
ZOROASTRIAN TEACHINGS AND RITUALS

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Abstract:

This article describes some of the rituals of Zoroastrianism in pre-Islamic times.

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Introduction

In pre-Islamic times, the peoples of Central Asia were predominantly Zoroastrian. Zoroastrianism is one of the human religions that originated in the first millennium BC, and there are two theories as to where it originated. While some scholars say that Zoroastrianism originated in Iran, some experts acknowledge that it originated in the Khorezm oasis in Central Asia. On the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, the Avesto, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni's Memoirs of Ancient Peoples said, Alexander destroyed the fireplaces and burned them to death. As a result, three-fifths of Avesto is missing. "[1] According to Zoroastrian philosophy, good and evil live in the inner world of human beings. In Zoroastrianism, in the 12,000-year struggle between evil and good, Ahuramazda, the symbol of goodness, is said to have triumphed over Ahriman, the god of evil, death, and disease. Man, on the other hand, must fight for good because he was created from the spirit of Ahuramazda. The basic moral philosophy of Zoroastrianism is embodied in three words - "Gumantu" - good thought, "Gutka" - good word, "Gvarshita" - good practice. Thus, the Zoroastrian faith consisted of purity of thought, steadfastness of word, and humanity of deeds. [2] Zoroastrianism condemns wars of aggression and sacrifices that lead to bloodshed in vain, and encourages people to work and live a peaceful life, farming and herding. The world in which man lives is important. waiver issues are not put forward. In many places in the Avesta, the duties and responsibilities of the family, family members and the head of the family, family-marriage relations are described in different places, with different relationships.

Chapter X of the Avesta Yasht mentions the house (family) -nmana, the seed-visya, the tribe-zantuma, the country dahyuma, the priest-Zarathustra. The head of the household is

Nmanopati, the head of Bispari-tribe, Dakhyupati is the head of the country. Nof is said to be a relative's association. [3] It also discusses women's respect for women's rights, the strengthening of family inviolability, the responsibilities of parents to their children, the preparation of children for marriage, and the many family life traditions and ceremonies. . Rituals are important in the life of any nation and are one of the most important features of this nation that sets it apart from other nations.

If we talk about the rituals of Zoroastrian rites, we can see that the religious rites were formed under the supervision of the priests for centuries. which was. As for their daily prayers, they prayed five times a day. He was holding the front of the belt with his hand. Their eyes were fixed on the fire with the symbol of piety, and Ahriman was praised and cursed in Ahuramazda in prayer. In the hands of every believer (especially in mourning ceremonies) there was a handful of leopards. Both hum and leopard were considered to be symbols of balance and purity.

The praying women had to cover their hair and pray facing the fire. They celebrated the seasons, Navruz, ancestral beliefs, various prayers, purification ceremonies, and the conversion of teenagers to Zoroastrianism. wearing a white dress, tying a belt) and other ceremonies played an important role. There are also a number of births and funerals. Today, modern Zoroastrians live in areas of India such as Punjab, Bombay, Gujarat. According to Mary Boyce, an English scholar who lived among the Zoroastrians for three years to study Zoroastrian customs, "Zoroaster imposed on his followers two specific obligations - to pray five times a day and to celebrate seven feasts." [4] "Among the Zoroastrians, marriage was sealed for life, two marriages were not possible for one man, or one marriage was not possible. "According to Zoroastrianism, being single is strongly condemned. An adult girl was sentenced to 25 lashes in a sack if she did not want to leave offspring, ignoring the opinion of the community, and deliberately did not marry.

According to Zoroastrian law, they were allowed to marry from the age of 17. If a man refuses to marry because he is able to do so, he is branded and forced to wear an iron belt around his waist in order to discredit him. [6] In Zoroastrianism, marriage and procreation were considered important in order to preserve the continuity of generations.

In order to get married, a man must first be financially and spiritually well-fed, so he must be well fed on time, otherwise the man will not be able to perform his duties. A person who does not eat and drink will not be able to pray, he will be healthy. It is said that she cannot give birth to a child. [7]

In Zoroastrianism, health care is a matter of preserving the next generation. In Zoroastrianism, abortion or abortion is strongly condemned. If a man is to blame for the tragedy, he is sentenced to death. [8] It is noteworthy that in Zoroastrianism, men and women are not superior to each other, and the sexes have equal rights.

Zoroastrianism, the religion of our ancestors, and Islam, the religion of today, emphasize the sanctity of the family, and it is the sacred religious duty of every human being to leave a healthy offspring. The family unit forms the society, the well-being of the society depends on the peace and health of the families. That is why the sanctity of the family is enshrined in the laws of the Republic with special clauses.

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