

Demographics and Cultural Patterns of Black Magicians in Bahawalpur Region Pakistan

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ABSTRACT: The present research project entitle, "Demographics and Cultural Patterns of Black Magicians in Bahawalpur Region" is aimed to analyze the demographics, social status, religious differences and beliefs of male Black magicians and to analyze the views of victims of black magic and the clients of black magicians. The sample was collected from different cities of south Punjab include 30 male black magicians, 20 victims and 20 clients of magicians by using "purposive sampling technique". "In-depth interviews" were taken by using "general guide Approach", "open ended questions" were asked. The data was analyzed through "Content analysis" it represents that the black magicians of different Religions have different views about black magic. They give different names to source or powers which performed black magic spells. But it is analyzed that the source is supernatural.

KEYWORDS: Cultural patterns, Black magician.

1 INTRODUCTION

Black Magic is a type of magic which can be used to harm or hurt people by performing certain acts even at a distant place. The effect of this technique can be experienced thousands of miles away.

1.1 CHARACTERISTICS

- any art that invokes supernatural powers
- Magic is a performing art that entertains an audience by creating illusions of seemingly impossible or supernatural feats, using purely natural means. These feats are called magic tricks, effects or illusions.
- Magic, sometimes known as sorcery, is the practice of consciousness manipulation and/or autosuggestion to achieve a desired result, usually by techniques described in various conceptual systems. The practice is often influenced by ideas of religion, mysticism, occultism, science, and psychology.
- Magic in fiction is the endowing of fictional characters or objects with magical powers.

1.2 HISTORY

Through late 14th century Old French *magique*, the word "magic" derives from Latin word *magicus* which derived from the Greek adjective *magikos* which means, "Magical arts of the Magicians". Performances recognize as conjuring have probably been practiced throughout history. The level of ingenuity that was used to produce famous ancient deceptions such as the Trojan Horse would also have been used for entertainment, or at least for cheating in money games, since time immemorial. They were also used by the practitioners of various religions and cults from ancient times onwards to frighten uneducated people into obedience or turn them into adherents. The profession of the illusionist gained strength only in the eighteenth century, and has enjoyed popularity after 20th century (Mauss, 1972).

Sorcery is a branch of basic magic. It picked up popularity in 1526. Magic, Black Magic or Hypnotism, Telepathy, all are the branches of the main base of supernatural powers of magic within man. Sorcery is a branch of basic magic that can influence certain desired events, objects, people and the places by its mystical supernatural powers to a great extent (Mauss, 1972).

1.3 MAGIC AS ILLUSION

Magic is a performing art that entertains an audience by creating illusions, and using purely natural means. One who performs such illusions is called a magician or an illusionist. Some performers may also be referred to by names reflecting the type of magical effects they present, such as prestidigitators, conjurors, mentalists, or escape artist (Hass, 2000).

1.4 INFLUENCE IN CULTURES

The magic has great influence in every culture and race. The magic in different culture has same effect but it is performing by using different procedures and it has different history in different cultures.

1.5 HINDUISM

In Hinduism The Atharva Veda is a Veda that deals with mantras that can be used for both good and bad purposes. The word "Mantrik" in India literally means "Magician" The Mantrik knows mantras, spells, and curses which can be used for magic. Tantra is likewise employed for ritual magic by the tantrik. Many ascetics after long periods of penance and meditation become able to attain a state where they may utilize supernatural powers. Many Mantrik are said to have performed miracles that are impossible to perform by a common man. In Hinduism Magic is the part of religion they belief that the person who have supernatural power to control the nature is very pious and he have God like qualities some times they worship the Mantrik.

1.6 ISLAM

The Sunni and Shia sects of Islam typically forbid all use of magic. The Sufis within these two sects are much more ambiguous about its use as seen in the concept of "Barakah". Barakah is defined as "blessing," or "divine power,". According to Muslim conception, the source of barakah is solely from Allah; it is Allah's direct blessing and intervention conferred upon special, pious Muslims. Barakah has a heavily contagious quality in that one can transfer it by either inheritance or contact. These types of powers are blessed by Allah to the pious people or Prophets. But the misuse of these supernatural powers is prohibited by Allah. These powers can be use for the betterment of humanity but not the destruction of humanity (Westermarck, 1926).

1.7 PRACTICES OF MAGIC

There are different practice of magic along with different categories which are as following

Spell: The best-known type of magical practice is the spell, a ritualistic formula intended to bring about a specific effect. Spells are often spoken or written or physically constructed using a particular set of ingredients. The failure of a spell to work may be attributed to many causes, such as a failure to follow the exact formula, to the general circumstances being uncondusive, to a lack of magical ability, to a lack of willpower or to fraud. A spell that conjures up a banquet, or that confers invisibility on the magician, would be examples of illusionary magic.

Divination: Another well-known magical practice is divination, which seeks to reveal information about the past, present or future. Varieties of divination include: Astrology, Fortune telling, and Tarrot reading.

Necromancy: Necromancy is a practice which claims to involve the summoning of, and conversation with, spirits of the dead. This is sometimes done simply to commune with deceased loved ones; it can also be done to gain information from the spirits. It is the type of divination.

1.8 CATEGORIES OF MAGIC

Magic is not divided into types or kinds with regard to good or evil and moral or immoral. Magic is impersonal, open-ended and it is exactly the same no matter where it is practiced throughout the world.

The thing makes it good or evil, is not the kind of Magic that is used, but the intention to use it. Magic can effect many outcomes, some good and some evil, depending on the type of magic and the intentions of the practitioner. The more well-known types of magic are denoted by colors.

Green magic: Green magic involves the practitioner's attuning himself or herself to nature and the world around him or her.

Grey magic: Grey magic is magic that is neither green, nor black, nor white, and which usually replaces the absolute stand of these realms with an ethical code that is particular to the practitioner.

White magic: This is a form of magic used for "personal betterment", and is not used to harm people.

White magic spells: White magic spells are performed for good purposes. White magic actually has greater power than black magic cast for evil. White magic can be used to prevent, protect against, or even destroy any type of black magic, curses or hexes.

Black magic: Black magic is performed with the intention of harming another being. Black magic is usually said to be performed more by those who worship the devil hence the term black magic, magic spells cast this way will usually involve the use of one's personal belongings such as a piece of clothing, a lock of hair or blood (Dumato, 2000).

1.9 THEORIES OF BLACK MAGIC

The all as one theory: Believers of this theory believe that all magic, black or white is evil and the black magic is associated with the devil or Satan. Religions such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism all follow the belief that any type of magic is bad (Dumato, 2000).

The dark doctrine theory: As black magic refers to powers of darkness, believers of this theory believe that this type of magic relates directly to Satan (Dumato, 2000).

The formal differences theory: Followers of this theory believe that black magic is only harmful when it involves the use of personal items such as clothing, hair or blood of those the spell is directed towards. (Dumato, 2000).

The no connection theory: Followers of this theory believe that black and white magic have no connection at all as both practices use totally different forms, followers to this theory see both forms as totally opposing each other (Dumato, 2000).

The separate but equal theory: People who follow this theory believe black and white magic are the same thing with the only difference being the goals they accomplish and the means by which witches get there. All spells are spells and the difference is only determined by the outcome of the particular spell cast.

1.10 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The present research was aimed to analyze the demographics, social status, cultural patterns and beliefs of black magicians and to analyze the views of clients and victims of black magic.

1.11 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This study aimed some objectives such as:

- a) To analyze the demographics of Black magicians.
- b) To analyze the cultural patterns of black magicians.
- c) Content analysis of the interviews so that the beliefs of the magician toward black magic could know.
- d) To analyze the religious differences of black magicians.
- e) Analyzing the effects of black magic on magician's life during learning and effect after learnt.
- f) Analyzing the social repute of black magicians.
- g) Analyzing the views of clients of magicians and the victims of black magic.

1.12 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLE

Black Magic" is any form of occult ritual, practice or belief system which the observer considers unethical or forbidden by the observer's religious or philosophical beliefs.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The sample obtained for this research comprised of 30 male black magicians belonged from three religions Hindus, Muslims and Christians, from Bahawalpur region (Sadiqabad, Rahimyarkhan, Khanpur, Liaquatpur, Ahmadpur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Chishtian, Hasilpur, Bahawalnagar) by using purposive sampling technique. From each city, 3 magicians were interviewed including 3 religions.

2.2 PARTICIPANTS

30 black magicians were chosen from Bahawalpur region. The age range was from 35-65 years. Sample included married as well as unmarried male participants. Besides this 20 clients of black magicians and 20 victims of black magic were interviewed at the office of Black magicians.

2.3 INSTRUMENTS

- Descriptive case study of in-depth interviews.
- Interviews were taken by using Unstructured interview technique, open ended questions were asked.
- Content analysis was used to analyze data.

2.4 PROCEDURE

The study was conducted to analyze the “Demographics and Cultural patterns including social status, religious patterns and the beliefs about black magic used by black magicians” of different religions of “Bahawalpur region” and to analyze the interviews of victims of black magic and clients of black magicians at the office of black magicians. The researcher draws the sample of “thirty male black magicians” based on “purposive sampling”. The clients of magicians and victims of black magic were also interviewed at office of magicians to analyze their views. Interviews were taken by using “Unstructured interview technique” and open ended questions were asked. The researcher achieved informed consent from the participants and they are briefed about the nature and purpose of the research. They were also assured that the information they were giving would be kept confidential and only use for research purpose. The data was analyzed through “Content Analysis Technique” and common answers were taken. Results were arranged in tabular form. Graphical representation was also used. The results were discussed and conclusion was drawn. Finally, recommendations were made for the betterment of research which will be conducted in future.

3 RESULTS

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVIEWS OF BLACK MAGICIANS

The 30 black magicians of Bahawalpur region (including sadiqabad, rahimyar khan, liaquat pur, ahmadpur, bahawalpur) were sampled for the research. “unstructured interview technique” was used for taking Interviews and “open ended” questions were asked.

Table 3.1 shows the demographics of the black magicians. The gender of black magicians was male 35-65 years of age. Most of them were illiterate. The black magic was part time profession of Muslim magicians whereas the Hindus and Christian’s main profession was black magic. Most of them adopt this profession because their forefathers do so. Their socio economic status was “Middle class”

Table and Graph No.3.2 show the effects of black magic rituals. The effects of Black magic during Amal are very bad. Black magicians (Amils) gives different answers. 30 magicians tells that they get “Headache, Heart pounding, Shivering, and cold sweating during Amal. 10 magicians tells about High fever and high blood pressure during Amal. 7 magicians tells that with all these symptoms they lost their consciousness some times when Amal is heavy.

Table and Graph No.3.3 show the source of power for black magic. Different magicians have different source of power and source of black magic. “10 black magicians told that they have Moakals (Ghosts, spirits)”. “9 replies that they get power from Kalimata”. 7 replies that they have capture their own shadows named “Hamzad”. “4 replies that the source is

Dhawoo(the master of Ghosts)". Black magic is performed at specific location for example in "Dark room", "candle light", "Graveyard", "under mango trees" and in "Mandirs". It depends upon the task that which place should be chose for Black Amal.

Table and Graph No.3.4 show the source of making supernatural powers obedient. There must be a way to making super natural powers obedient. "30 black magicians reply that they make the masters happy with sacrifices of blood animals and then the masters make the powers their obedient". "10 followers of Kalimata reply that, she bless them with power. They obey Kalimata. Devi never allow them to get married so they remain single to obey her". "4 reply that, they worship Dhawoo and he bless them with powers". "2 reply that Budhas makes Jins their obedient they have to recite Surah Jin for this purpose".

Table and Graph No.3.5 show the Rituals used to maintain supernatural powers obedient There are some rituals which black magicians have to perform to maintain their skills. "30 magicians told that they made sacrifices of animals 2 of them had sacrificed their own children to the master of ghosts". "25 say that they perform chillas and recite Bible in it". "21 say that, they recite Geeta in chillas". "10 tell that they worship Kalimata". "5 tell that they maintain powers by Surah jin". "4 tell that they worship Dhawoo and recite Surah Yaseen". "2 tell that they worship Ravan and take power from fire".

On asking the validity and duration of black magic, all of them replied that it works until it is broken by the same magician who has performed it. If black magic becomes 9-11 years old, it can never be break by any one. It becomes shadow and never leaves the victim till death.

The Black magician gives different names to supernatural powers. But it is analyzes that black magic is only performed by supernatural power some give it name of Dhawoo, Kalimata, Hamzaad, Moakals etc. but it is proved that the source is paranormal.

Magic often have reciprocal effects all black magicians replied that the reciprocal effects can damage the health of victim and magician not the client.

5 of them replied that working on "Thursday" is prohibited it brings negative effects.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVIEWS OF CLIENTS

Table 3.6 shows the demographics of the clients of black magicians. The clients of Magicians are female house wife, married, age 30-55, illiterate, and Muslims. Their socio economic status was Middle class.

20 clients were interviewed at the office of Black magicians. On asking their opinions about black magic, the most common answer was "when God deny to help then Black magic is last ray of hope".

18 people told their family is also true believer of black magic whereas 2 clients says that their family is against it.

There were 4 clients to make their husband obedient. 2 clients were of love spell. 2 clients were to destroy enemy. "2 clients were to destroy business of enemy". "2 clients were to block marriage". "2 clients to make son obedient". "2 clients were to kill enemy". "2 clients for luck spell". "1 client for making enemy paralyzed".

Clients told that black magic really works, and they are having its effects.

Black magicians demands heavy fee and sacrifices. "20 clients told that they demand fee and the sacrifice of black goat". "5 of them also provide used clothes of victim", "3 provide hair of victim", and "1 provided felony".

On asking that how much duration is required for completion of your work? Clients told that they get results of "destroying enemy in 2 weeks", "killing enemy in 10 days", "making spouse obedient in 15days – 1 month", "blacking marriage in 3 weeks", "destroying business in 13days-1 month", "love spell 1 month", "taking revenge 1 month", "prize bond and luck spell in 1 month".

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVIEWS OF VICTIMS

Table 3.7 shows the demographics of the victims of black magic. Most of the victims were female housewife, age 25-40. most of them were illiterate, Muslims and married. Their socio economic status was middle class.

Sample of 20 victims was gathered from the black magician's office. On asking that, do they really believe on Black magic? 15 victims reply that they do not believe on it until they become victim.

The most common psychological and physical symptoms were frustration, headache, muscle tension, and disturbance in daily life.

There were 5 victims of physical illness, 6 people were facing marriage problems, 4 people were facing financial crises, 2 were facing hurdle in success, 2 were facing relationship crises, and 1 victim was complaining the murder of her son who was under black magic's spell.

Some times people become superstitious and consider natural problems as black magic. Only 6 people visit doctor or seek advice from other healers for the solution of their problem. Other come direct to the magician.

Black magic effect on victim and his/her family as well. Every victim replied that, because of his disturbance the whole family was disturbed.

Most common dreams the victims had during the black magic are ;

- Dream of disaster (who have financial problems)
- Dream of helplessness (marriage problems & relationship crises)
- Dream of fire (physical illness, financial problems)
- Dream of desert (hurdle in success)

The black magicians demand brick for the solution of financial crises and marriage problems, sacrifice of hens, goat, owl. Victim have to provide his/her used cloths for Amal.

8 victims says that they also participated in Amal. Whereas 12 victims just pay the magician and does not participate.

On inquiring the duration of solution we come to know that;

- 2-10 days are required for the solution of financial crises and business problems.
- 3-10 days are required for diminishing hate and solving relationship crises.
- 5-30 days are required for marriage problems
- 7-10 days are required for solving health problems.

TABULAR AND GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

DEMOGRAPHICS OF BLACK MAGICIANS

Table 3.1

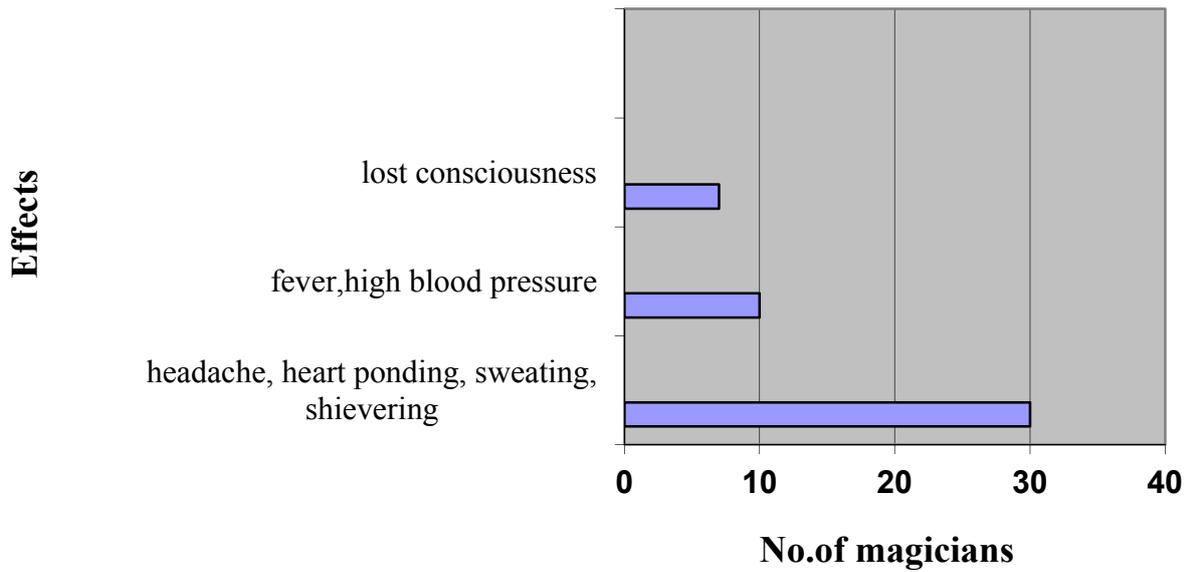
Gender	Male
Age	35-65
Education	Illeterate
Profession	Black magic
Father's profession	Black magic
Marital status	Married
Socio economic status	MidOdle class
Religion	10 Muslims, 10 Hindus, 10 Christians.

EFFECTS OF BLACK MAGIC'S RITUALS

Table 3.2

Number of magicians	Effects
30	Headache, heart pounding, shivering, sweating
10	Fever, high blood pressure
7	Lost consciousness

Graph 3.2



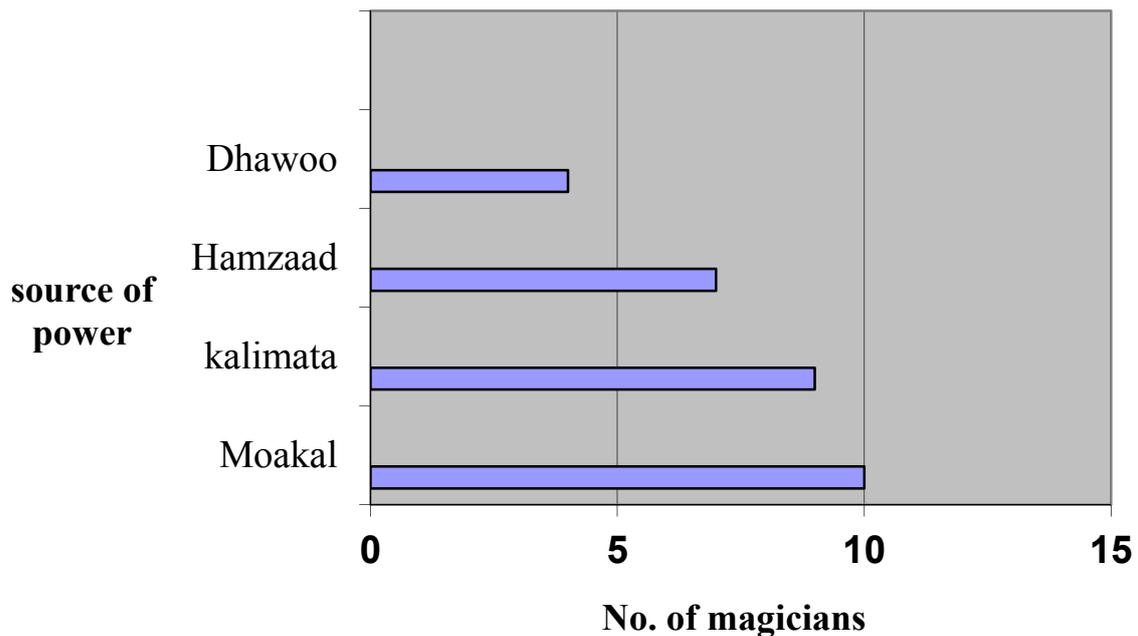
“This graph presents the effects of Black magic on the black magicians while they perform Amal”.

SOURCE OF POWER

Table 3.3

Number of magicians	Source
7	Hamzaad
4	Dhawoo
9	Kalimata
10	Moakals(jins/spirits)

Graph 3.3



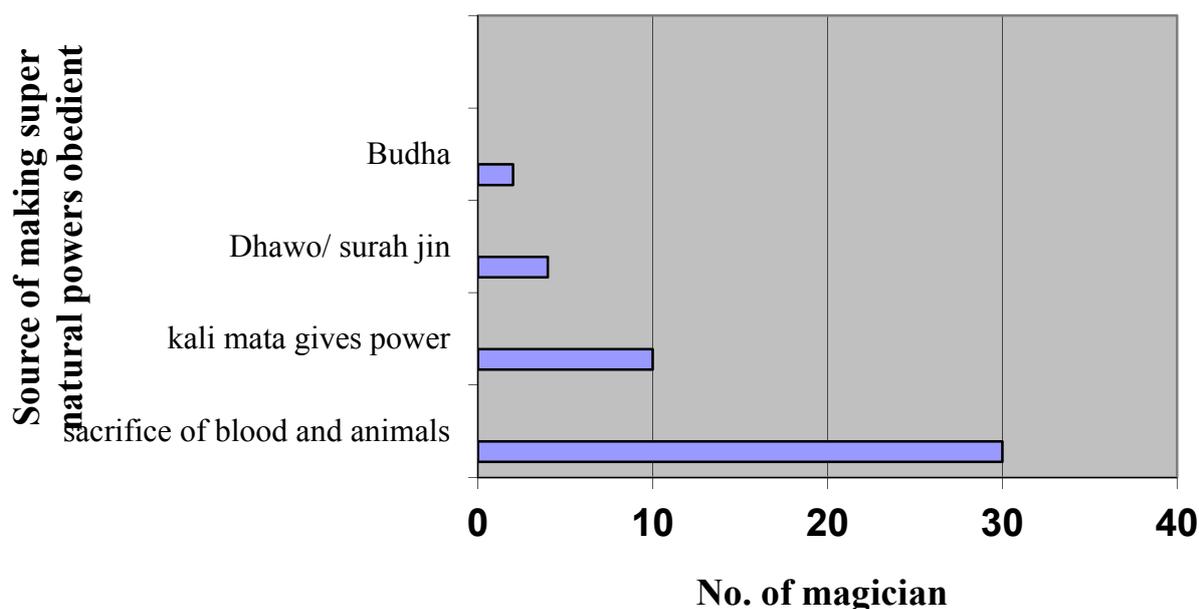
“This graph presents the source of power of Black magicians for performing black magic”

SOURCE OF MAKING SUPER NATURAL POWERS OBEDIENT

Table 3.4

Number of magicians	Source
30	Sacrifice of blood and animals
10	Kalimata
2	Budhas
4	Dhawoo and surah jin

Graph 3.4



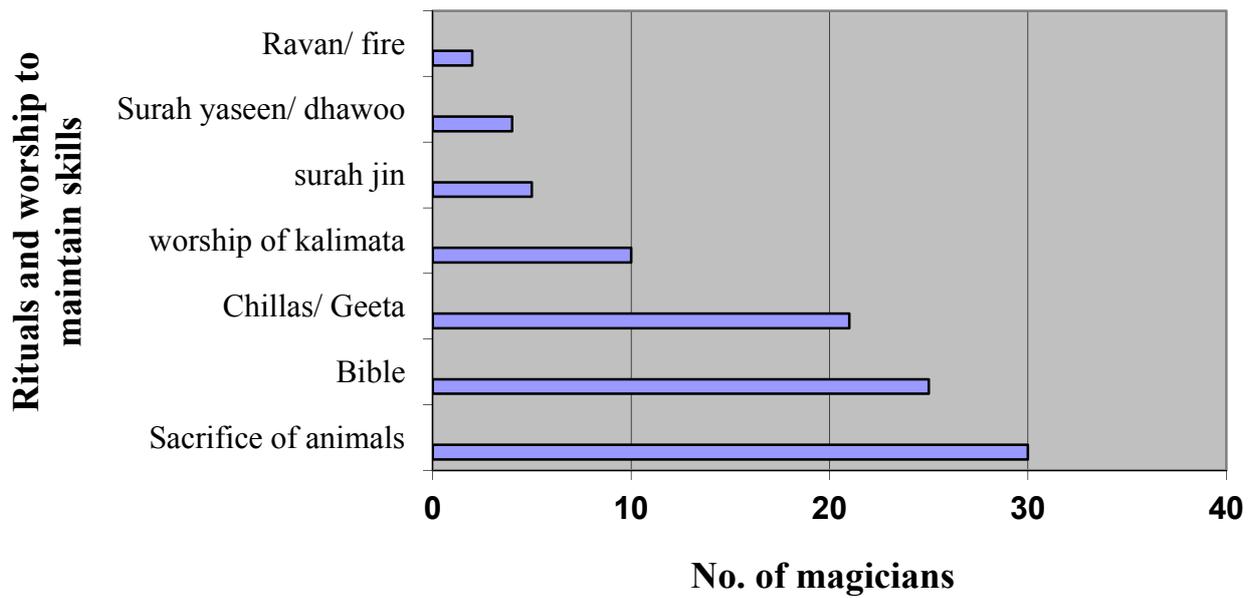
“This graph presents the source of making supernatural powers obedient for black magic”

RITUALS USED TO MAINTAIN THE POWERS OF BLACK MAGICIANS

Table 3.5

Number of magicians	Rituals to maintain powers
Chilas and geeta	21
Worship of kalimata	10
Sacrifices of animals	30
Surah jin	5
Surah yaseen and worship dhawoo	4
Raven and fire	2
Bible	25

Graph 3.5



“The graph presents the rituals performed by magicians to maintain their black magical skills”

EFFECT OF RITUALS ON MAGICIAN’S HEALTH

TABLE OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF CLIENTS BLACK MAGICIANS

Table 3.6

Gender	15Female 5 male.
Age	30-55
Education	14 females Illeterate 1 female (Primary) 2 male (B.A) 1 male (F.A)
Profession	14 females House wife 2 male job 3 male businessmen
Marital status	19 Married 1 single
Socio economic status	Middle class
Religion	Islam

DEMOGRAHICS OF THE VICTIMS OF BLACK MAGIC

Table 3.7

Gender	14 female 6 male
Age	25-40
Education	12 illeterate 5(F.A) 3(B.A)
Profession	13 female house wife 1 female teacher 4 male businessmen 2 male students
Marital status	13 married 6 single 1 divorced
Socio economic status	12 middle class 6 upper middle class 2 lower middle class
Religion	19 Muslims 1 Christians

4 DISCUSSION

The present research was conducted to explore the Demographics, Cultural patterns, Religious differences and the Beliefs about Black magic used by male Black Magicians of three different religions belongs of Bahawalpur Reigon. The concerning population was taken from "Sadiqabad, Rahimyarkhan, Khanpur, Liaquat pur, Ahmadpur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Chishtian, Hasilpur, Bahawalnagar". The sample of 30 magicians was chose by "Purposive sampling" technique. From each city, 1 Muslim, 1 Hindu, and 1 Christian black magician was selected for interview, age limit was 35-65. Interviews were taken by using "Unstructured interview technique" and open ended questions were asked. Results were drawn by using "Content analysis". After analyzing the interviews of black magicians we come to know that, the magicians of every religion have different attitudes and beliefs. The followers of "Kali Mata" have to stay unmarried otherwise, she will bring curse on them. Most of the magicians were illiterate. The Muslim magicians have black magic as a part time profession whereas, the Hindus and Christian's main profession is black magic. Most of the magicians adopt it from their forefathers. They belong from middle class. Twenty four months are required for learning black magic. The effect of Amal during black magic is, headache, heart pounding, shivering, and sweating.

The common specialties of black magician are killing, destroying enemy, making someone obedient, producing serious illness and blocking marriage. The source of Muslim's black magic is Moakals, Hamzaad, Dhawoo. The Hindu's source is Kalimata, and the Christian's source is Hamzaad and Dhawoo. The basic material used by black magicians for Amal is Blood of animals to make Taweez and Mirror writing of Holy text. Black magicians make the supernatural powers their obedient by sacrifices of animals and their own family and happiness. They have to perform Chillas for maintaining their powers. Black magic can be break by the person who has made it and if it becomes 9-11 years old, it become a shadow and can never be break.

Black magic often has reciprocal effects it damage the victims and the magicians not the client. If magician made any mistake in Amal it will be dangerous for him and his family. "Geeta" is the book used by most magicians. They think that they are very powerful element of society and they are very proud of their profession. But they can not produce benefit for their own self because it is prohibited by their masters. The black magicians give different names to supernatural powers. Some call it Dhawoo, Hamzaad, Jinnat, Moakals, Spirits etc. but it is analyzed that, the source is paranormal.

Twenty victims of black magic were also interviewed to analyze their views about the black magic. Most of them were females of age 25-40. It is analyzed that illiterate population and house wives are easily suggestible. Most of them were single and belongs to middle class families and all were Muslims. We come to know that, the victims did not believe on black magic until they become victims. The common problem was marriage and relationship crises. We analyzed that, the sample was

superstitious because they directly come to magician for help instead of seeking help from another source. Black magic disturbs the whole family. During the spell of black magic, the victim have dream of disaster, desert, helplessness, and fire.

Twenty clients of magicians were interviewed at the office of magicians. Most of them were females, age 30-55, illiterate, house wives, married and belongs from middle class families. All were Muslims. After analyzing their interviews, we come to know that, the most people believe on black magic because their families do so. Most of the clients were there to make their spouse obedient. The magicians demand heavy fee and the animals for the completion of their work. Amal is done on the used things of the victim. The most fastest black magic is to kill enemy in 10 days.

5 LIMITATIONS

- The nature of study requires large sample size to generalize the research finding but the sample size is not too large.
- Sample was insufficient due to lake of time.
- It was difficult to convince black magicians and clients to give interviews.
- Some people avoid providing correct information about them.
- It was difficult to take them in confidence.
- It was difficult to explain the research purpose because, the population was illiterate.

6 SUGGESTIONS

- The nature of current research was descriptive one, therefore it is suggested that more studies should be conducted in Pakistan to draw the authentic conclusive evidence in this field.
- Sample size may be increased for better generalization.
- Before interviews, the sample should make aware about the research purpose because, population in this field is illiterate.

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