

PANCHANGAM

Use and Significance -Lecture Notes from Oct 21, 2022 Video of Dr. Sundari Prakhya

Abstract

Panchangam is a daily and ready reckoner prepared for a samvatsaram. It is referred to, to know and understand how the different planets and other celestial bodies will play out for us on a given day, month or for that year in general. Panchangam tells us about what times of the day are favorable or to be avoided for the different types of activities that we undertake on a day-to-day basis. This document gives the readers about the different elements that make up the panchangam.

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PANCHANGAM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

1. Introduction

Panchangam literally means five *angas*-parts or limbs. The *angas* are listed in the form of the below *sloka*:

తిధివారంచనక్షత్రంయోగఃకరణమేవచ|

పంచాంగమితివిఖ్యాతంకాలోయంకర్మసాధకం||

The closest term in English that is close enough to *Panchangam* is *Almanac*. Before we get into the discussion of *Panchangam*, we have to know a bit about Astrology and Solar system. Various theories have been created to discover the influence of planets upon the terrestrial phenomena.

2. Astrology

- Astrology is the most ancient of all sciences and had reached considerable perfection in India thousands of years ago
- Its Sanskrit name is *Jyotisha Sastra* or the knowledge of light (*Jyothi*), which is the root cause of all known creation
- It comprises the foretelling of:
 - Regular movements of the Planets
 - Fortunes and misfortunes of human beings
 - Fates of nations, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones and other incidents relating to terrestrial phenomena.

- In Sanskrit it is called *HORA SASTRA* meaning the science that treats time
యధాశిఖామయూరాణాంనాగానాంమణయోయధా
తద్వద్వేదాంగశాస్త్రాణాంజ్యోతిషంమూర్ధనిస్థితం

Jyothishyam is an important *angam* of *Vedapurusha* out of *shadangams* (6 *angas* or limbs). ‘*Sarvedriyanam nayanam pradhanam*’ – of all the senses eye is the most important sense organ. Likewise, *jyothishyam* is the *netra sthanam* (position of the eye) of the *Vedapurusha*.

“సకంద్రత్రయాత్మకంశాస్త్రం”

Jyothishyam is *Skanda Trayatmakam*, which includes

- *Siddhanta*
- *Ganita*
- *Samhita* or *Phalita Bhagam*

Panchangam belongs to *Siddhanta Bhagam*.

The various elements encompassing all matter are altered by the motions of the eternal power. The acts of Creation (*SRISHTI*), Protection (*STHITHI*) and Destruction (*LAYA*) are embedded in the womb of the all-powerful TIME and these variations are brought about as consequences of subtle power. The Sun by his daily movements and the change of seasons bring to perfection the embryo in plants and animals and brings about various changes on the earth. The Moon being nearest to the Earth, exercises much influence on it and as it wanes and waxes, rivers swell, the tides of the sea are ruled and the plants and animals affected.

3. The Solar System

The Sun as the central figure predominates over the entire arrangement of the celestial system and the other planets and stars are directed by his rays.

3.1 The Zodiac

The Zodiac is a broad band or belt in the heavens extending 9 degrees on each side of the ecliptic. The ecliptic or the path of the Sun passes exactly through the center of the Zodiac longitudinally. It is an imaginary circle of 360 degrees and divides this Zodiac into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, each being named after a constellation.

The quality of each sign is not equally spread, but every degree in a sign has its own peculiar qualities. The Zodiac known as BHACHAKRA in Sanskrit revolves on its axis once in a day from east to west.

The Planetary orbs, which the ancients recognized as having most powerful influences on our Earth are seven, leaving aside the shadowy planets Rahu and Ketu.

As inhabitants of the Earth, we are concerned with the influences of these celestial bodies on our Planet. All the Planets perform the double function of not only rotating around their own axis once in a day (from west to east) but also revolve around the Sun.

According to *Surya Siddhanta*, Saturn is the most distant Planet from the Earth. Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and Moon come next in the order of their distance from the terrestrial globe. Thus, we see that the nearest Planet to the Earth is Moon. The velocity of each Planet diminishes as its distance from the Earth increases.

3.2 Planets and their speeds

The different planets take different times to complete to go around the circle of light, the Zodiac. The below are the details for each of the orbs in our Solar system.

3.2.1. The Sun

The Sun moves at the rate of roughly 1 degree of the Zodiac in one day composed of 24 hours, and it takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete a circuit round it.

Takes around **30 days** to traverse 30 degrees, which is one *Rasi*

3.2.2. Moon

The Moon takes the average rate of 4 ½ *ghatis* or 1 hour 48 minutes to traverse through a degree of this space.

Takes around **2 days 6 hours** to traverse one *Rasi*

3.2.3 Mars

Mars moves at about 1 ½ day per degree.

Takes **45 days** to traverse on *Rasi*

3.2.4. Mercury

Mercury is a special planet. Being closest to the Sun, the Solar influence causes it to be very unsteady. He gets into forward and backward motions from the Sun and attains what is called combustion. These two states of combustion of moving forward and backward from the position of the Sun are designated in the astronomical works as *Pragastambha*, *Paschandastambha*. *Praga* indicates towards east of the Sun and *Paschand* indicates towards west of the Sun. In these double motions of backward and forward, Mercury never gets away more than 28 degrees in either direction from the Sun.

Mercury takes an average of **27 days** to complete one *Rasi* transition

3.2.5 Venus

Venus moves at the rate of 1 degree per day.

Venus takes around **30 days** to traverse one *Rasi*.

3.2.6 Jupiter

Jupiter moves at average rate of **365 days** to traverse through one *Rasi*

3.2.7 Saturn

Saturn is the slowest moving planet of the lot. He takes one month to move a degree.

He takes about **2 ½ years or 30 months** to transition one *Rasi*

3.2.7 Rahu and Ketu

Rahu and Ketu which revolve in the Apasavya order, i.e. from east to west, takes **18 months** to travel through each sign of the Zodiac.

All the Planets except the Sun, the Moon and the shadowy planets, Rahu and Ketu undergo retrogression or *vakra*.

With this background let's now move into to the topic of *Panchangam*.

4. Panchangam

As mentioned earlier Panchangam – five parts. *Panchangam* has five limbs in it. They are:

1. *Tithi*
2. *Varam*
3. *Nakshatram*
4. *Yogam*
5. *Karanam*

4.1 Kalachakra

In this connection, we need to also understand the Vedic way of keeping track of time or what Kaala Swaroopa is.

1. *Yugam*
2. *Samvatsaram*
3. *Ayanam*
4. *Ritu*
5. *Masam*
6. *Paksham*
7. *Ahoratram*
8. *Yama*
9. *Muhurta*
10. *Vigati*
11. *Prana*
12. *Truti*

A smaller set of 6 of the above is as below for the purpose of our discussion about *Panchangam*:

1. *Samvatsaram - Year*
2. *Ayanam – 6 months*
3. *Rithu – 2 months*
4. *Maasam – 1 month*
5. *Paksham – 15 days*
6. *Dinam – 1 day*

4.1.1 Samvatsaram

According to the Vedic literature, a *Samvatsaram* refers roughly to one calendar year. The *kalachakram* consisting of *samvatsarams* repeats itself every 60 years. We enter into a new *samvatsaram* when the Sun enters the Zodiacal sign of Aries.

Lord Brahma Group	Lord Vishnu Group	Lord Shiva Group
1. Prabhava	21. Sarvajit	41. Plavanga
2. Vibhava	22. Sarvadhari	42. Keelaka
3. Sukla	23. Virodhi	43. Soumya
4. Pramodoota	24. Vikruthi	44. Sadharana
5. Prajotpatti	25. Khara	45. Virodhikrutu
6. Angira	26. Nandana	46. Pareedhavi
7. Srimukha	27. Vijaya	47. Pramadeecha
8. Bhava	28. Jaya	48. Ananda
9. Yuva	29. Manmadha	49. Rakshasa
10. Dhatu	30. Durmukhi	50. Nala
11. Eswara	31. Hevalambi	51. Pingala
12. Bahudhanya	32. Vilambi	52. Kalayukti
13. Pramadi	33. Vikari	53. Siddharthi
14. Vikrama	34. Saarvari	54. Roudri
15. Vrusha	35. Plava	55. Durmati
16. Chitrabhani	36. Subhakrutu	56. Dundubhi
17. Svabhanu	37. Sobhakrutu	57. Rudhirodgari
18. Tarana	38. Krodhi	58. Raktakshi
19. Parthiva	39. Visvvasu	59. Krodhana
20. Vyaya	40. Parabhava	60. Akshaya

The first year of the cycle denotes the evolution of a new creative force which apparently is supposed to end in the last or 60th year after getting fully matured. When the New Year gives rise to a new force. In Vibhava (2nd year) this force is expanded. Shukla (3rd year) denotes its vitality, Pramodoota (4th year) causes development, Prajotpathi (5th year) increases activities. Angirasa (6th year) connotes the different

forms the newly evolved force takes and similarly the names are given for all the 60 years indicative of the functions that the force is supposed to do till the year Akshaya or destruction (60th year) sets in which that the force generated in Prabhava (1st year) has been destroyed.

4.1.2 Ayanas:

There are two Ayanas or periods in a year:

- *Uttarayana* – Commences from the winter solstice i.e., when the Sun enters Capricorn or *Makara Raasi* and moves in a northerly direction.
- *Dakshinayana*-- begins with the summer solstice or when the Sun enters Cancer or *Karkataka Raasi* and moves in southerly direction.

4.1.3 Ritus or Seasons:

The principal seasons for the Hindus are six whereas the Europeans consider 4 seasons. The six seasons / Ritus are:

1. Vasanta Ritu – Chaitra & Vaisakha Masams (Spring season)
2. Greeshma ritu – Jyesta & Ashada Masams (Summer)
3. Varsha Ritu – Sravana & Bhadrapada Masams (Rainy season)
4. Sarad Ritu – Aswayuja & Kartika Masams (Autumn)
5. Hemanta Ritu – Margasira & Pushya Masams (Winter)
6. Sisir Ritu – Magha & Phalguna Masams (Winter)

4.1.4 Masam or Month

4.1.4.1 Lunar Months

12 Lunar months make up one *Samavatsaram*. They are as under:

1. <i>Chaitra (Mar-Apr)</i>	2. <i>Vaisakha (Apr-May)</i>
3. <i>Jyesta (May-June)</i>	4. <i>Ashadha (Jun-Jul)</i>
5. <i>Sravana (Jul-Aug)</i>	6. <i>Bhadrapada(Aug-Sep)</i>
7. <i>Aswayuja (Sep-Oct)</i>	8. <i>Kartika (Oct-Nov)</i>
9. <i>Margarisa (Nov-Dec)</i>	10. <i>Pushya (Dec-Jan)</i>
11. <i>Magha (Jan-Feb)</i>	12. <i>Phalguna (Feb-Mar)</i>

Each lunar month is given its name on the basis of the constellation falling on the full moon day of that particular month. For example, the *masam*, Chaitra, gets its name because the star, *Chitta*, falls on the *Poornima* (full moon day) of that month.

4.1.4.2 Solar Months

There are 12 solar months in a year for those who follow the solar year. A solar month is referred in terms of the *rasi sankraman* by the Sun. When the Sun transits from one sign (*rasi*) into its next sign (*rasi*) after 30 days, we say that a *sankraman* has occurred. For example, when the Sun transits from *Meena* (Pisces) to *Mesha* (Aries), *Mesha sankraman* is said to have occurred. Similarly, when he enters into Taurus (*Vrushabha*), *Vrushabhasankramanam*, and soon.

1. <i>Mesha</i> – Aries (Chittirai)	2. <i>Vrushabha</i> – Taurus (Vaigasi)
3. <i>Mithuna</i> – Gemini (Ani)	4. <i>Kataka</i> – Cancer (Adi)
5. <i>Simha</i> – Leo (Avani)	6. <i>Kanya</i> – Virgo (Purattasi)
7. <i>Thula</i> – Libra (Alpisi)	8. <i>Vrishchika</i> – Scorpio (Kartigai)
9. <i>Dhanus</i> – Sagittarius (Margali)	10. <i>Makara</i> – Capricorn (Thai)
11. <i>Kumbha</i> – Aquarius (Masi)	12. <i>Meena</i> – Pisces (Panguni)

Rasi (Zodiacal Sign) Table

4.1.5 Paksham or Fortnight

There are two pakshas in each month; *Sukla paksham* and *Krishna paksham*.

- *Sukla paksham* consists of the bright half of the lunar month when the moon waxes. The fifteen days from the next day of the New Moon to including full Moon constitute the *Sukla paksham*.
- *Krishna paksham*: The dark half of the lunar month or the other 15 days from the next days of the full moon to the new moon day make up the *Krishna paksham*.

4.1.6 Thithi

There are 30 *tithis* in a *masam*. 15 *tithis* in *sukla paksha* and 15 in *krishna paksha*. The following table lists all the *tithis* in the *sukla paksham*

Sukla Padyami	Sukla Vidiya	Sukla Tritiya
Sukla Chaturthi	Sukla Panchami	Sukla Shasthi
Sukla Saptami	Sukla Ashtami	Sukla Navami
Sukla Dasami	Sukla Ekadasi	Sukla Dwadasi
Sukla Trayodasi	Sukla Chaturdasi	Pournami

In *Krishna Paksham*, the first fourteen *tithis* have a prefix of '*Krishna*' and the last *tithi* is called *Amavaasya*.

The *tithi* *sukla padyami* has a difference of 12 degrees from Sun to Moon, and the *tithi* of *sukla vidya* has a difference of 24 degrees between Sun and Moon. And Pournami will have a difference of 180 degrees between the Sun and moon.

Similarly, a difference of 192 degrees is *Krishna Padyami*, 204 degrees is *Krishna Vidiya* and 360 degrees is *Amavaasya*.

4.1.7 Varam or day of the week

According to *Surya Siddhanta*, the *varamu* (the week day) get their names after the planets based on the below scheme:

1. In Planet orbs 4th orb is Sun Kaksha, so first day is Sunday
2. From Sun to 4th orb is Chandra (Moon) Kaksha is Monday
3. next 4th orb is Mangala (Kuja) – Tuesday
4. next 4th orb is Mercury – Wednesday
5. next 4th orb is Jupiter – Thursday
6. next 4th orb is Venus – Friday
7. next 4th orb is Saturn – Saturday

4.1.8 Nakshatra or Constellation

In *Bhachakram* there are 27 *nakshatras* (stars). They are as below:

1. <i>Aswini</i>	2. <i>Bharani</i>	3. <i>Krithika</i>
4. <i>Rohini</i>	5. <i>Mrugasira</i>	6. <i>Ardra</i>
7. <i>Punarvasu</i>	8. <i>Pushyami</i>	9. <i>Aslesha</i>
10. <i>Makha</i>	11. <i>Poorva Phalguni</i>	12. <i>Uttara Phalguni</i>
13. <i>Hasta</i>	14. <i>Chitta</i>	15. <i>Swathi</i>
16. <i>Visakha</i>	17. <i>Anuradha</i>	18. <i>Jyeshtha</i>
19. <i>Moola</i>	20. <i>Poorva Ashadha</i>	21. <i>Uttarashadha</i>
22. <i>Sravanam</i>	23. <i>Dhanishta</i>	24. <i>Satabhisha</i>
25. <i>Poorvabhadra</i>	26. <i>Uttarabhadra</i>	27. <i>Revati</i>

Each Nakshatra is 13°-20' and consists of 4 Padas. The Zodiac is a circle of light and it knows no beginning or end. In order to measure the distance an astronomical point (end of the constellation *Revati*) is established which also happens to be first point of *Aswini*. Each Naksatra measures 13°-20' of arc and consists of 4 Padas of 3°-20' each.

(Yogam, Karanam and the remaining topics to be continued by Kothapally Bhavani Tripura garu)

Yogam: Yogam forms by adding of Ravi sputa, Chandra sputa and Rasi bhaga lipta. There are a total of 27 Yogas, They are:

- (1) 0-0-00 to 0-13-20 is Vishkambha yoga
- (2) 0-13-20 to 0-26-40 is Preeti yoga
- (3) 0-26-40 to 1-10-00 is Ayushman yoga
- (4) 1-10-00 to 1-23-20 is Soubhagya Yoga
- (5) 1-23-20 to 2-6-40 is Sobhana Yoga
- (6) 2-06-40 to 2-20-00 is Atiganda Yoga
- (7) 2-20-00 3-03-20 is Sukarma Yoga
- (8) 3-03-20 to 3-16-40 is Dhruti Yoga
- (9) 3-16-40 to 4-00-00 is Sula Yoga
- (10) 4-00-00 to 4-13-20 is Ganda Yoga
- (11) 4-13-20 to 4-26-40 is Vrudhi Yoga
- (12) 4-26-40 to 5-10-00 Druva Yoga
- (13) 5-10-00 to 5-23-20 is Vyagrata Yoga
- (14) 5-23-20 to 6-06-40 is Harshana Yoga
- (15) 6-06-40 to 6-20-00 is Vajra Yoga
- (16) 6-20-00 7-03-20 is Siddi Yoga
- (17) 7-03-20 to 7-16-40 is Vyatipata Yoga
- (18) 7-16-40 to 8-00-00 is Variyan Yoga
- (19) 8-00-00 to 8-13-20 is Parigha Yoga
- (20) 8-13-20 to 8-26-40 is Siva Yoga
- (21) 8-26-40 to 9-10-00 is Sidda Yoga
- (22) 9-10-00 to 9-23-20 is Sadhya Yota
- (23) 9-23-20 to 10-06-40 is Subha Yoga
- (24) 10-06-40 to 10-20-00 is Sukla Yoga
- (25) 10-20-00 to 11-03-20 is Brahma Yoga
- (26) 11-03-20 to 11-16-40 is Indra Yoga and
- (27) 11-16-40 to 12-00-00 is Vydruti Yoga.

10) Karanam: Karanam is half of the Thithi. There are total 11 Karanams.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Bava | 2. Baalava |
| 3. Kaulava | 4. Titula |
| 5. Garija | 6. Vanija |
| 7. Bhadra (Vishti) | 8. Sakuni |
| 9. Chatushpada | 10 Naga & |
| 11 Kimstughna | |

This is the introduction of Panchanga swaroopam or Kala chakram. In our Sanathana Dharma every karyakrama or programme we usually do Sankalpam first. Sankalpam (introduction) means we have to know the Kala swaroopam on that day.

Sankalpam for residents of Hyderabad: Kaliyuge, pradhama pade, jambu dweepe Bharata varshe, Bharata Khande, Srisailasya vayuvya pradese, Krishna Godavaryo Madhya pradese, swagruhe / vasati gruhe, asmin vartamaana vyaavaharika Subhakrutu nama samvatsare, Uttara / Dakshina aayane, vasanta / greeshma / varsha / sarad / hemanta / sisir ritu, maase, pakshe, thithi, vasare,nakshate, Karane,yoge,gothram,name. So we have to introduce with the details of Panchangam.

How to prepare the Panchangam and how to calculate all these items are explained and available in Siddhanta and Ganita bhagam. Different type of Ganita (calculations) are: Surya Siddantam, Driksiddantam, Saayana and Nirayana paddati.

According to Rishi Kashyapa and ancient scriptures a total of 18 KHAGOLA SASTRA PRAVARTAKAS are there. They are:

సూర్య: పితామహోవ్యాసోవసిష్టోత్తరీ: పరాశర:

కశ్యపోనారదోగర్భోమరీచిర్మనురంగిరా:

రోమశ: పౌలిశశ్చైవచ్యవనోయవనోభృగు:

శౌనకోష్ఠాదశాశ్చైతే జ్యోతిశ్శాస్త్రప్రవర్తకా:

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Surya | 2. Pitamaha |
| 3. Vyasa | 4. Vashishta |
| 5. Atri | 6. Parasara |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 7. Kashyapa | 8. Narada |
| 9. Garga | 10. Mareechi |
| 11. Manu | 12. Angirasa |
| 13. Lomasha | 14. Poulisa |
| 15. Chyavana | 16. Yavana |
| 17. Bhrigu | 18. Saunaka |

In present days i.e. Kaliyuga; Bhaskaracharya, Varaha Mihira, Brahma Gupta, Arya Bhatta are famous research scholars in Siddhanta Bhagam.

Muhurtham: Muhurtham means auspicious kalam/time. Duration of Muhurtham is 2 ghadiyas or 48 minutes and out of these 48 minutes, very auspicious time is only 2 minutes i.e. Muhurtha time. In astrology Muhurtha comprehends the selection of auspicious time for every new event. Muhurtha as a matter of fact, helps us to determine when exactly the influences contained in Time (Kalam) are well disposed. If we start an event in a favourable time, the ethereal currents liberated from the Planets at that particular moment, will work in the minds of others and make them help the person to attain success:

Ex: In marriages, if in the girl's horoscope widowhood is threatened, it can be averted by selecting a very auspicious moment for celebrating the marriage. We call such an auspicious moment, when all the beneficial ethereal currents are called into operation 'Subha Lagnam' and the inauspicious moment 'Asubha Lagnam'. While calculating Muhurtham we will consider particular event related Stars, Thithi, Varam, Lagnam, Karaka Planet position in transit supposing a person has fixed a particular time on a particular day in a particular month for commencing some important work, 'whether or not the five sources of energy operate favourably at that time can be ascertained . In all the cases Lunar dates must be considered and the constellations can be found out by the Moon's position. The method of counting the Lunar days is already discussed. Then take the number of Lunar days from the first of each Lunar month, the number of week days from Sunday, the number of Constellations from Ashwini and number of Zodiacal sign from Aries. Add all and divide the total by 9

if the reminder is 1 – indicates 'Mrityu' (danger or death)
If the reminder is 2 – indicates 'Agni' (danger from Fire)
If the reminder is 4 – indicates 'Raja panchaka (very bad)
If the reminder is 6 – indicates 'Chora panchaka (bad)
If the reminder is 8 – indicates 'Roga panchaka (disease bringing)
So if the reminder is 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, the Muhurtha is not good.

If reminder is 3, 5, 7 or 0 (no reminder at all) then it is good. Thus Muhurtha is called Panchaka Rahita is very good Muhurtham. In addition to that for any occasion, the Eighth bhava from Muhurtha Lagna must be free and without any Planet.

Ex: For Marriage Muhurtha: The 7th & 8th house from the marriage ascendant must be free and without any Planet. This is called Saptama and Ashtama Suddhi. Venus must not be in the 6th house, Jupiter, Venus or Mercury should be in 1, 4, 10 excepting the 7th and 2nd house from Muhurtha Lagnam.

New Moon day, Full Moon day, the 8th & 6th Lunar days must be avoided. The Lunar months of Magha, Phalgun, Vaisakha and Jyeshtha are good. Constellations Uttara Phalguni, Uttarashada, Uttarabhadra, Revathi, Swati, Makha, Hasta, Rohini, Anuradha, Mrigasira and Moola are favourable.

Like this every separate occasion, separate Thithis, Months, Nakshatras are there. Accordingly we have to select Muhurtham for a particular event. While selecting the Muhurtham, we must avoid 21 maha doshams also.

ప్రవేశేద్వాదశేశుద్ధిపట్టమేకాదశస్తథా|
పరాశసందశమంశుద్ధినవసీమంతచౌలయోః|
ఉపవీతంచాష్టమంచవివాహంచైవసప్తమే|
షష్ఠేతు నవవస్త్రాణిప్రయాణంచైవపంచమే|
చతుర్దేశత్రుసంయోగంతృతీయేరాజదర్శనం|
ద్వితీయేధననిక్షేపంలగ్నంస్త్రీసంగమంతథా||

This is brief introduction regarding Muhurthams.

Gochara Phalalu: In predicting Gochara results (Dina, Vara, Masa, Samvatsara)., the Moon and the birth constellations play a paramount part. Mark the position of the Moon at the time of birth. The sign in which the birth Moon is placed is called the Janma Raasi.

We shall first enumerate the likely results that are supposed to accrue on account of transits of the different Planets in the different signs from the Moon and then describe the special rules governing Gochara. Gochara results should be judged by reference to 'vedha sthanas' (obstructing points). Astrological predictions can be accurate when the influences of birth chart are blended with those of Gochara with vedha or obstructing forces. As it is vast subject, this is only brief introduction about Gochara.

Hora: Duration of one hour time is called Hora, there is 24 Horas in a day commencing from Sun rise. These are Sun (Ravi hora) , Venus (Sukra hora), Mercury (Budha hora), Moon (Chandra hora), Saturn (Sani hora), Jupiter (Guru hora) and Mars (Kuja hora). On every day the first Hora starts with the Day lord i.e. Sunday the first Hora starts with Sun Hora, Monday starts with Moon Hora, Tuesday starts with Mars Hora, Wednesday starts with Mercury Hora, Thursday starts with Jupiter Hora, Friday starts with Venus Hora and Saturday starts with Saturn Hora. On any given day the horas continue on completion of every cycle.

భానుషోరామృతింకుర్యాత్చంద్రషోరాష్టిరాసనం

కారాబంధంభౌమషోరాబుధషోరాచపుత్రదా

వస్త్రాలంకారదాజీవషోరాశౌక్రీవివాహదా

జడత్వంశనిషోరాయాంసప్తషోరాఫలంత్విదం

The works started in a subh hora gives good results. The subh horas are Chandra, Guru, Sukra & Budha.

Reference books to study the Siddhanta Bhagam are:

(1) Arya Siddhantam or Arya Bhatteyam

- (2) Siddhanta Siromani
- (3) Graha laghavam
- (4) Ganikanandam
- (5) Nara Kanteeravam
- (6) Thithi Ratnavali
- (7) Thithi Chandrika
- (8) Khechara Darpanam
- (9) Dina Chandrika
- (10) Panchanga Manjusha and
- (11) Siddhanta Rahasyam are some of the prominent books.

In the recent past Sri Damodara Bapuji Ketakar is a famous Driksiddhanta Ganita research scholar. He wrote Jyotirganitam. It is very useful for Driksiddhanta Ganitam as many Panchanga Karta's are following Driksiddhanta Ganitam which is approved by the Govt of India.

Panchanga Sravana phalam:

శ్రీకళ్యాణగుణావహారిపుహరందుస్వప్నదోషాపహం|

గంగాస్నానవిశేషపుణ్యఫలదంగోదానతుల్యంనృణామ్|

ఆయుర్వృద్ధిదముత్తమంశుభకరంసంతానసంపత్ప్రదమ్|

నానాకర్మసుసాధనంసముచితంపంచాంగమాకర్ణ్యతామ్||

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