principles and vocabulary of quality control & management as per hinduism, in order to be able to effectively and efficiently implement a QCM and realise value from other QCM standards.

This HCS proposes a well-defined QMS, based on a framework that integrates established fundamental concepts, principles, processes and resources related to quality as per veda-agama, in order to help Hindu organizations, Hindu businesses, Hindu Service Industries and the Hindu diaspora around the

world to realize their objectives. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size, complexity or business model. Its aim is to increase the organization's commitment to dharma and responsibility in fulfilling the needs and expectations of its customers and interested parties, and in achieving satisfaction with its products and services.

Scope:

This **Hindu Compliance System** describes the fundamental concepts and principles of quality for making a rudraksha jewellery, and importance of wearing rudraksha jewellery which are commonly followed for all the **Śaiva sampradāya** in sanatana hindu dharma. This standard will help organizations, businesses to create the multiple designs on rudraksha jewellery mentioned in Hindu Scriptures which will hold the energy of the deity invoked in this form. This will also be applicable to the following:

- organizations seeking sustained success through the implementation of a standard parameters for sizes;
- customers seeking confidence in an organization's ability to consistently provide products and services conforming to their requirements;
- organizations seeking confidence in their supply chain to ensure that the product and service requirements are met;
- organizations and interested parties seeking to improve communication through a common understanding of the vocabulary used in quality management;
- organizations performing conformity assessments against the requirements of rudraksha jewellery;
- providers of training, assessment or advice in quality control & management;
- developers of related standards.

Fundamental Concepts and Principles:

1. The self-holed Rudraksha [1] is of the best variety.
2. Nice, good looking, strong, well formed, big, auspicious and thorny are best Rudrakshas.
3. It should be worn in white thread.
4. Mala should be made up of two, three, five or seven Malas of Rudraksha.
5. Rudraksas that are hard, big, full of granules are considered to be virtuous
6. following six types of Rudraksas : eaten by worms, broken, without granules, full of wounds and unshapely are forbidden (14).
7. Learned devotees should wear Rudraksas of the same round size, glazy and hard by entering the silken thread into them.
8. Generally all people may wear it (16).
9. Rudraksa whose line put on the black stone seems like a golden one is considered to be of best quality. Devotees of Siva should put on that Rudraksa only.
10. Rudraksas of the size of Embolic myrobalan [2], is considered to be the best. The one of the size of jujube fruit is considered to be the middling one. (SM-14)

11. Rudraksa of the size of a gram is the meanest, but still its processing is being spoken. O Parvati [3], you, with the desire of the benefit of the devotees should listen to it with devotion.(SM-15)
12. The bead having the natural hole from one end to the other is the best and the one which is bored by human efforts is treated to be middle one.
13. Rudraksa beads which is tied up with the knot of Kusha [4], produces endless results (67).- Chandrajnana Agama [5] - PN 110
14. Brahrri, Vaisnavis [8]- the seven goddesses are the Lords of the seven faced Rudraksa. These seven goddesses are pleased to bestow the success in every action to the wearer of this Rudraksa (31). (candrajñāna āgamā)
15. The Rudraksha with seven faces is of the form of the seven Mātras (Mother Goddesses) and the devotee wearing it attains the grace of wealth and health, right perception, and purity of mind. (Jabala upanishad)
16. O Parvati [9], Rudraksa with seven mouths is called Ananka, O Mistress of the gods, by wearing the same, even the pauper becomes rich.(72) (Shiva Mahapurana)

References

The above standards has been taken into consideration from **Chandrajnana Agama [5]**, **Rudraksha Jabala Upanishad [6]** and **Shiva Mahapurana [7]**, which is foremost among the **śaiva-agama**. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All the standards are subjected to revision considering that it is compliant to **veda-āgama**. All the interested parties are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the improvements in above standards.

मतिविज्ञानसंपत्तिशुद्धये धारयेत्सुधीः ।
विनायकाधिदैवं च प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ ७ ॥

mativijñānasampattiśuddhaye dhārayetsudhīḥ ।
vināyakādhidaivaṃ ca pravadanti manīṣiṇaḥ ॥ 7 ॥

~rudraksha Jabala Upanishad

Terminology and Definitions:

1. Rudraksha: are sacred energy beads, which can hold the higher spiritual energy, also acts as energy battery for enlightenment.
2. Embolic myrobalan: Indian gooseberry
A tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*) of subtropical South and Southeast Asia bearing small round sour fruits divided by vertical lines into six to eight segments, valued in Ayurvedic medicine and as an ingredient in various condiments. Also called *amla*, *emblic*.
3. Parvati: wife of Paramashiva.

4. Kusha: Desmostachya bipinnata, commonly known in English. The Kusha grass is considered very sacred by all Hindus and is used in certain religious ceremonies, especially those performed in connection with ancestors.
5. Chandrajnana Agama: is the name of a Agama. Agama is a Software with which individual God and cosmos functions is Agama. The software with which Jeeva - the Self, Jagat - the cosmos, and Ishwara - God, all these function. If you decode the software you can have all the benefits of Jeeva, Jagat and Ishwara. ~ H. H. Paramahansa Nithyananda
6. Upanishad: Upanishads means sitting with an Enlightened Being who has already grasped the deep truths and high realizations of the cosmos ~ HDH Sri Nithyananda Paramashivam
7. Shiva Mahapurana: Shiva Mahapurana is the name of a Purana of Lord Shiva. Maha means an important or Major Purana. Puranas literally means "ancient, old", and it is a vast genre of Indian literature, particularly legends and other traditional lore and are named after major Hindu deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, Brahma and Shakti.
8. Vaisnavis: She is the ferocious form of Hindu goddess Lakshmi and is considered as the Shakti of Lord Vishnu.
9. Parvati: wife of Paramashiva.

Hindu Compliance System:

Hindu compliance system was established under the executive order of Supreme Pontiff of Hinduism, dated August 14, 2020, order number 10010, under the title **Reviving the Hindu Compliance System for the Whole World** to create, promote, spread and teach the standard procedures for all products and services that are in compliance Hindu Shastra. Hindu Shastra provides vast choices, educates and empowers, is a non-restrictive, enlightening and empowering set of Principles.

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