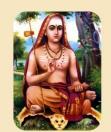
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ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍-ଆଦ୍ୟ-ଶଙ୍କର-ଭଗବତ୍ପାଦ-ପରମ୍ପରାଗତ-ମୂଲାମ୍ନାଯ-ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞ-ପୀଠମ୍ ଶ୍ରୀ-କାଞ୍ଚୀ-କାମକୋଟି-ପୀଠମ୍ ଜଗଦ୍ମରୁ-ଶ୍ରୀ-ଶଙ୍କରାଚାର୍ଯ-ସ୍ୱାମି-ଶ୍ରୀମଠ-ସଂସ୍ଥାନମ୍

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ଶ୍ରୀମଠୀଯ-ପଞ୍ଚାଙ୍ଗ-ସଦଃ ବେଦ-ଧର୍ମ-ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର-ପରିପାଲନ-ସଭା ଚ

| ବିଶ୍ୱାବସୁ-ସିଂହ-ଭାଦ୍ରପଦ-ପୂର୍ଣିମା - ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଗ୍ରହଣମ୍ |

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ଗ୍ରହଣ-ପ୍ରମାଣମ୍ - ପୂର୍ଣମ୍

ବେଦ-ଧର୍ମ-ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର-ପରିପାଲନ-ସଭା

ପୀଡିତାନି ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରାଣି

ପୂର୍ବ-ପ୍ରୋଷ୍ଠପଦା*, ଶତଭିଷକ୍, ଉତ୍ତର-ପ୍ରୋଷ୍ଠପଦା, ପୁନର୍ବସୁଃ, ବିଶାଖା (**ପ୍ରାଚୀନ-ବାକ୍ୟ-ଗଣିତ-ଦୃଷ୍ଟ୍ୟା ଇମାନି ଅପି** - ଶତଭିଷକ୍, ଶ୍ରବିଷ୍ଠା, ଆର୍ଦ୍ରା, ସ୍ୱାତୀ)

ପୀଡିତାଃ ରାଶଯଃ

ଅଧିକମ୍	କୁମ୍ୟ*	ମୀନଃ	କଟକଃ	ବୃଶ୍ଚିକ8
ମଧ୍ୟମମ୍	ମିଥୁନମ୍	ସିଂହଃ	ତୁଲା	ମକରଃ

(* = ଗୁହଣକାଲିକମ୍)(ଶାନ୍ନି-ଶ୍ଳୋକାଃ)

ଏଷାଂ ରାଶୀନାଂ ଶୁଭ-ଫଲମ୍ - ମେଷଃ, ବୃଷଭଃ, କନ୍ୟା, ଧନୁଃ

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Instructions specific for this grahanam

Ahara niyama

- One yāma is one fourth of the day or night (about 3 hours).
- o On the previous day, food may be taken before midday (about 12 o'clock). In extreme western parts of (Akhanda) Bharat (Narayana Sarovar, Karachi), food may only be taken upto the first yama of that day (about 09:45).

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- Due to this, the shraddha to be done that day for purnima tithi should be done on the next day (of Prathama).
- No food is to be taken that night.
- o For those like children/elders who are not able to stay without food, it is practical to take alpa aharam like gruel (yavagu / kanji) as early as possible before sunset.
- Definitely during the grahanam nothing should be eaten. Correct time for chandra grahana anushthana
- 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 to the eye. 21:56 to 01:26 is the correct time of the visible umbral phase of the eclipse suitable for anushthana.

Upcoming grahanas visible in Bharat

- o The next Chandra Grahana is after six months on Vishvavasu year Kumbha Phalguna Purnima evening (2026 March 03).
- o The next Surya Grahana is two years away on Plavanga year Kataka Ashadha Amavasya (2027 August 02).



General notes for all grahanas

Jyautisha details

o 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.



- o 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.
- o The sandhi of amavasya-prathama or purnima-prathama is known as parva.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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

- \circ For four yāmams (\approx 12 hours) before the solar eclipse food should not be eaten. It is three yāmas (\approx 9 hours) for a lunar eclipse.
- o Food is not to be taken in the night before surva grasta udaya and day before chandra grasta udaya.

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- o Food is not to be taken in the night after surva grasta astamana and day after chandra grasta astamana.
- \circ Young children (\approx 7 years old), elderly (\approx 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 (\approx 3 hours) before.
- Certainly food is not to be taken during the eclipse by anyone.
- None of these restrictions apply to the intake of mother's milk by infants. The age of the child may be taken into consideration.
- o 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 grahana is not edible after the eclipse.

Beginning of anushthana

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

Grahana Ashaucha

o Do not touch anything other than what is needed for the anushthanas at the time of eclipse, especially bed / mat / cloth, till the bath is com-



plete 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.

Grahana Shraddham

- The ancestors are to be propitiated with shraddham / tarpanam during the eclipse. It is also done during the lunar eclipse that occurs at night.
- o In case of Surya Grahanam, if it occurs on the same day as Amavasya Shraddha/Tarpana, there are two opinions:
- Many texts say that the Grahana Shraddha is performed the same way as Amavasya Shraddha ie women ancestors are propitiated together with 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.
- o Make the decision as per how you are performing the grahana shraddham.
- 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

- o Avoid doing wasteful things. This is an ideal time for worship and prayer.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o Dana-s performed during grahana punya kala-s accrue immensely more punya. Do as much dana as possible.
- o In grahana punya kala, all water is equal to Ganga for snanam and anushthanam. All vedadhyayis are equal to Brahma or Vyasa to accept 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.
- o The stotra to ashta dik palakas praying for grahana dosha nivritti is to be read. This stotra is given later.
- o 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.

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- 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.
- o Pregnant women should not be exposed either to the moonlight or sunlight 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 moksa snāna is very important. If not, the impurity will continue till the next eclipse.
- o 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 anushthanas such as aupasanam or shrauta anushthanas such as sayandoham may be done.

Grahana shanti/pariharam

- o The people born in the rashi/nakshatra in which grahana occurs may if possible perform shanti in the form of homa next day.
- o 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.

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• 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 anushthanas with more zeal and do parihara.

• A simple form of parihara is given later.

Punya kala nirnayam

- o 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.
- o In the case of grasta udayam, the punyakalam is only after the rise of sun or moon. In the case of grasta astamanam, the punyakalam is only until the set of sun or moon. Generally, the punya kalam is when the grahana can be visible.
- o 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 anushthana is mandatory for occurrence of grahana, one should do even if there is no krishna paksha.
- o 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 anushthana, traditional times are to be taken.

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ଆଚମନମ୍ ଶୁକ୍ଲାମ୍ବରଧରଂ + ଶାନ୍ତଯେ ପ୍ରାଣାଯାମଃ

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ମାନସଂ ବାଚିକଂ ପାପଂ କର୍ମଣା ସମୁପାର୍ଜିତମ୍| ଶ୍ରୀରାମଃ ସ୍ମରଣେନୈବ ବ୍ୟପୋହତି ନ ସଂଶଯଃ|| ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ରାମ ରାମ|

ତିଥିବିଷ୍ଣୁସ୍ତଥା ବାରୋ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରଂ ବିଷ୍ଣୁରେବ ଚ ଯୋଗଣ୍ଟ କରଣଂ ଚୈବ ସର୍ବଂ ବିଷ୍ଣୁମଯଂ ଜଗତ୍। ଶ୍ରୀହରେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ।

ମମୋପାତ୍ତ-ସମସ୍ତ-ପୁରିତ-କ୍ଷଯ-ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶ୍ରୀପରମେଶ୍ୱର-ପ୍ରୀତ୍ୟର୍ଥମ୍, ଶ୍ରୀ-ଭଗବତଃ ବିଷ୍ଠୋଃ ନାରାଯଣସ୍ୟ ଅଚିନ୍ତ୍ୟୁଯା ଅପରିମିତଯା ଶକ୍ତ୍ୟା ଭ୍ରିଯମାଣସ୍ୟ ମହାଜଲୌଘସ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟେ ପରିଭ୍ରମତାମ୍ ଅନେକକୋଟିବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡାନାମ୍ ଏକତମେ ପୃଥିବୀ-ଅପ୍-ତେଜୋ-ବାଯୁ-ଆକାଶ-ଅହଙ୍କାର-ମହଦ୍-ଅବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଃ ଆବରଣୈଃ ଆବୃତେ ଅସ୍ମିନ୍ ମହତି ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ-କରଣ୍ଡ-ମଧ୍ୟେ ତତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶ-ଭୁବନ-ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତେ ଭୂ-ମଣ୍ଡଲେ ଜମ୍ନୂ-ପ୍ଲକ୍ଷ-ଶାକ-ଶାଲ୍ମଲି-କୁଶ-କ୍ରୌଞ୍ଚ-ପୁଷ୍କରାଖ୍ୟ-ସପ୍ତ-ଦ୍ୱୀପ-ମଧ୍ୟେ ଜମ୍ନୂ-ଦ୍ୱୀପେ ଭାରତ-କିମ୍ପୁରୁଷ-ହରି-ଇଲାବୃତ-ରମ୍ୟକ-ହିରଣ୍ମଯ-କୁରୁ-ଭଦ୍ରାଶ୍ୱ-କେତୁମାଲାଖ୍ୟ-ନବ-ବର୍ଷ-ମଧ୍ୟେ ଭାରତ-ବର୍ଷେ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର-ତୋମ୍ର-ଗଭସ୍ତି-ନାଗ-ସୌମ୍ୟ-ଗନ୍ଧର୍ବ-ଚାରଣ-ଭରତାଖ୍ୟ-ନବ-ଖଣ୍ଡ-ମଧ୍ୟେ ଭରତ-ଖଣ୍ଡେ କଦ-ଧର୍ମ-ଶାସ୍ମ-ପରିପାଲନ-ସଭା

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ସୁମେରୁ-ନିଷଦ-ହେମକୂଟ-ହିମାଚଲ-ମାଲ୍ୟବତ୍-ପାରିଯାତ୍ରକ-ଗନ୍ଧମାଦନ-କୈଲାସ-ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଚଲାଦି-**ଅନେକପୁଣ୍ୟଶୈଲାନାଂ ମଧ୍ୟେ** ଦଣ୍ଡକାରଣ୍ୟ-ଚମ୍ପକାରଣ୍ୟ-ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରଣ୍ୟ-ବୀକ୍ଷାରଣ୍ୟ-ଶ୍ୱେତାରଣ୍ୟ-ବେଦାରଣ୍ୟାଦି-**ଅନେକପୁଣ୍ୟାରଣ୍ୟାନାଂ ମଧ୍ୟେ** କର୍ମଭୂମୌ ରାମସେତୁକେଦାରଯୋଃ ମଧ୍ୟେ ଭାଗୀରଥୀ-ଯମୁନା-ନର୍ମଦା-ତ୍ରିବେଣୀ-ମଲାପହାରିଣୀ-ଗୌତମୀ-କୃଷ୍ଣବେଣୀ-ତୁଙ୍ଗଭଦ୍ରା-କାବେର୍ଯାଦି-**ଅନେକପୁଣ୍ୟନଦୀ-ବିରାଜିତେ** ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରପ୍ରସ୍ଥ-ଯମପ୍ରସ୍ଥ-ଅବନ୍ତିକାପୁରୀ-ହସ୍ତିନାପୁରୀ-ଅଯୋଧ୍ୟାପୁରୀ-ଦ୍ୱାରକା-ମଥୁରାପୁରୀ-ମାଯାପୁରୀ-କାଶୀପୁରୀ-କାଞ୍ଚୀପୁର୍ଯାଦି-**ଅନେକପୁଣ୍ୟପୁରୀ-ବିରାଜିତେ**

ସକଲ-ଜଗତ୍-ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟୁଃ ପରାର୍ଧଦ୍ୱଯ-ଜୀବିନଃ ବ୍ରହ୍ମଣଃ ଦ୍ୱିତୀଯ-ପରାର୍ଧେ ପଞ୍ଚାଶଦ୍-ଅବ୍ଦାଦୌ ପ୍ରଥମେ ବର୍ଷେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ମାସେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ପକ୍ଷେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦିବସେ ଅହ୍ନି ଦ୍ୱିତୀଯେ ଯାମେ ତୃତୀଯେ ମୁହୂର୍ତେ ସ୍ୱାଯମ୍ଭୁ କ-ସ୍ୱାରୋଚିଷ-ଉତ୍ତମ-ତାମସ-ରୈବତ-ଚାକ୍ଷୁଷାଖ୍ୟେଷୁ ଷଟ୍ପୁ ମନୁଷୁ ଅତୀତେଷୁ ସପ୍ତମେ ବୈବସ୍ୱତ-ମନ୍ୱନ୍ତରେ ଅଷ୍ଟାବିଂଶତିତମେ କଲିଯୁଗେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ପାଦେ ଅସ୍ମିନ୍ ବର୍ତମାନେ ବ୍ୟାବହାରିକାଣାଂ ପ୍ରଭବାଦୀନାଂ ଷଷ୍ଟ୍ୟାଃ ସଂବତ୍ସରାଣାଂ ମଧ୍ୟେ

ବିଶ୍ୱାବସୁ-ନାମ-ସଂବସ୍ତରେ ଦକ୍ଷିଣାଯନେ ବର୍ଷ-ରତୌ ସିଂହ-ଭାଦ୍ରପଦ-ମାସେ ଶୁଲ୍ଲ-ପକ୍ଷେ(୨୩:୩୮)/କୃଷ୍ଣ-ପକ୍ଷେ ପୌର୍ଶମାସ୍ୟାଂ(୨୩:୩୮)/ପ୍ରଥମାଯାଂ ଶୁଭ-ତିଥୌ ଭାନୁବାସରଯୁକ୍ତାଯାଂ ପୂର୍ବପ୍ରୋଷ୍ଠପଦା-ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତାଯାଂ ଧୃତି-ଯୋଗଯୁକ୍ତାଯାଂ ବବ-କରଣ (୨୩:୩୮; ବାଲବ-କରଣ)ଯୁକ୍ତାଯାମ୍ ଏବଂ-ଗୁଣ-ବିଶେଷଣ-ବିଶିଷ୍ଟାଯାମ୍ ଅସ୍ୟାଂ ପୌର୍ଶମାସ୍ୟାଂ(୨୩:୩୮)/ପ୍ରଥମାଯାଂ ଶୁଭତିଥୌ –

ଅନାଦି-ଅବିଦ୍ୟା-ବାସନଯା ପ୍ରବର୍ତମାନେ ଅସ୍ମିନ୍ ମହତି ସଂସାରଚକ୍ରେ ବିଚିତ୍ରାଭିଃ କର୍ମଗତିଭିଃ ବିଚିତ୍ରାସୁ ଯୋନିଷୁ ପୁନଃପୁନଃ ଅନେକଧା ଜନିତ୍ୱା କେନାପି ପୁଣ୍ୟକର୍ମ-ବିଶେଷେଣ ଇଦାନୀନ୍ତନ-ମାନୁଷ-ଦ୍ୱିଜଜନ୍ମ-ବିଶେଷଂ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତବତଃ ମମ –

ଜନ୍ମାଭ୍ୟାସାତ୍ ଜନ୍ମପ୍ରଭୃତି ଏତତ୍-କ୍ଷଣ-ପର୍ଯନ୍ତଂ ବାଲ୍ୟେ କୌମାରେ ଯୌବନେ ମଧ୍ୟମେ ବଯସି ବାର୍ଧକେ ଚ ଜାଗୃତ୍-ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ-ସୁଷୁପ୍ତି-ଅବସ୍ଥାସୁ ମନୋ-ବାକ୍-କାଯାଖ୍ୟ-ତ୍ରିକରଣଚେଷ୍ଟଯା କର୍ମେନ୍ସିଯ-ଜ୍ଞାନେନ୍ସିଯ-ବ୍ୟାପାରୈଃ ସମ୍ୟାବିତାନାମ୍ ଇହ ଜନ୍ମନି ଜନ୍ମାନ୍ତରେ ଚ ଜ୍ଞାନାଜ୍ଞାନ-କୃତାନାଂ ମହାପାତକାନାଂ ମହାପାତକ-ଅନୁମନ୍ତୃତ୍ୱାଦୀନାଂ ସମପାତକାନାମ୍ ଉପପାତକାନାଂ ମଲିନୀକରଣାନାଂ ଗର୍ହ୍ୟଧନ-ଆଦାନ-ଉପଜୀବନାଦୀନାମ୍ ଅପାତ୍ରୀକରଣାନାଂ ଜାତିଭ୍ରଂଶକରାଣାଂ ବିହିତକର୍ମତ୍ୟାଗ-ନିନ୍ସିତସମାଚରଣାଦୀନାଂ ଜ୍ଞାନତଃ ସକୃତ୍ କୃତାନାମ୍ ଅଜ୍ଞାନତଃ ଅସକୃତ୍ କୃତାନାଂ

ସର୍ବେଷାଂ ପାପାନାଂ ସଦ୍ୟଃ ଅପନୋଦନାର୍ଥଂ -ମହାଗଣପତ୍ୟାଦି-ସମସ୍ତ-ବୈଦିକ-ଦେବତା-ସନ୍ନିଧୌ -ନଦ୍ୟାଃ ପୂର୍ବେ/ଦକ୍ଷିଣେ/ପଶ୍ଚିମେ/ଉତ୍ତରେ ତୀରେ / ____-ପୁଣ୍ୟ-ତୀର୍ଥେ) ଗ୍ରହଣ-ପୁଣ୍ୟ-କାଲେ ଗ୍ରହଣ-ଆରମ୍ଭ-ସ୍ନାନମ୍ ଅହଂ କରିଷ୍ୟେ (ଅପ ଉପସ୍ପଶ୍ୟ)

> ଗଙ୍ଗା ଗଙ୍ଗେତି ଯୋ ବ୍ରୁଯାଦ୍ୟୋଜନାନାଂ ଶତୈରପି। ମୁଟ୍ୟତେ ସର୍ବପାପେଭ୍ୟୋ ବିଷ୍ଣୁଲୋକଂ ସ ଗଚ୍ଛତି।

ଗଙ୍ଗେ ଟ୍ ଯମୁନେ ଟୈକ ଗୋଦାକରି ସରସ୍ୱତି। ନର୍ମଦେ ସିନ୍ଧୁ କାବେରି ଜଲେଃସ୍ମିନ୍ ସନ୍ନିଧିଂ କୁରୁ ।

ଅତିକ୍ରର ମହାକାଯ କଲ୍ଲାନ୍ସଦହନୋପମ ଭୈରବାଯ ନମସ୍ତ୍ରଭ୍ୟମ୍ ଅନୁଜ୍ଞାଂ ଦାତୁମ୍ ଅର୍ନ୍ଦସି॥

(ପ୍ରୋକ୍ଷଣ-ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଃ/ସ୍ନାନ-ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଃ)

(ସ୍ୱାତ୍ୱା ବସ୍ତ୍ରଂ ଧୂତ୍ୱା କୁଲାଚାରବତ୍ ପୁଣ୍ଡଧାରଣଂ ଚ କୃତ୍ୱା ଆଚମ୍ୟ ଜପଂ କୁର୍ଯାତ୍ୱ)

||ତର୍ପଣ-ସଙ୍କଲ୍ପଃ||

ଅପବିତ୍ରଃ ପବିତ୍ରୋ ବା + ପୁଣ୍ୟତିଥୌ (ପ୍ରାଚୀନାବୀତୀ) ଗୋତ୍ରାଣାମ୍ + ପୁଣ୍ୟତିଥୌ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଗ୍ରହଣ-ପୁଣ୍ୟ-କାଲେ ବର୍ଗଦ୍ୱଯ-ପିତୃନ୍ ଉଦ୍ଦିଶ୍ୟ ତିଲ-ତର୍ପଣଂ କରିଷ୍ୟେ।

||ଗ୍ରହଣ-ପରିହାରଃ||

ପୀଡିତାନି ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରାଣି

ପୂର୍ବ-ପ୍ରୋଷ୍ଠପଦା*, ଶତଭିଷକ୍, ଉତ୍ତର-ପ୍ରୋଷ୍ଠପଦା, ପୁନର୍ବସୁଃ, ବିଶାଖ

(**ପ୍ରାଚୀନ-ବାକ୍ୟ-ଗଣିତ-ଦୃଷ୍ଟ୍ୟା ଇମାନି ଅପି** - ଶତଭିଷକ୍, ଶ୍ରବିଷ୍ଠା, ଆର୍ଦ୍ରା, ସ୍ୱା**ଞ୍**ରୀ)

ପୀଡିତାଃ ରାଶଯଃ

					S
ଅଧିକମ୍	নুন্8*	ମୀନଃ	କଟକଃ	ବୃଣ୍ଟିକଃ	
ମଧ୍ୟମମ୍	ମିଥୁନମ୍	ସିଂହଃ	ତୁଲା	ମକରଃ	\$ \$ \$

ବେଦ-ଧର୍ମ-ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର-ପରିପାଲନ-ସଭା

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(* = ଗହଣକାଲିକମ୍)

ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଽନଲୋ ଦଣ୍ଡଧରଣ୍ଟ ରକ୍ଷଃ ପ୍ରାଚେତସୋ ବାଯୁ-କୁବେର-ଶର୍ବାଃ ମଜ୍ଜନ୍ମ-ରକ୍ଷେ ମମ ରାଶି-ସଂସ୍ଥେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋପରାଗଂ ଶମଯନ୍ତ୍ର ସର୍ବେ ।

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.

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 tambūlam and some daksina.

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

||ପରିହାର-ସ୍ତୋତ୍ରମ୍||

ଯୋହସୌ ବଜ୍ରଧରେ। ଦେବଃ ଆଦିତ୍ୟାନାଂ ପ୍ରଭୁର୍ମତଃ ଶକ୍ଷ ଗ୍ରହପୀତାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍ର 🛮 ୧ 🗒 ସହସ୍ୱନଯ୍କଃ

ମୁଖଂ ଯଃ ସର୍ବଦେବାନାଂ ସପ୍ତାର୍ଟିରମିତଦ୍ୟୁତିଃ ଚିନ୍ଦ୍ରସୂର୍ଯୋପରାଗୋତ୍ଧାମ୍ ଅଗ୍ନିଃ ପୀତାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍କ ॥ ୨॥

ଯଃ କର୍ମସାକ୍ଷୀ ଲୋକାନାଂ ଯମୋ ମହିଷବାହନଃ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରସର୍ଯୋପରାଗୋଡ୍ନାଂ ଗ୍ରହପୀଡାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍କ୍ । ୩ ।

ରକ୍ଷୋଗଣାଧିପଃ ସାକ୍ଷାତ୍ ପ୍ରଲଯାନଲସନ୍ନିଭଃ ଉଗ୍ରଃ କରାଲୋ ନିର୍ରତିଃ ଗ୍ରହପୀତାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍ର ||୪||

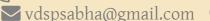
ନାଗପାଶଧରୋ ଦେବଃ ସଦା ମକରବାହନଃ ବରୁଣୋ ଜଲଲୋକେଶୋ ଗ୍ରହପୀଡାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍ସ୍ଥା୫।

ଯଃ ପ୍ରାଣରୂପେ। ଲୋକାନାଂ ବାଯୁଃ କୃଷ୍ଣମୂଗପ୍ରିଯଃ। ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରସୂର୍ଯୋପରାଗୋତ୍ଧାଂ ଗ୍ରହପୀଡାଂ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍କ ॥୬॥

ଯୋଃସୌ ନିଧିପତିର୍ଦେବଃ ଖଜ୍ଜଶୂଲଧରେ। ବରଃ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରସୂର୍ଯୋପରାଗୋତ୍ରଂ କଲୁଷଂ ମ ବ୍ୟପୋହତ୍କ ॥୭॥

ବେଦ-ଧର୍ମ-ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର-ପରିପାଲନ-ସଭା

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ଯୋଽସୌ ଶୂଲଧରେ। ରୁଦ୍ରଃ ଶଙ୍କରେ। ବୃଷକାହନଃ। ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରସୂର୍ଯୋପରାଗୋତ୍ରଂ ଦେ।ଷଂ ନାଶଯତୁ ଦ୍ରୁତମ୍ ॥୮॥



||ଦାନ-ସଙ୍କଲ୍ଲଃ||

ମମୋପାତ୍ତ + ପ୍ରୀତ୍ୟର୍ଥଂ ____ଗୋତ୍ରୋଦ୍ଭବସ୍ୟ / ଗୋତ୍ରୋଦ୍ଭବାଯାଃ ____ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରେ_ ___ରାଶୌ ଜାତସ୍ୟ / ଜାତାଯାଃ ____-ଶର୍ମଣଃ/-ନାମ୍ନଃ/-ନାମ୍ନ୍ୟାଃ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଗ୍ରହଣ-କାଲିକ-ରାଶି-ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରାଦି-ସୂଚିତତଯା ସମ୍ଭାବିତସ୍ୟ ସର୍ବିବିଧସ୍ୟ ଅନିଷ୍ଟସ୍ୟ ପରିହାରାର୍ଥଂ ଯଥାଶକ୍ତି ହିରଣ୍ୟଦାନଂ କରିଷ୍ୟେ

> ହିରଣ୍ୟଗର୍ଭ-ଗର୍ଭସ୍ରଂ ହେମବୀଜଂ ବିଭାବସୋଷ ଅନନ୍ତ-ପୁଣ୍ୟ-ଫଲିଦମ୍ ଅତଃ ଶାନ୍ତିଂ ପ୍ରଯଚ୍ଛ ମେ

୍ରଗୋତ୍ରୋଦ୍ଭବସ୍ୟ / ଗୋତ୍ରୋଦ୍ଭବାଯାଃ ____ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରେ ___ରାଶୌ ଜାତସ୍ୟ / ଜାତାଯାଃ _____-ଶର୍ମଣଃ/-ନାମୁଃ/-ନାମ୍ୟୁଃ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଗ୍ରହଣ-କାଲିକ-ରାଶି-ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରାଦି-ସୂଚିତତଯା ସମ୍ଭାବିତସ୍ୟ ସର୍ବବିଧସ୍ୟ ଅନିଷ୍ଟସ୍ୟ ପରିହାରାର୍ଥମ୍ ଇଦଂ ହିରଣ୍ୟଂ ସଦକ୍ଷିଣାକଂ ସତାମ୍ବଲଂ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣାଯ – ତୁଦ୍ଧ୍ୟମ୍ / ମନସା ଉଦ୍ବିଷ୍ଟାଯ / ଯସ୍ତ୍ରୈ କସ୍ତ୍ରୈ ଚିଦ୍ – ଅହଂ ସମ୍ପଦିଦେ ନ ମମ∥

||ମୋକ୍ଷ-ସ୍ନାନ-ସଙ୍କଲ୍ପଃ||

ମମୋପାତ୍ତ-ସମସ୍ତ-ଦୁରିତ-କ୍ଷଯ-ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶ୍ରୀପରମେଶ୍ୱର-ପ୍ରୀତ୍ୟର୍ଥଂ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଗ୍ରହଣ-ମୋକ୍ଷ-ସ୍ଥାନଂ କରିଷ୍ୟୋ



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