

# **!! Meri Maiya Vaishnodevi !!**

## **!! Jai Mata Di !!**

Panchang (Hindu Calendar) v1.0  
*(Calendar of Meri Maiya Tyohars ..... with Tithis, Nakshshtras, Yogas and Karanas)*

Before we go to read Panchang, it would be helpful to know

- What is Panchang ?
- Why it is been used ?

and also

- What is Calendar ?
- How it has evolved over the time ?

Let's have a little information, to better understand and know the usefulness of Panchang  
If you do not want to, Please skip all, and get to the end of the text

### **How did the Calendar evolve?**

**Q.** How did the Calendar, which begins every year on January 1, and which is universally followed the world over, come into being?

**A.** We are talking about the Gregorian Calendar. It was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to do away with certain discrepancies that had crept into the Julian Calendar, which had been brought into being by Julian Caesar in 45 BC. Both these Calendars are Solar. That is, they map the year on to the time taken by the Earth to complete one full revolution around the Sun: 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes, and 45.96768...seconds. The Julian Calendar didn't recognise the additional irregularity of 365-and-a-teeny-little-bit-less-than-a-quarter-.of-a-day (365.242199...to be precise) and used exactly 365-and-a-quarter instead. Thus, the Julian Calendar made just one correction: on every fourth or "leap" year, the Calendar would add an extra day to make a year of 366 days. So, the cycle is 365 days and 366 days. In reality, however, the Solar year falls short of this fractional regularity by those 11 minutes and change. The overestimate didn't matter much at first, but eventually the Julian Calendar started accumulating noticeable extra days (seven every thousand years). This kept forcing the Julian Calendar more and more out of whack with the true Solar year.

### **Q. How did the Gregorian Calendar improve on the Julian Calendar?**

**A.** By the 16th century, his overestimate in the Julian Calendar had accumulated 10 extra days. This had begun to generate some serious consequences. So, Pope Gregory XIII convened a committee and appointed Christopher Clavius, an eminent Jesuit Mathematician to look into the matter. Clavius and his committee began working in 1578 and came up with some practical solutions. These were proclaimed as new rules through a papal bill issued on February 24, 1582. This correction is known as the Gregorian reform and the resulting Calendar the Gregorian Calendar.

To solve the problem of the Julian Calendar running 10 days ahead of the actual Solar year, Clavius recommended that 10 days be dropped into oblivion. In 1582, October 5 through 14 simply disappeared and never occurred at all. The date following October 4 became October 15, and the Calendar came back into sync. Secondly, Clavius and company devised a new Calendrical rule to avoid the creeping inaccuracy of the Julian system. They did that by devising a year of 365.2422 days, much closer to astronomical reality than the simpler solution of 365.25. To institute this new year, they made a second-order correction to the old rule of

leap years. The Julian Calendar had included too many leap years, so Clavius suggested that we drop the leap year at Century boundaries, every 100 years. But Clavius also recognised that if the Julian solution added too much, the century-dropping correction took away too much. So, the decision to drop leap years at century boundaries required yet another correction. He, therefore, suggested that the leap year be restored every fourth century. The rule of the thumb: remove leap years at century boundaries, but put them back at century boundaries divisible by 400. This ensured that we witness the year 2000, not only as a year of millennial transition, but also as that rare leap year on a century's boundary. The Gregorian year now departs from the real solar year by 25.96 seconds - accurate enough to require a correction of one day once every 2,800 years or so.

**Q. Why has our Calendar divided the Solar year of 365-and-less-than-a-quarter days into 12 months?**

**A.** This has been done to make the Lunar cycles - the time taken by the Moon to go around the Earth - correspond with the Solar year. The Moon takes exactly 29.53059 days to circle the Earth. No regular "year" of lunation's can therefore come even close to the Solar year - the closest approximation being 12 lunation's of 354 total days (354.36706, to be more accurate), falling short of the Solar year by almost 11 days. So, the problem of 29-and-a-half days per month was solved by granting some of the 12 months 29 days (called "defective" or "hollow") and giving others (called "full") 30 days - all to make a full Lunar year of 354 days. But what about the 11-day shortfall? The simplest correction for the shortfall in a year of lunation's is by adding just an extra lunation - a "leap month" - to make an occasional long year of 13 Lunar Months or 384 days, whenever the accumulating shortfalls become troubling. This rule is known as the Metonic Cycle named after 5th century BC Athenian Astronomer Meton. It recognises the shortest sequence of years that can bring the Solar and the Lunar Calendars into nearly perfect alignment. The Metonic Cycle runs for 19 years and requires the insertion of a leap month in any seven of those 19. Nearly all Lunar Calendars follow this Metonic system. As for our Gregorian Calendar, it has resolved the problem through a well-known doggerel:

"Thirty days hath September / April, June and November. / All the rest have thirty-one, / Except for February alone / Which hath but twenty-eight, in fine, / Till leap year grants it twenty-nine."

**Q. What Calendar does Indians follow and What is Panchang?**

**A.** The Indian Calendar is a combined Lunar and Solar Calendar as it is based on the position of both Sun and Moon. When referring to the Lunar cycle we talk of Tithi and Paksha and when referring to the Solar cycle we talk in terms of Sankranti or Sankranti and gate. Indian festivals and other religious occasions are based both on the Solar and the Lunar cycles. For example some of the Sankrants (first day of the solar calendar) like the Mesh Sankranti (more popularly known as Baishakhi), Makar Sankranti, (in January), Kark Sankranti, etc., are based on the Solar Calendar while on the other hand important festivals like **Meri Maiya Navratras**, Basant Panchami, Mahashivaratri, Holi, Diwali, Janmashtami, Ramnavami, etc, are decided as per the Lunar Calendar.

The names of the months like Chaitra, Baishaka, etc, are the same in both the Lunar and Solar cycles. These two cannot be separated and seen in isolation.

In addition to the natural reckoning of days, months, seasons, and the year, a continuously running era is required for the recording of dates. The era currently popular in the Indian calendar is the Vikram Era, or Vikram Samvat, named after the legendary King Vikramaditya.

To calculate, Vikram Samvat, add 57 years to the current English Year i.e. Gregorian Year, e.g. 2005 + 57 = 2062 (where 2005 is Gregorian year and 2062 is Vikram Samvat or Hindu year)

Please remember, Hindu New Year Starts from the first day of Meri Maiya Navratras of Chaitra in the months of March / April ..... More information of Meri Maiya Tyohar is available at [Tyohar](#), and you can also [Download Meri Maiya Tyohar Calendar](#)

### **Q. What are the elements or parts of Panchang ?**

**A.** The Panchang consists of five limbs or accessories, viz. Tithi (lunar day), Vara (weekday), Nakshatra (constellation), Yoga (a Luni-solar day) and Karana (half a lunar day). The five limbs of the Panchang are supposed to represent the five sources of ethereal energy

**Tithi.**—This is the time during which the difference of the increment of longitude of the Sun and the Moon amounts to 12°. The lunar day is to the Hindu of the most prominent practical importance, since by it is regulated the performance of many religious ceremonies. In other words, the Tithi represents the lunar energy, and lunar energy is identified with mental energy

Each Tithi or Lunar day is equal to 0.9483 of a day so that a lunar month is equal to about 29.53 days. The ending time of a Tithi is the moment at which the Moon is removed from the Sun by multiples of 12°. Thus when the Moon is 12° away from the Sun, the first lunar day or Prathama ends ; when 24° Dwitiya and so on ; when in conjunction the Amavasya (New Moon), and when in opposition (180°) Pournimasya (full Moon) ends.

**Vara (Weekday)** - This is of course the ordinary weekday. The weekdays are named in accordance with certain astronomical considerations. Therefore on a weekday bearing the name of a particular planet, the influence of that planet is said to be predominant.

**Nakshatra.**—The zodiac is marked by 27 constellations or Nakshatras often termed lunar mansions. The position of a Nakshatra is dependent upon the actual time taken by the Moon to traverse 13° 20' of ecliptic arc, of course, always beginning from the first point of the constellational zodiac. If constellations are huge electromagnetic bodies radiating energy into space, there seems to be sense in attributing certain influences to these radiations and the Moon coming into contact with such radiations probably exercises special influences.

**Yoga.**— It is the period during which the joint motion in longitude of the Sun and the Moon amounts to 13° 20'. Every Hindu almanac contains a column specifying the yoga for each day and when it would end. There are twenty-seven Yogas.

Yoga represents a conjunction of subtle influences which strengthen our bodies, remove the germs of disease, and help us to enjoy health and life in its various phases.

**Karana.**- And finally we have Karana, or half a lunar day meaning thereby the time taken to complete the distance which should be the multiple of 6 between the Sun and Moon. There are 11 Karanas, viz., (1) Bava, (2) Balava, (3) Kaulava, (4) Taitula, (5) Garija, (6) Vanija, (7) Visti, (8) Sakuna, (9) Chatushpada, (10) Naga and (11) Kimstughna. The first seven come by rotation eight times in a lunar month, commencing with the second half of the first lunar day. The last four are said to be permanent Karanas and occur in order with the second half of the 29<sup>th</sup> lunar day

### Important Notes and Abbreviations used in Panchang

- S = Sukhla Paksha or Sudi
- K = Krishna Paksha or Badi
- Amsya = Amavasya
- Prnma = Poornima
- Ending time of Tithi is in GMT Noon i.e. 12.00, Please make necessary corrections for your time zone and place of stay; viz for Bombay add 4hr 51m to the ending time of Tithi given, to arrive at the time in Bombay of 8h 27m a.m. (e.g. 3h 36m + 4hr 51m = 8h 27m)  
Please click here to know your [Time Zone](#)
- The entire Row marked with Red indicates, beginning of Sukhla Paksha or Sudi
- The entire Row marked with Blue indicates, beginning of Krishna Paksha or Badi
- Meri Maiya Tyohars are marked in Red
- Panchang of succeeding months will be added in due course

My sincere and heartfelt thanks to, Meri Maiya bhakt Pandit Pramod Kumar Shurolia, who had taken great pains in performing all the intricate calculations of Panchang and has been kind enough to permit me to add his profound work in Meri Maiya site for all Meri Maiya bhakts.

**!! Jai Mata Di !!**

<http://www.merimaiya.com/>

Date	Day	S/K	Tithi	End Time	Nakshatra	Yoga	Karana	Festivals & Remarks
<b>Panchang for the Month of January' 2005 (Vikram Samvat 2061)</b>								
<b>All Ending Times are in Greenwich Mean Noon (Please make necessary corrections for your Time Zone)</b>								
Jan				Hrs.Min				
<b>Margashirsh Lunar Month continued</b>								
1	Sat	K	5	3.36	P.Phalguni	Ayushman	Taitila	New Year 2005
2	Sun	K	6	5.10	U.Phalguni	Saubhagya	Vanija	
3	Mon	K	7	6.10	Hasta	Sobhana	Bava	Kalashmti
4	Tue	K	8	6.26	Chitra	Atiganda	Kaulava	
5	Wed	K	9	5.55	Swati	Sukarman	Gara	
6	Thu	K	10	4.35	Vishakha	Dhriti	Vishti	Safala Smarth Ekadashi
7	Fri	K	11-12	2.29-23.41	Anuradha	Shoola	Kaulava	Vaishnav Ekadashi
8	Sat	K	13	20.20	Jyestha	Vridhhi	Gara	Shani Pradosh
9	Sun	K	14	16.37	Moola	Dhruva	Vishti	Shivaratri
10	Mon	K	Amsya	12.42	P.Shadha	Vyaghata	Chatush	Dashvela/Somavati Amavasya
<b>Pausha Lunar Month begins</b>								
11	Tue	S	1	8.49	U.Shadha	Harshana	Bava	
12	Wed	S	2-3	5.06-1.45	Shravana	Vajra	Kaulava	
13	Thu	S	4	23.04	Dhanishta	Vyatipata	Vanija	Vinayak Chaturthi
14	Fri	S	5	21.03	Shatabhisha	Variyan	Bava	Makar Sankranti
15	Sat	S	6	19.51	Uttarabhadra	Parigha	Kaulava	
16	Sun	S	7	19.30	Revati	Siva	Gara	Bhanu Saptami
17	Mon	S	8	19.58	Ashwini	Siddha	Vishti	Shakambhari Navratra begins
18	Tue	S	9	21.13	Ashwini	Sadhya	Balava	
19	Wed	S	10	22.59	Bharani	Subha	Taitila	
20	Thu	S	11	1.11	Krittika	Subha	Vanija	Putrada Ekadashi
21	Fri	S	12	19.09	Rohini	Brahma	Bava	Vaishnav Ekadashi
22	Sat	S	12	3.39	Mrigashira	Indra	Balava	Shani Pradosh
23	Sun	S	13	6.12	Ardra	Vaidriti	Taitila	
24	Mon	S	14	8.44	Punarvasu	Vishkambha	Vanija	
25	Tue	S	Prnma	11.11	Pushya	Priti	Bava	Shakambhari Navratra ends
26	Wed	K	1	13.29	Ashlesha	Ayushman	Kaulava	
27	Thu	K	2	15.34	Magha	Saubhagya	Gara	
28	Fri	K	3	17.25	Magha	Sobhana	Vanija	
29	Sat	K	4	18.53	P.Phalugni	Atiganda	Bava	Ganesh Sankashta Chaturthi
30	Sun	K	5	19.59	U.Phalguni	Sukarman	Kaulava	
31	Mon	K	6	20.28	Hasta	Dhriti	Gara	

**Panchang for the Month of February' 2005 (Vikram Samvat 2061)**

**All Ending Times are in Greenwich Mean Noon  
(Please make necessary corrections for your Time Zone)**

Date	Day	S/K	Tithi	End Time	Nakshatra	Yoga	Karana	Festivals & Remarks
Feb				Hrs.Min				
<b>Pausha Lunar Month continued</b>								
1	Tue	K	7	20.23	Chitra	Shoola	Vishti	
2	Wed	K	8	19.38	Swati	Ganda	Balava	Kalashtami
3	Thu	K	9	18.07	Vishakha	Vridhhi	Taitila	
4	Fri	K	10	15.59	Anuradha	Dhruva	Vanija	
5	Sat	K	11	13.16	Jyestha	Vyaghata	Bava	Shatatila Ekadashi
6	Sun	K	12	10.01	Moola-P.Shadha	Harshana	Taitila	Pradosh, Till Dwadeshi
7	Mon	K	13	6.29	U.Shadha	Siddhi	Vanija	Shivaratri
8	Tue	K	14-Amsya	2.47-23.08	Shravana	Vyatipata	Shakuna	Darsha, Moni Amavasya
<b>Magha Lunar Month begins</b>								
9	Wed	S	1	19.44	Dhanishta	Variyan	Kinstughna	Gupt Navratra begins
10	Thu	S	2	16.41	Shatabhisha	Parigha	Balava	
11	Fri	S	3	14.12	Poorvabhadra	Siva	Taitila	
12	Sat	S	4	12.29	Uttarabhadra	Sadhya	Vishti	Vinayak, Tilkunda & Varad Chaturthi
13	Sun	S	5	11.33	Revati	Subha	Balava	Vasant Panchami, Saraswati Puja
14	Mon	S	6	11.30	Ashwini	Sukla	Taitila	Sankranti
15	Tue	S	7	12.15	Bharani	Brahma	Vanija	Arogya Saptami
16	Wed	S	8	13.45	Krittika	Indra	Bava	Meri Maiya Asthmi, Bhishmashtami
17	Thu	S	9	15.50	Rohini	Vaidriti	Balava	Navratra Ends
18	Fri	S	10	18.12	Mrigashira	Vishkambha	Taitila	Vasant Ritu begins
19	Sat	S	11	20.46	Ardra	Priti	Vanija	Jaya Ekadashi
20	Sun	S	12	23.18	Punarvasu	Ayushman	Bava	Bhishma Dwadashi
21	Mon	S	13	1.39	Pushya	Saubhagya	Kaulava	Som Pradosh
22	Tue	S	14	19.09	Pushya	Sobhana	Gara	
23	Wed	S	14	3.45	Ashlesha	Atiganda	Vanija	
24	Thu	S	Prnma	5.33	Magha	Sukarman	Bava	Magha Snana Samapti
25	Fri	K	1	6.59	P.Phalguni	Dhriti	Kaulava	Guru Pratipada
26	Sat	K	2	8.02	U.Phalguni	Shoola	Gara	
27	Sun	K	3	8.44	Hasta	Ganda	Vishti	Ganesh Sankashta Chaturthi
28	Mon	K	4	9.02	Chitra	Vridhhi	Balava	

Date	Day	S/K	Tithi	End Time	Nakshatra	Yoga	Karana	Festivals & Remarks
Mar				Hrs.Min				
<b>Panchang for the Month of March' 2005 (Vikram Samvat 2061)</b>								
<b>All Ending Times are in Greenwich Mean Noon (Please make necessary corrections for your Time Zone)</b>								
<b>Magha Lunar Month continued</b>								
1	Tue	K	5	8.50	Swati	Dhruva	Taitila	
2	Wed	K	6	8.10	Vishakha	Vyaghata	Vanija	
3	Thu	K	7	7.00	Anuradha	Harshana	Bava	Kalashtmi
4	Fri	K	8	5.21	Jyestha	Vajra	Kaulava	
5	Sat	K	9-10	3.15-0.43	Moola	Siddha	Gara	
6	Sun	K	11	21.51	P.Shadha	Vyatipata	Bava	Vijaya Ekadashi
7	Mon	K	12	18.49	U.Shadha	Variyan	Kaulava	Vaishnav Ekadashi
8	Tue	K	13	15.40	Shravana	Siva	Gara	Bhauma Pradosh, Mahashivaratri
9	Wed	K	14	12.39	Dhanishta	Siddha	Vishti	
10	Thu	K	Amsya	9.50	Poorvabhadra	Sadhya	Naga	Darsh Amavasya
<b>Falgun Lunar Month begins</b>								
11	Fri	S	1	7.26	Uttarabhadra	Subha	Bava	
12	Sat	S	2	5.36	Revati	Sukla	Kaulava	
13	Sun	S	3	4.23	Ashwini	Brahma	Gara	Vinayak Chaturthi
14	Mon	S	4	3.54	Bharani	Indra	Vishti	Sankranti
15	Tue	S	5	4.16	Krittika	Vishkambha	Balava	
16	Wed	S	6	5.17	Rohini	Priti	Taitila	
17	Thu	S	7	6.57	Mrigashira	Ayushman	Vanija	
18	Fri	S	8	9.06	Mrigashira	Ayushman	Bava	Meri Maiya Asthmi
19	Sat	S	9	11.33	Ardra	Saubhagya	Kaulava	
20	Sun	S	10	14.00	Punarvasu	Sobhana	Gara	
21	Mon	S	11	16.19	Pushya	Atiganda	Vanija	Aamalki Ekadashi
22	Tue	S	12	18.19	Ashlesha	Sukarman	Bava	
23	Wed	S	13	19.55	Magha	Dhriti	Kaulava	Pradosh
24	Thu	S	14	21.00	P.Phalguni	Shoola	Gara	
25	Fri	S	Prnma	21.37	U.Phalguni	Ganda	Vishti	Holika Dahayan, Good Friday
26	Sat	K	1	21.45	Hasta	Vridhhi	Balava	Dhulivandan, Vasantotsav begins
27	Sun	K	2	21.26	Chitra	Dhruva	Taitila	
28	Mon	K	3	20.45	Swati	Vyaghata	Vanija	
29	Tue	K	4	19.39	Vishakha	Vajra	Bava	Angaraki Ganesh Chaturthi
30	Wed	K	5	18.14	Anuradha	Siddha	Kaulava	Rang Panchami
31	Thu	K	6	16.30	Jyestha	Vyatipata	Gara	

Date	Day	S/K	Tithi	End Time	Nakshatra	Yoga	Karana	Festivals & Remarks
Apr				Hrs.Min				
<b>Panchang for the Month of April' 2005 (Vikram Samvat 2061)</b>								
<b>All Ending Times are in Greenwich Mean Noon (Please make necessary corrections for your Time Zone)</b>								
<b>Falgun Lunar Month continued</b>								
1	Fri	K	7	14.33	Moola	Variyan	Vishti	
2	Sat	K	8	12.24	P.Shadha	Parigha	Balava	Kalashtami
3	Sun	K	9	10.03	U.Shadha	Siva	Gara	
4	Mon	K	10	7.39	Shravana	Siddha	Vishti	
5	Tue	K	11	5.12	Dhanishta	Sadhya	Balava	Paap Mochani Ekadashi
6	Wed	K	12-13	2.52-0.39	Shatabhisha	Subha	Taitila	Pradosh
7	Thu	K	14	22.44	Poorvabhadra	Brahma	Vishti	Shivaratri
8	Fri	K	Amsya	21.13	Uttarabhadra	Indra	Chatush	Darsha Amavasya
<b>Chaitra Lunar Month Begins (Vikram Samvat 2062)</b>								
9	Sat	S	1	20.08	Revati	Vaidhriti	Kinstughna	Meri Maiya Navratra begins