

# سَاتِي

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כשמינה אכבר פקחי נישואין לבדוק את הרקע של זוגות נישאים וכשגינה נישואי ילדים, נדוניה ובפרט את מנהג ה**סַטִי** (Sati), הוא זכה לתשואות מתיאורטיקנים הינדואים על יחסו הפטרנליסטי ...

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# سَاتِي

YouTube - **Hasan Sati | حسن ساتي يقدم شهادة عثمان حسين في ...**



[www.youtube.com/watch?v=705gTwVzbtg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=705gTwVzbtg)

Jun 30, 2008 - Uploaded by KinzVideo

الاستاذ الكبير الصحفي حسن **ساتي** يوتق للاستاذ (الراحل المقيم) عثمان حسين قدم من خلال البرنامج شهادة كاملة من الاستاذ عثمان حسين للفتان المبدع ...

**alhady abas osman sati ساتي - People - Bayt.com**

[people.bayt.com/alhadyabasosmansati-sati/?lang=ar](http://people.bayt.com/alhadyabasosmansati-sati/?lang=ar) Translate this page

قم بالاطلاع على صفحة **alhady abas osman sati ساتي** - محاسب تجاري في شركة انكو المحدودة، وتواصل معه. ابحت عن المهنيين وتواصل معهم على بيت.كوم، موقع التوظيف ...

**Chicken sati ساتي دجاج - منتديات بيت حواء**

[forum.hawahome.com/t464263.html](http://forum.hawahome.com/t464263.html) Translate this page

Sep 6, 2014 - 2 posts - 1 author

Chicken **sati** **ساتي** دجاج Ingredients Chicken cubes or fillet beef+ 1 onion+ garlic smashed +2 table spoons ketchup + 1 tablespoon tomato paste + 2 table spoons ...

# سَاتِي

**Youtube Esaam + access + any** 検索結果動画一覧 ...

[www.trianglesight.net/movie/search/.../q=Esaam/](http://www.trianglesight.net/movie/search/.../q=Esaam/) ▼ [Translate this page](#)

اسكول اوف اميسز ام سى ... thumbnail راب سودانى بعنوان احترام سنك 說明: Mc jacker & Esaam satti

說明: Dajjal By Shaykh Abu Esaam Hafiz Abdul ..... رابط تحميل الاغنية ... عصام ساتي & جيك

... Azeez (Urdu Lecture on Islam) thumbnail

**NASHEED QUEEN LIVES ON! - YouTube**

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list...> ▼ [Translate this page](#)

Urdu Nasheed-Takmeel e Jihad e Haq K Liay Jab Hazrat Essa r.a Aain Gy · Umar Satti.

من أروع الأناشيد الجهادية , ساتي , سموخا , صيورا - لطة خير. 4:29 ..... 4:41

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[queue.santui.eu.org/?ztu...znJzj11zmk&](http://queue.santui.eu.org/?ztu...znJzj11zmk&) ▼ [Translate this page](#)

... DÜNYASI, Urdu Poetry, حارة المساطيل سجاره, Ku Hye Sun (구혜선), Photos-droles.com,

Frīēñds 4 êvër, سج أحلامنا , ساتي , الطاهر Taher Sati, سحر ...

# Sati (goddess)

“Gowri” redirects here. For the 2004 film, see *Gowri* (film). For places in Iran, see *Gowri, Iran* (disambiguation).

**Satī** (Pron:ˈsatiː) (Devnagri: सती, IAST: *satī*), also known as **Dakshayani** (Devanagari: दाक्षायणी, IAST: *dākṣāyaṇī*), is a Hindu goddess of marital felicity and longevity. An aspect of *Adi Parashakti*, *Dakshayani* is the first consort of *Shiva*, the second being *Parvati*, the reincarnation of *Sati* herself.

In Hindu legend, both *Sati* and *Parvati* successively play the role of bringing *Shiva* away from ascetic isolation into creative participation in the world.<sup>[1]</sup> The act of *Sati*, in which a Hindu widow immolates herself on her husband’s funeral pyre as a final and consummate act of loyalty and devotion, is patterned after the deed committed by this goddess to uphold the honour of her husband.<sup>[2]</sup>

## 1 Legend

To Brink back *Shiva* in *samsar*, *Brahma* ordered *Daksha Prajapati* to pray to mother *Adi Parashakti-Durga* for take birth as *Daksha Prajapati*’s Daughter. So the Goddess took human birth at the bidding of the god *Brahma*. *Sati* was born as a daughter of *Daksha Prajapati* and his wife *Prasuti*. *Daksha* was considered the son of *Brahma* and a great king and magnate in his own right. As the daughter of *Daksha*, she is also known as *Dakshayani*. She is also called *Satī* (Devanagari: सती, the feminine of *sat* “true”).

By this logic, *Sati* is granddaughter of *Brahma* by *Daksha*, but is also great granddaughter of *Brahma* because *Prasuti* is daughter of *Manu* (*Manu* is son of *Brahma*). Later *Brahma*’s 5th head is said to have said bad words about the *Vedas*, listening to which *Shiva* lost his temper, and in the rage beheaded *Brahma*’s fifth head. After this incident led to animosity between *Daksha Prajapati* and *Shiva*. And so *Daksha* tried to distance *sati* from *shiva*. But failed for despite his efforts *Sati* and *Shiva* fell in love.

### 1.1 Daksha’s arrogance

*Daksha* once organized a grand *yajna* to which all the Gods were invited, with the exception of *Sati* and *Shiva*. Wanting to visit her parents, relatives and childhood friends, *Sati* sought to rationalize this omission. She reasoned within herself that her parents had neglected to

make a formal invitation to them only because, as family, such formality was unnecessary; certainly, she needed no invitation to visit her own mother and would go anyway. *Shiva* sought to dissuade her, but she was resolved upon going; he then provided her with an escort of his *ganas* and bid her provoke no incident.

### 1.2 Self-immolation

*Sati* was received coldly by her father. They were soon in the midst of a heated argument about the virtues (and alleged lack thereof) of *Shiva*. Every passing moment made it clearer to *Sati* that her father was entirely incapable of appreciating the many excellent qualities of her husband. The realization then came to *Sati* that this abuse was being heaped on *Shiva* only because he had wed her; she was the cause of this dishonour to her husband. She was consumed by rage against her father and loathing for his mentality. Calling up a prayer that she may, in a future birth, be born the daughter of a father whom she could respect, *Sati* invoked her yogic powers or yogic *Agni* which was attained by her due to severe devotion or *puja* done by her and immolated herself.

### 1.3 Shiva’s rage

*Shiva* sensed this catastrophe, and his rage was incomparable. He loved *Sati* more than any and would never love after her. So, he created *Virabhadra* and *Bhadrakali*, or collectively *Manbhadra*, two ferocious creatures who wreaked havoc and mayhem on the scene of the horrific incident. Nearly all those present were indiscriminately felled overnight. *Daksha* himself was decapitated.

According to some traditions, it is believed that an angry *Shiva* performed the fearsome and awe-inspiring *Tandava* dance with *Sati*’s charred body on his shoulders. During this dance, *Sati*’s body came apart and the pieces fell at different places on earth. According to another version, *Shiva* placed *Sati*’s body on his shoulder and ran about the world, crazed with grief. The Gods called upon the God *Vishnu* to restore *Shiva* to normalcy and calm. *Vishnu* used his *Sudarshana Chakra* to dismember *Sati*’s lifeless body, following which *Shiva* regained his equanimity. Both versions state that *Sati*’s body was thus dismembered into 51 pieces which fell on earth at various places. Several different listings of these 51 holy places, known as *Shakti Peethas*, are available; some of these places have become major centers of pilgrimage as they



*Shiva mourning Uma*

are held by the Goddess-oriented Shakta sect to be particularly holy. Besides 51 main Shakti peethas, some small peethas like Bindudham came into existence which are due to Sati's fallen blood drops.

After the night of horror, Shiva, the all-forgiving, restored all those who were slain to life and granted them his blessings. Even the abusive and culpable Daksha was restored both to life and to kingship. His severed head was substituted for that of a goat. Having learned his lesson, Daksha spent his remaining years as a devotee of Shiva.

## 2 In the *Ramacharitamansa*

Once upon a time in Treta Yuga, Shiva went to Rishi Agastya along with Sati. The sage narrated the story of Rama to the divine couple. Shiva wanted to see Rama, but Sati was in the dark that Rama was a manifestation of God.<sup>[3]</sup> Shiva got a glimpse of Ram and was overwhelmed with love. Sati saw Shiva thrilled with love and became doubtful as to why Shiva was enchanted by a mere human prince.<sup>[4][5]</sup> Although Sati did not say anything, Shiva being omniscient came to know of everything. Shiva said "If you are doubtful then why don't you verify?"<sup>[6]</sup> To test Rama, Sati assumed the form of Rama's wife Sita and approached Ram.<sup>[7]</sup> However, Rama recognised the trick of Sati. He first introduced himself and then asked with a smile "Where is Shiva? Why are you roaming in the forest alone?"<sup>[8][9]</sup> After listening to Rama's words,

Sati hesitated a lot and returned to Shiva in fear. She became sad and regretted doubting Shiva. When Rama realised that Sati was sad, he revealed some of his power to divert her mind. On the way Sati saw Rama along with his brother Lakshmana and Sita walking in front of her. She then turned and found them at the back. Wherever she looked, she found Rama and various deities and all creation in him.<sup>[10]</sup> In awe, she closed her eyes and when she again opened her eyes, everything vanished.<sup>[11]</sup> She then returned to Shiva.<sup>[12]</sup>

## 3 Aftermath

Dakshayani was reborn as Parvati, daughter of Himavat, king of the mountains, and his wife, the Devi Mena. This time, she was born the daughter of a father whom she could respect, a father who appreciated Shiva ardently. Naturally, Parvati sought and received Shiva as her husband. This legend appears in detail in Tantra literature, in the Puranas and in Kalidasa's lyrical *Kumarasambhavam*, an epic that deals primarily with the birth of Kartikeya.

## 4 Pilgrimage

### Kottiyoor Festival

Main articles: [Kottiyoor Vysakha Mahotsavam](#) and [Shakti Peethas](#)

*The mythology of Daksha Yaga and Sati's self immolation* had immense significance in shaping the ancient Sanskrit literature and even had impact on the culture of India. It led to the development of the concept of Shakti Peethas and there by strengthening Shaktism. Enormous mythological stories in puranas took the Daksha yaga as the reason for its origin. It is an important incident in Shaivism resulting in the emergence of Shree Parvati in the place of Sati Devi and making Shiva a grihastashrami (house holder) leading to the origin of Ganapathy and Subrahmanya.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup>

Shakti Peethas are shrines or divine places of the Mother Goddess. These are places that are believed to have enshrined with the presence of Shakti due to the falling of body parts of the corpse of Sati Devi, when Lord Shiva carried it and wandered throughout Aryavarttha in sorrow. There are 51 Shakti Peethas linking to the 51 alphabets in Sanskrit.

Kottiyoor Vysakha Mahotsavam, a 27 day yagnja ceremony, conducted in the serene hilly jungle location in North Kerala yearly commemorating the Daksha Yaga. It is believed that Sati Devi self immolated in this location and apparently this is the location of Daksha Yaga. The pooja and rituals were classified by Shri Sankaracharya.<sup>[16]</sup>

## 5 See also

- Sati (practice)
- Hindu deities

## 6 Notes

- [1] Kinsley, David (1987, reprint 2005). *Hindu Goddesses: Visions of the Divine Feminine in the Hindu Religious Tradition*, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, ISBN 81-208-0394-9, p.38
- [2] Kinsley, David (1987, reprint 2005). *Hindu Goddesses: Visions of the Divine Feminine in the Hindu Religious Tradition*, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, ISBN 81-208-0394-9, p.35
- [3] Poddar 2001, pp. 47-48
- [4] Morārībāpu 1987, p. 71
- [5] Poddar 2001, p. 49
- [6] Poddar 2001, p. 50
- [7] Agarwal 2006, p. 15
- [8] Morārībāpu 1987, p. 72
- [9] Poddar 2001, p. 51
- [10] Poddar 2001, p. 52
- [11] Morārībāpu 1987, p. 7
- [12] Poddar 2001, p. 53
- [13] (Translator), F. Max Muller (June 1, 2004). *The Upanishads, Vol I*. Kessinger Publishing, LLC. ISBN 1419186418.
- [14] (Translator), F. Max Muller (July 26, 2004). *The Upanishads Part II: The Sacred Books of the East Part Fifteen*. Kessinger Publishing, LLC. ISBN 1417930160.
- [15] “Kottiyoor Devaswam Temple Administration Portal”. <http://kottiyoordevaswom.com/>. Kottiyoor Devaswam. Retrieved 20 July 2013.
- [16] Kottiyoor/ “Sri Kottiyoor”. Sri Kottiyoor. 2013. Retrieved 26 July 2013.

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