

() Bride's name

and

() Groom's name

() DATE

() HALL

() PLACE

WEDDING PARTY

Officiating Priest

()

Parents of the Bride

()

Parents of the Groom

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Brother of the Bride

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Brother of the Groom (Jhet)

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Sister of the Bride (Noun)

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Sister of the Groom (Noun)

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Part 1-Arrival of the Barat

(If the wedding commences at 11h00 then ff the below. Adjust the times as needed)

Both parties arrive at 10h15.

Samdhimilan:- @ 10h20 (duration 2 min max)

(Groom and family are welcomed by Bride's family - Brides father places lota water with mango leaves (in palm) and apply chandan dot to Groom's father.

Parchaan:- @ 10h25 (duration 15 min max)

The Mother of the bride performs this ritual first followed by 6 other married ladies. Brides family to select 6 other married ladies of their choice.

Dwaar Puja:- @ 10h40 (5 min max)

Entrance Prayer - Punditji to perform Ganesh Puja

Brides father sits on the right of Groom at nearby table to perform this puja.

Brides father sprinkles water and apply chandan dot on groom at the end of this puja.

First the Groom and family and then the Bride and family gets ready to enter the main hall proper.

MOC (Master of Ceremonies):- 10h45

My Humble Namaste's to one and all that are present today to witness this very auspicious wedding ceremony. I humbly request one and all to be standing to display respect to the Groom and his entourage and maintain silence for the entrance of the Groom followed by his parents and entourage.

Groom's Entrance:- @ 10:46 am (5min)

Entrance Music is played while the Groom enters with his entourage. He proceeds with his family to be seated at a designated table.

MOC (Master of Ceremonies):- @ 10h51

The MOC now requests the guests to remain standing. I humbly request one and all to remain standing to display respect to the Bride and her entourage and maintain silence for the entrance of the Bride followed by her parents and entourage.

Bride's Entrance:- @ 10h52 @ (5 min)

Entrance Music is played while the Bride enters with her entourage. She proceeds with her family. The bride walks to the stage to be ready to perform the Thak Paat puja. The rest of her entourage are seated at designated tables.

Thak Paat:- @ 10h59 (3 min)

Jhet () and a designated married lady () from the brides side is present on stage for this puja. Bride is seated on the wedding bench. She performs the Puja with the Jhet watching. When puja is completed Jhet ties red string around her neck with the help of the brides side married lady. Thereafter the Jhet hands gifts to the bride. Bride leaves stage to waiting area.

Groom enters the stage and sits on the wedding bench. Brides father and Groom perform the preliminary pujas. Once the puja is completed the brides father leaves the stage and the Bride gets ready to re-enter the stage.

Kanya Aagman - The Bride's Arrival

Brides' entrance... Brides walks around the groom 3 times and then stand on his right.

Jaimala - Exchanging of Garlands

The crowd stands as the prayers to Lord Brahma is chanted seeking his blessings for this union. Bride and Groom then exchange flower garlands, signifying the acceptance of one

another and to pledge their respect for one another as partners in life. Bride and Groom proceeds to the wedding bench. Brides is seated on the right of the Groom.

Official Welcome & Introduction by the MOC:- 10:58 (3 min's max)

Namaste and Swagatam to the officiating priest Pundit () and dear family and friends, on behalf of the () and () families we are honoured to welcome you all on this most auspicious day. Today (Groom's name) and (Brides name) are marrying according to the customs of the sacred Sanathan Samskaras, which owe their origins to traditions and rituals originating in the Rig Veda, the earliest of the four ancient Sanskrit books of knowledge, collectively known as the Vedas, which forms the basis of Hinduism. This sacred Vedic wedding ceremony is meant to unite two people so firmly that after marriage they become one in spirit even though they retain two separate bodies. The Vivaha Samskara, the Hindu marriage ceremony, unites the husband and his wife. The ceremony brings the bride and groom into a union spiritually, mentally, physically, emotionally, and morally. The Vedic tradition emphasizes that the marriage is not only a union of two individuals, but a joining together of two families. A Hindu marriage is based on absolute trust, mutual affection, capacity to adjust and sharing responsibilities equally. At every stage of the ceremony, verses are chanted and prayers are offered to ensure a good married life. Duties are assigned and freedom given to both the bride and groom. The union is sacred and the vows do not give room for separation. The vivaha by which the Bride and Groom are being united today comprises of rituals, performed in the Vedic language of Sanskrit. The ceremony is traditionally performed in Sanskrit. Today, it will be performed in both Sanskrit and English. Due to the request our our Pundit today we humbly request that silence be maintained throughout the duration of the ceremony and that all cell phones should be switched to the silent mode as a mark of respect for this awesome couple. I will now hand over to the officiating priest (pundit) to commence the wedding ceremony proper.

Preliminary pujas:- Ganesh Pooja, Ganesh Gauri Pooja, Navagraha Pooja, Vishnu Pooja...

Kanya Daan & Hastamilap:- Giving the Bride away is performed by the mother and father of the bride. The mother, father, and brother of the bride is required for this puja. Then the brides parents now gift the bride and groom a tray a Lakshmi Lamp, Thari Lota, fruit and coconut and money. (Thari Lota Daan)

Gaant Bandhaan:- The father's sister or mother's sister () of the bride ties the Ghaat.

Part Two: (Marriage Ceremony Proper)

Vivaaha Havan (Lighting Of the Fire)

Agni Deva is invoked to preside and accept the Samagree offerings. As Bride and groom side-by-side facing the fire, brides touches the arm of the Groom while he makes offerings of ghee and Samaghrree to the fire while the presiding priest chants sacred mantras.

Laaja Homa:- SaiBalas (&) are now requested to be on stage. Grooms brother holds the tray of popcorn while Bride's brother places a handful of popcorn in her hands cupped hands. The Groom's hands is under the Brides palms and three offerings are offered into the fire while the pundit chant mantras.

Panigrahan (The Grooms Promise):-

Groom holds Brides hand while the pundit chants mantras.

Shila Rohana (Stepping on the Lorha): Bride places her right foot on the Lorha while Groom recites a mantra that encourages her to be as strong as the rock and firm when they face future difficulties together. The Pundit recites mantras for this ritual.

Mangalpheras:- Circling of the Holy Fire

Bride and Groom circles the holy fire 4 times. Bride leads the first 3 rounds and then the groom leads the final (4th) round. The four circles symbolize the four basic human goals of Dharma (Religion and Ethics), Artha (Wealth and Prosperity), Karma (Love, Fertility and Family) and Moksha (Spiritual Liberation and Salvation).

Saptapadi - Seven Steps

Bride and Groom stands facing North - 7 Kusha Grass is placed in equal distance. The couple takes seven steps together representing the vows and promises they are making to each other.

Paaneegrahana (Taking the bride's hands and making a pledge to each other):

Groom takes the Brides two hands in his hand and they pledge to each other in front of the family members and guests “May your heart be fixed on my life's goals. May your mind follow after mine. With body and soul be devoted to my words. May Lord Vishnu join us together.” After Paaneegrahana the couple arises from their seats and then the couple exchange seats, Bride taking her seat to the left of the Groom. The wife now takes her rightful place on the left side of her husband.

Mangal Sutra & Ring Exchange

Sindhoor Daan:- The Groom's first offers the sindhur three times to Lord Ganesh and then seven times to Mother Earth and once that is completed then he fills her maang (centre part of a ladies head) with Sindoor. Place six dots on the bride's middle part from the front to the back, then connect the dots making a continuous line and then places the 7th dot on her forehead. The Sindhoor mantra in English means “O Deva, presiding over this marriage ceremony kindly look upon this bride, with kindness. Let them forever live with each other. May they be blessed with good offspring”.

The marriage ceremony is now religiously solemnized in its entirety. The couple is now husband and wife. After the Punditji chants mantras to complete the havan formalities all rise for the final offerings

(Poorna Ahuti) into the fire. The Punditji chants Shanti Path mantras to invoke peace and prosperity.

Part 3- Blessings

Ashirvaad:- By reciting Vedic Mantras, the Punditji offers blessings to the new bride and groom as the first blessings as Husband and Wife.

The Wedding ceremony has now concluded and couple to seek blessings first from both their parents.

The Pau Puja:- Gifts are now performed from both sides first with the brides side and then the groom sides. Do note that the Brides and Groom's sides a female must be available are all times for different duties. Like this act.

After Pau puja Chumawal is performed. 3 married ladies of either side performs this puja.

Two speakers from either side gives a short 3 minute speech.

MOC to speak once again:-

Thank you for being part of one of the most important moments of our lives. We are truly blessed to be surrounded by so many loved ones. Your thoughts and best wishes are the greatest gift to us!

Many thanks to all our family members and friends who have helped make the day so wonderful and memorable!

We would like to thank you,
our close family and friends, for travelling
the distance to join us in our marriage celebration.

We also honour our grandparents, family and friends
that could not be here today. We love you
and will be thinking of you.

Thank you,
Bride and Groom's names ()