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Ontikoppal panchangam 2020 pdf download

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100 YearsPanchangam1900-2006 The current year will be visible in many languages: (संस्कृत पंचांग, हिन्दी पंचांग, मराठी पंचांग, ગુજરાતી પંચાંગ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಂಚಾಂಗ, తెలుగు పంచాంగము, and தமிழ் பஞ்சாங்கம்). (If you can't see Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Hindi or Gujarati fonts then you'll need latest Internet Explorer or firefox on your machine.) (on Mac you might have to enable Indic Language support or install fonts.) Get your Free Jatakam/Kundali: To put this widget to prepare jatakam on your website: use following code in your webpage/blog: To prepare Kundali / Jatakam / Vedic Birthchart please click here. To see the full panchangam for your city click anywhere on the following today's panchangam. To change a default city? or to view a panchangam for different city, Please click here All daily newspapers give astronomical sunrise timings. Which is the edge of the disk visible above eastern horizon. For astrological and muhurtham calculation this (daily newspaper/astronomical) sunrise cannot be used. For religious purposes and astrology when the middle of the sun's disk rises above eastern horizon timings are taken. For panchangam purposes astronomical (daily newspaper) sunrise and sunset has no use, and hence our website uses middle of the disk appears to rise above eastern horizon values for sunrise and sunset. Hence, they may differ from daily newspaper timings by a few minutes as it takes some time for sun's middle of the disk to rise above eastern horizon. We only give sunrise used for religious and astrological purpose which is used to determine exact Rahukalam, Yamagandam, Gulikai, Durmuhurtham, Abhijit Muhurtham, Chogadia / Gowri panchangam and various other timings. This is another big mistake people do is use newspaper sunrise and sunset. All festival determinations are done based on 'madhyabimb darshan' -- middle of the disk visible. We keep updating our site constantly, before accessing our site we request you to clear your browser cache (optional). Please click for 2009 panchangam or 2010 panchangam, 2011 Panchangam, 2012 Panchangam, 2013 Panchangam Scroll down to click on your city under appropriate country on that page. click on your choice of language under appropriate category. To change months there is a link on top of page to switch months. Panchangams are given from January to December for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 2011, 2012, 2013. How to interpret panchangam guide can be found here. Timings mentioned in panchangam: The english day is from midnight to midnight. Hence they reset the clock at midnight along with the date and the day. The indian day is from the sunrise to sunrise. Tithis, Nakshatra, Yoga, Karana can end at anytime during the day. Unlike english dates they do not really start at midnight and end at midnight. Their end times are denoted in panchangam. Now if Tithi, Nakshatra, Yoga and Karana (Panchang Elements) ends before midnight their times will be normal time but in 24 hour format. If they end after midnight but before next sunrise then their time will be more than 24. Which means if they end at after 1:00 AM panchangam shows 25:00, 2:00 AM will show 26:00, 3:00 AM will show 27:00, 4:00 AM will show 28:00, 5:00 AM will show 29:00, 6:00 AM will show 30:00, 7:00 AM will show 31:00. After the sunrise panchangam time will show normal clock timings. for example: on August 2nd Tithi tritiya ends at 26:23:02 it means it ends on August 3rd at 2:23:02 AM. The day still remains same as we mention indian day not english day. This is the standard panchangam convention. Once you know this you can read any printed or online panchangam. However certain online panchangam use only 24 hour format but it's a non-standard way of representing, and it makes difficult to know the rising Tithi, Nakshatra at sunrise. The convention used on this site is the standard convention and it makes easy know the Tithi and the Nakshatra at the sunrise. All Tithi(T:), Nakshatra(N:), Yoga(Y:), and Karana(K:) timings denotes end timings. Sun's (SN:), Moon(MN:)'s timings are timing when they enter the new sign and they are in english 24 hour format. To learn more please click here. If you have a trouble seeing our panchangam please let us know. For muhurtha click here. Remedy for shani troubles: Wear black clothes on saturday Donate black udid daal (Black Gram). Light teel oil(sesame seeds oil) lamp. Pour sesame seeds oil on shani devata. Chant shani chaalisa or shani devata mantra. One can also chant Hanuman chalisa on Saturday. If your medical condition permits keep fast on Saturday. Mantra for Sani, Shani (Saturn) Time: संध्या / Evening Total Number of chanting:23000 ॐ प्रं प्रीं प्रौं सः शनैश्चरय नमः । ॐ नीलांजनसमाम्नासं रविपुत्रं यमाग्रजम् । छायामार्तण्डसंभूतं तं नमामि शनैश्चरम् ॥ nilāñjanasamābhāsam raviputrāṅ yamāgrajam | chāyāmārtāṅdasambhūtam taṅ namāmi śanaiścharam || As per DrkSiddhanta: Dakshinayana starts when sayana sun enters cancers, and uttaraayana starts when sayana surya enters Capricorn. We need to use sayana surya in order to observe surya's ayana gati. Dakshinayana starts at June 22st, 2010 (GMT) Uttarayana starts at December 22nd, 2010 (GMT) Note: Some people follow when nirayana sun enters makara for uttarayana and karka for dakshinayana. However due to ayanamsha the equinoxes are sliding. The distance between sayana sun and nirayana sun also increases. Uttarayana and Dakshinayana occurs with direct reference to sun. To measure this a reference to some distant star is not required. Ayana gati means Sun's apparent vertical movement with reference to earth and hence it's a direct relationship with earth. This movement is not dependent on nirayana sun position -- longitudes. This vertical movement is in terms of latitudes. That's why it's incorrect to say when the sun enters makara rashi (longitudes) it's uttarayana. When the Sun reaches it's highest northern latitude dakshinaya begins as it's starts decending. Same goes for Uttarayana -- When sun reaches is lowest southern latitude its starts to go up and hence uttarayana. Ritu -- Seasons they donot follow ayanamsha. Ayanamsha is continuously increasing. Right now it's 24 degrees. Hence once upon a time makara samkranti was around december 21/22nd (When ayanamsha was zero). Currently it's Jan 14/15th. It will slide further as Ayanamsha increases. Sun's Ayana gati is always tropical. Ritus always follow tropical sun, not nirayana sun. However, some people will always make their panchangam using nirayana sun which is completely wrong. Most modern panchangam will follow method positions of tropical sun to determine Uttarayana, Dakshinayana. One can also refer to Govt. Of India's Rastriya Panchanga, and Various modern accurate panchanga like Date Panchanga, Janmabhumi Panchanga, etc.. Khagol -- Astronomy, Bhugol -- Geography, Ganita -- Math, and Phalita -- prediction are important pillars of Astrology. It's sad we are ignoring the sidhdanta part and blindly ignore our rich dharmashastras and vedic traditions. Kannada Calendar 2021 -- Festivals, Auspicious Muhurt dates, Marriage/Wedding dates, Upanayan dates, Panchang, Holidays available in this your very own Kannada Panchanga!Kannada Calendar 2021 (Your pocket friendly Sanatan Panchanga)2021 Calendar App in Kannada for Kannadigas across the globe.It gives us immense pleasure and pride to announce that we are now entering the 5th year. It is loyal users like you that inspire us to release this Kannada Calendar App for free yet again this year!V Quickly access Day, Date, Tithi and feature of the day on the dashboard l/ Get notified of all festivals l/ Works Offline after first download!Would you rather have this Kannada Calendar 2021 in your own language ? No problem, if you speak English, Hindi, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Gujarati then we have the same high quality Calendar for FREE in all these languages lUnique Features of the Kannada Calendar 2021 (Sanatan Panchanga) -1. Detailed tithis (Indian Calendar system. Both Amavasyant and Pournimant panchang systems have been incorporated). So each date box in the calendar is accompanied with details of tithis in Kannada.2. High resolution Images of Hindu Gods and Goddesses for each month. Every day of your calendar is blessed by God !3. Compiled short notes and articles on Hinduism (Sanatan Dharma), Ayurved, Self Healing and more !4. Articles on Nation & Dharma for the patriotic Indian in you !5. Information for the Spiritually curious people... and much more !6. New Section added for 'Survival Preparations for Adverse Times'7. Get the benefits from our newly added video categories under video section.Kannada Calendar 2021 (Sanatan Panchanga) App Features -1. 2021 Dindarshika - High resolution calendar pages in Kannada from January 2021 to December 2021. Last 3 months of 2020 also included.2. Muhurt in 2021 - With Auspicious Muhurt dates, Marriage dates, Upanayan dates, Special Muhurts available on Makarsankranti, Mahashivratri & Diwali.3. Panchang - Detailed information on Tithi, Yog, Nakshatra, Karan etc.4. Festivals of 2021 - List of Hindu Festivals & Vrats, Details about Dates & Tithis of festivals, plus articles on 'why and how to celebrate each festival'.5. Ayurveda - With articles on how to lead a happy healthy life throughout the year.6. Annual Holidays of 2021 - List of Annual Public Holidays for various states of India.7. Sankashti Chaturthi - Moon rise timings tailor-made for various cities in India.8. Sanatan Shop - One click facility to purchase books on Hindu Dharma and Spirituality as well as related products Online !Like the Kannada Calendar 2021 App ? You can also order hard copies of this Kannada Sanatan Panchang (calendar) online for your home and office.9. Share Articles - Like an article or date from the Kannada calendar ? Freely share this information with your family and friends on Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Email etc. !10. Make a Donation - Donate for welfare of society, Nation & Dharma. Your small contribution can make a BIG impact.You can contribute towards the activities of Sanatan Sanstha by donating as per your capacity !And if you like the Kannada Calendar 2021 App, please encourage us ! We value your feedback and would love to hear from you ! For any feedback or suggestions, please write it to mobileappsveva@gmail.com Release of Calendar 2021New Section - Survival preparations for adverse timesNew useful videos added for Chanting Satsang, Balsanskar varg, Festival and Vrats, Devotional Satsang This app has loads of information on Sanatana Dharma and up to date info about everyday.. it's a must have app if you believe in Sanatana Dharma.. The developer, Rohan Mehta, has not provided details about its privacy practices and handling of data to Apple. For more information, see the developer's privacy policy. The developer will be required to provide privacy details when they submit their next app update. Developer Website App Support Privacy Policy Tamil Vakya Panchangam Panchaanga in Kannada AstrologyNew millennium astrological chart Background History of astrology Astrology and science Astrology and astronomy Traditions, types, and systems Astrologers Astrological organizations Planets Traditions Babylonian Hellenistic Islamic Western Hindu Chinese Branches Natal Electional Horary Medical Financial Locational Psychological Meteorological Astrological signs Aries Taurus Gemini Cancer Leo Virgo Libra Scorpio Sagittarius Capricorn Aquarius Pisces vie A panchānga (Sanskrit: पञ्चाङ्ग; IAST: pañcāngam) is a Hindu calendar and almanac, which follows traditional units of Hindu timekeeping, and presents important dates and their calculations in a tabulated form. It is sometimes spelled Panchāngamu, Panga, Panchanga, Panchaanga, or Panchānga, and is pronounced Panchānga. Pachangas are used in Jyotisha (Jyotisha).[1] In Nepal and Eastern India, including Assam, Bengal and Odisha, the Panchangam is referred to as Panjika. Overview Panchāngams are published in India by many authors, societies, academies, and universities. Different publications differ only minutely, at least for a casual or not yet trained reader. They forecast celestial phenomena such as solar eclipses, forecasting weather (rain, dry spells) as well as more mundane occurrences. The study of Panchāngams involves understanding Rasi phala (also pronounced 'Rashi phala'), the impact of the signs of the zodiac on the individual. Astrologers consult the Panchāngam to set auspicious dates for weddings, corporate mergers, and other activities as per their religion. The casting of a Panchāngam involves elaborate mathematical work involving high level of spherical geometry and sound understanding of astronomical phenomena, such as sidereal movements of heavenly bodies. However, in practice the tabulation is done on the basis of short-cut formulations as propounded by ancient Vedic sages and scholars. William James, American Author "From the Vedas, we learn a practical art of surgery, medicine, music, house building under which mechanized art is included. They are encyclopedia of every aspect of life, culture, religion, science, ethics, law, cosmology and meteorology. Emmelin Plunret in 'Calendars and Constellations ' "They were very advanced Hindu astronomers in 500AD. Vedas contain an account of the dimension of Earth, Sun, Moon, Planets, and Galaxies." Historian Will Durant noted "It is true that even across the Himalayan barrier India has sent to the west, such gifts as grammar and logic, philosophy and fables, hypnotism and chess, and above all numerals and the decimal system." A typical Panchāngam may state tabulations of positions of Sun, Moon, and other planets for every day of the year on a fixed place (longitude, latitude) and time of day (in 24-hour format IST). The users calculate the remaining data using their relative difference from this fixed place and time. There are several panchāngas that contain information for more than one year. There is one, Vishnavijaya Panchāngam, that covers 100 years. The theories propounded in the two scriptures, Surya Siddhanta and Grahalaghava formed the basis for the myriad calendars or Panchāngas in the past in different regions of India. The Grahalaghava was compiled about 600 years ago and Surya Siddhanta was available long before that. These had become outdated and did not tally with actual astronomical events and did not tally with each other. Hence, a committee was appointed by the Government of India with experts in the field drawn from various parts of the country who were involved with preparation of Panchāngam in local languages to draw up a reliable Panchāngam in which the mathematical calculations provides the positions of grahas (the planets) and nakshatras (constellations) in the sky as they are observed. Thus, the Government of India has prepared the National Panchānga or the Indian national calendar in 1957 (was proposed by Meghnad Saha and Lahiri in 1952), which is used in predictive astrology.[citation needed] The Lahiris Ephemeris published annually is the most widely used English almanac in Vedic astrology, many Panchāngas are published in local languages, which are mostly based on the National Panchānga. Etymology Accuracy of attributes depending upon the Moon's motions were considered most crucial for the reliability of a panchāngam, because the Moon is the fastest among all heavenly entities shown in traditional panchāngas. Tithi, Nakshatra, Rāsi, Yoga, and Karana depend upon Moon's motions, which are five in number. Panchānga is a Sanskrit word, literally meaning "having five limbs". If these five limbs, for example, the five attributes depending upon Moon, are accurate, an almanac is held to be reliable, because other elements are not so difficult to compute due to their slow rates of change. There are three popular meanings of panchāngam: In Vedic astrology, meaning "five attributes" of the day. They are: Tithi - Ending Moment (EM) of elongation of the Moon, the lunar day, the angular relationship between Sun and Moon (Apparent Moon minus Apparent Sun). One Tithi equals 12 degree difference between Moon and Sun. Nakshatram - EM of astarism of the day, that is, the stellar mansion in which Moon is located for an observer at the center of the Earth. One Nakshatra equals 13 degrees:20 minutes. There are 27 Nakshatra in 360 degrees. Yoga - EM of the angular relationship between Sun and Moon(Apparent Moon plus Apparent Sun). One Yoga equals 13 degrees:20 minutes. There are 27 Yogas in 360 degrees. Karana - EM of half of a Tithi. One Karana equals 6 degree difference between Moon and Sun. Var weekday the seven weekdays. Monier-Williams gives "solar day" instead of Rāsi as the fifth limb. Some people enumerate Vār (days of the week) instead. Vār or solar days do not involve intricate computations, unlike EM of Rāsi; however, in the Hindu system the five elements only constitute the five limbs of the Panchāngam. An almanac that contains the astronomical / astrological daily details also came to be called a panchāngam because of the importance of five attributes. Panchānga-pūjan, which is a part of Ganesh-Ambika-pūjan. In Vedic astrology, the basic tenet of astrology was integrated with celestial events and thus was born various branches of Vedic astrology and the Panchānga. In simple terms, " Panchānga" means the Day, Nakshatra (Star), Thithi, Yoga and Karana every day. It is a mirror of the sky. The document used as Panchāngam has evolved over the last 5000 years. The theories propounded in the two scriptures, Surya Siddhanta and Grahalaghava formed the basis for the plethora of calendars or Panchāngas in the past in different regions of the country - a culturally complex system. The five Angas or parts of Panchāngam are elaborated in the following paragraphs but before that the composition of the Samvatsara OR Years (60 Years cycle), Varsha or Year and Masa or month are first explained, as these important calendar events are part of every Panchānga. All the components of Panchangam are relevant in Predictive Astrology, Prasna Shastra (electional astrology), etc. All followers and practitioners of Vedic astrology must know how to read a Panchāngam and in this context it is necessary to know the terminology used in the Panchāngam for different time slots of the day. Panchāngas are also published in English as Ephemeris - The Lahiris Ephemeris is most widely used, which gives all the details as contained in a traditional Panchāngam published in Sanskrit or Hindi and all the regional languages of the country. There are several forms of reckoning the varsha or year based on solar entry (solar ingress), lunar entry, Jupiter entry in a sign or the Julian calendar of starting the year from the first of January, but the most widely accepted practice in India is the Samvatsara, a 60 years cycle based on solar entry. Each zodiacal sign is represented by fixe years starting from Pramadi and the sixty years are equally distributed in successive order among the twelve signs (Rasis) starting from Mesha (Aries) and ending in Meena (Pisces). Varsha or the year, used in astrological context refers to the solar calendar of year and months, which starts with Sun entering Aries (Mesha Rasi) and completing a full circle of the zodiac in a period of twelve months. There are two kinds of lunar months followed in India - the new moon ending called the Amanta or Sukladi system and the full moon ending (covering one full moon to the next) called the Purnimanta system. But it is the lunar months full moon reckoned), which are reckoned in predictive astrology, and each represents the name of the star on full moon day of the solar months. The twelve lunar months starting from Chaitra along with the names of the solar months are given below. No. Lunar month Solar month 1 Chitta Chaitra 2 Visaka Vyshaka 3 Jyeshtha Jyeshtha 4 Poorvashada Ashada 5 Sravana Shrivana 6 Poorvabhadra Bhadrapadha 7 Aswini Aswina 8 Kartika Kartika 9 Mrigashira Margashira 10 Pushyami Pushya 11 Makha Magha 12 Uttaraphalguni Phalguna In Vedic astrology, the basic tenets of astrology were integrated with celestial events with vara or weekday and thus was born the Muhurtha astrology or electional astrology. Thithi or Lunar day is an important concept in Hindu astrology. It means lunation. There are thirty thithis in a Lunar month distributed in the 360 degrees of the Zodiac and each thithi is completed when the longitude of the Moon gains exactly twelve degrees or its multiple on that of the Sun. By name there are only 15 thithis repeating in the two halves of the month -- Shukla 1 to Shukla 15 (known as Poonnima or Full Moon) and Krishna 1 to 15 (known as Amavasya or New Moon). In astrological parlance Thithi has great significance in the fact that each Thithi from 1 to 14 in both Pakshas has what are called daghda rasis or burnt rasis -- two rasis for each thithi except Chaturdasivhich has four daghda rasis. But new moon and full moon have no dagdha rasis. The thithis are divided into five groups as under. Nanda (Ananda or Joyous) thithi - Prathipada (1st), Shasti (6th) and Ekadashi (11th); Bhadra (Arogya or Mangala or Healthy) thithis on -- Dwitiya (2nd), Saptami (7th) and Dwadashi (12th); Jaya (Victory) Thithi --Tuesday- Tritiya (3rd), Ashtami (8th) and Trayodashi (13th); Rikktha (Loss or Nashta) thithiis -- Saturday - Chathurthi (4th) Navami (9th) and Chaturdasi (14th); Poorna (Sampoorna - Full Moon or New Moon) thithiis --Thursday Panchami (5th), Dashami (10th) and Amavasya (New Moon) or Poonnima. A unique Vedic system is followed in Muhurtha astrology, Horary astrology and predictive astrology, which envisages grouping of Nakshtaras (stars) into nine sub-groups. Each sub-group covers three stars and has a specific name of 'Tara' proceeded by a word defining benefic or malefic nature. These are found to be extremely useful in Vedic astrology which is widely practiced in India. The nine taras (star groups) by their individual names are listed below. Janma (Birth/Ascendant/Lagna) Tara -- The Janma (Birth Star/Ascendant Star also known as Lagna Nakshatra) Nakshatra, the 10th from Janma nakshatra also known as Karna nakshatra and the 19th from Janma nakshatra known as Adhana nakshatra constitute this tara. Sampat Tara -- The 2nd the 11th and the 20th Nakshatras counted from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Vipat Tara -- The 3rd, the 12th and the 21st stars counted from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Kshema Tara -- The 4th, the 13th and the 22nd Nakshatras counted from the janama nakshatra constitute this tara. Pratyak Tara -- The 5t, the 14th, and the 23rd nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Sadhaka Tara -- The 6th, the 15th, and the 24th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Nidhana Tara -- The 7th, the 16th, and the 25th nakshatras from the Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Mitra Tara -- The 8th, the 17th and the 26th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Ati or Parama Mitra Tara -- The 9th, the 18th and the 27th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this tara. Usage The basic purpose of Hindu Panchāngam is to check various Hindu festivals and auspicious time (election- Muhurta). In the Hindu system of election, various element of Panchāngam constitute auspicious and inauspicious moments (Yogas) by combination of weekday-Tithi, weekday-constellation, weekdays-Tithis-constellations. In addition, individual weekdays, Tithis, constellations, Yoga and Karanas have been prescribed for specific activities which fructify during their currency. For selecting an auspicious moment Panchāngam Shuddhi (purified-time) is fundamental. In addition favourable transits, purified ascendant, absence of malefic yogas, favourable Dasha (Hindu progression), name of doer, propitiations, chanting of Mantras, place of activity, social customs, omens, mode of breathing are also examined. See also Panjika Candravakyas Drigganita Electional astrology Hindu calendar Kanippayyur Shankaran Namboodiripad Parahita References ^ Personal Panchānga and the Five Sources of Light, by Komilia Sutton, The Wesssex Astrologer, England, ISBN 978-1-902405-26-1 Retrieved from "

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