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Tithi calculator by date

****Calculating Hindu Tithi and Shraddha Days**** To perform annual Shraddha rituals, you need to know the date and time of your family member's death. The Hindu calendar date varies every year based on the position of the Sun and Moon. You can use a Shraddha Tithi Calculator to find the suitable day for performing Shraddha. The calculator lists the starting and ending times for each Tithi in a given month, including Pitru Paksha (a 15-day period) which is considered an auspicious time for performing Shraddha rituals. However, it's recommended to perform Pitru Paksha Shraddha only after one year of the death. ****Using the Monthly Tithi Calculator**** The calculator allows you to input your location and date to find the Hindu Panchang Tithi for a full month. It provides the starting and ending times for each Tithi, including Shukla Paksh (waxing moon phase) and Krishna Paksh (waning moon phase). This tool is useful for planning annual Shraddha rituals, as well as performing other Hindu ceremonies that require specific dates and times. ****Key Features of the Calculator**** * Calculates Hindu Panchang Tithi for a full month * Provides starting and ending times for each Tithi * Includes Pitru Paksha (a 15-day period) and Shukla Paksh/Krishna Paksh phases * Allows input of location and date to customize results ****Understanding Tithi**** Tithi is an essential concept in Hindu Panchangam, calculated based on the longitudinal angle between the sun and moon. Each 12° movement of the moon represents one tithi. There are two types of tithis: Shukla Paksha and Krishna Paksha. ****Shukla Paksha**** Shukla Paksha refers to the period from the next day after Amavasya (new moon) to the full moon day. The 12° movements of the moon during this period are: 1. Pratipada (first tithi) 2. Dwitiya (second tithi) 3. Tritiya (third tithi) 4. Chaturthi (fourth tithi) 5. Panchami (fifth tithi) 6. Shasti (sixth tithi) 7. Sapthami (seventh tithi) 8. Ashtami (eighth tithi) 9. Navami (ninth tithi) 10. Dasami (tenth tithi) 11. Ekadasi (eleventh tithi) 12. Dvadasi (twelfth tithi) When the moon reaches 180°, it's called Purnima (full moon) tithi. ****Krishna Paksha**** Krishna Paksha refers to the period from the next day after full moon (Purnima) to Amavasya. The 12° movements of the moon during this period are similar to Shukla Paksha, but in reverse order. ****Tithi Calculator**** A tithi calculator can help you find today's and tomorrow's tithis, as well as select a specific date range to determine the tithi for that period. The calculator is useful for planning events and activities according to Hindu Panchangam principles. ****Understanding Tithis in the Hindu Calendar**** A tithi is a lunar day that represents the time it takes for the moon to move 12 degrees away from the sun. The Hindu calendar is based on the cycles of the moon, with each lunar month consisting of 30 tithis. ****Tithi Sequence and Pakshas**** The sequence of tithis is as follows: 1. ****Pratipada****: New Moon (0°) 2. ****Dwitiya****: 12° 3. ****Tritiya****: 24° 4. ****Chaturthi****: 36° 5. ****Panchami****: 48° 6. ****Shashti****: 60° 7. ****Saptami****: 72°-84° 8. ****Ashtami****: 84°-96° 9. ****Navami****: 96°-108° 10. ****Dashami****: 108°-120° 11. ****Ekadashi****: 120°-132° 12. ****Dwadashi****: 132°-144° 13. ****Trayodashi****: 144°-156° 14. ****Chaturdashi****: 156°-168° ****Pakshas**** The Hindu calendar is divided into two Pakshas: 1. ****Shukla Paksha****: Waxing Moon (from Amavasya to Purnima) 2. ****Krishna Paksha****: Waning Moon (from Purnima to Amavasya) ****Using the Tithi Calculator**** The tithi calculator helps you find the current tithi for any location on a specific date and time. Simply enter your location, select the date and time, and click "Submit" to get the results. I hope this paraphrased version is helpful! Let me know if you have any further questions. In Hinduism, specific Tithis such as Diwali (Amavasya), Janmashtami (Ashtami), and Raksha Bandhan (Purnima) play crucial roles in planning auspicious times for ceremonies, weddings, and life events. Each Tithi is believed to carry unique energy and influence, impacting aspects like health, wealth, and relationships. Understanding these energies helps choose the right time for various activities. A Tithi is a lunar day based on the angular distance between the Sun and Moon, divided into 30 parts, with each part representing one Tithi. Hindu astrology relies heavily on Tithis to determine auspicious times for religious activities and personal events. The Tithi Calculator is a user-friendly tool for determining the Tithi for any given date and time. To use the calculator effectively, select the desired date using the calendar picker or manually enter it in YYYY-MM-DD format. Enter the time using the 24-hour format (HH:MM) and choose the corresponding timezone. Click the "Calculate Tithi" button to generate the result. Knowing the significance of each Tithi is essential for Hindu astrology. It refers to one of the five elements of the Hindu panchang, along with nakshatra, yoga, vara, and karma. A Tithi is a lunar day that represents the time taken by the Moon to increase its distance from the Sun by 12 degrees. Some notable dates in April 2025 include Purnima on April 12-13 and Amavasya on April 27. The calendar also lists all amavasya dates, purnima tithis, ekadashi dates, and other important Hindu astrological events for the year 2025. Lunar Calendar and Its Significance in Hindu Traditions Krishna paksha (waning phase) pradipada to Shukla paksha purnima, there are 30 tithis with varying lunar day lengths between 21.5 hours and 26 hours. The traditional Indian calendar and most Hindu festivals rely on tithi. Vedic astrology emphasizes the birth tithi's influence on an individual's life and personality. Tithi is also crucial for identifying auspicious muhurat and forms part of panchang, a five-element system that should not be overlooked. The Indic calendar marks the beginning of the month from the new moon, but some traditions begin it on the full moon. This system has remained unchanged for millennia, unlike the Gregorian calendar which was introduced in the 17th century. The Indic Western Lunisolar calendar aligns the sun and moon on birthdays based on lunar cycles. There are two approaches: one considers only solar energy and ignores cosmic feminine energies, while the other honors both. The calendar also connects individuals to Indian festivals like Deepavali and Krishna's birth. In contrast, Western calendars disconnect from these celebrations. The Indic calendar is scientifically accurate and has undergone minimal changes since its inception. It is based on 30 lunar cycles in a month and does not tie birthdays or festival names to specific dates. This system differs from the Western calendar, which was altered by Pope Gregory in the 17th century and skips 10 days. The Indic calendar has a continuous history dating back to ancient Indian texts like Mahabharata and Ramayana. In contrast, the Western calendar underwent significant changes with the introduction of the Gregorian calendar.

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