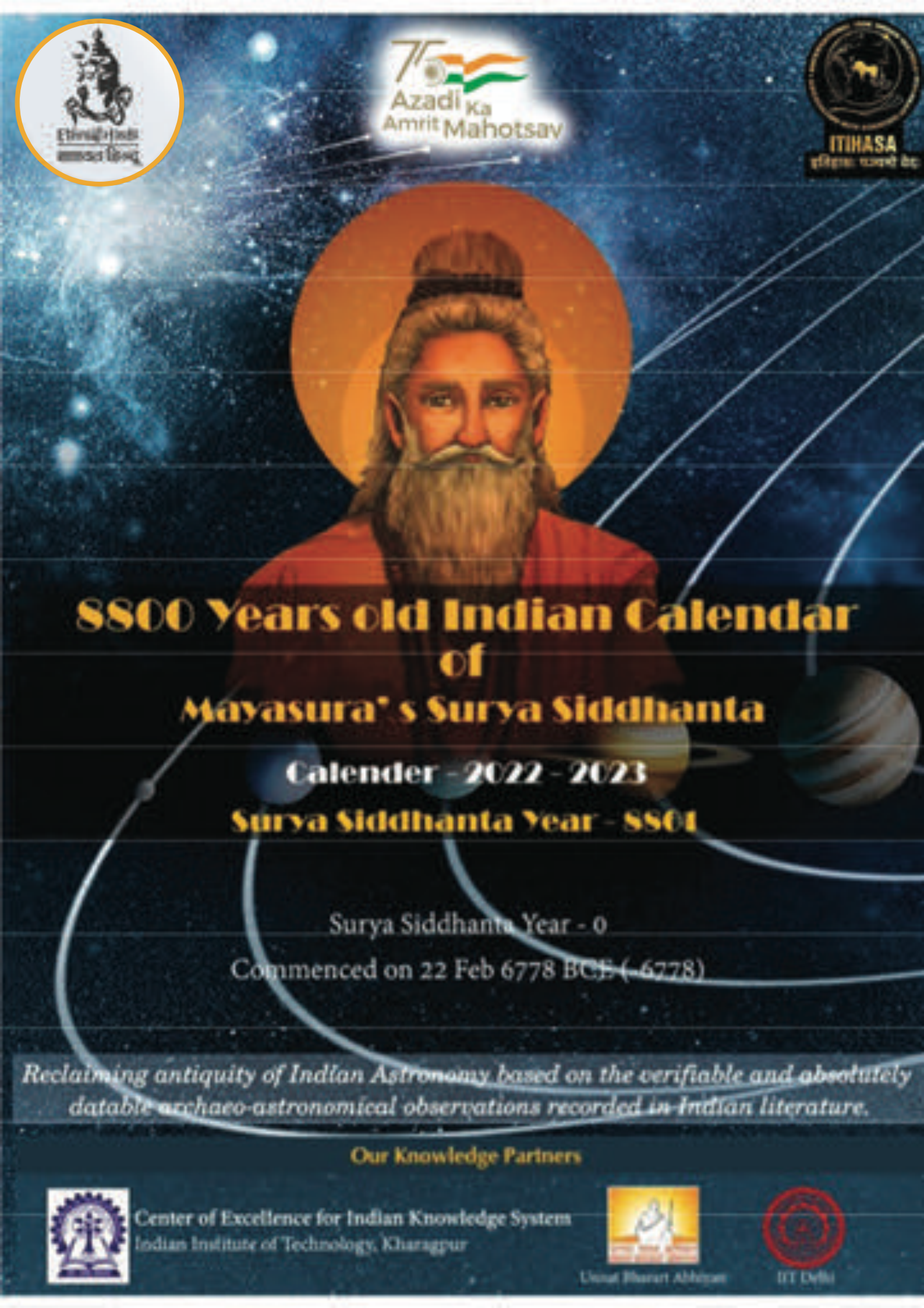
Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
ITIHASA
8800 Years old Indian Calendar
of
Mayasura' s Surya Siddhanta
Calender - 2022 - 2023
Surya Siddhanta Year - 8801
Surya Siddhanta Year - 0
Commenced on 22 Feb 6778 BCE (-6778)
Reclaiming antiquity of Indian Astronomy based on the verifiable and absolutely datable archaeo-astronomical observations recorded in Indian literature.
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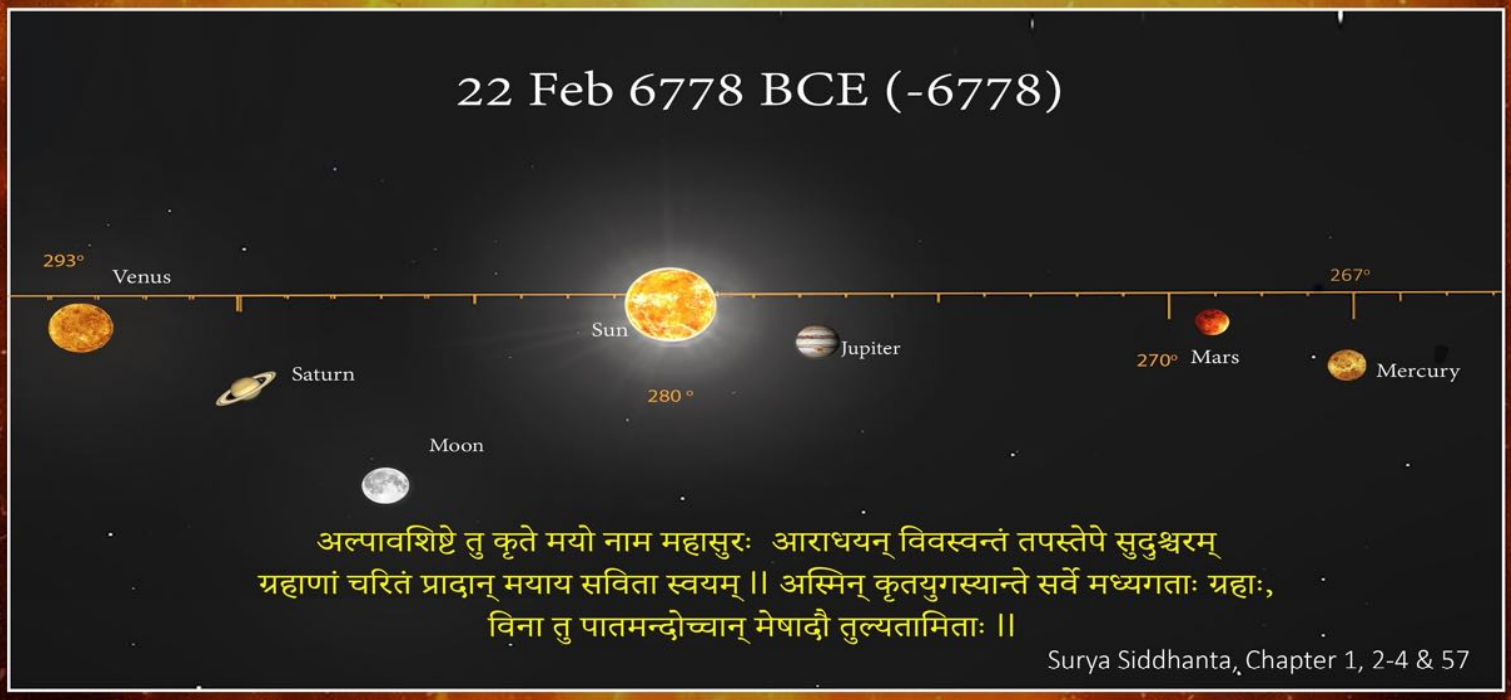
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
IIT Delhi

Conjunction of the sun, Moon and all Planets in Aries on Chaitra Shukla Pratipada:



Sometime before the end of the 28th Krita Yuga, Maya, the great Asura, did penance and developed an in-depth knowledge of planetary motion by the grace of Sun God. At the end of the 28th Krita Yuga, all the planets except their nodes and apsides were in conjunction in Aries (Mesha). In the 57th verse, "Meshādau" means Sun was in the first degree of Aries and "Madhyagatāh" means Sun was in the middle of this conjunction of planets.

Software simulations using the JPL Horizons Ephemeris System establish that such conjunction on Chaitra Shukla Pratipada occurred only once in last 15000 years or more, i.e., on 22 Feb 6778 BCE. Evidently, Mayasura had personally observed this conjunction in 6778 BC E and referred to this conjunction as an epoch for his Surya Siddhanta.

The simulation shows that Sun was in the first degree of Aries. Venus, Saturn and Moon were located east of the Sun whereas Mercury, Mars and Jupiter were located west of the Sun. Sun was located in the middle of this 26-degree conjunction of all planets.

This conjunction of 22 Feb 6778 BCE perfectly matches with the description of the conjunction given in the Surya Siddhanta and such conjunction occurred only once in the last 16000 years or more. This irrefutable scientific evidence clearly establishes that Mayasura wrote Surya Siddhanta in 6778 BCE and the calendar of Surya Siddhanta has completed 8800 years in the current year 2022.

Evolution of the Concept of Yuga And Chaturyuga

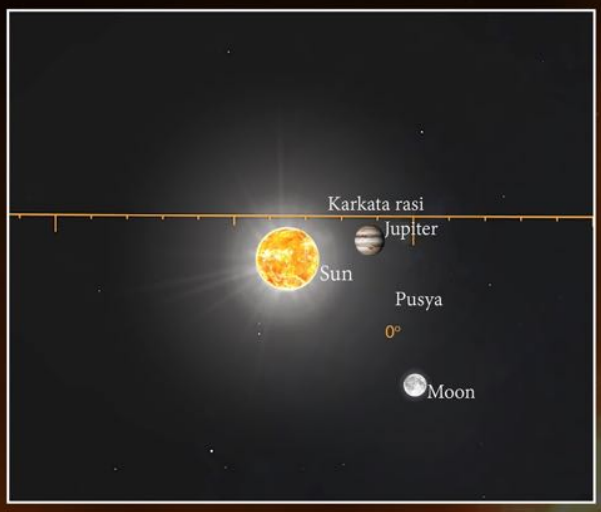
The Indian Siddhantic astronomy was formally founded around 6777 BCE. Prior to 6777 BCE, a Yuga calendar of 5 years and a Chaturyuga calendar of 20 years was in vogue. Ancient Indian astronomers had revised the time span of a Chaturyuga from 20 years to 4800 years and established a Yuga cycle of 1200 years (one hundred Jovian years). Later, the Chaturyuga cycle was enlarged from 4800 years to 12000 years around 5500-5000 BCE. This Mahāyuga cycle of 12000 years was divided into four Yugas in a ratio of 4:3:2:1. Around 4377 BCE, the time span of a Yuga increased from 1200 years to 432000 years (1200 x 360) and that of a Mahāyuga cycle increased from 12000 years to 4320000 years (12000 x 360), with an objective to facilitate the calendric and astronomical calculations accurately in whole numbers..

	Yuga (in years)	Chaturyuga (in years)
Vedic and Post Vedic Texts (Pre 6777 BCE)	5	20
Post Surya Siddhanta Texts (12 x 100) (Pre 6777 BCE)	1200	4800
Post Ramayana Texts (4:3:2:1) (Post 5577 BCE)	1200	12000
Post Mahabharata Texts (Post 3177 BCE)	4,32,000 (1200 x 360)	43,20,000 (12000 x 360)

Chaitra **2022 March** **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)	2 अमावस्या	3 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	4 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	5 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	6 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)
7 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	8 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	9 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)	10 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	11 नवमी(शुक्ल)	12 नवमी(शुक्ल)	13 दशमी(शुक्ल)
14 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	15 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	16 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	17 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	18 पूर्णिमा	19 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	20 द्वितीया (कृष्ण)
21 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	22 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	23 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	24 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	25 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	26 नवमी(कृष्ण)	27 दशमी(कृष्ण)
28 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	29 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	30 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	31 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)			

The List of 27 Nakshatras Starting from Ashvini (7322-7321 BCE)



During the Vedic era, the list of 28 Nakshatras starting from Mrigashira was introduced when winter solstice shifted to Mrigashira (11200 BCE). When winter solstice shifted to Rohini (10200 BCE) and Krittika (9200 BCE) due to precession, the order of Nakshatras had been updated accordingly. Nakshatra Sukta of Atharvaveda gives the list of Nakshatras starting from Krittika which indicates that the Sukta was written when winter solstice was shifted to Krittika. When winter solstice again shifted to Ashvini around 7322 BCE, Abhijit was finally excluded and the list of 27 Nakshatras was introduced starting from Ashvini. This major change in the scheme of Nakshatras has been considered as the beginning of the 7th Manvantara and the first Krita Yuga of the 7th Manvantara commenced in 7322-7321 BCE. According to Bhagavata Purana (12.2.24) Mahabharata's Vanaparva (188.87), when the first Kritayuga commenced, a conjunction of Sun, Moon and Jupiter took place in Pushya nakshatra on the day of Vernal Equinox and new moon, i.e., 24 May 7321 BCE. Considering the epoch of the beginning of the 7th Manvantara in 7322 BCE, the Yuga chronology of 28 Chaturyugas as follows:

1-27 Chaturyugas of 20 years - 7322-6782 BCE
28th Kritayuga of 5 years – 6782-6777 BCE
28th Tretayuga of 1200 years – 6777-5577 BCE
28th Dvapara Yuga of 2400 years – 5577-3177 BCE

Thus, Mayasura wrote Surya Siddhanta in 6778 BCE in the fourth year of the 28th Kritayuga of 5 years. Interestingly, using computer simulation of nakshatra latitudinal data by varying ecliptic obliquity, ecliptic-node-location and ecliptic-sink together with proper motion, Sh. Anil Narayanan has also demonstrated that a match for the Surya Siddhanta latitudinal data was obtained in the time-frame 7300-7800 BCE.

Chaitra
Vaishakha

2022
April

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
				1 अमावस्या	2 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	3 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)
4	5 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	6 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	7 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	8 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)	9 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	10 नवमी(शुक्ल)
11 दशमी(शुक्ल)	12 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	13 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	14 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	15 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	16 पूर्णिमा	17 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)
18 द्वितीया (कृष्ण)	19 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	20 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	21 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	22 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	23 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	24 नवमी(कृष्ण)
25 दशमी(कृष्ण)	26 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	27 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	28 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	29 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)	30 अमावस्या	

Indians Introduced the Seven-day Week

INDIANS INTRODUCED SEVEN-DAY WEEK TO THE WORLD.

			Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Shani	(Saturn)	29.46 Years	6 13 20 3	10 24	7 14 21 4	11 18 1	8 15 22 5	12 19 2	9 16 23
Guru	(Jupiter)	11.86 Years	7 14 21 4	11 25	8 15 22 5	12 19 2	9 16 23	6 13 20 3	10 17 24
Mangal	(Mars)	1.88 Years	8 15 22 5	12 26	9 16 23	6 13 20 3	10 17 24	7 14 21 4	11 18 25
Surya	(Sun)	1 Year	9 16 23	6 13 27	10 17 24	7 14 21 4	11 18 1	8 15 22 5	12 19 26
Shukra	(Venus)	225 Days	10 17 24	7 14 28	11 18 1	8 15 22 5	12 19 2	9 16 23	6 13 20 27
Bhudha	(Mercury)	88 Days	11 18 25	8 15 29	12 19 2	9 16 23	6 13 20 3	10 17 24	7 14 21 28
Soma	(Moon)	27 Days	12 19 26	9 16 30	6 13 20 3	10 17 24	7 14 21 4	11 18 25	8 15 22 29

Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta was the first stream of knowledge which formulated the concept of seven-day week starting from Sunday. The epochal day of Surya Siddhanta, 22 Feb 6778 BCE must be considered as the Sunday and the calendar should be reconstructed accordingly.

Thus, ancient Indians were the first, who introduced the seven-day week starting from 22 Feb 6778 BCE. The same tradition of seven-day week had been adopted by the entire world. The true epoch of the tradition of weekdays clearly indicates that there is a need for another reform in the modern Gregorian calendar because the epochal day of Surya Siddhanta, i.e., 22 Feb 6778 BCE and the epochal day of the Sakanta era, i.e., 1 Apr 78 CE have been erroneously calculated as Wednesdays in the Julian calendar. This reform is absolutely necessary for calculation of historical weekdays. It would also be logical to replace the concept of Julian day (JD) with the Surya Siddhanta Day (SSD) considering the day 0 starting from 22 Feb 6778 BCE.

Western scholars mistakenly believe that the ancient Babylonians or Chaldeans were the first to introduce the Sabbath (Saturday) as holiday and the Hebrew calendar of Jews adopted it from them. In fact, it was the ancient Indians introduced the concept of Seven-day week to the world.

Surya Siddhanta considers one day or Ahoratra from sunrise (6 AM) to sunrise (6 AM). Thus, the Surya Siddhanta concept of weekdays can be further explained as shown above .

Vaishakha Jyeshtha — **2022 May** — **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
30 अमावस्या	31 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)					1 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)
2 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	3 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	4 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	5 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	6 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	7 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	8 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)
9 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	10 नवमी(शुक्ल)	11 दशमी(शुक्ल)	12 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	13 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	14 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	15 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)
16 पूर्णिमा	17 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	18 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	19 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	20 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	21 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	22 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)
23 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	24 नवमी(कृष्ण)	25 दशमी(कृष्ण)	26 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	27 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	28 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	29 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)

Mayasura the Founder of 60-Year Cycle

Mayasura was also the founder of the 60-year cycle of calendar. All cycles of 60 years or 12 years in the world follow the epoch of Surya Siddhanta cycle of 60 years, i.e., 6777-6776 BCE. Abul Fazal mentions that an ancient Turkish era calendar also known as Aighuri was based on a 12-year cycle. Ancient China also used the cycle of 60 years and the first year of current Chinese cycle was 1984 CE. The Chinese cycle of 60 years and the Turkish cycle of 12 years are undoubtedly based on Indian epoch of 6777-6776 BCE.

Brahma Siddhanta introduced the cycles of 12 years and 60 years in 6773 BCE. The tradition of Simhastha Kumbha (Jupiter in Leo) of Ujjain and Nasik is the oldest because the first 12-year cycle and the first 60-year cycle commenced in 6773 BCE when Jupiter entered Kanya rashi (Virgo) and ended when Jupiter was in Simha Rashi (Leo). Thus, 6773 BCE was the first year in Brahma Siddhanta's 60-year cycle whereas 6777-6776 BCE was the first year in Mayasura Surya Siddhanta's 60-year cycle. Presently, we are following the Brahma Siddhanta's 60-year cycle and 1987 was the Prabhava Samvatsara. Tibetans also followed the 60-year cycle of Brahma Siddhanta.

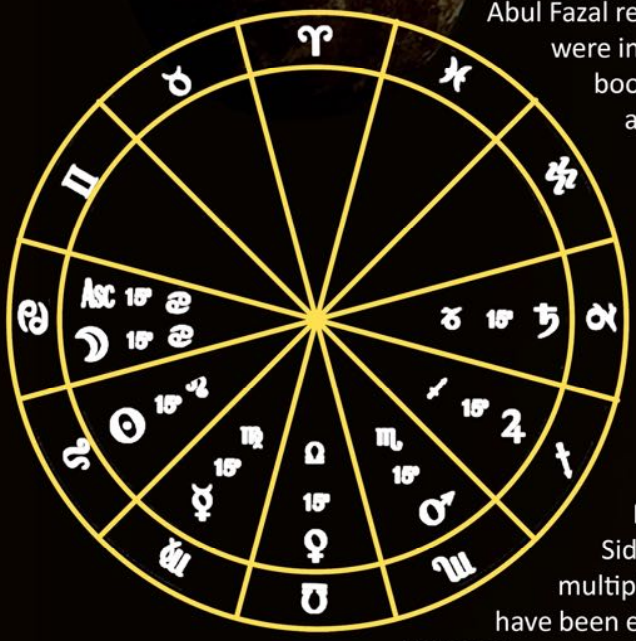
Jyeshtha
Ashadha

2022
June

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	2 तृतीया (शुक्ल)	3 चतुर्थी (शुक्ल)	4 पंचमी (शुक्ल)	5 षष्ठी (शुक्ल)
6 षष्ठी (शुक्ल)	7 सप्तमी (शुक्ल)	8 अष्टमी (शुक्ल)	9 नवमी (शुक्ल)	10 दशमी (शुक्ल)	11 एकादशी (शुक्ल)	12 त्रयोदशी (शुक्ल)
13 चर्तुदशी (शुक्ल)	14 पूर्णिमा	15 प्रतिपदा (कृष्ण)	16 द्वितीया (कृष्ण)	17 तृतीया (कृष्ण)	18 पंचमी (कृष्ण)	19 षष्ठी (कृष्ण)
20 सप्तमी (कृष्ण)	21 अष्टमी (कृष्ण)	22 नवमी (कृष्ण)	23 दशमी (कृष्ण)	24 एकादशी (कृष्ण)	25 द्वादशी (कृष्ण)	26 त्रयोदशी (कृष्ण)
27 चर्तुदशी (कृष्ण)	28 चर्तुदशी (कृष्ण)	29 अमावस्या	30 प्रतिपदा (शुक्ल)			

Persian Astrological Era and Thema Mundi



Abul Fazal refers to an astrological era of creation that reckoned when all planets were in a conjunction in Aries. The Arab astronomer Albumasar wrote in his book Kitab al-qiranat that the world was created when the Sun, Moon and all the five planets gathered at the first degree of Aries. He also proposed cycles of events, derived from the Indian astronomy, choosing the Yuga cycle of 180,000 years. Al Beruni states that Albumasar derived his conclusions from Indian sources. Undoubtedly, the Persian and Arab astronomers referred to the conjunction mentioned in Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta which occurred on 22nd Feb 6778 BCE.

Abul Fazal also says that according to the calculation of astrologers, total 184696 years have been elapsed. Ancient Persian astronomers might have counted roughly 3000 years from the epoch of the planetary conjunction in Aries to the epoch of Deluge (3708 BCE). According to Varahamihira, a Yuga of Surya Siddhanta had a duration of 180,000 years. It appears that astronomers multiplied 3000 years by 60 and assumed that 180,000 astronomical years have been elapsed by the time of Deluge (~3708 BCE). If 3000 civil years (instead of 180000 astronomical years) are added to the epoch of the Deluge, the epoch of the planetary conjunction in Aries can be roughly fixed around 6778 BCE.

The Greeks used to follow the horoscope of Thema Mundi for astrological calculations. It appears that Thema Mundi horoscope was prepared during the 7th millennium BCE and it has Cancer in the ascendant. The vernal equinox was at Cancer in the 7th millennium BCE. Plato and Cicero mentioned that the great year began at the conjunction of Sun, Moon and all planets. It is evident that Greek astrology had been certainly influenced by Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta.

Thus, the epoch of Maya's Surya Siddhanta (6778 BCE) became an astrological epoch of the creation of the world in the Persian and Greek Astrology.

Apparently, the Mithraism of west was evolved when the Surya Siddhanta had been theologically transformed into the worshipping of Mithra the Sun God and winter solstice became the birthday of Mithra because the New Year in the Surya Siddhanta used to commence at winter solstice in the 7th millennium BCE.

Ashadha
Sravana

2022
July

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
				1 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	2 तृतीया (शुक्ल)	3 चतुर्थी (शुक्ल)
4 पंचमी (शुक्ल)	5 षष्ठी (शुक्ल)	6 सप्तमी (शुक्ल)	7 अष्टमी (शुक्ल)	8 नवमी (शुक्ल)	9 दशमी (शुक्ल)	10 एकादशी (शुक्ल)
11 द्वादशी (शुक्ल)	12 त्रयोदशी (शुक्ल)	13 पूर्णिमा	14 प्रतिपदा (कृष्ण)	15 द्वितीया (कृष्ण)	16 तृतीया (कृष्ण)	17 चतुर्थी (कृष्ण)
18 पंचमी (कृष्ण)	19 षष्ठी (कृष्ण)	20 सप्तमी (कृष्ण)	21 अष्टमी (कृष्ण)	22 नवमी (शुक्ल)	23 दशमी (कृष्ण)	24 एकादशी (कृष्ण)
25 द्वादशी (कृष्ण)	26 तृतीया (कृष्ण)	27 चतुर्दशी (कृष्ण)	28 अमावस्या	29 प्रतिपदा (शुक्ल)	30 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	31 तृतीया (शुक्ल)

Hailey's Comet in Mula Nakshatra During the Ramayana Era (5635 BCE)

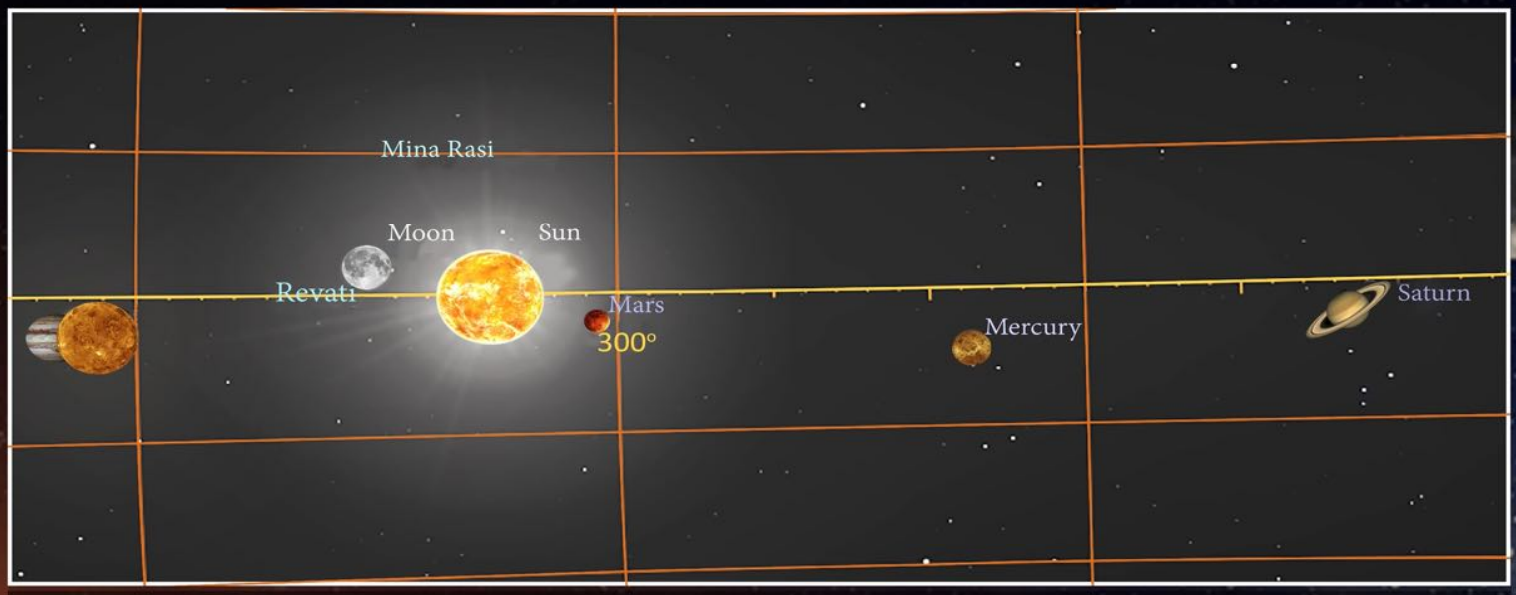
In Yuddha Kanda of Ramayana (4.51-52), Lakshmana describes the position of a comet in Mula nakshatra when the Vanara army was ready to march towards Lanka."The Mula nakshatra is badly aspected, in that it is touched by a comet risen with a tail of light and tormented by it. It has arrived for the destruction of Rakshasas, for, the star seized by death is oppressed by a planet in its last hour."

Ramayana describes that a comet touched the root of Mula nakshatra (prathama pada) when the star was oppressed by a planet almost at the same time. Venus was in Mūla constellation around 22nd Aug - 3rd Sep 5635 BCE [as simulated by means of Stellarium with algorithm of Delta T (JPL Horizons)]. Interestingly, the Halley's Comet (1P/Halley) had also entered Mūla Nakśatra on 23rd Aug 5635 BCE. The apparent magnitude of 1P/Halley was 2.14 on 23 Aug 5635 BCE. It was visible to the naked eye after sunset between 23rd Aug (magnitude 2.14) and 29 Aug (magnitude 3.05). Thereafter, it gradually faded away. Since Rāvaṇa was born in Mūla Nakśatra, the appearance of Halley's Comet in Mūla Nakśatra in 5635 BCE has been assumed as an astrological indication of the destruction of Rākśasas. Thus, we can conclusively fix the date of Rāma-Rāvaṇa Yuddha in 5635 BCE.

Sravana Bhadrapada — **2022 August** — **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	2 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	3 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	4 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)	5 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	6 नवमी(शुक्ल)	7 दशमी(शुक्ल)
8 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	9 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	10 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	11 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	12 पूर्णिमा	13 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)	14 तृतीया(कृष्ण)
15 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	16 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	17 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	18 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	19 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	20 नवमी(शुक्ल)	21 दशमी(कृष्ण)
22 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	23 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	24 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	25 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	26 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)	27 अमावस्या	28 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)
29 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	30 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	31 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)				

Latadeva's Surya Siddhanta (18 Feb 3101 BCE)



The available text of Surya Siddhanta was written by Latadeva in 3101 BCE based on Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta (6778 BCE). Varahamihira's Panchasiddhantika gives a summary of Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta. The main difference between these two Siddhantas is that Mayasura referred to a Yuga of 180000 years of Asura tradition whereas Latadeva referred to a Yuga of 432000 years of Deva tradition.

Interestingly, Latadeva observed a rough conjunction of all planets on Chaitra Shukla Pratipada, i.e., 18th Feb 3101 BCE and compiled the text of Surya Siddhanta. According to his Siddhanta, Kaliyuga commenced in 3101 BCE and Vijaya Samvatsara of 60-year cycle. Sh. Anil Narayanan has demonstrated that the value of the Sun's equation-of-center given in the Surya Siddhanta indicates a time range of 3000 BC or older.

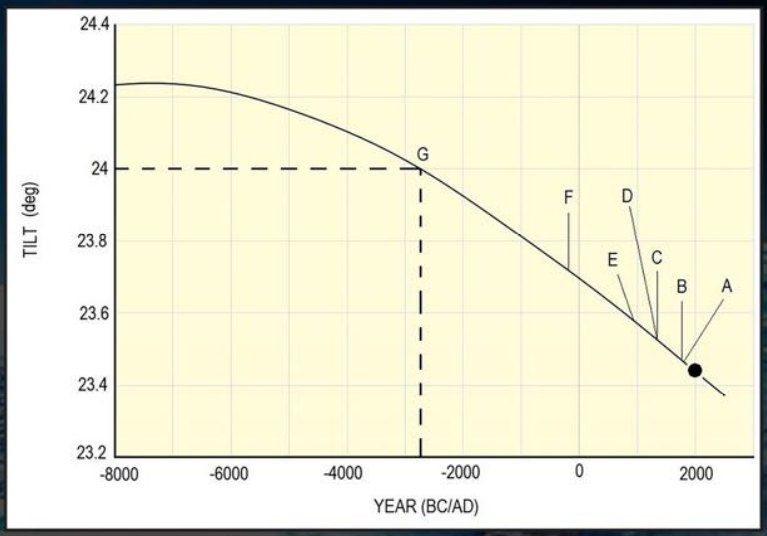
Bhadrapada Ashvina **2022 September** **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
			1 पंचमी (शुक्ल)	2 षष्ठी (शुक्ल)	3 सप्तमी (शुक्ल)	4 अष्टमी (शुक्ल)
5 नवमी (शुक्ल)	6 एकादशी (शुक्ल)	7 द्वादशी (शुक्ल)	8 त्रयोदशी (शुक्ल)	9 चतुर्दशी (शुक्ल)	10 पूर्णिमा	11 प्रतिपदा (कृष्ण)
12 द्वितीय (कृष्ण)	13 तृतीया (कृष्ण)	14 चतुर्थी (कृष्ण)	15 पंचमी (कृष्ण)	16 षष्ठी (कृष्ण)	17 सप्तमी (कृष्ण)	18 अष्टमी (कृष्ण)
19 नवमी (कृष्ण)	20 दशमी (कृष्ण)	21 एकादशी (कृष्ण)	22 द्वादशी (कृष्ण)	23 त्रयोदशी (कृष्ण)	24 चतुर्दशी (कृष्ण)	25 अमावस्या
26 प्रतिपदा (शुक्ल)	27 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	28 तृतीया (शुक्ल)	29 चतुर्थी (शुक्ल)	30 पंचमी (शुक्ल)		

24° Obliquity of the Earth's Axis

The Surya Siddhanta indicates that the value of the earth's obliquity to be 24°.

भूमण्डलात् पञ्चदशे भागे दैवे तथासुरे
उपरिष्टाद् व्रजत्यर्कः सौम्ययाम्यायनान्तगः
॥ 12.68 ॥



The obliquity of Earth's Axis was 24 degrees around 7322 BCE to 2900 BCE. Presently, the obliquity is around 23.4o. While giving inclinations of the orbits of planets, Surya Siddhanta and Aryabhaṭa unambiguously mentions that the greatest declination of the Sun is 24 degrees. Evidently, the greatest declination of the Sun is the obliquity of the ecliptic. Undoubtedly, Earth's obliquity was 24 degrees during the lifetime of Aryabhaṭa. Mayasura's Surya Siddhanta measured the latitude of Ujjayinī to be 24 degrees (360/15) and established the latitude of Ujjain as Prime Meridian in 6778 BCE because Ujjain is geographically located at the point where the zero meridian of longitude and the Tropic of Cancer intersect.

Ashvina
Karttika

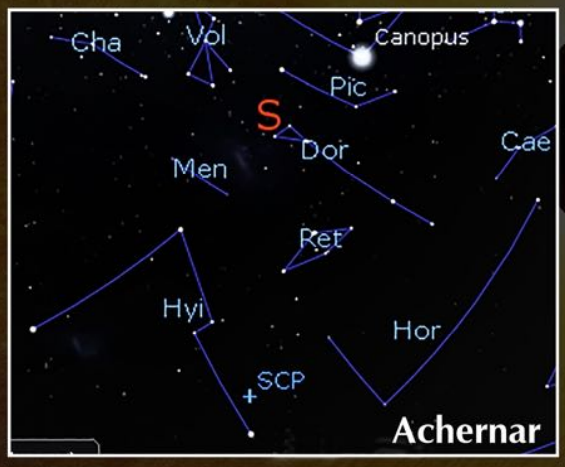
2022
October

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
31 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)					1 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	2 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)
3 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	4 नवमी(शुक्ल)	5 दशमी(शुक्ल)	6 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	7 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	8 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	9 पूर्णिमा
10 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	11 द्वितीय(कृष्ण)	12 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	13 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	14 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	15 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	16 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)
17 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	18 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	19 नवमी(कृष्ण)	20 दशमी(कृष्ण)	21 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	22 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	23 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)
24 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)	25 अमावस्या	26 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	27 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	28 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	29 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	30 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)

Two Pole Stars in Lātadeva's Surya Siddhanta (3101 BCE)

According to Lāṭadeva, there were two pole stars, one at Northern celestial point and another at Southern celestial point in 3101 BCE. Thuban or Alpha Draconis is part of constellation Draco and It was the North pole star around 3900-1800 BCE. Alpha Eridani or Achernar was the South pole star around 3400-2000 BCE. Around 3400 BCE, Achernar's declination was 82°40', placing it within 7.5 degrees of the South celestial pole.



Bhāgavata, Matsya, Brahmāṇḍa, Vishnu and Vāyu Purāṇas give the description of the stars of Śiśumāra (Draco) constellation and refer to the position of the celestial north pole star in the tail of Śiśumāra (Draco) constellation. Based on these Puranic descriptions of Śiśumāra constellation, only Alpha Draconis (Thuban) can be identified as the north pole star. Vyasa of Ma habharata era compiled Puranas in the 32nd century BCE.

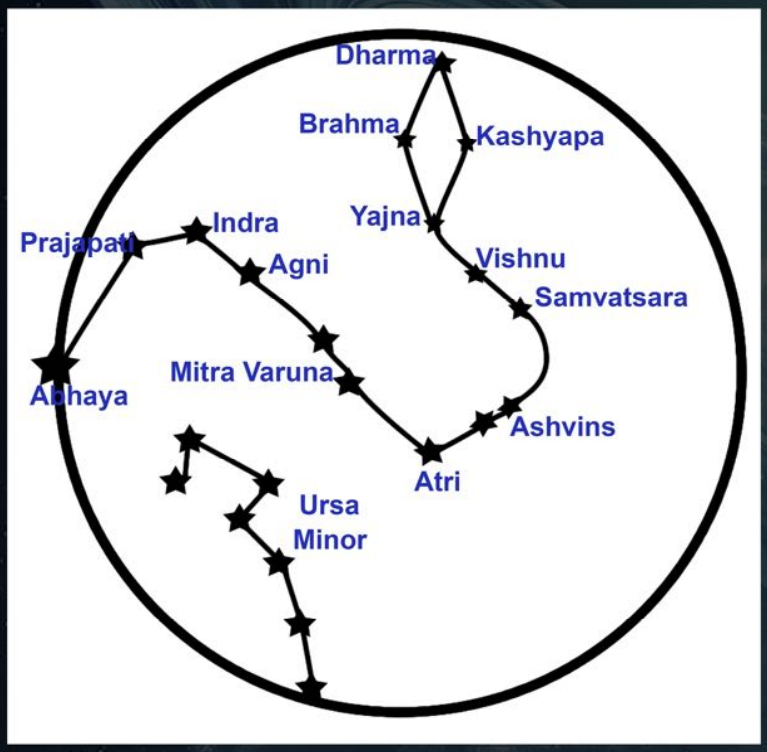
Karttika
Margashirsha

2022
November

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	2 नवमी(शुक्ल)	3 दशमी(शुक्ल)	4 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	5 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	6 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)
7 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	8 पूर्णिमा	9 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	10 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)	11 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	12 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	13 पंचमी(कृष्ण)
14 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	15 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	16 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	17 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	18 दशमी(कृष्ण)	19 दशमी(कृष्ण)	20 एकादशी(कृष्ण)
21 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	22 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	23 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)	24 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	25 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	26 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	27 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)
28 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	29 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	30 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)				

Taittiriya Aranyaka: Kashyapa (Gamma Draconis) was a North pole star



Taittiriya Aranyaka (2.19.1) describes that the head of Shishumāra (Draco Constellation) is like Chaturmukha Brahma. The Northern Star of the head is Yajña and the Southern Star of the head is Vishnu. Samvatsara is the genital organ. Rishi Atri is the middle portion of body. Two Ashvins are its front feet whereas Mitra-Varuṇas are its back feet. Agni, Indra, Prajāpati and Abhaya are located in the tail of Shishumāra. Taittiriya Aranyaka clearly refers to the Shishumāra constellation as Dhruva and also states that the Kaśyapa star of this constellation does not depart from the celestial pole. This description indicates the position of the head of Shishumāra was in the North Pole direction. Taittiriya Aranyaka refers to Gamma Draconis as Kashyapa & Dhruva and Alpha Draconis as Abhaya. Gamma Draconis was close to celestial North Pole around 10500-9000 BCE.

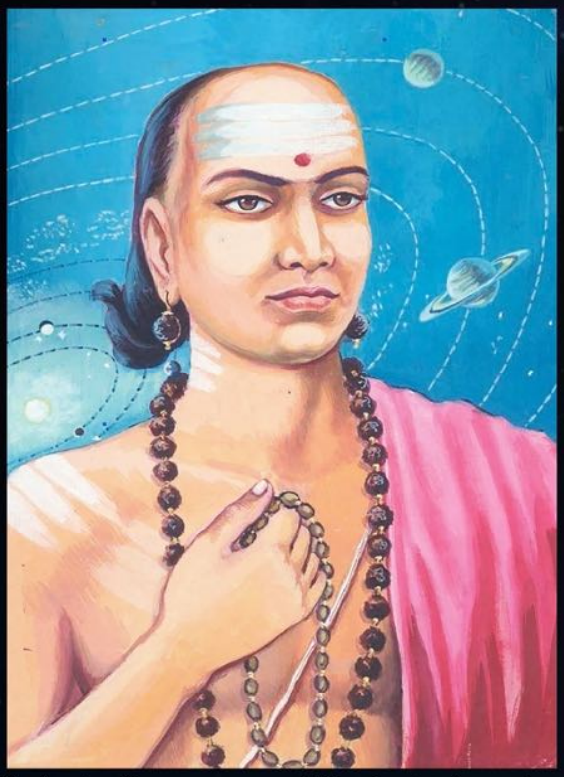
Margashirsha
Pushya

2022
December

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
			1 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	2 दशमी(शुक्ल)	3 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	4 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)
5 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	6 चतुर्दशी(शुक्ल)	7 चतुर्दशी(शुक्ल)	8 पूर्णिमा	9 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	10 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)	11 तृतीया(कृष्ण)
12 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	13 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	14 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	15 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	16 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	17 नवमी(कृष्ण)	18 दशमी(कृष्ण)
19 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	20 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	21 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	22 चतुर्दशी(कृष्ण)	23 अमावस्या	24 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	25 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)
26 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	27 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	28 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	29 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)	30 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	31 दशमी(शुक्ल)	

Romaka Siddhanta



Indian Romaka Siddhānta was basically a lunisolar Siddhānta based on the Chaitra Śuklādi calendar and followed a Yuga cycle of 2850 years. According to Varāhamihira's Panchasiddhantika, a Yuga of 2850 years comprised of 1050 adhimāsas and 16547 tithipralayas, i.e., omitted lunar days [(2850 x 12) +1050 = (35250 x 30)-16547 = 1040953] but the different kśepa quantities to be met within the rules for finding Ahargaṇa is not explained. Western Indologists speculated that Romaka Siddhānta gives 1040953 days in a Yuga of 2850 years, which implies a year of 365 days, five hours, fifty-five minutes, twenty-two seconds – agreeing with Hipparchus and Ptolemy. They also concocted a false theory that the Romaka Siddhānta is based on the tropical system based on the astronomical learning of Greece and Byzantine Rome.

First of all, Romaka Siddhānta was founded in India thousands of years before the evolution of Hellenistic astronomy and the foundation of Rome. Moreover, Romaka Siddhanta is originally based on Shatapatha Brahmana's Yājñavalkya cycle of ninety-five years and the lunisolar calendar. Therefore, the speculation of the foreign origin of Romaka Siddhānta is totally baseless and absurd. Moreover, the so-called Metonic cycle of nineteen years is undoubtedly derived from the Yājñavalkya cycle of ninety-five years.

Colebrooke's manuscript of Bramasphuta Siddhānta contains certain ślokas which clearly mention that Śriṣeṇa borrowed some rules from Lāṭadeva and Āryabhaṭa, and wrote his treatise on Romaka Siddhānta. Varāhamihira refers to a commentary on Romaka Siddhānta written by Lāṭadeva.

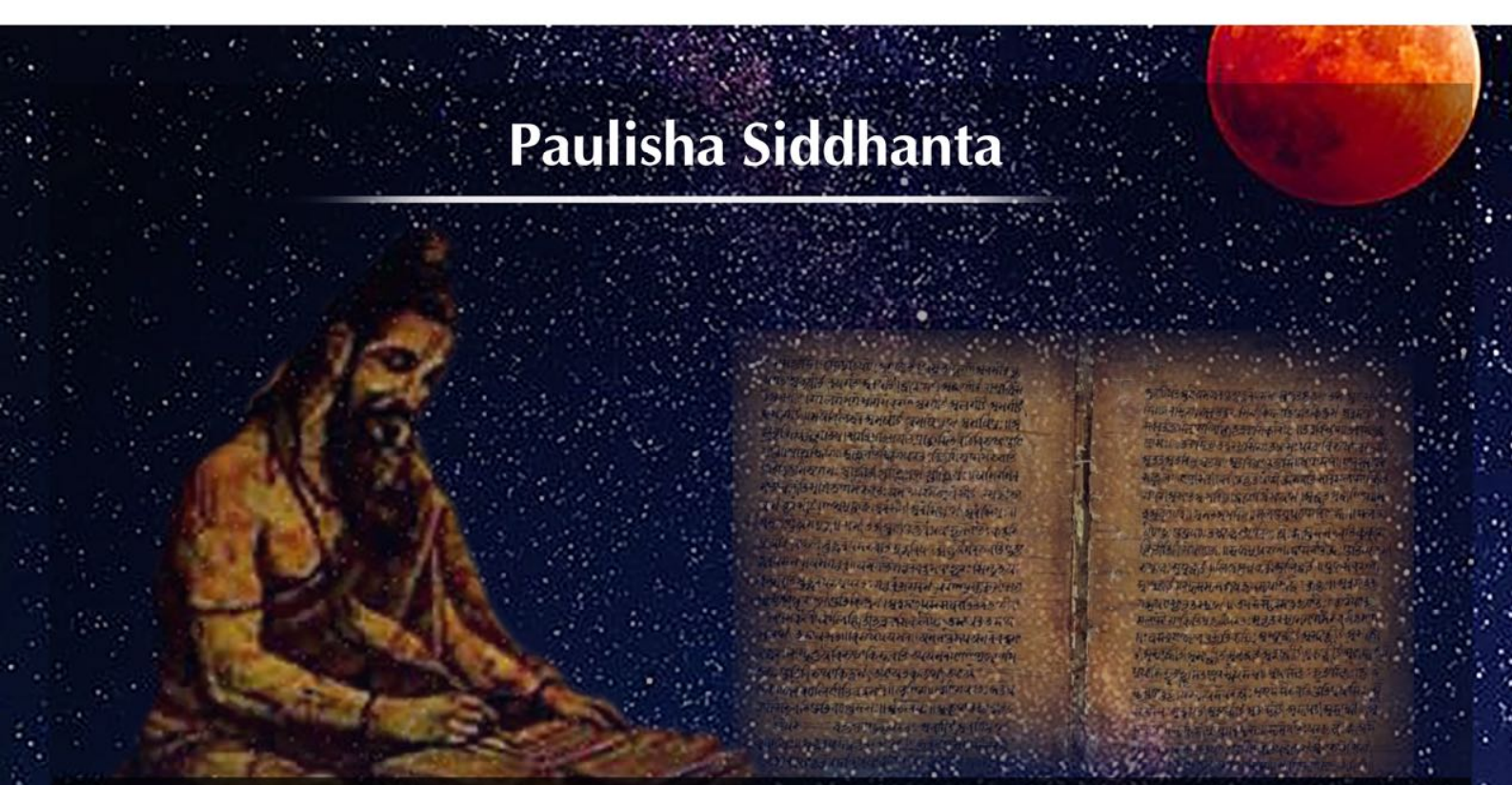
Pushya
Magha

2023
January

Surya Siddhanta 8801
Saka 1944

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
30 नवमी(शुक्ल)	31 दशमी(शुक्ल)					1 दशमी(शुक्ल)
2 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	3 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	4 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	5 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	6 पूर्णिमा	7 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	8 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)
9 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)	10 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	11 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	12 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	13 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)	14 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	15 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)
16 नवमी(कृष्ण)	17 दशमी(कृष्ण)	18 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	19 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	20 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	21 अमावस्या	22 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)
23 द्वितीया(शुक्ल)	24 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	25 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	26 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	27 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	28 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)	29 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)

Paulisha Siddhanta



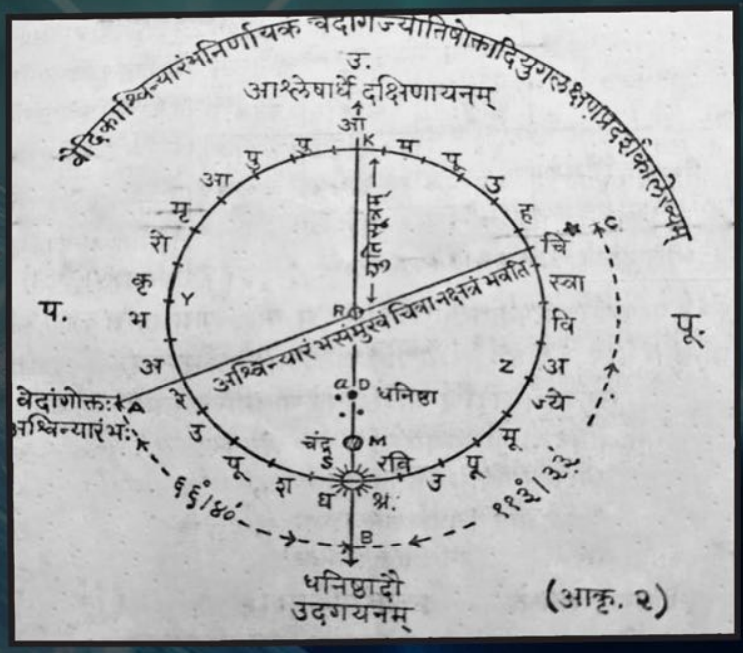
Indian Pauliśa Siddhānta certainly evolved before the Mahābhārata era because Lāṭadeva also wrote a commentary on the Pauliśa Siddhānta. The word “Pauliśa” is derived from “Puliśa”. Pauliśa Siddhānta and Sūrya Siddhānta both give the length of the sidereal year as equal to 365.25875 days (1577917800 / 4320000). Western scholars claim that Pauliśa Siddhānta follows Yavanajātaka but chronologically, Lāṭadeva’s commentary on Pauliśa Siddhānta is older than Yavanajātaka.

Apparently, Paulisha Siddhānta also followed the lunisolar calendar of Chaitra Śuklādi and a cycle of 4320000 years like Sūrya and Paitāmaha Siddhāntas. In fact, Yavanajātaka followed Sūrya and Pauliśa Siddhāntas. Therefore, Pauliśa and Romaka Siddhāntas existed in India much before the evolution of Hellenistic astronomy.

Magha Phalguna | **2023 February** | **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1 एकादशी(शुक्ल)	2 द्वादशी(शुक्ल)	3 त्रयोदशी(शुक्ल)	4 चर्तुदशी(शुक्ल)	5 पूर्णिमा
6 प्रतिपदा(कृष्ण)	7 द्वितीया(कृष्ण)	8 तृतीया(कृष्ण)	9 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	10 चतुर्थी(कृष्ण)	11 पंचमी(कृष्ण)	12 षष्ठी(कृष्ण)
13 सप्तमी(कृष्ण)	14 अष्टमी(कृष्ण)	15 नवमी(कृष्ण)	16 एकादशी(कृष्ण)	17 द्वादशी(कृष्ण)	18 त्रयोदशी(कृष्ण)	19 चर्तुदशी(कृष्ण)
20 अमावस्या	21 प्रतिपदा(शुक्ल)	22 तृतीया(शुक्ल)	23 चतुर्थी(शुक्ल)	24 पंचमी(शुक्ल)	25 षष्ठी(शुक्ल)	26 सप्तमी(शुक्ल)
27 अष्टमी(शुक्ल)	28 नवमी(शुक्ल)					

Vedanga Jyotisha



Prior to the commencement of Siddhantic astronomy in 6778 BCE, Vedas and Brāhmaṇas indicate the beginning of Saṁvatsara in Sharad Ritu. Therefore, the reference of Viṣuvat in Vedic literature must be interpreted as the autumnal equinox. The Aśvinī hymns of the 7th Mandala compiled by Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇi, indicate that the Sharad Ritu calendar of Vedic era had commenced when the autumnal equinox used to occur in Aśvinī Nakśatra around 13500 BCE.

It has been misinterpreted by many scholars that Vedāṅga Jyotiṣa fixes winter solstice at the beginning of Śraviṣṭhā Nakśatra and summer solstice at the middle of Āśleṣā Nakśatra. This misinterpretation leads to a date around 1400 BCE.

The second verse of Rigveda Jyotiṣa indicates that Śuchi had compiled the jyotiṣa of Lagadha Muni. Evidently, Lagadha was not the real author of the available text of Rigveda Jyotiṣa. The available Vedāṅga Jyotiṣa might have been recompiled around 3500 BCE because it refers to Tapas month of Śiśira season as the beginning of New Year. The Mahābhārata written in the 32nd century BCE clearly indicates the knowledge of Vedāṅga Jyotiṣa. Suchi's statement "Tad Adiyugam Syaat" clearly tells us that the astronomical references to Shravishtha and Ashlesha nakshatras are actually related to the Adiyuga in the past and not observed during his lifetime. In fact, Lagadha Muni might have referred to autumnal equinox at the beginning of Śraviṣṭhā Nakśatra and vernal equinox at the middle of Āśleṣā Nakśatra which can be dated around 8300 BCE.

Phalguna **2023 March** **Surya Siddhanta 8801 Saka 1944**

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1 दशमी (शुक्ल)	2 एकादशी (शुक्ल)	3 एकादशी (शुक्ल)	4 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	5 त्रयोदशी (शुक्ल)
6 चर्तुदशी (शुक्ल)	7 पूर्णिमा	8 प्रतिपदा (कृष्ण)	9 द्वितीया (कृष्ण)	10 तृतीया (कृष्ण)	11 चतुर्थी (कृष्ण)	12 पंचमी (कृष्ण)
13 षष्ठी (कृष्ण)	14 सप्तमी (कृष्ण)	15 अष्टमी (कृष्ण)	16 नवमी (कृष्ण)	17 दशमी (कृष्ण)	18 एकादशी (कृष्ण)	19 द्वादशी (कृष्ण)
20 चर्तुदशी (कृष्ण)	21 अमावस्या	22 प्रतिपदा (शुक्ल)	23 द्वितीया (शुक्ल)	24 तृतीया (शुक्ल)	25 चतुर्थी (शुक्ल)	26 पंचमी (शुक्ल)
27 षष्ठी (शुक्ल)	28 सप्तमी (शुक्ल)	29 अष्टमी (शुक्ल)	30 नवमी (शुक्ल)	31 दशमी (शुक्ल)		

Saptarshi Cycle of 2700 Years (6777 BCE)

In Paitamaha Siddhanta of Vedanga Jyotish calendar, a Saptarshi cycle of 2700 years was introduced around 6777 BCE and first 100 years (6777-6677 BCE) were hypothetically assigned to Ashvini Nakshatra. Every sub cycle of 100 years was linked to one nakshatra in order to easily remember the number of 100-year cycles elapsed. Accordingly, Saptarshis were in Magha nakshatra around 3177-3077 BCE when Mahabharata war took place in 3162 BCE and Yudhishthira ascended the throne. Puranas, Vriddha Garga, Varahamihira and Kalhana mention that Saptarshis were in Magha nakshatra during the reign of Yudhishthira.

Traditionally, ancient Kashmir followed this Saptarshi calendar. When the Kashmiri astronomers introduced the Chaitra Shukladi calendar in place of Paitamaha Siddhanta's Magha Shukladi calendar, they had to reset the epoch of Saptarshi calendar in 3076 BCE with reference to the epoch of 3101 BCE.

The Saptarshi Calendar (From 6777 BCE to 3076 BCE):

The Saptarṣi Cycle	InCE	The Saptarṣi Cycle	In CE
1. Aśvinī	6777-6677 BCE	20. Pūrvāṣāḍhā	4877-4777 BCE
2. Bharaṇī	6677-6577 BCE	21. Uttarāṣāḍhā	4777-4677 BCE
3. Kṛttikā	6577-6477 BCE	22. Śravaṇa	4677-4577 BCE
4. Rohiṇī	6477-6377 BCE	23. Śraviṣṭhā (Dhaniṣṭhā)	4577-4477 BCE
5. Mṛgaśirā	6377-6277 BCE	24. Śatabhiṣaj	4477-4377 BCE
6. Ārdrā	6277-6177 BCE	25. Pūrva Bhādrapadā	4377-4277 BCE
7. Punarvasū	6177-6077 BCE	26. Uttara Bhādrapadā	4277-4177 BCE
8. Puṣya	6077-5977 BCE	27. Revatī	4177-4077 BCE
9. Āśleṣa	5977-5877 BCE	1. Aśvinī	4077-3977 BCE
10. Maghā	5877-5777 BCE	2. Bharaṇī	3977-3877 BCE
11. Pūrva Phālgunī	5777-5677 BCE	3. Kṛttikā	3877-3777 BCE
12. Uttara Phālgunī	5677-5577 BCE	4. Rohiṇī	3777-3677 BCE
13. Hasta	5577-5477 BCE	5. Mṛgaśirā	3677-3577 BCE
14. Chitrā	5477-5377 BCE	6. Ārdrā	3577-3477 BCE
15. Svāti	5377-5277 BCE	7. Punarvasū	3477-3377 BCE
16. Viśākhā	5277-5177 BCE	8. Puṣya	3377-3277 BCE
17. Anurādhā	5177-5077 BCE	9. Āśleṣa	3277-3177 BCE
18. Jyeṣṭhā	5077-4977 BCE	10. Maghā	3177-3077 BCE
19. Mūla	4977-4877 BCE		

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Source : The Chronology of India : From Manu to Mahabharata by Vedveer Arya

Pujaniya
Shri. Vijay Kaushal Ji Maharaj
Chief Mentor

Mananiya
Shri. K. N. Govindacharya
Founder

The Chronological History Of Ancient India

प्राचीन भारत के कलानुक्रमिक इतिहास की झलक

About the Researcher

Dr. Vedveer Arya

Mentor - ITIHASA

Vedveer Arya is a Chronologist, historian, author and a civil servant & senior officer from Ministry of Defence. He is a Sanskrit scholar and a researcher with profound insights in the chronological history of India. He made an in-depth study of various epigraphs in original and critiqued the chronology of India put forth by colonial historians and their followers.

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Convener, ITIHASA

Sushri Anwita Chaudhary
Co-Convener, ITIHASA

Dr. Md. Yahya Saba
Co-Convener, ITIHASA

Navi Mumbai
S - 38, Parth Building,
Sector - 13, Kharghar,
Navi Mumbai - 410210
+91 8657144149

New Delhi
4th Floor, B-78, Dashrathpuri,
Palam Dabri Road,
New Delhi - 110045
+91 8657144159

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Email : hindueternal@gmail.com Website : www.eternalhindu.org

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Founder

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