Asien-Afrika-Institut Universität Hamburg

## Tod und Sterben im Buddhismus: Einblicke in die unterschiedlichen buddhistischen Kulturen

## Laos:Rituelle Praxis, Verdienstübertragung und Essen: Zwei Rituale für die Geister der Toten im laotischen Buddhismus

Dienstag, 10.11.2009, 19 Uhr, Abaton Kino, Allendeplatz 3



Dr. Patrice Ladwig
Max Planck Institut für
Ethnologie, Halle



Gregory Kourilsky
Ecole Pratique des Hautes
Etudes Paris

the dead". Care shall in this context be defined as the "provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone". Besides taking an ethnographic look at the performance, the textual backgrounds and the processes of exchange, I would like to explore the various transfers and the circulation of "objects" performed during these festivals that lie at the basis of this care for the dead: they articulate the cultivation of relations with the dead and moreover express an emotional attachment to them. From the perspective of the living these festivals are occasions for meritorious giving and developing good intentions and skilful practice. While the deceased relatives, in turn, grant the family protection and well-being, there are also some "special dead" addressed in this ritual who secure the fertility of the rice fields and thereby reveal the intimate link between death, Buddhism and agricultural fertility.

(Vortrag auf Deutsch, Fragen/Anworten zum Film Deutsch und Englisch)

Funerary cultures are not exclusively related to rituals directly associated with death, but also include the commemoration of the dead in a post-mortem state. In Lao Buddhism not only commemorative events organized by families perpetuate the relation with the deceased, but there are also rituals that are part of the yearly ceremonial cycle (hit sipsong). In festivals such as boun khau padap din and boun khau salak one finds a construction of a multiplicity of relations between the living and the dead. These sometimes involve monks as necessary intermediaries (transfer ofmaterial provisions and merit), but also allow for a direct "feeding" of thedeceased without the mediation of monks. The various receivers (peta, vinvan or phi) of these provisions are constituted by rather

fluid categories and regularly intermingle in local interpretations.

In this paper I would like to argue that the relationship established with the

dead during these festivals take on features of what I shall label "caring for

mit anschl. Film: Caring for the Beyond – Two Lao Buddhist Festivals for the Deceased

Zentrum für Buddhismuskunde Universität Hamburg Asien-Afrika-Institut Edmund-Siemers-Allee 1 20146 Hamburg