

For CMAT Exam

CALENDAR SYSTEMS IN INDIA

Lunar month

- Consist of two methods
- Amasanta (Lunar duration between two new moon)
- Purnimanta (Lunar duration between two full moon)

Adhik masa

- Adhik masa introduce every 2.5 years in a lunar year
- Extra month added is due to difference of 11 days between lunar and solar month
- ❖ The entry of the sun in every month or zodiac rashi is called Sankranti
- ❖ During Adhik masa addition, month with no sun in any rashi called as NO Sankranti
- ❖ While sun in 2 rashi called as Kshya masa
- Lunar month divided in 2 ways
 - ❖ Sukla paksha --- Called bright half (time period after new moon)
 - ❖ Krishna paksha --- Called as dark half (time period after full moon)
- Lunar day is called as tithi (Duration is 23 hours and 37 minutes)
- Solar day is called as Diwas

Hindu calendar

- Hindu calendar consist of 5 element as Year, month, paksha, tithi and ghatikas
- Twelve months are called rashi on the basis of Nakshatra
- Each nakshatra is group of star called as constellation
- Total Nakshatra are 28
- Solar year is divided into 2 parts
 - ❖ Uttarayana -- first half of the year from Makar sankranti (January) to Karkar sankranti (July)
 - ❖ Dakshinayana -- 2nd half of the year

Era of yugas as per Hindu traditions

1. Krata yug or Satya yuga
 - Called as golden yuga
 - Age of truth and perfection
 - One religion, no superstition, simple living
 - All lives in sync with nature
 - Weather was pleasant and everyone was happy
2. Treta yug
 - Good values started to decline
 - War, famine were normal
 - Agriculture and mining start
 - Weather become less pleasant
 - King and kingdom started to form
3. Dwapara yuga
 - Tamasic activities increased
 - Life span of human decreased
 - Disease increased
4. Kali yuga

- Age of the darkness and ignorance
- Sins increased and war become normal
- Life span decreased to only 80-100 years

Classification of indian calendar forms

1. Vikram samvat

- Started 56BC
- Inforce in all of india except bangal
- Start to commemorate the victory of Vikramaditya(Raja of ujjain) over Saka rulers
- Also called as Malawa gana Era due to victory over malwa region
- Vikram samvat is lunar year
- Calendar is 56.7 years ahead of gregorian calendar
- Start form Kartika month new moon in april
- Each month is divided into 2 paksha
- Every 2.5 years of vikram smvat has 1 adhik maas

2. Saka samvat

- Started from 78 AD
- Started by Shalivahan belong to Saka clan or tribe
- Saka calendar has both lunar month and solar year
- Start with vernal equinox on march 22 every year of gregorian calendar
- Start on 21 march if gregorian year is a leap year
- Number of days are 365 days

3. Hijri Calendar

- Arabic origin
- Start with 622 AD on the day of Hijrat from mecca to medina
- Hijari calendar is lunar year with 354 days
- Start of year with Muharram and end with Dhu- al -Hijjah
- Calendar has lunar month and lunar year not adjusted to gregorian calendar
- Hiajri calendar falls short of 1 year as compared to gregorian system in 33 years

4. Gregorian Calendar

- Start on birthday of jesus christ
- Consist of 365 days,12 months
- Every 4th year is leap year with 1 extra day in february

5. Zorostrian Calendar

- Start with 632 AD