



A Historical Survey Of Sati From Earliest Period

Ashok Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Higher, Magadh University Bodh Gaya (Bihar) India

Received- 17.09.2019, Revised- 20.09.2019, Accepted - 26.09.2019 E-mail: tanishkshkhar@gmail.com

Abstract: *Sati is an Ancient Hindu Sacrificial where the widow jumps on the type of her husband to self-immolate herself. The aforementioned form is the most prevalent form of Sati. Sati there are other forms also including Jauhar.*

Sati stores (memorials to women who died this way) were found all over Indian dating as early as 510 Anno Domini, (A.D.)

Learning about this led us to believe that this was the beginning of the fight for women's rights in India. It is no doubt that sati was cruel Practice that needed to be abolished but the way it had been done is something mainstream books have not told us correctly.

Key Words: Tourism, Country, Fosters, Mutual Sympathy, Numerous, Exchequer, Modernity.

Few reliable records exist of the Practice before the time of the Gupta Empire. Among those that do reference the practice, the lost works of Greek historian Aristobulus of callandrea, who traveled the Great in C327BCE, are preserved in the fragments of staraboes. There is different views by authors on what Aristobulus hears as widows of one or more tribes in Taxila performing self-sacrifice of the husband's pyre, one author also mentions that century, the East India Company, in the process of extending its rule to most of India, initially tolerated the practice; William Carey, a British Christian evangelist, noted 438 incidences within a 30-mile (48-km) radius of the capital Calcutta, in 1803, despite its ban within Calcutta. Between 1815 and 1818, the number of incidents of sati in Bengal doubled from 378 to 839. Opposition to the practice of sati by British Christian evangelists, such as Carey, and Hindu reformers such as Ram Mohan Roy, ultimately led the British Governor-General of India Lord William Bentinck to enact the Bangal Sati Diodorus, Indian favoured love marriages, but many of them turns sour and wives poisoned husbands for their new lovers. Thus the practice was created to check these crimes. Modern historians believe Diodorus's source for this episode was the eyewitness account of the now lost historian Hieronymus of Cardia. Hieronymus' explanation of

the origin of sati appears to be his own composite, created from a variety of Indian traditions and practices to form a moral lesson upholding traditional Greek values. Two other independent sources that mention Sati spread with Hindu migrants to Southeast Asian islands, such as to Java, Sumatra and Bali. According to Dutch colonial records, this was however a rare practice in Indonesia, one found in royal households.

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Corresponding Author

PIF/4.005 ASVS Reg. No. AZM 561/2013-14