



# Makar Sankranti

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Why Makar Sankranti festival is celebrated?

Makar Sankranti is one of the most propitious days for the Hindus, and is distinguished in almost all parts of India in countless cultural forms, with immense devotion, gaiety and fervour. It is the main festival of Hindus and is dedicated to Lord Sun. It also refers to a specific solar day in the Hindu calendar. On this auspicious day, the sun enters the zodiac sign of Capricorn or Makar which marks the end of winter month and start of longer days. This is the beginning of the month of Magh. To recompense for the distinction that happens due to the revolution around the sun, every 80 years the day of Sankranti is deferred by one day. Makar Sankranti generally falls on January 14th. From the day of Makar Sankranti, the sun begins its northward journey or Uttarayan journey. Therefore, this festival is also known as Uttarayan.

History of Makar Sankranti

Sankranti is deemed a Deity. As per the legend Sankranti killed a devil named Sankarasur. The day next to Makar Sankrant is called Karidin or Kinkrant. On this day, Devi slayed the devil Kinkarasur. The information of Makar Sankranti is available in Panchang. The Panchang is the Hindu Almanac that provides information on the age, form, clothing, direction and movement of Sankranti

According to the scriptures, Dakshinayan symbolizes as the night of god or the sign of negativity and Uttarayan is considered as a symbol of day of Gods or a sign of positivity. Since on this day sun starts its journey towards the north so, people take a holy dip in Ganga, Godavari, Krishna, Yamuna River at holy places, chant mantras etc. Normally the sun affects all the zodiac signs, but it is said that the entry of the sun in the zodiac sign of Cancer and Capricorn religiously is very fruitful.

Before Makar Sankranti, the sun is in the Southern Hemisphere. For this reason, in India, in winter nights are longer and days are smaller. But with the Makar Sankranti, sun starts its journey towards Northern Hemisphere and so, days will be longer and nights smaller.

On the occasion of Makar Sankranti, people express their gratitude towards the people of India throughout the year by worshiping the sun God in various forms. Any meritorious deeds or donation during this period establishes more fruitful.

Performing haldi kumkum ceremony in a way that invokes the waves of quiescent Adi Shakti in the Universe to get triggered. This helps in generating impression of Sagun devotion on the mind of a person enhances the Spiritual emotion to God.

In different regions of the country, Makar Sankranti is celebrated by different names

Lohri: One day before Makar Sankranti, on 13th January, Lohri is celebrated . At night, people gather around the bonfire and throw til, puffed ricepopcorns into the flames of the bonfire. Prayers are offered to the bonfire seeking abundanceprosperity.