

శ్రీగురుభ్యోనమః

## PANCHANGAM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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Today's topic is Panchangam and its importance. Panchangam means five angas or parts.

తిధివారంచనక్షత్రంయోగఃకరణమేవచ|

పంచాంగమితివిఖ్యాతంకాలోయంకర్మసాధకం||

Before discussing Panchangam, we have to know about Astrology and Solar system. Various theories have been set up to discover the influence of planets upon the terrestrial phenomena. Astrology is the most ancient of all sciences and had reached considerable perfection in India thousands of years ago. Astrology is the science which comprises the foretelling of the regular movements of the Planets, the fortunes and misfortunes of human beings, fates of Nation, Earthquakes, Volcanic eruptions, Cyclones and other incidents relating to terrestrial phenomena. In Sanskrit it is called HORA SASTRA means the science that treats time. It is also called Jyotisha or the knowledge of light from JYOTI or light which is the root cause for all known creation. According to the western interpretations, Astrology is derived from Aster – a star and Logos – reason or logic.

యథాశిఖామయూరాణాంనాగానాంమణయోయథా

తద్వద్వేదాంగశాస్త్రాణాంజ్యోతిషంమూర్ధనిస్థితం

Jyothishyam is the important angam of vedapurusha out of shadangams. Sarvedriyanamnayanampradhanam like jyothishyam is netrasthanam of vedapurusha

“స్కందత్రయాత్మకంశాస్త్రం”

Astrology is SKANDA TRAYATMAKAM means Siddhanta, Ganita, and Samhita or PhalitaBhagam. PANCHANGAM belongs to SiddhantaBhagam. 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 the waves and waxes rivers swell, the tides of the sea are ruled and the plants and animals affected.

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. The Zodiac is a broad band or belt in the heavens extending 9 degree 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 divided 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 revolving on their own axis once in a day (from west to east) but also round 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 our own orb is Moon. The velocity of each Planet diminishes as its distance from the Earth increases.

The Sun moves at the rate of roughly 1 degree of this circle of light (Zodiac) in one day composed of 24 hours and it takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete a circuit

round the Zodiac. The Moon takes the average rate  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  ghatis or 1 hour 48 minutes to traverse through a degree of this space. Mars moves at the average rate of 45 days for 30 degrees or takes  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  day per degree. Mercury moves at the average rate of  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  degrees a day but on account his closeness to the Sun and due to the Solar influence he is very unsteady. Mercury completes his average run in 27 days. He gets into forward and backward motions from the Sun and attains what is called combustion. He hardly takes a day to move in each degree, but moves on more rapidly for some time, gets in front of the Sun and then begins to move slowly and goes backwards from the Sun. These two states of combustion 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. Jupiter moves at average rate of 1 year in the each sign of 30 degrees, sometimes it will be a little less than a year in 12 signs.

Venus moves at the rate of 1 degree per day. Saturn is the slowest moving Planet of the lot. He takes about  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  years or 30 months to move in a sign of 30 degrees and thus he takes 1 month to move in a degree. 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.

This is brief knowledge about Solar system.

Now coming to the present topic of Panchangam, Panchangam means five angas or parts: They are:

1. Thithi
2. Varam
3. Nakshatra
4. Yogam&
5. Karanam

Before that we have to know Hindu Time Measurement or KALA SWAROOPAM.

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

Mainly Time / Kalam are 6 types:

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Samvatsaram (year)      | (2) Ayanam (6 months) |
| (3) Ritu (2 months)         | (4) Masam (1 month)   |
| (5) Paksham (1/2 month) and | (6) Dinamu (1 day)    |

This is Kalachakram.

Samvatsaram: Among the Hindus 60 Lunar years constitutes one cycle. They are:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Prabhava     | 2. Vibhava      |
| 3. Sukla        | 4. Pramodoota   |
| 5. Prajotpatthi | 6. Angirasa     |
| 7. Srimukha     | 8. Bhava        |
| 9. Yuva         | 10. Dhatu       |
| 11. Eswara      | 12. Bahudhanya  |
| 13. Pramadi     | 14. Vikrama     |
| 15. Vrusha      | 16. Chitrabhanu |
| 17. Swabhanu    | 18. Tarana      |

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 19. Parthiva     | 20. Vyaya       |
| 21. Sarvajit     | 22. Sarvadhaari |
| 23. Virodhi      | 24. Vikruti     |
| 25. Khara        | 26. Nandana     |
| 27. Vijaya       | 28. Jaya        |
| 29. Manmadha     | 30. Durmukhi    |
| 31. Hevalambi    | 32. Vilambi     |
| 33. Vikari       | 34. Sarvari     |
| 35. Plava        | 36. Subhakrutu  |
| 37. Sobhakrutu   | 38. Krodhi      |
| 39. Viswvasu     | 40. Paraabhava  |
| 41. Plavanga     | 42. Keelaka     |
| 43. Soumya       | 44. Sadhaarana  |
| 45. Virodhikrutu | 46. Pareedhavi  |
| 47. Pramadicha   | 48. Ananda      |
| 49. Rakshasa     | 50. Nala        |
| 51. Pingala      | 52. Kalayukti   |
| 53. Siddharthi   | 54. Roudri      |
| 55. Durmati      | 56. Dundhubhi   |
| 57. Rudhirodgari | 58. Raktaakshi  |
| 59. Krodhana     | 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 60<sup>th</sup> year after getting fully matured. When the New Year gives rise to a new force. In Vibhava (2<sup>nd</sup> year) this force is expanded. Shukla (3<sup>rd</sup> year) denotes its vitality, Pramodoota (4<sup>th</sup> year) causes development, Prajotpathi (5<sup>th</sup> year) increases activities. Angirasa (6<sup>th</sup> 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 (60<sup>th</sup> year) sets in which that the force generated in Prabhava (1<sup>st</sup> year) has been destroyed.

Ayanas: There are two Ayanas or periods in a year.

(1) Uttarayana – Commences from the winter solstice, when the Sun enters Capricorn or Makara Raasi and moves in a northerly direction and

(2) Dakshinayana begins with the Summer solstice or the Sun enters Cancer or KarkatakaRaasi and moves in southerly direction.

Rutus or seasons: The principal seasons for the Hindus are six whereas the Europeans consider only 4 seasons. The six seasons / Rutus are

- (1) VasantaRutu – Chaitra & Vaisakha Masams (Spring season)
- (2) Greeshmarutu – Jyeshtha & Ashada Masams (Summer)
- (3) VarshaRutu – Sravana & Bhadrapada Masams (Rainy season)
- (4) SaradRutu – Aswayuja & Kartika Masams (Autumn)
- (5) HemantaRutu – Margasira & Pushya Masams (Winter) &
- (6) SisirRutu – Magha & Phalguna Masams (Winter)

Masam(Month): 12 Lunar months consists one year. They are:

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Chaitra (March-April) | 2. Vaisakha (April-May)          |
| 3. Jyeshtha (May-June)   | 4. Ashadha (June-July)           |
| 5. Sravana (July-August) | 6. Bhadrapada (August-September) |

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7. Aswayuja (Sep-Oct)         | 8. Kartika (October-November) |
| 9. Margarisa (Nov-Dec)        | 10. Pushya (December-January) |
| 11. Magha (January-February)& | 12. Phalguna (February-March) |

The name of each Lunar month is given as a result of the constellation falling on the full moon day of the particular month. Ex: Chitta star falls on Chaitra Poornima.

Similarly there are 12 Solar months in a year for those who follow the Solar year. Solar month means Sun transits from one sign to another sign after 30 days which is also called as sankramanam. Sun transits from Meena (Pisces) to Mesha (Aries) are called Meshasankramanam. Similarly, entering into Taurus is called Vrushabhasankramanam and so on.

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

**Paksham:** There are two pakshas in each month; Suklapaksham and Krishna paksham. Suklapaksham 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 Suklapaksham.

**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.

**Thithi:** Total Thithis are 30; 15 Thithis in SuklaPaksha and 15 in Krishna Paksha.

In SuklaPaksham it is

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. SuklaPadyami    | 2.SuklaVidiya       |
| 3. Sukla Tritiya   | 4.SuklaChaturdhi    |
| 5. Sukla Panchami  | 6.Sukla Shashti     |
| 7. Sukla Saptami   | 8.Sukla Ashtami     |
| 9. Sukla Navami    | 10.SuklaDasami      |
| 11. SuklaEkadasi   | 12.SuklaDwadasi     |
| 13. SuklaTrayodasi | 14.SuklaChaturdasi& |
| 15.Poornima        |                     |

in Krishna Paksham it is Krishna Padyami to Krishna Chaturdasi&Amavaasya. Thithi means the difference of 12 degrees from Sun to Moon is SuklaPadyami, 24 degrees is SuklaVidiya and 180 degrees is Poornima. Similarly the difference of 192 degrees is Krishna Padyami, 204 degrees is Krishna Vidiya and 360 degrees is Amavaasya.

Varamu: According to Surya Siddhanta as per Planet orbs the week days are formed.

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

Nakshatra: In Bhachakram total 27 Nakshatras (stars) are there. They are:

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Aswini   | 2. Bharani |
| 3. Krithika | 4. Rohini  |



- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Mrigasira       | 6. Ardra            |
| 7. Punarvasu       | 8. Pushyami         |
| 9. Aslesha         | 10. Makha           |
| 11. PoorvaPhalguni | 12. Uttara Phalguni |
| 13. Hasta          | 14. Chitta          |
| 15. Swati          | 16. Visakha         |
| 17. Anooradha      | 18. Jyeshtha        |
| 19. Moola          | 20. Poorvaashadha   |
| 21. Uttara ashadha | 22. Sravanam        |
| 23. Dhanishta      | 24. Satabhisham     |
| 25. Poorvabhadra   | 26. Uttarabhadra    |
| 27. Revati         |                     |

Each Nakshatra is 13°-20' and consists of 4 Padas. The Zodiac is 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: Yogam forms by adding of Ravi sputa, Chandra sputa and Rasibhagalipta. 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 Dhruvi 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 SadhyaYota
- (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 Panchangaswaroopam 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, pradhamapade, jambudweepeBharatavarshhe, BharataKhande,Srisailasyavayuvyapradese, Krishna Godavaryo Madhya pradese, swagruhe / vasatigruhe, asminvartamaanavyaavaharikaSubhakrutunamasamvatsare, Uttara / Dakshinaaayane, vasanta / greeshma / varsha / sarad / hemanta / sisirrutu, ..... 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 Ganitabhogam. Different type of Ganita (calculations) are: Surya Siddantam, Driksiddantam, Saayana and Nirayanapaddati.

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

సూర్య: పితామహోవ్యాసోవసిష్టోత్తరి: పరాశర:

కశ్యపోనారదోగర్గోమరీచిర్మనురంగిరా:

రోమశ: పౌలిశశ్చైవచ్యవనోయవనోభృగు:

శౌనకోష్ఠాదశాశ్చైతేజ్యోతిశ్శాస్త్రప్రవర్తకా:

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 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, VarahaMihira, Brahma Gupta, Arya Bhatta are famous research scholars in SiddhantaBhagam.

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 'SubhaLagnam' and the inauspicious moment 'AsubhaLagnam'. 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 remainder 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 ‘Chorapanchaka (bad)  
If the reminder is 8 – indicates ‘Rogapanchaka (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 PanchakaRahita is very good Muhurtham. In addition to that for any occasion, the Eighth bhava from MuhurthaLagna must be free and without any Planet.

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

New Moon day, Full Moon day, the 8<sup>th</sup>& 6<sup>th</sup>Lunar days must be avoided. The Lunar months of Magha, Phalguna, 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 mahadoshams also.

ప్రవేశేద్వాదశేశుద్ధిపట్టమేకాదశస్తథా|  
పరాశసందశమంశుద్ధినవసీమంతచౌలయోః|  
ఉపవీతంచాష్టమంచవివాహంచైవసప్తమే|  
షష్ఠేతునవవస్త్రాణిప్రయాణంచైవపంచమే|  
చతుర్దేశత్రుసంయోగంతృతీయేరాజదర్శనం|  
ద్వితీయేధననిక్షేపంలగ్నంస్త్రీసంగమంతథా||

This is brief introduction regarding Muhurthams.

GocharaPhalalu: 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 JanmaRaasi.

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 'vedhasthanas' (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.

భానుహోరామృతింకుర్యాత్చంద్రహోరాస్థిరాసనం

కారాబంధంభౌమహోరాబుధహోరాచపుత్రదా

వస్త్రాలంకారదాజీవహోరాశౌకీరీవివాహదా

జడత్వంశనిహోరాయాంసప్తహోరఫలంత్విదం

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

Reference books to study the SiddhantaBhagam are:

- (1) Arya Siddhantam or Arya Bhatteyam
- (2) SiddhantaSiromani
- (3) Grahalaghavam
- (4) Ganikanandam
- (5) Nara Kanteeravam
- (6) ThithiRatnavali
- (7) Thithi Chandrika
- (8) KhecharaDarpanam
- (9) Dina Chandrika
- (10) PanchangaManjusha and
- (11) SiddhantaRahasyamare some of the prominent books.

In the recent past Sri DamodaraBapujiKetakar is a famous DriksiddhantaGanita research scholar. He wrote Jyotirganitam. It is very useful for DriksiddhantaGanitam as many Panchanga Karta's are following DriksiddhantaGanitam which is approved by the Govt of India.

PanchangaSravanaphalam:

శ్రీకళ్యాణగుణావహారిపుహరందుస్వస్నదోషాపహం|

గంగాస్నానవిశేషపుణ్యఫలదంగోదానతుల్యంనృణామ్|

ఆయుర్వృద్ధిదముత్తమంశుభకరంసంతానసంపత్ప్రదమ్|

నానాకర్మసుసాధనంసముచితంపంచాంగమాకర్ణ్యతామ్||

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