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Indian wedding is the very famous in all over world and in the wedding there are many people come around 200 to 1000. In the Indian wedding there are many traditional rituals and lots of entertainment, fun, colorful dresses, jewelry, lip-smacking foods, music and dance. Here we can provide you information, which is common in all weddings.

## Pre-Wedding Rituals

Before wedding planning, there are two major event is preceded, one is the engagement ceremony and other is the 'Mehendi' or 'Sangeet' ceremony. The engagement ceremony takes place on an auspicious date fixed by the elders of the family after consultation with the priest. As compared to the marriage, this is a small affair which is attended mostly by close relatives members and friends of the girl and the boy. During this ceremony, the pair exchanges wedding rings. It is followed by exchange of sweets between them as well as the members of both families. The occasion concludes with music, dance and loads of fun.

Second one is the 'Mehendi'/'Sangeet' ceremony, which is celebrated before one day. On this day henna (mehendi) is applied on the bride's palms and feet with intricate patterns. Other women attending the event also get mehendi done on their hands. This occasion is also celebrated with music and dance.

## Wedding Ceremony

It is started after arriving 'Baraatis' at the groom home. In the 'Baraatis' there are many people like family members, relatives and friend of the groom. When the Baraatis reach the beautifully decorated wedding venue, the bride's family gives them a warm welcome. The groom can enter the place only after the bride's mother performs a ritual called 'Aarti' by rotating a small holy earthen lamp in front of the groom. Soon after the entry of the groom, the auspicious 'Jaimala' ceremony takes place. Here, the bride and groom meet each other and exchange garlands.

Another most important section of the wedding, where the bride and the groom exchange vows in front of God while chanting slokas (hymns) with the priest. After that, the 'Phera' or 'saat phere' ritual takes place where a knot is tied with a part of the bride's dress and the groom's dress, and they move around the ceremonial fire for seven times. Each round or phera has its own meaning. In the first three rounds, the groom follows the bride which signifies that the bride will take charge in the earlier part of their life and in the next four rounds the groom leads which means he would lead in the later part.

In various communities, there is a ritual of putting 'sindoor' or vermilion on the bride's parting of the hair and a gold or silver chain with black beads called 'mangal sutra' around her neck. Most of the wedded Hindu women are supposed to wear sindoor in their hair parting and mangal sutra for the rest of their married lives. These two are well thought-out as the sacred symbols of marriage by them.

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