

Good wife burned proudly

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 Thursday, 17 September 2009
 Last Updated Thursday, 24 September 2009

India. Every time when I am there, I find more shades of refinement, luxury, misery and degradation. Are put on trial here all the human senses, from the sense of aesthetics, the ending of pity. This place learning humility. At every step, meets the man face to face with death, while the internal mute experiences here. Even in Varanasi, a holy place major, stench of death, you can experience a moment of reflection, staring at the flames languages digesting dead body. According to Hindu religion, the soul may escape from the body only when the body is burned. Hindus believe in the cleansing power of fire and smoke, with some exceptions on the stack of every follower of their religion. Then prepared a special piles, mostly on the banks of the Ganges, which, as everyone knows, is considered the most sacred river of Hindus. According to legend, the ancient goddess of the Ganges, and the water drawn from it has the power to cleanse. This explains to a large extent, all kinds of ablutions and rituals performed on its shores every day. Preparing for the unfortunate funeral after his death because of the humid and hot climate, but the funeral rites are not done exactly as we imagine. Model process was as follows: When it was obvious that the death of a family member will be inevitable, called relatives, sometimes even to the fifth degree. Appropriate to celebrate the rites of the priest asked, the room was prepared, which was transferred to the dying. Then loathed bundles of grass. At a time when a man died, his eldest son was obliged to whispering in his ear the names of deities associated with family beliefs. Historically, the duties of a son was also beheaded the dead tip of the skull. Indeed, it was believed that this gesture frees the soul. Later, however, instead of the custom nature appeared equivalent of more symbolic importance, and instead break the skull of a symbolic shelling coconut. Dead with religious care cut off her hair. Higher-caste men to cut off the so-called strip hair since childhood. Dead cut off the nails, and body dressed and decorated with garlands of flowers - it must have been a special kind wreaths, woven only on the funeral ceremonies, flowers, attach to the property because of the reversal of evil. The body in a linen suit and wreaths were placed on a stretcher and transported to the river. Burial ceremony started from the ritual hymns. Then, bids farewell to the deceased, and finally followed the burning pile. Ashes from the stack with debris thrown into the Ganges, and thus ended the funeral ceremony. An additional tribute to the deceased was placed at the construction of the stack using sandalwood, because the odor was identified with the scent of wealth. Shortcut This was the burial ceremony in ancient times. Today he runs a little differently, and above all faster. Body of the deceased is getting dressed, cleaned and decorated with garlands feet are sacred grass. Often overlooked meditation, practiced family while celebrating the mantras. It is so important element that has not been obliterated by time. Then, the transport takes place late the river, where he previously was prepared stack. Building a stack is not a matter so obvious as it might seem. Due to the relatively high deficit of wood funeral ceremony is very expensive.

For those who can not afford the full program, prepared an alternative version. It involves buying a stack of burning time. After the stack is paid during , and the body, often barely singed, pushes the rivers. The river already waiting at the remains of "pickers" of the caste untouchables, who specialize in corpses of valuables. The corpses pile up because together with the objects closest to the deceased, and such are certainly rings, bracelets and other jewelry, that Hindi does not like to relinquish. Gatherers often found among the children collecting wood or searching the river in the "hopper" of bodies. The ritual burning of bodies at the stake involves yet another custom, called sati (the good wife). It is a ritual burning of widows on the stack along with the remains of her husband, usually with his consent, but not always ... Good wife burned proudly This ritual consisted in the fact that the widow on the eve of the funeral of her husband locked in a room in the all-night meditation. In the morning she went to the place of cremation. There, according to the ritual, its reliance on the knees of the deceased's head, and then a couple of wood mulch. According to Hindu religion, sati does not feel pain, and her soul along with the smoke goes straight to heaven, there to attain salvation. Escape from the stack entail serious consequences. After such a deed she loses caste purity and become a member of the lowest caste of untouchables. If, however, attempt to survive the fire and burned up proudly, becomes a saint, and place of her death is transformed into a sanctuary, which in future will be pulled pilgrims from all over the country. In most cases, however, this behavior was caused not so much the widow was very heavy. A woman who dared "experience" of her husband, moved away from family life and it was not would never remarry. As the stigma and punishment at the same time the widow had to shave their heads as close as possible to eat and drink, and stick to the sidelines. In the life of a woman became the most important prayers and rituals celebrated for the deceased husband. Well looked after her husband's family that she was not assigned to depart from the style of life. In such conditions exist the data it was until his death. Not surprisingly, that the widow is often preferred to leave this world, than live in such a trespass, against his will. In addition, the environment was perceived as an ominous. Cases of sati occurred mostly in the upper layers. For poor women the loss of her husband does not usually mean a significant deterioration in the already rather difficult life. Every other wealthy lady for whom turning away from past habits often meant death. It happened also that the rich widows were condemned to exile. So easy to understand the motives, which in the past millennium in India kill thousands of widows. The British forbade the practice sati in 1829, when alone in Bengal in ten years, was burned about six thousand women, however, sati is often practiced today. From time to time the Indian authorities take note of another such event and want to tighten up the law to the community at prohibited usage.