त्र त्र मद्भा













मी-वैम्बाभाव नभ

मीभर्ग-मुर्-मुद्रा-ठगवशुर-पाभुगगउ-भुलाभुग्य-भवाः-पी०भा म्-िक मु-िक भके ए-पी०भा एगमुह-मी-मद्भग्राट-भ्राभि-मीभ०-भंभुरनभा

म्भिन्य प्रमुद्भ-भम् वैम्-एम्-मप्-पिर्यालन-भरु ग

॥ विद्यावम्-भिष्ठ-ठाम्प्म-प्रक्रिभा – ग्रान्-ग्रुलभी॥

गफ-भाष-ग्भुभा। 7-मिस्नुगा -2025 मुस्रभवाडी प्रभा।

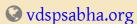
भुमः	21:57	ग्राभुपानभा (मङ्कलाः), उर्पाणभा (मङ्कलाः), स्प्पः
निभीलनभा	23:01	
भष्टभा	23:42	
उन्नीलनभा	00:23 (म्परगः इ)	म्पनभा (भ द्वल ः)
भेकः	01:26 (म्परगः इ)	भेब-भुप्तभा (भद्भल्यः)

ग्डल-प्भालभी - प्रक्रभी

वैद्य-एप्-माभु-पविपालन-मरा

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ट्य ट्य मद्भा एय एय महुर 2

पीछिउपि नब्द्रिष्ण

पृत्र-पृष्ठप्रमः , मउिषका, उउ्रा-पृष्ठप्रमः, प्रत्रमः, विमापा

गमिद्रलभा

गमुरुभा	Ђ ₩*	भीनः	कएकः	र मिकः
भष्टुभभा	भिष्रभा	मिंफः	उ ला	भकरः
मुरुभा	मेधः	व भरुः	कगु	णनुः

(* = ग्ठलकालिकभा) (मानु-म्लेकाः)

वॅम्-एम्-मप्-परिपालन-मरा

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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 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.
- o 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 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

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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 anushthana.

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.
- o The next Surya Grahana is two years away on Plavanga year Kataka Ashadha Amavasya, 2027 August 2.

General notes for all grahanas

Iyautisha 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.

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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.
- o Food is not to be taken in the night after surya 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.
- This prohibition is not for babies drinking mother's milk.
- 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.

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Beginning of anushthana

- Before the start of the eclipse, make sure to keep ready the change of garments, the āsanas 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 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 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.

Grahana 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.
- o In case of Surya Grahanam, if it occurs on the same day as Amavasya Shraddha/Tarpana, there are two opinions:
- o Many texts say that the Grahana Shraddha is performed the same way as Amavasya Shraddha ie women ancestors are propitiated together with वर्ष-णर्म-परिपाल न-भरा

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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.
- 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.
- 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 ব্যা-দাণ্-্থায় পালাৰ-দাণ্

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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.
- 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.
- o 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.
- o 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 anushthanas such as aupasanam or shrauta anushthanas such as sayandoham may be done.

वैद्ध-एर्₁-मण्य-परिपण्लन-मङ्

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.
- o The nakshatra in which grahana occurs, the preceding and succeeding nakshatras, the 10th (anujanma) and 19th (trijanma) nakshatras also receive ashubha phala.
- o 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.

वैम-एयू-माभ्-परिपालन-मरा







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.

- o 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.

॥ग्रुल-मुरभुपन-मञ्जलुः॥

मुग्रभनभी। सुक्राभ्रगणगं + मानुवै। प्राण्याभः। उद्भव लयं भृद्धिनं उद्भव उपगवलं सन्वलं उद्भव। विम्हु वलं मैववलं उमेव लक्षी परिवस्ति युगं भूगि।

मपविदः पविदे वा भवावभागंदैऽपि वा। यः भूगद्वप्रतीका वं भ बाक्टाकृत्रः मुग्निः॥

भानमं वाग्निकं पापं कर्राण मभुपा चिउभा। मीराभः भूरल नैव व्येष्ठि न मंमवः॥ मीराभ राभ राभ। वैद्य-एर्-माभ-परिपालन-भडा

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रुर रुर मद्भर

उिषि विभूभुषा वारी नव इं विभू रिव छ। वेगम करण क्रैव भन्ने विभूभवं एगडा॥ म्रिंग गेविन्गेविन्गेविन्।

भभेपा ३-मभभु-म् विउ-क् य-म्वारा मीपर मेम्वर-पीटुर्भा,

मी-रुगवउः विभ्रेः नारायणभ् मिरितृया म्यारिभिउया मक्ता रियभाणभ् भका एली भम् भण्ण पिरुभराभा यनकके एर का प्रभाग एक उमे प्रविती- यपा-उपी- व व- मुकाम-मुक्र प्राप्त ने बहु के सुबर हैं। सुबर सम्प्रित्त भुक्र विक्रा पर कर पर भुग्ने एउर् म-हुबत-मन्तर हु-भएल एभू-भ्रब-माक-माला लि-मुम-मे मु-पुराष्ट्र-भपु-म्रीप-भष्ट एभू-मीप रुप उ-कि भुरुष-रुपि-उला तु उ-र भृक-रिराधाय-कुरु-रुम्प्य के दुभाला पृ- नव-वर्य-भूष्र रु 13-वर्षे ७२,- छ १- गरु भि- न ग- भे भृ- गत्र च - छ । ए - न व - ए १४ - भ प्र **६13-एएए** भूमेर-निधर-रूभकुए-रिभागल-भालुवडा-पारियाउक-गद्गभार-न-कैलाभ-विज्ञा ग्राला मि-**मने कप्रश्मेलानां भेष्ट्र** मित्रका राष्ट्र-ग्राभ्वका राष्ट्र-विज्ञा राष्ट्र-वीकारए-मुँडारए-वैदारए दि-मनेकप्रथार ने भप्न कर्म हुने राभमें उकेदार के भण्न रागीर घी-यभुना-नम्मसा-दिवली-भला प्रकारिली-गोउभी-सुभूवली-दुङ्गरुस्-क वटा रि-मने कपुष्ट नरी-विराणि उपाप्त अनु प्रमु- यभप्मु- यव निकाप्ती- कि मिनाप्ती-मवेष्णप्री-मारका-भव्राप्री-भाषाप्री-कामीप्री-काम्वीप्राम्-मनेकप्रप्रा-विगारिः -

मकल-एगरा-म् परा चम्च य-एविनः र्फ्णः मिरीय-परा च प्रामा-मर् दे प्षम वर् प्षम भाम प्षम पर प्षम मिवम मिक्स मिक मिठीय याम उठीय भूकर भायभुव-भ्रापे प्रिष-उर्ज्ञभ-उर्ज्ञभ-के वर्जे वर्जे वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्ष म्भाविमिडिउमे कलियुगे प्षमे पार्मे मिभागं वरुभाने वृावकारिकालं प्रवासीनं पष्टाः मंतद्भगातं भर्षे

विम्वार्य - नाभ-भंवद्वरी हिल्ल्यने वद्व - एउँ भिंक-हार्यर-भामे मुक्क -पब् (३३:३४)/नुभू -पब् भे कमामृं (३३:३४)/प्षभायं मुरु-ठिषे रान् वाभरयुक्तायं पुत्रपृष्ठिपरा-नव्ययुक्त यां एडि-चेगयुक्त यां वत-करण (३३:३४; वालव-करण)-युज्जायाभा एवं-गुल्प-विमिक्षायाभा ग्रमृं भेकिभामृं (३३:३५)/प्षभायं मुरु उिषे -

मना मि-मविम्ह-वामनया प्वरुभाने मिभूना भन्ना भंभार में विधिराहिः क्रमगडििकः विधिर्म वैनिध् प्रःप्रः मनकण एनिङ्ग केनापि प्रथकम्विमधिल उरा नी उन-भान् ध-िम्रण्यम् विमेधं प्रथवः भभ -

वैम्-एम्-मप्-पिर्यालन-मरा

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स्पद्म हुमा अस्पित् एउडा-बल-पद नं अलू के भार वीवन भएमे वयमि व चक ए एग्डा-भ्रथ-म्ष्रि-मवभूम् भने-व का वाप्ट-दिका "ए स्वा का निवा **ऋनित्**य-वृप्पार्केः मभुविङानाभा ७७ सन्भनि सन्भन्नर छ ऋनाऋन-त्तुङानं भकापाउकानां भकापाउक-मन्भनुङ्गाधीनां सभपाउकानाभा उपपाउकानां भलिनी-करण्यां गमुणन-मूम्पन-उपर्यावनामीनाभा म्यारीकरण्यां एडिइंमकरण्यं विकिउक् मुरुग-निन्दिउमभा प्रराज्यीनं हन उः मनुज् नुरुनाभा बहन उः बमनुज् क्रुरानं भविभं पापानं भम्हः मपनेम्ना<u>रं</u> –

भकागणपर्दाम्-मभभु-वैम्कि-म्वरा-मित्रणे (___-नम्ः पुर्वे/म्बिल्/पम्निमे/उउउ डीरै / ____-पृष्ट'-डीर्रे) ग्रन्-गृष्ठण'-पृष्ट'-काले गृष्ठण'-मुरभुभानभा मर्घ करिष्टी (मप उपम्मू।)

> गङ्ग गङ्गि वे इया दे एतानां महैरि। भृगृउँ भवपापृष्टे विभूलेकं भ गम्बरि॥

गङ्ग प्र यभ्ने प्रैंव गेम्प्विर भगभुछ। नम्मिन् भिन्न करवेरि एलिऽभिन्ति भनिणि कुन्।

मिं प्रिक्त भक्त कल्य उद्गार किया मिंदि किया मिंदि मिंदि किया मिंदि मिंद हरवाय नभमुहुभा मन्हं माउभा मम्भा

(प्रैबल्प-भग्गः/भूगन-भग्गः)

(भाक्षा वर्ष एक्षा कुला मा ववहा पुर्ण मतं म क्षा समभू सपे कुट दि।)

॥उर् ००-मद्रलुः॥

मपविदः पविदे वा + प्राधि दिषे (प्रापीनावीडी) गेरालभा + प्रश्विषे गन्-ग्रुप्-प्र'-काल वनम्व-पिरुन् उम्मिम् डिल-उन्तं कि मृ

वैम्-एम्-मप्-परिपालन-मरा

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॥ग्रुल-पिकपः॥

पीठिउपि नव्याण

पुत्र-पृष्ठपमः *, मउिषका, उउ्ग-पृष्ठपमः, पुनत्रमः, विमापा।

रमिद्रलभा

गमुरुभा	Ђ ₩*	भीनः	कएकः	त् म्लिकः
भष्टुभभा	भिष्रभा	मिंफः	उ ला	भकरः
मुरुभा	मेषः	व भरुः	कृ	णनुः

(* = ग्ठलकालिकभा)

उन्जेन म्परणगम् गबः प्रायेने वाय्-नुग्रेग-मताः। भक्तार में भभ रामि-भंमें प्रीप्रागं मभयतु भवा।

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.

॥परिष्ठा-भुउभा॥

वै,भी वस्परे दिवः मुद्दिरानं प्रुप्तः। मलभूनवनः मकः गुल्पीकं वृपेलु ॥०॥

भापं यः भवरिवानं भुगतिगिभउर्हाः। ग्रन्भदे परागेज्ञाभा गयिः पीरं वृपेष्ठु॥आ

यः क्यभाषी लेकानां यभे भिष्ठभवाष्ट्रनः। गन्मदे परागे इं ग्रुपी छं वृधेरु ३॥३॥ वैर-एर्-माभ्-परिपालन-मङा

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र के गल्णिपः भाका उर् प्लयानल भनिकः। उगः कराले निर्मा एडिः ग्रुपी छं वृधेष्ठु॥मा

नगपमणी द्वां भरा भक्रवाजनः। वन्णे एललेकमे ग्रंपीनं वृधेरुउ॥भ॥

यः प्राप्ति ने का नं वायः मुस्रभगिष्यः। मन्मदेपगगेङ्गं ग्रूपीङं वृपेरुडु॥ ॥

यें भी निणिपिटि रें वः पि समुल ए रें वरः। ग्रन्भदे परागेत्रं कल्षं म वृपेष्ठु॥॥

यें भी मुल एरे रुम्ः मद्गरे त् धवा फनः। ग्रन्भदे परागेत्रं मेध नामयु म्उभागा



॥म्पन-भद्रलुः॥

भभेपा ३ + पी ३ र्तं ___ गें ३ म्ह व मृ / गें ३ म्ह वा याः ___ न ब ३ ___ ग में एउ मृ / एउ याः ____-मर्राणः/-नाभः/-नाभुः यन्-ग्रुण-कालिक-गिम-नवश्रीर-भियउउया भभुविउम् भवविषम् मनिस्मृ पिरिकाराः चयामि किरए मानं करि मृ

> किरप्रगर्-गर्भं किभग्निएं विरावभें। मननु-प्रथ-दल मभा मडः मानि प्यम् मे॥

_गेंद्रेम्बर्म / गेंद्रेम्बरयाः ___नब्द् ___गमें एउम् / एउयाः ___-मग्नणः/-न भः/-न भुः प्रन्-ग्रुल्-कालिक-रामि-नब्रुम्-भुग्रिउउया भभःविउभु भवविष्रभु मिनिस्मृ परिकार रिभा उद्दे किरएं भद्दि ए० में भराभूनं कृष्णण्य – उर्हुभी / भनभा उम्प्रिशय / यम् कर्मे गिर्मा – गर्ज मभ्रस्ट न भभा

॥भेब-भूपन-भद्गल्या

भभेपा इ-मभमु-म् रिउ-ब य-स्वार मी पर मेम्वर-पी टुर्र छन्-ग्रल भेब-मानं करि है।



वैर्-णग्न-माभु-पिर्यालन-मरा

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