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People have always been captivated by death, dying, and the afterlife throughout history. we frequently encounter magic in classic works of fiction and fantasy. But this magic is typically divided into two categories: good and evil, dark and light. Necromancy is categorised under the more sinister category of magic or witchcraft, where there are permitted activities and taboos according to NCRB data for 2021, 68 people were murdered for witchcraft, and six people died because of human sacrifices. In India in 2020, 88 deaths were attributed to witchcraft and 11 deaths were attributed to "human sacrifices" (Insight,). Necromancy, or talking to the dead, is a popular practice for predicting the future or performing other difficult tasks. In antiquity, such activity was common and was practiced by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans. However, it was associated with "black magic" in medieval Europe, which is defined as harmful or antisocial sorcery, and was forbidden by the church (Rodriguez 2022). Ritual offerings to a Devi in the Shaktism tradition include animal sacrifice, in the southern Indian states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, this is most noticeable when performed in front of regional deities or clan deities. In Karnataka, Renuka is frequently the deity who accepts the offering. The animal sacrifice, which is either a male buffalo or a goat, is one of the most serious flaws in necromancy (James 2002). Despite knowing the risks, these superstitions encourage people to participate in these activities in order to improve their future. So, what psychology lies beneath the necromancy-possessed individuals in India? This question will be researched using a variety of online and offline resources. The purpose of this research is to gain a better understanding of the psychology of Indians who practice necromancy in order to determine whether such practices should be preserved or abandoned by future generations in India. The research will focus on how the procedures affect the subjects' psychology, what is one of the most common necromancy practices in India, and why people in India use necromancy to make this determination, it can be challenging to digest a subject as complicated as the necromantic manipulation of the dead, especially when historical information is frequently hazy and dependent on myths and stories, First it is critical to understand how necromancy affects a person's psychology which will be discussed below,

Necromancy, which includes conversing with the dead, is the most hazardous of all black arts. The investigation found just a few outcomes that, in general, may encourage an Indian to pursue necromancy. The identification of causes and effects aids in determining the proper reaction, which is both Christian and biblical, There are three main findings that have been made, and they are as follows: (1) the five primary factors that lead to necromancy are: lack of money, low parental guidance, childlessness, death or fear of failure (2) Unbelief in Lord, spiritual captivity, death, serious illnesses, and a lack of spiritual practice are the five fundamental scenarios of necromancy practices (3) The Bible, which is applicable to every element of human experience, addresses all five of the most common causes of necromancy as well as all five of its detrimental effects and provides solutions for each, According to a poll, 82% of necromancy practises in India have an adverse psychological impact on people because they are motivated by hunger for money. People also engage in these techniques to make other people fail in life, often out of envy, regardless of how they behave.

Upon changing into a necromancer, he would also choose to surround himself with morbid trappings of death, which frequently involved dressing in the deceased's apparel and consuming meals that denoted death and decay, such as parched black bread and non - fermented grapes wine. There are just a few places where most necromancy is practised, most prominently at centre of thick wood, castles, abbeys, seashore and in graveyards. The rituals of necromancy might be performed between the hours of 12 and 1 AM for hours, days, or even weeks. There are a number of guidelines that must be followed before beginning the ceremony, depending on it. For instance, the necromancer would eat things like dog meat, unfermented grape juice, or unleavened bread that represent death and decay. There are times when he must skip taking a bath and wear shabby clothing, the most common practices in India are discussed in further.

For necromancers the right place must be found. The wilderness is where the necromancers go to avoid being disturbed. Additionally, they make use of crossroads since they think that the souls of the deceased always pass by these locations eventually almost any night at 1:00 am, the necromancy is done. Although they can conduct it in the rain and a few other conditions, it is most liked at night and before performing any of these acts, the necromancer must prepare for nine days and remain in the shadow of death. They remove their clothing and don the uniform of the corps; if they do so, they must repeat a few choruses. And such necromancer is not allowed to remove the cloth until such songs and other offerings are made moreover the necromancers' communion is a dark, unleavened bread bearing the grape juice sign. which stand for the void they are about to discover in this world. The sole purpose of all the preparation is to forge a sympathetic connection between the necromancers and the soul that will be affected also when the necromancers have finished making all the necessary preparations, they visit cemeteries and intersections, where they use their touch to create a circle around the grave and light a fire in it, in conclusion after interrogation the necromancer will make a promise to the spirit that he won't bother it anytime soon. He will burn the body and the spirit will then rest, which ensures that the body won't be troubled again usually the necromancer is the one who practice necromancy as he has been compared by some to modern mediumistic or practiced spiritualism.

Some of the necromantic rituals include call for hungry It takes roughly ten minutes to finish this ceremony. It requires the target's hair. A black candle is used to burn the victim's hair, and after that, the victim starts to hear strange howling noises that temporarily send him into a psychotic break, second kind includes A small amount of freshly dug burial earth is needed for this procedure. The subject of the necromancer's spell experiences occasional visions of death for a week after it is cast on them using graveyard dirt. These frightening visions might continue for up to a minute another important ritual practice is vengeance beyond murdered people yearn to come back to life and exact revenge on their killers. The corpse is given wisdom and the capacity to exact revenge as a result of this rite, The necromancer is supposed to sprinkle salt in a circle on the zombie's head before muttering a brief incantation. Moreover, the most used practice includes nightmares this is the most dangerous way to effect persons mental health in India, which includes a man who died from head traumas has to have a broken head, and a necromancer requires a raven's beak. He chants for three hours while crushing the beak over the broken head. The subject will have terrifying dreams and visions of his own death after this ceremony. However, this is only possible in nights. The ritual can be performed once more whenever the necromancer wants to torture the victim. Another type includes cry for death which is the tying one or more people to their demise. They are bound together with their own blood, and if one of them passes away, the others will see the reason why. The priest's skull needs to be removed from the tomb and opened at the top in order to complete this rite. For each blood circle that is joined through this ceremony, a brand is carved onto the skull. Two pints of blood from each participant will be injected into the skull. Over an open flame, the blood is cooked. The ceremony takes seven hours to perform, and if it is successful, it will bind the participants together for all time. The last type of ritual practices is helmet Sentry the magician must use a special knife that is runically inscribed and gently dusted with gold dust to sever the head of a live thing in order to perform this ritual. Blood is all over the cut head. Normally, any blood can be utilised, but the magician may add his own blood or the blood of his dependable ghouls to increase the potency of the potion. After the flesh has decomposed and the head has been buried underground, the skull is removed, cleaned, and set somewhere to guard a thing or a location. The skull will detect any intrusion as it remains stationary and approaches the object or location. Blood begins to spill from the skull's eye sockets as a result. Until the intruder departs, this process continues, it might persist until sunlight strikes the skull and reduces it to dust.

In India, people employ necromancy primarily for witchcraft, divination, using the dead as weapons, passing on the ability to predict the future, and uncovering secret knowledge. The desire to learn hidden information or learn about future events is the main motivator for selecting necromancy. The Catholic Church forbade the practise of raising the dead to life, during the Middle Ages. It's crucial to understand that even if someone accidentally performs or advances necromancy, they cannot actually be labelled as a necromancer or a fundamentally bad person. But doing so is in no way preferable for the sake of oneself or any other living being that is a free agent in the universe. After all, there are still people who identify as witches or wizards, despite the stereotype that they worship the Devil. A form of magic that taps into malevolent forces is called black magic or dark magic. It is employed to commit crimes or purposefully hurt people. We all are aware of examples that fictionally depict necromancy, such as in the 1937 book The Hobbit, the Dark Lord Sauron takes on the persona of the Necromancer. The antagonists in Warhammer 40,000, The Mummy Returns, Man of Steel, and a few Harry Potter episodes all attempt to bring back long-dead members of their own families. Numerous instances of magic that could in some way affect the dead have been depicted in the "Game of Thrones" television series. For instance, the Lord of Light is rumoured to be able to revive the dead and restore them to their former selves.

To summarise the necromancy in India, people are losing hope in life and turning to illegal practises. No one can confidently say whether necromancy occurs or not, but my research shows that necromancy is a form of hypnosis where people lose hope in themselves and eventually act as the necromancer does. This can be directly compared to circus animals doing as the instructor directs, the key to avoiding necromancy is having excellent control over your emotions. If necromancy is real, it is sinful because necromancer prevent the dead from resting in peace, which ultimately kills both the necromancer and the victims.

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