

CHAPTER 1

Esteemed Advantages of Almanac

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO ALMANAC

Almanac is also termed as ‘Panchamgam’ or Tidhipatri’ meaning to contain five main divisions. These are Tithi, Vaaram, Nakshatram, Yogam and Karanam. Panchamgam indicate the timings current from and to of these five elements daily. Everyday Varjyamulu, Durmuhurthamulu, Amrita Ghadias, Dina Pramanamu, changes of Planets with Star in which situated including Pada and important festivals are mentioned.

In everyday the routine matters involving issues related to Subha & Asubha Karmas are checked only with the help of Panchamga. Matters relating to travel & journey can be correctly arrived through the Panchamgam.

Indians without the help of Panchamgam no action is taken on their routine activities. For all matters relating to functions and Ceremonies & festival days, Panchamgam is essentially required to be consulted. Tithi periods, timing of Sunrise & Sunset, good and auspicious timings, Nakshatras, different Yogas, Lagnas for all these purposes, Panchamgam is required to be consulted for correct timings of the events.

Correct timings for performance of Vedic Rituals will be made known. The position of Planets in the heavens with their correct Longitudes will be indicated exactly and by knowing these details, good and bad effects are made known through the Panchamgam.

After knowing Tithi, Vaara, Nakshatra, Yoga & Karana auspicious timings can be fixed on correct muhurtha. Such of those days where timings which are not good in Tithi, Vaara decided to be leftout. In all these matters that knowledge is of highest importance. For certain functions specific Tidhi, Vaara and Nakshatra have been laid down for performance.

Hence it is essential to know the timings at which such Tidhi, Vaara, Nakshtra are occurring on those days.

For daily ritual activities such as Bathing, Japam, Homam, & Puja etc. at the beginning of the particular function, details such as Year, Ayanam, Rutuvu, Month, Paksham, Tithi, Vaara and for some functions the Nakshatra are to be mentioned and these can be known only through Panchamgam.

1.2 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN PANCHAMGAM

In Telugu Panchamgam from “Chaitra Sudha Padhyami” to “Phalguna Bahula Amavasya” ... daily Tithi upto the timing in hours & minutes is indicated.

For every month in the beginning on first page details such as Year, Name, Month, Saka period, Kalyabdamulu, Huna Sakam, Hijaris etc. are given. For every day Sunrise,

Sunset, English Calander dates, dates of Salivahana Sakam, the names of Planets moving on that day etc. are given. Tithi, Vaara, Nakshatra, Yoga and Karanam are shown in this order against Sakam dates, Ayanam, Rutuvu and against English dates, Month and Year is written.

The extant to which the tithi & nakshatras are existing on the date will be shown initially in Telugu figures in hours & minutes. Weekday from sunrise to next sunrise on the subsequent date in ghadias, hours & tithi will be identified. Afterwards, yogam and karanam will be shown in ghadias only. Amritaghadias, varjyam in hours, some others in ghadias are indicated. As long as there is no doubt on any issue the matter is shown in the first letter. For example:

‘S.R’ is meant for Sun Rise and ‘R’ is understood as for Ravi, Like that etc.

These are abbreviated names. There after mention is made about ‘Meshayanam’. Detail of the Planet situated in the Nakshatra with pada is given. Sometimes on a particular date two Tithis are there which is called “Tithi Dwayam”. This is followed by festivals and holidays, actions specified by dharma shastras, timings of Moon’s aspect on padyami and the Crescent of Moon will be shown. Based on this, the changes expected to take place in the rates of materials in market are indicated. Auspicious timings of ‘Vishuwat’, timings of subha muhurtha are shown. The extant upto which the Sun had lapsed in a Rasi is shown.

The beginning and end of durmuhurtha is written. In continuation, months of Mohammadan calander, Saura months are mentioned. In every page, at the right hand top corner a table is shown indicating the planetary position at the commencement of the month. That table is to be read either clockwise or anti-clockwise direction. In the middle of the table, the changes which occurred to those Planets are only shown with changed Nakshatras.

After giving details of Almanac for all the dates, at the bottom, a table of periods of Ascendants is given, indicate both day time and night time, Rasi wise. This is more useful in casting Horoscopes, fixing Subhamuhurthams and Lagnas. In case if any Planet is Retrograde on any day, the same is shown, as (R). If a planet is Retrograde and constant, before moving on direct motion is shown as R.

1.3 ADVANTAGES OF THE INFORMATION MENTIONED IN THE ALMANAC

Kalyabdas are mainly traditional accounts of a hero in an Epic. They are mainly helpful in identifying long durations of periods of time. Currently the issues and instances happening in “Hunasakam” are being accounted. Before the British introduced the “Hunasakam”, in our country, the period of time was counted in “Salivahana Sakam”. Hizaree belongs to “Mohammadans Sakam”.

In Almanac the time counting starts from Sun rise in ghadias. The rituals required to be performed such as Sandhya Vandanam, Agnihotram etc. are also mentioned. Even during Sunset time, Rituals such as “Suryopasana” and “Agnihotram” will also be performed. In the “Sandhya Period”, haircutting, mundan etc. of such activities are prohibited. If birth takes place in “Sandhya period of time” santi viz remedial measures are to be performed.

Since the counting of time is being made from the new year of Telugu see, the Calander is being made from Chaitra Suddha Padyami. The order of Seasons is getting backwards, now a days, that means the commencement of “Vasanta Rutuvu” was getting started approximately a month behind.

Based on Tithis, the festival of Sriramanavami is identified. The time specified as “Amrutakalam” is very good for commencement of taking medicines. Varjyam, Durmuhurtham periods are prohibited for performing Subha activities. Devatas and Ancestors are worshipped during the periods of ‘Ayanas’ and ‘Sankramanas’. Almanac is invariably used for house Warming Muhrthas, Casting of Horoscopes and Sumuhurthas for various functions. When two Tithis fall on the same date, the activities relating to “Pitrudevatas” are undertaken.

The Lagna in which Sun is situated at the time of Sunrise is called “Suryodaya Lagna” or “Udaya Lagnam”. The Bhukti viz, the extent of Longitude lapsed by Sunrise is mentioned. The remaining period of the same Rasi is called “Bhojyam”. From “Bhojyam” the Lagnas are counted up to birth time Lagna, Sumuhurtha Lagna, then Janma Lagna and Sumuhurtha Lagna could be obtained. In some Almanacs the Bhukti and some other Almanacs the Bhojyam are identified. From Lagna pramana, if Bhukti is deducted, then the remaining is Bhojyam. Thereafter, if lagnas are added, we get the desired Lagna.

1.4 INTRODUCTION TO STUDY OF ALMANAC

In Hindu families Almanac is invariably in use. For all activities relating to religious matters, festivals, utsavas, to determine the auspicious timings of commencement, the USE of Almanac is invariably needed.

Almanac gives us mainly five Elements. These are 1. Tidhi, 2. Weekday, 3. Nakshatra, 4. Yogam and 5. Karanam. Since it is giving these five Elements it is named as ‘Panchamga’ or ‘Panchamgam’. It is easy to obtain the required information.

Since Earth is rotating around its own axis, the sun light falls on the spherical surface of Earth, and that period is termed as day light and the surface of Earth on its backside is taken as night. Hence it is how we are getting day and night.

Earth to rotate around its axis once is called a date, Moon to rotate around the Earth once is called a month and Earth to go round the Sun for one complete revolution is called as one year. This is how all countries in the world are following.

The path in which the Planets are moving were identified through imagination by our ancestors as “Jyothish Chakra” and that chakra or circle was divided into 12 equal parts.

This imaginary Circle was termed as “Bhachakra”. There are 27 Stars identified in the sky. Each Star is divided into 4 parts (padas) and 9 such divisions are counted as one Rasi. According to the shape of Rasi’s their names were prescribed.

Ancestors identified that all Planets in the Heavens are moving around the Sun as shown in sketch 1.4 (a). Their path, distance from Earth is given in the sketch 1.4 (b) shown on page 4.

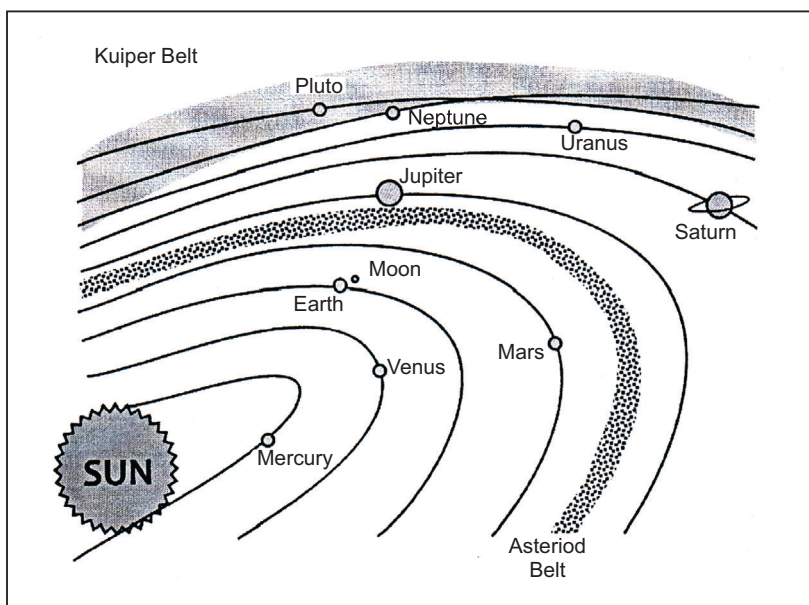


Fig. 1.4 (a)

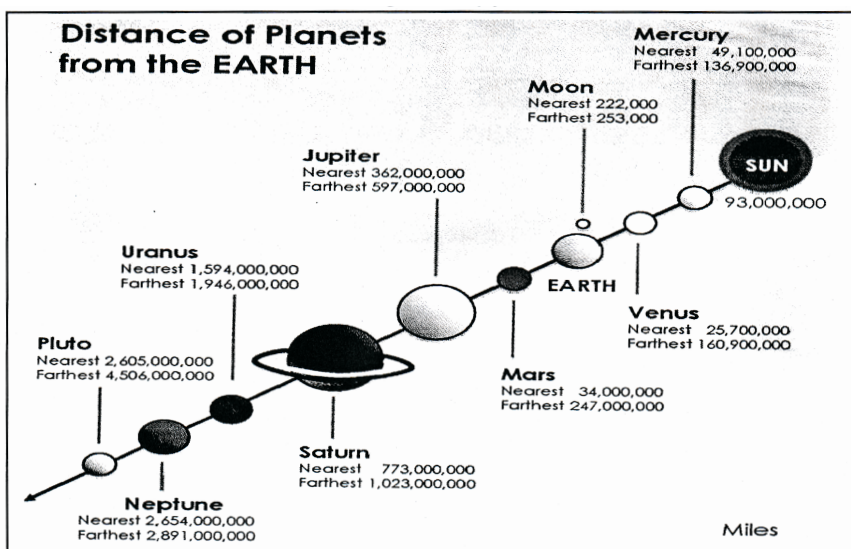


Fig. 1.4 (b)

Since Moon is moving around Earth, we see daily the Moon located in a region of Star. In Almanac the Star in which Moon is situated is counted as the day's Nakshatra for our daily routine activities. On Full Moon day, Moon appears in the region of a Star, then the ancestors called that Month on the name of the Star and therefore the names of the twelve Telugu Calendar Months were arrived as under:-

1. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Chitra Star region was named as “Chaitramasa”.
2. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Visakha Star region was named as “Vaisakamasa”.
3. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Jyeshtha Star region was named as “Jyeshthamasa”.
4. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Purvashada Star region was named as “Ashadamasa”.
5. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Sravana Star region was named as “Sravanamasa”.
6. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Purvabhadra Star region was named as “Bhadrapadamasa”.
7. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Aswini Star region was named as “Asweejamasa”.
8. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Krithika Star region was named as “Karteekamasa”.
9. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Mrugasira Star region was named as “Mrugasiramasa”.
10. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Pushyami Star region was named as “Pushyamasa”.
11. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Makha Star region was named as “Maghamasa”.
12. The month in which Full Moon is situated in Uttaraphalguni Star region is named as Phalgunamasa.

1.5 12 RASIS

In table below, the names of 12 Rasis and the Ghadias & Vighadias of time are given. The period of each Rasi is approximately 5 Ghadias or 2 hours as normally understood by everyone, because the Sun is rising every day after 24 hours. These 12 Rasis are changing every day as 12 Lagnas. In Almanac the period of each Lagna on every day for day time and night time are given.

60 Ghadias = 24 hours

2 – 1/2 Ghadias = one hour

S. No.	Name of Rasi	Meaning	Period of time in Ghadias & Vighadias
1.	Aries	Mesha	4-20
2.	Taurus	Oxen	4-36
3.	Gemini	Twins wife & husband	5-26
4.	Cancer	Crab	5-31
5.	Leo	Lion	5-20

S. No.	Name of Rasi	Meaning	Period of time in Ghadias & Vighadias
6.	Virgo	Virgin	5-15
7.	Libra	Balance	5-24
8.	Scorpio	Scorpion	5-33
9.	Sagitterius	Bow & Arrow	5-19
10.	Capricorn	Crocodile	4-43
11.	Aquarius	Pot with water	4-11
12.	Pisces	Twin Fish	4-22
			Total: 60 Ghadias or 24 Hours

The reason for variations in the periods of time of each Rasi is due to movement of Earth around Sun in an Ecliptic form. Hence 12 parts are divided into 360°, the angular duration of each Rasi is 30°, but the distance travelled by Earth in the Ecliptic Arc's is varying and some of them are of longer in distance and some of them are of shorter in distance along the arc as seen in the sketch 1.5 given below.

Almanac & Astro Sciences

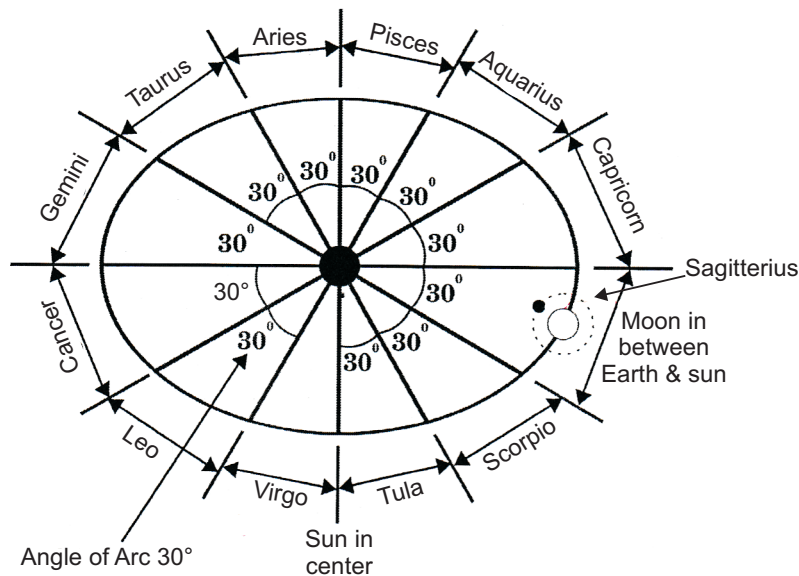


Figure 1.5

Note:

1.6 NAMES OF NINE PLANETS

The following table gives the names of planets with the period of Dasa Pramanam in years.

S.No.	Planet	Dasa Period in Years
1.	Sun	6
2.	Moon	10
3.	Mars	7
4.	Rahu	18
5.	Jupiter	16
6.	Saturn	19
7.	Mercury	17
8.	Ketu	7
9.	Venus	20
		Total : 120 Years

1.7 FORTNIGHTS - PAKSHAS

There are two fortnights every month. The first 15 days from Amavasya is called “Sukla Pakshami” and the second set of 15 days from Pournami is called “Krishna Pakshami”. Sukla means that increase of Moonlight in the night. The date on which the Moon is full is called “Pournami”. The date on which the Moon is not visible is called “Amavasya”. The following sketch at 1.7 shows the Sukla and Krishna Pakshas both.

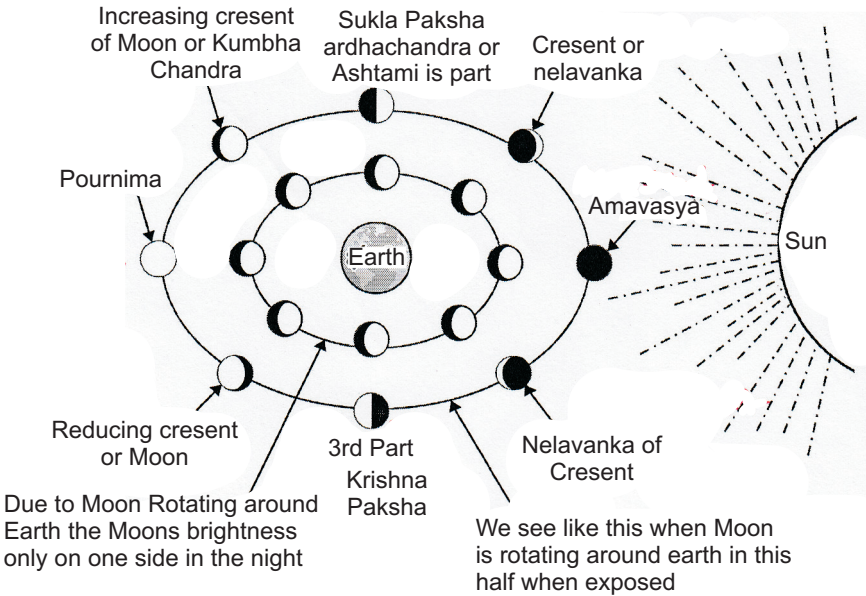


Figure 1.7

1.8 TIDHIS

The name of Tidhis of 15 days Sukla Paksha or Suddha Paksha and Krishna Paksha or Bahula Paksha are given in the following table.

Day S. No.	Name of Day in Sukla / Suddha Paksha	Day S. No.	Name of Day in Krishna / Bahula Paksha
1.	Suddha Padyami	1	Bahula Padyami
2.	Suddha Vidiya	2	Bahula Vidiya
3.	Suddha Tadiya	3	Bahula Tadiya
4.	Suddha Chaviti	4	Bahula Chaviti
5.	Suddha Panchami	5	Bahula Panchami
6.	Suddha Shashti	6	Bahula Shashti
7.	Suddha Saptami	7	Bahula Saptami
8.	Suddha Ashtami	8	Bahula Ashtami
9.	Suddha Navami	9	Bahula Navami
10.	Suddha Dasami	10	Bahula Dasami
11.	Suddha Ekadasi	11	Bahula Ekadasi
12.	Suddha Dwadasi	12	Bahula Dwadasi
13.	Suddha Trayodasi	13	Bahula Trayodasi
14.	Suddha Chaturdasi	14	Bahula Chaturdasi
15.	Suddha Poornima	15	Bahula Amavasya

How Tidhis are formed and how Tidhi increases is given as under.

The Longitude of Moon if deducted from Longitude of Sun and divide that difference by 12, the Tidhi comes out. In every paksha, the distance between Sun and Moon is getting increased and hence the new Tidhi comes.

If both Sun and Moon are on the same Longitude Amavasya comes. If they are 180° apart, then Pournima comes. This can be seen in sketch clearly at para 1.7.

1.9 WEEK DAYS

Since time immemorial, the days of the week are tied to the seven Planets. This fact is well known to every one. The names of week days in Telugu, the names used in Panchamga / Almanac, English names and Hindusthani names are given in the table below.

Names of Week Days in

S. No.	Telugu	Panchamgam	English	Hindi
1.	Aadivaaramu	Bhanuvaaramu	Sunday	Ravivaar
2.	Somavaaramu	Induvaaramu	Monday	Somavaar
3.	Mangalavaaramu	Bhaumavaaramu	Tuesday	Mangalvaar
4.	Budhavaaramu	Saumyavaaramu	Wednesday	Budhavaar
5.	Guruvaaramu	Bruhaspativaaramu	Thursday	Bruhaspativaar
6.	Sukravaaramu	Bhrguvaaramu	Friday	Sukravvar
7.	Sanivaaramu	Mandavaaramu	Saturday	Sanivaar

In India how the earlier civilizations had named the week days is now made known now. In Sanskrit language day and night is called as “Ahooraatra”. In this word ‘A’ the first letter and ‘tra’ the last three alphabets are removed and the remaining six alphabets are called as “Hooraa”. This word came into use to give the meaning of 24 hours period, half day part plus half night part are equalled to one full day.

Weekdays (vaaramulu)

Seven days constitute one Vaaramu. These are Ravivaara - Sunday, Somavaara - Monday, Mangalavaara - Tuesday, Budhavaara - Wednesday, Guruvaara - Thursday, Sukravaara - Friday, Sanivaara - Saturday.

These 7 names of Vaaras are in order of the names of seven Planets. These are Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn and in Telugu they are called Ravi, Chandra, Kuja, Budha, Guru, Sukra and Sani respectively.

The planets in order of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury and Moon as seen in heavens from Earth in the decreasing distance are written in the 24 hours of duration commencing from Saturn’s day. First hour of Saturday is given to Saturn, 2nd hour of Saturday to Guruvu. In this order if written 3 times 22nd hour comes to Saturn, 23rd hour comes to Guruvu, 24th hour to Kuja and 25th hour to Sun. This is Sunday, the 2nd day’s first hour. This is correctly called with the weekday. Like this if continued, the first hour of every day pertains to Planet relevant to the weekday coming. Always the first hour starts with hora of the Planet relevant to the day.

1.10 HOORAADHIPATIS AND WEEK DAY NAMES

Lordship of each one hour from Sunrise to next day’s Sunrise is given to the seven planets from Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn according to their movement of path around Sun. Like this everyday from sunrise, the first hour is given to the lordship of planet that comes in the morning. This is called as that days “Hooraadhipati”. This name on Sunday from sunrise, the first hour is named as “Ravihooraa”. Next day from sunrise the first hour is named as “Chandrahooraa”. Likewise on all the seven days, the hooraa of that planet relating to the week day comes in the first hour.

Ancestors had believed that the Planets have influence on the human beings. The Rishies from Earth could know how the Planets were moving in the heavens and their path could be established as shown in the sketch at 1.10 (a).

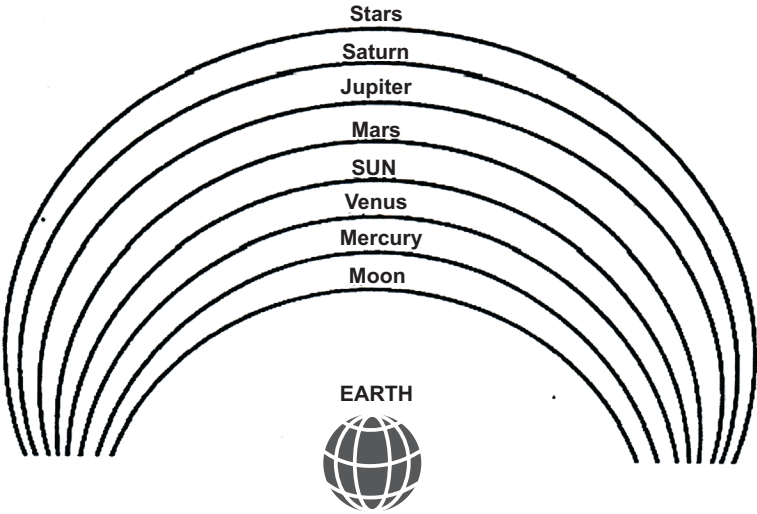


Figure 1.10 (a) Old Method Chakra

Names of seven Weekdays are made equal to the names of seven Planets moving in the sky. This has been shown in table below.

S. No.	Planet Name	Name of the week day
1.	Ravi or Aditya	Ravi or Aadivaaramu
2.	Chandra	Somavaaramu
2(a)	Another name for Moon Somudu	—
3.	Kujudu or Mangaludu	Mangalavaaramu or Bhaumavaaramu
4.	Budha	Budhavaaramu
5.	Gurudu	Guruvaaramu
6.	Sukrudu	Sukravaaramu
7.	Sani	Sanivaaramu

Modern Astronomical Scientists established that all Planets are moving round the Sun in their individual paths. The sketch at 1.10 (b) shows this method.

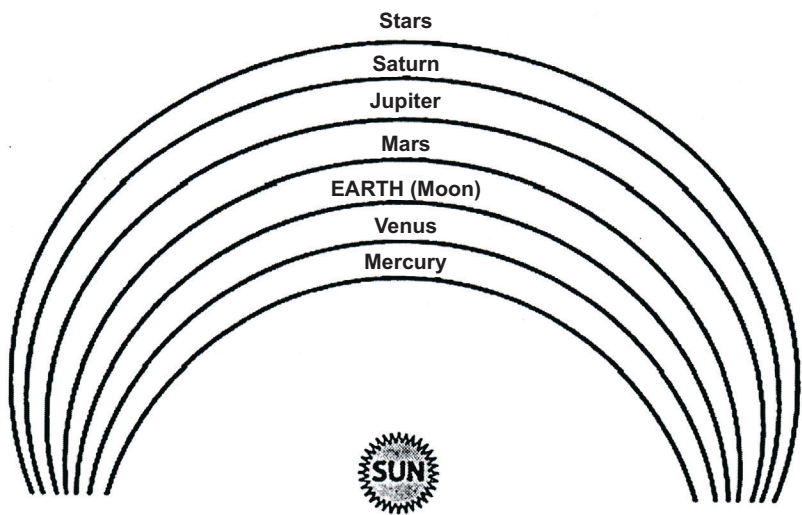


Figure 1.10 (b) New Method Chakra

In ancient Vedanga Jyothisha Sun was considered as ‘Paramatma’ and Moon as “Jeevatma” and the remaining five Planets represent the five Elements viz ... Earth, Air, Water, Fire and Akash. The sloka in veda says

“Prudhive Vyapastha Teejoo Vaayoo Raakaasaat”

Basing on this Sutra our Ancestors had derived the names of the week days as shown in sketch 1.10(c). This was based on old practice of planets moving around Earth.

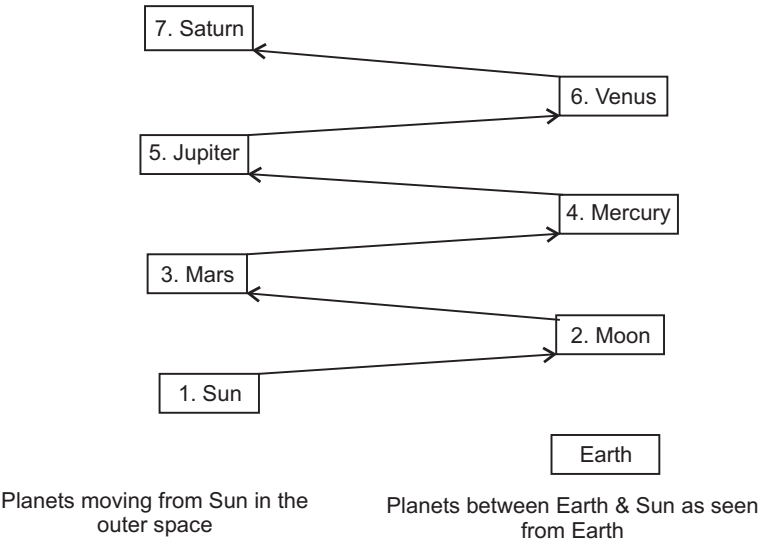


Fig. 1.10 (c)

1.11 THE ORDER OF WEEKDAYS

The counting of week day is an old practice in use. Moghuls came to India in 12th Century and British came in 17th Century and ruled upto 20th Century. None of these dynasties could make any change in the order off Week days followed by Indians. All countries in the world had adopted the Weekdays followed by India and included their names as such in their Almanacs. This shows the superiority of Indian Astronomers in their knowledge of Astronomy connected to Astrological Rules framed at that time.

1.12 STARS AND THEIR PATTERN

All Stars and Planets are in heavens at far off distances. On Amavasya day all stars shine very brightly. Since Earth was found moving around its own axis and moving around the Sun by both Earth and Moon, it was found that the location of Stars was found changing.

Moon moving very fast around Earth in 30 days from one Amavasya to second Amavasya the time taken is 30 days. As a result all Stars are appearing moving under the Moons control and covering all the 12 Rasis.

Since there is relation-ship between Moon and Stars as established by Rishies, the Bhachakra is made as per the following table, linking movement of Moon from one Rasi to another Rasi and inturn Moon's movement also changes in the group by 2-1/4 Nakshatra for each Rasi and hence Moon moves all the 27 Stars by the time he completes movement of the 12 Rasis.

This method of counting was prevailing in India from times immemorial.

As per ancient Indian practice, stars are counted from the first point of 'Meshasthana Rasi'. This point is the first point of Bhachakra. A Nakshatra consists of a good number of Stars. The Star which is the brightest in the region of Nakshatra, is named after that Star. The group of Nakshatra in a star is divided into four parts. Hence for 27 Nakshatras, there are 108 parts. If these are divided among 12 Rasis, each Rasi gets 9 Nakshatra Padas parts, Names of 12 Rasis are also linked. The total circumference of all 12 Rasis is 360°. Hence each Rasi gets an angular measurement of 30°. Since there are 9 parts in a Rasi, each part is equal to 3° - 20'. One Star covers 13° - 20'. The limitations of Star divisions are also shown in Nirayana Scale as under.

S. No.	Name of Rasi	Nakshtra Padamulu	Total Padas	Range of Nakshatra	
				From	To
1.	Aries	Aswini-4 parts Bharani-4 parts Krithika-1st part	} 9	0° - 0' 13° - 21' 26° - 41'	13° - 20' 26° - 40' 30° - 00'
2.	Taurus	Krithika-2, 3, 4 parts Rohini-4 parts Mrugasira-1, 2 parts	} 9	30° - 01' 40° - 01' 53° - 21'	40° - 00' 53° - 20' 60° - 00'

3.	Gemini	Mrugasira-3, 4 parts Aardra-4 parts Punarvasu-1, 2, 3 parts	} 9	60° – 01' 66° – 41' 80° – 01'	66° – 40' 80° – 00' 90° – 00'
4.	Cancer	Punarvasu-4th part Pushyami-4 parts Aslesha-4 parts	} 9	90° – 01' 93° – 21' 106° – 41'	93° – 20' 106° – 40' 120° – 00'
5.	Leo	Makha-4 parts Pubba-4 parts Uttara-1st part	} 9	120° – 01' 133° – 21' 146° – 41'	133° – 20' 146° – 40' 150° – 00'
6.	Virgo	Uttara-2, 3, 4 parts Hasta-4 parts Chitta-1, 2 parts	} 9	150° – 01' 160° – 01' 173° – 21'	160° – 00' 173° – 20' 180° – 00'
7.	Libra	Chitta-3, 4 parts Swathi-4 parts Visakha-1, 2, 3 parts	} 9	180° – 01' 186° – 41' 200° – 01'	186° – 40' 200° – 00' 210° – 00'
8.	Scorpio	Visakha-4th part Anuradha-4 parts Jyeshtha-4 parts	} 9	210° – 01' 213° – 21' 226° – 41'	213° – 20' 226° – 40' 240° – 00'
9.	Sagittarius	Moola-4 parts Poovashada-4 parts Uttarashada-1st part	} 9	240° – 01' 253° – 21' 266° – 41'	253° – 20' 266° – 40' 270° – 00'
10.	Capricorn	Uttarashada-2, 3, 4 parts Sravanam-4 parts Dhanishta-1, 2 parts	} 9	270° – 01' 280° – 01' 293° – 21'	280° – 00' 293° – 20' 300° – 00'
11.	Aquarius	Dhanista-3, 4 parts Satabhisha-4 parts Poovabhadra-1, 2, 3 parts	} 9	300° – 01' 306° – 41' 320° – 01'	306° – 40' 320° – 00' 330° – 00'
12.	Pisces	Poorvabhadra-4th part Uttarabhadra-4 parts Revati-4 parts	} 9	330° – 01' 333° – 21' 346° – 41'	333° – 20' 346° – 40' 360° – 00'
Total 108 parts					

The above 27 Stars are called the houses of Moon. For one Nakshatra month there are 27.3217 average days. This is called Moons “Madhyamika Gati”. For one revolution of Moon around Earth it is called as one Nakshatra Masa.

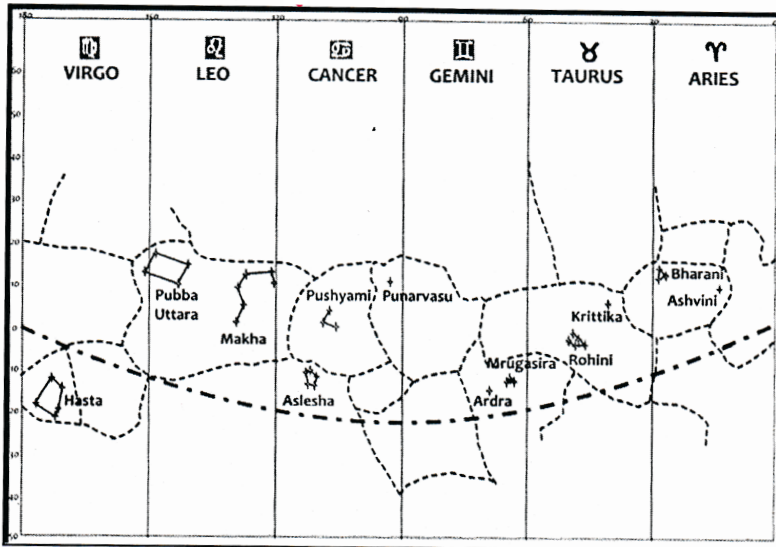


Figure 1.12 (a) Nakshatras and Rasis

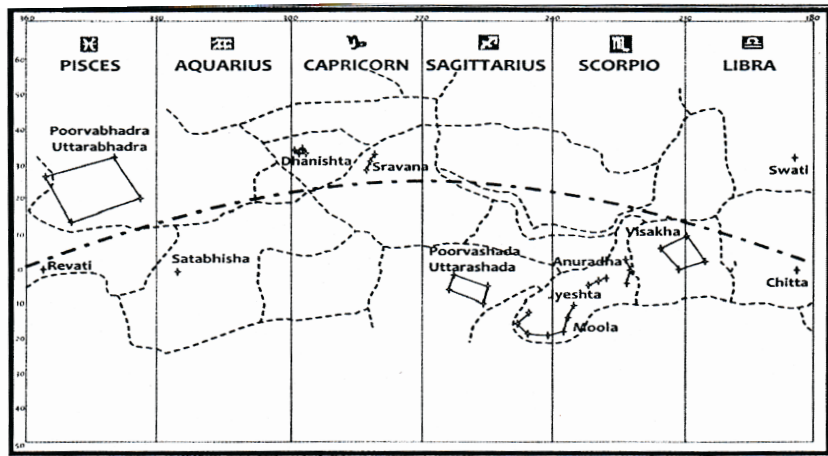


Figure 1.12 (b) Nakshatras and Rasis

The zones of 27 Nakshatras have been shown in sketches 1.12 (a), 1.12 (b) at page-14. The Rasis in heavens and Star groups in the sky are shown in the sketch 1.12(c) at page-15.

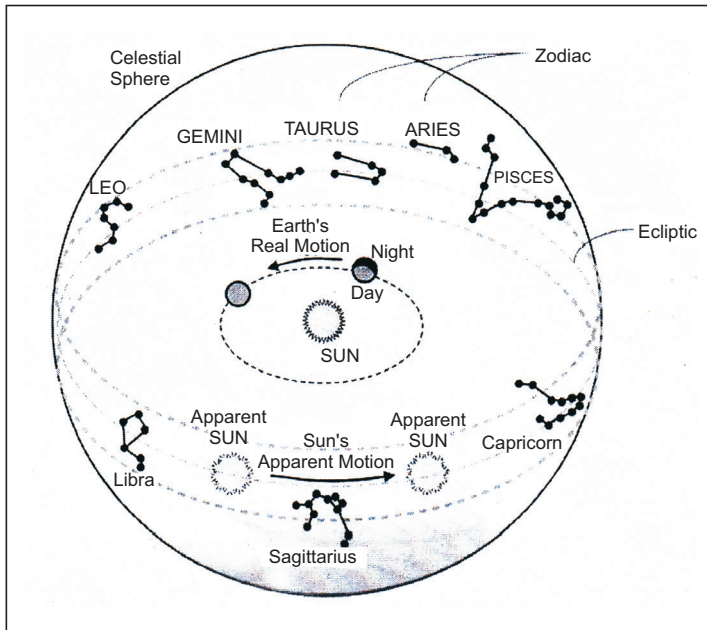


Figure 1.12 (c) The Star groups in the sky are visible thus

1.13 NAKSHTRAS AND THEIR DEVATAS

Table 1.13: Nakshatras and their deities

S. No	Nakshatra	Devata
1.	Aswani	Ganapathy
2.	Bharani	Durgadevi
3.	Krithika	Agni
4.	Rohini	Brahmma
5.	Mrugasira	Chandra
6.	Aardra	Shiva
7.	Punarvasu	Devatatas
8.	Pushyami	Bruhaspathi
9.	Aslesha	Adiseshudu
10.	Makha	Pitrudivatas
11.	Pubba	Parvathi
12.	Uttara	Suryudu
13.	Hastha	Shakti
14.	Chitta	Viswakarma

S. No	Nakshatra	Devata
15.	Swathi	Vayuvu
16.	Visakha	Subrahmanya
17.	Anuradha	Lakshmi
18.	Jyestha	Devendra
19.	Moola	Asura
20.	Poorvashada	Varuna
21.	Uttarashada	Eswara
22.	Sraavanam	Vishnuvu
23.	Dhanishta	Ashtavasuvus
24.	Satabhisha	Yama
25.	Poorvabhadra	Kubera
26.	Uttarabhadra	Kamadhenuvu
27.	Ravati	sani

1.14 YOGAMULU

These Yogamulu are also 27 in number. If Longitudes of Sun and Moon are added and resultant sum is divided by $13^{\circ} - 20'$. Then it will be known as the name of Yogam. The names of Yogams are as under:-

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Vishkambamu | 2. Preeti |
| 3. Ayushman | 4. Soubhagyamu |
| 5. Sobhanamu | 6. Atiyoga Gandamu |
| 7. Suvarnamu | 8. Dhruti |
| 9. Soolamu | 10. Gandamu – Vruddhi |
| 12. Dhruvamu | 13. Vyaghaatamu |
| 14. Harshanamu | 15. Vajramu |
| 16. Siddhi | 17. Vyatheepatham |
| 18. Vareeyaan | 19. Parighamu |
| 20. Shivamu | 21. Siddhamu |
| 22. Saadhyamu | 23. Subhamu |
| 24. Suklamu | 25. Brahmamu |
| 26. Indramu | 27. Vaidhruthi |

These 27 Yogas in order relate to Aswani to Revathi, 27 Stars.

1.15 KARANAMULU

For every Tidhi there will be two Karanas. In this there are first half and second half, divided into two separate parts and they were named in the following pattern as under, for Sukla Paksha and Krishna Paksha.,

Tidhi	Sukla Paksha		Krishna paksha	
	First half	Second half	First half	Second half
1.	Kimstughnamu	Bava	Balava	Kaulava
2.	Balava	Kaulava	Taitula	Garaji
3.	Taitula	Garaji	Vanaji	Visthi (Bhadra)
4	Vanija	Vishti (Bhadra)	Bava	Balava
5.	Bava	Balava	Kaulava	Taitula
6.	Kaulava	Taitula	Garaji	Vanija
7.	Garaji	Vanija	Vishti (Bhadra)	Bava
8.	Vishti (Bhadra)	Bava	Balava	Kaulava
9.	Balava	Kaulava	Taitula	Garaji
10.	Taitula	Garaji	Vanija	Vishti (Bhadra)
11.	Vanija	Vishti (Bhadra)	Bava	Balava
12.	Bava	Balava	Taitula	Garaji
13.	Kaulava	Taitula	Garaji	Vanija
14.	Garaji	Vanija	Vishti (Bhadra)	Sakuni
15.	Vishti (Bhadra)	Bava	Chatushpata	Nagavam