

ॐ ॐ मङ्गल

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ॐ ॐ मङ्गल



श्री-वेङ्कटेश्वर नमः

श्रीभद्रा-सुन्दर-मङ्गल-रुगवद्भद्र-परभद्रागु-भलाभाय-भवतु-
पी०भा

श्री-काञ्ची-काभकैरि-पी०भा
एगङ्गु-श्री-मङ्गलगाढ-श्रीमि-श्रीभ०-भंभूतभा

श्रीभगीय-पञ्चाङ्ग-मः वेङ्कट-एङ्ग-मभू-परिपालन-महा

॥ विश्वावभु-भिरु-राष्ट्र-प्रतिभा - मङ्गलगाढा ॥

केतु-गुभा। 28-10-2023 मङ्गलगाढ, लैकिक-रीटु 29-10-2023।

भुक्तः	21:57	मङ्गलगाढा (मङ्गल), उद्गाढा (मङ्गल), एपः
भट्टभा/उद्गाढा	??:??	मङ्गलगाढा (मङ्गल)
भेदः	01:26	भेद-भूतभा (मङ्गल)

गुल्ल-प्रभाभा - 12%

गणितानि नवदशलि - मङ्गली*, रैवती, मङ्गली, भद्रा, भलाभा। गणितः रामयः -
मङ्गली - भेदः*, वृषभः, कर्क, भद्रा। भट्टभा - भिरु, उल, एतः, भीनः। (* =
गुल्लकालिकाभा)
(मङ्गल-श्लोकः)

एतं गङ्गा नमः - भिरु, कर्क, वृषभः, कुम्भ

वेङ्कट-एङ्ग-मभू-परिपालन-महा

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Instructions specific for this grahanam

Ahara niyama

- One yāma is one fourth of the day or night (about 3 hours).
- On the previous day, food may be taken before the last yāma (about 3 PM).
- Due to this, the shraddha to be done that for purnima tithi should also be completed before then.
- No food is to be taken that night.
- For those like children/elders who are not able to stay without food throughout the night, it is practical to take alpa aharam like gruel (Sam. yavagu, Dakshina Bharat: kanji/ganji) as early as possible in the night.
- Even that is to be avoided in the yama before grahana (after about 9 PM).
- Definitely during the grahanam nothing should be eaten.

Correct time for chandra grahana anushtana

- Modern publications may show 20:58 to 02:25 as the span of this eclipse. But that includes the penumbral phase of the eclipse which is not visible

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to the eye. 21:56 to 01:26 is the correct time of the visible umbral phase of the eclipse suitable for anushtana.

Upcoming grahanas visible in Bharat

- The next Chandra Grahana is after three years on Kilaka year Mithuna Ashadha Purnima, night of 2028 July 6 ~ 7.
- The next Surya Grahana is two years away on Plavanga year Kataka Ashadha Amavasya, 2027 August 2.

General notes for all grahanas

Jyautisha details

- A lunar eclipse happens because of the earth's shadow falling on the moon. So the start and end times will not change depending on where we see it from.
- A solar eclipse happens because of the moon's shadow falling on the earth. Due to the movement of this shadow on the surface of the earth, each place will have different start and end times of the eclipse.
- The sandhi of amavasya-prathama or purnima-prathama is known as parva.
- Globally, a solar eclipse will start before this parva in amavasya at one place and end after it in prathama at another place. But the matter of individual places is different. A grahana occurring in the morning can end within amavasya before prathama. A grahana occurring in the evening can start in prathama after amavasya.
- However since for a lunar eclipse has only one global start and end time, it will always start before the parva in purnima and end after it in prathama.

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- In case of grasta udaya, grahana will start before the rise of sun or moon in our place. But it will obviously be visible only after rise.
- In case of grasta astamana, grahana will end after the set of sun or moon in our place. But it will obviously be visible only until set.
- In the case of a lunar eclipse, the penumbra of the earth (where only a part of the sun is blocked) does not cause a visible darkening of the moon and is hence not considered for anushthanam.

Bhojana niyamas

- For four yāmams (≈ 12 hours) before the solar eclipse food should not be eaten. It is three yāmas (≈ 9 hours) for a lunar eclipse.
- Food is not to be taken in the night before surya grasta udaya and day before chandra grasta udaya.
- Food is not to be taken in the night after surya grasta astamana and day after chandra grasta astamana.
- Young children (≈ 7 years old), elderly (≈ 70 years old), and sick people need not observe this. Those who cannot observe this can adopt a light diet like milk, fruit. Even in this case, it is necessary to avoid food for at least 1 yāmam (≈ 3 hours) before.
- Certainly food is not to be taken during the eclipse by anyone.
- This prohibition is not for babies drinking mother's milk.
- Water, food that is apakva (i.e. uncooked food items) - the sampradāya is to protect them with darbha grass. These can be used after eclipse. But food cooked before grahaṇa is not edible after the eclipse.

ବୈଦ-ପଦ୍ମ-ମାଧୁ-ପରିପାଳନ-ମନ୍ତ୍ର

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Beginning of anushtana

- Before the start of the eclipse, make sure to keep ready the change of garments, the āsanās for the anushtana (ritual), and the tirthapātra. Make sure that all those who have to offer tarpana have their own sesame, darbha, tarpana books.
- Once the eclipse has begun, one should bathe with the clothes that were worn. Secure water for the grahana anushtana. Put on garments that were kept separately.

Grahaṇa Ashaucha

- Do not touch anything other than what is needed for the anushtanas at the time of eclipse, especially bed / mat / cloth, till the bath is complete after the eclipse. If touched, they have to be washed before reusing them. This niyama (restriction) is called grahaṇa āśaucam.
- Other āśaucas like that of the birth / death do not preclude the ability to do this eclipse-related karma. Such people have 'śuddhi' for the duration of the eclipse. Menstruating women too need to bathe with a separately secured water.

Grahaṇa Shraddham

- The ancestors are to be propitiated with shraddham / tarpaṇam during the eclipse. It is also done during the lunar eclipse that occurs at night.
- In case of Surya Grahaṇam, if it occurs on the same day as Amavasya Shraddha/Tarpana, there are two opinions:
- Many texts say that the Grahaṇa Shraddha is performed the same way as Amavasya Shraddha ie women ancestors are propitiated together with

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their husbands and not separately. In such case, only Grahana Shraddha is to be performed.

- One tradition holds that the women ancestors are to be propitiated separately in Grahana Shraddha (but not in Amavasya Shraddha). In such case, Grahana Shraddha and Amavasya Shraddha should be done separately.
- Make the decision as per how you are performing the grahana shrad-dham.
- Annual shraddham that is to be performed on the day of grahana may need to be performed on the next day.

Do-s and don't-s during the punya kala

- Avoid doing wasteful things. This is an ideal time for worship and prayer.
- If the grahana occurs during sandhya kala, sandhyavandanam is to be definitely observed even during the grahana. Arghya is to be given before rise or set of sun and japam is then to be done.
- Mantra japa at the time of eclipses is of great benefit. This is also the best time to get mantra initiation.
- Do not sleep or engage in natural impulses during the eclipse. Therefore, it is better to complete any required toileting beforehand.
- Dana-s performed during grahana punya kala-s accrue immensely more punya. Do as much dana as possible.
- In grahana punya kala, all water is equal to Ganga for snanam and anushthanam. All vedadhyayis are equal to Brahma or Vyasa to accept

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danam. All danam is equal to bhu danam. All places are equal to Kurukshetram. So wherever we may be, we must certainly do snanam danam japam etc.

- The stotra to ashta dik palakas praying for grahana dosha nivritti is to be read. This stotra is given [later](#).
- In case of very short grahana-s, do whatever is possible: at least arambha snanam with short sankalpam and set aside something for danam. For grahana shraddha/tarpana if at least sankalpa is done within the punya kala, the rest can be completed as soon as possible even if the grahana is over.
- Eclipse should not be observed with naked eyes. You can see with the strength of the light on the garment if desired. Or (if not clear) you can see the reflection - in glass, in water or in a mirror.
- Pregnant women should not be exposed either to the moonlight or sun-light during the respective eclipse. Therefore, they should avoid looking at the sun. It is best to perform the Bhagavannāma japam or stotram etc. at that time in the interest of the pregnancy.
- After the eclipse is over, one should bathe with the garment that is worn. This mokṣa snāna is very important. If not, the impurity will continue till the next eclipse.
- Even in case of grasta astamana, moksha snana is to be done after the time of moksha as known by shastra. Only after that other smarta anushtanas such as aupasanam or shrauta anushtanas such as sayandoham may be done.

Grahana shanti/pariharam

- The people born in the rashi/nakshatra in which grahana occurs may if possible perform shanti in the form of homa next day.
- If grahana occurs in rashis 3, 6, 10, 11 from janma rashi, it will give shubha phala. If it occurs in rashis 2, 5, 7, 9 it will give somewhat ashubha phala. If it occurs in rashis 1, 4, 8, 12 it will give more ashubha phala.
- The same when counted from the grahana rashi: rashis 11, 8, 4, 3 will get shubha phala. Rashis 12, 9, 7, 5 will get somewhat ashubha phala. Rashis 1, 10, 6, 2 will get more ashubha phala.
- The nakshatra in which grahana occurs, the preceding and succeeding nakshatras, the 10th (anujanma) and 19th (trijanma) nakshatras also receive ashubha phala.
- That is, those born in the rashi/nakshatras receiving ashubha phala will have problems due to the effect of previous karma. Therefore, they should follow the anushtanas with more zeal and do parihara.
- A simple form of parihara is given [later](#).

Punya kala nirnayam

- Even if one cannot see the sun or moon due to clouds etc, the punya kalam is from when the grahana begins until when it ends as determined by jyautisha shastra.
- In the case of grasta udayam, the punyaakalam is only after the rise of sun or moon. In the case of grasta astamanam, the punyaakalam is only until the set of sun or moon. Generally, the punya kalam is when the grahana can be visible.

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- In case of grasta astamana, the sandhya japa which was started already is to be continued upto the time of moksha even after the punya kala is over.
- There is a practice of doing tarpanam in krishna paksha during grahana. But since a solar eclipse can start after amavasya is over as said earlier, and in case of grasta astamana of chandra, this is not always possible. However, since anushtana is mandatory for occurrence of grahana, one should do even if there is no krishna paksha.
- If a solar eclipse occurs on a Sunday or a lunar eclipse on a Monday (from Monday sunset till Tuesday sunrise) then it is called a Chudamani grahana and the punya kalam accrues limitless benefit.
- Rise/set timings given here if any are calculated as per our tradition. Here refraction or bending of light by the air near the horizon is not considered since it is unpredictable. Modern publications calculate refraction approximately showing rise times a few minutes earlier and set times a few minutes later. For anushtana, traditional times are to be taken.

॥ગુરુ-મુરમુખાન-મહુલ્લઃ॥

મુમનમ્ભા મુક્તમુરણં + મારુચૌ પ્રાચામ્ભઃ
 ઉદૈવ લગ્ન મુદ્ધિનં ઉદૈવ ડાગલં યત્નુલં ઉદૈવ
 વિમ્દુલં દૈવલં ઉદૈવ લક્ષ્મીપતેરદ્ધિયુગં મુરમ્ભિ॥

મપવિઙ્ઠુઃ પવિઙ્ઠુઃ વા મવાવમુગતૈપિ વા
 યઃ મુરૈદ્ધુર્ગીકાલં મ ગ્રહાકૃતુરઃ મુગિઃ॥

માનમં વાગિકં પાપં કમ્ભુ મમુપાલ્લિતમ્ભા
 મીરમ્ભઃ મુરલ્લૈવ વૃષેરુતિ ન મંમયઃ॥

મીરમ્ભ રામ રામ
 વેદ-પદ્મ-મામુ-પરિપાલન-મહુ

અન્નકૃમાડા અન્નપ્રકૃતિ ાડા-અન્ન-પદ્મું ગતૈ કૈભારૈ ચૈવતૈ મપૃમે વચમિ
 વાત્તકૈ ા અગ્નિ-મૃધ-મૃધપિ-મવમ્મ મૈ-વાકા-કાયાપૃ-રિકરન્નપૃયા કન્નિય-
 હૈન્નિય-વૃપારૈઃ મમ્મવિડાનામા ડર અન્નિ અન્નરુરૈ ા હનાહન-કૃડાનં
 મરુપાડકાનં મરુપાડક-મરુમરુદ્ધાપીનં મમપાડકાનામા ઉપપાડકાનં મલિની-
 કરન્નં ગમ્મુપન-મુદ્ધાન-ઉપસીવનાપીનામા મપાડીકરન્નં અરિક્મકરન્નં
 વિરિક્તકમ્મટ્ટગ-નિન્નિતમમારન્નપીનાં હનતઃ મકૃડા કૃડાનામા મહનતઃ મમકૃડા
 કૃડાનં મવૈધં પાપાનં મપ્પઃ મપૈવેદનારુ -

મરુગન્નપટ્ટપિ-મમમુ-વૈદિક-દૈવડા-મવિષે (____-નપ્પઃ પુવ્વે/અભિલ્/પશ્ચિમે/ઉત્તરે
 ડીરે / ____-પૃષ્ઠ-ડીરે) ાન્નુ-ગુરુ-પૃષ્ઠ-કાલે ગુરુ-મુરમ્મનામા મરુ કરિષ્ઠે (મપ
 ઉપમ્મુ)

ગક્ક ગક્કેતિ ચૈ રૂયાદૈનાનં મડૈરપિ
 મપૃતૈ મવપાપૈરુ વિપૂલૈકં મ ગમ્મુતિ॥

ગક્ક ા ચમૈતૈ યૈવ ગેદ્ધવરિ મરમ્મુતિ
 નમ્મદિ મિરુ કાવૈરિ અલેમ્મિના મવિષિં કુરુ॥

મરિક્ક મરુકાચ કલ્પરુદ્ધાપમા
 હૈરવાચ નમમુકૃમા મરુહં દાડુમા મરુમિ॥

(પૈરુ-મરુઃ/માન-મરુઃ)

(માદ્ધા વમ્મુ પદ્ધા કુલ્પાદ્ધાવડા પુદ્ધાનાન્ન ા કૃદ્ધા મુદ્ધાપ્પ કુદ્ધાડા)

॥ઉદ્ધ-મહુલ્લ॥

મપવિરુઃ પવિરૈ વા + પૃષ્ઠાડિષે

(પાપીનાવીડી) ગેરુમા + પૃષ્ઠાડિષે

ાન્નુ-ગુરુ-પૃષ્ઠ-કાલે વજ્જસ્ય-પિરુના ઉદ્ધિમ્મ ડિલ-ઉદ્ધં કરિષ્ઠે

વેદ-પદ્મ-મામ્મ-પરિપાલન-મરુ

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॥गुरु-परिकारः॥

गण्डितानि नक्षत्राणि — मृश्विनी*, रोहिणी, मृगशिरा, मीन, मूलभा। गण्डितः रामयः —
मृगशिरा — मेषः*, वृषभः, कर्कट, मकरः। मृगशिरा — मीनः, तुला, एतः, मीनः। (* =
गुरुकालिकभा)

उन्मूलने नक्षत्रेषु रक्षः प्रोत्तमे वायु-कुम्भ-मेषः।
मृगशिरा नक्षत्रे मेष-मृगशिरा नक्षत्रे परागं मेषयु मेषः॥

Those born in the previously mentioned rashis/nakshatras should perform parihara. Write the above verse on a card or a palm leaf and chant least a few times before tying it on the forehead.

The grahana is of Chandra. Paddy dhanya pleases Chandra. The grahana is by Ketu. Kuluttha (Kulthi / Kollu) dhanya pleases Ketu.

Thus when the eclipse is over, perform danam of the above dhanyas with this card / palm leaf and offer it on the same or next day along with tam-būlam and some dakṣiṇa.

Repeat the following eight verses below as many times as possible.

॥परिकार-भेदभा॥

वैष्णवे वरुणो देवः मृगशिरां पुरुषः।
मृगशिरा मेषः गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥०॥

भाप्यः मेषदेवानं मृगशिराभिः।
मृगशिरा परागं मेषः गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥१॥

यः कर्कटमासी लोकां यमे मरिचवारुणः।
मृगशिरा परागं गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥२॥

रक्षो गण्डितः मेषात् प्लवचानलमग्निः।
उगः कराले निराग्निः गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥३॥

नागपामणो देवः मेष मकरवारुणः।
वरुण एतलेकमे गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥४॥

यः पुरुषो लोकां वायुः कर्कटमाग्निः।
मृगशिरा परागं गुरुपीठं वृषभः॥५॥

वैष्णव-मृगशिरा-परिपालन-मेषः

થે,મે નિપિપટિરૂવઃ પદ્મુલપરે વરઃ।
પદ્મુદેપરગેરૂં કલ્પં મે વૃષેરુડુ॥૧॥

થે,મે મુલપરે રુદ્ધઃ મહુરે વૃધવારુનઃ।
પદ્મુદેપરગેરૂં દેધં નામવરુ રૂડમા॥૩॥



॥પાન-મહુલ્પઃ॥

મમેપાડુ + પીટુરૂં ____ ગેરેરુવમૃ / ગેરેરુવાયાઃ ____ નરૂરૂં ____ રામે રુડમૃ /
રુડયાઃ ____-મદ્મલ્લઃ/-નાથઃ/-નાથુઃ પદ્મ-ગુરુલ્લ-કાલિક-રામિ-નરૂરુદ્ધિ-મુપિડુડયા
મમુવિડમૃ મવવિપમૃ મનિષ્ઠમૃ પરિભારૂં યથામકિ કિરિષ્ટપાનં કરિષ્ઠે।

કિરિષ્ટગદુ-ગદુમું કૈમરીં વિરુવમેઃ।

મનરુ-પૃષ્ટ-દ્વલદ્મા મરુઃ મારિં પ્યમ્લ મે॥

____ ગેરેરુવમૃ / ગેરેરુવાયાઃ ____ નરૂરૂં ____ રામે રુડમૃ / રુડયાઃ ____-મદ્મલ્લઃ/-
નાથઃ/-નાથુઃ પદ્મ-ગુરુલ્લ-કાલિક-રામિ-નરૂરુદ્ધિ-મુપિડુડયા મમુવિડમૃ મવવિપમૃ
મનિષ્ઠમૃ પરિભારૂંમા ડં કિરિષ્ટં મદ્મલ્લકં મરુભૂલં રુદ્ધલ્લય - રુદ્ધમા / મનમા
ઉદ્મિષ્ઠાય / યમૈ કમૈ પિપ્પા - મરુ મમુદ્ધિ ન મમા॥

॥મેલ-પાન-મહુલ્પઃ॥

મમેપાડુ-મમમુ-પરિડ-રુવ-સ્વરા મીપરમેસ્વર-પીટુરૂં પદ્મ-ગુરુલ્લ-મેલ-પાનં કરિષ્ઠે।



વેદ-પદ્મ-મામુ-પરિપાલન-મહુર

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