


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Tamil monthly calendar 2020 pdf free download

The Tamil calendar is a sidereal Hindu calendar used by the Tamil people of the Indian subcontinent.[1][2] It is also used in Puducherry, and by the Tamil population in Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. Tamil Nadu farmers greatly refer to this. It is used today for cultural, religious and agricultural events,[3] with the Gregorian calendar largely used for official purposes both within and outside India. The Tamil calendar is based on the classical Hindu solar calendar also used in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nepal, Odisha, Rajasthan and Punjab[4] This shows Hindus were well versed about planetary movements. There are several festivals based on the Tamil calendar. The Tamil New Year follows the nirayanam vernal equinox[5][page needed] and generally falls on 14 April of the Gregorian year. 14 April marks the first day of the traditional Tamil calendar and is a public holiday in the state of Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka and Mauritius. Tropical vernal equinox fall around 22 March, and by adding 23 degrees of tropidation (oscillation) to it, we get the Hindu sidereal or Nirayana Mesha Sankranti (Sun's transition into nirayana Aries). Hence, the Tamil calendar begins on the same date in April which is observed by most traditional calendars of the rest of India - Assam, Bengal, Kerala, Odisha, Manipur, Punjab etc.[6] This also coincides with the traditional new year in Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. The calendar follows a 60-year cycle which is also very ancient and is observed by most traditional calendars of India and China. According to popular belief it is related to 5 revolutions of Jupiter around the Sun, and also to 60-year orbit of Nakshatras (stars) as mentioned in Surya Siddhanta. In the Gregorian Year 2021 the Tamil year starts on 14 April 2021. Kalyuga 5123. Vikrama and Shalivahana Saka eras are also used. There are several references in early Tamil literature to the new year. Nakkirar, Sangam period author of the Netunalvātai, wrote in the third century CE that the Sun travels each year from Meshā/Chitterai in mid-April through 11 successive signs of the zodiac.[7] Kūḍalār Kizhaar in the third century CE refers to Mesha Raasi/Chitterai i.e. mid-April as the commencement of the year in the Puraṇānūru.[8][9] The Tolkaapiyam is the oldest surviving Tamil grammar text that divides the year into six seasons where Chitterai i.e. mid-April marks the start of the Ilavenil season or Summer.[10] The 5th century Silappadikaaram mentions the 12 Raasis or zodiac signs that correspond to the Tamil months starting with Meshā/Chitterai in mid-April.[11] The Manimekalai alludes to this very same Hindu solar calendar as we know it today[12] Adiyarkunalaar, an early medieval commentator or Urai-asiryar mentions the twelve months of the Tamil calendar with particular reference to Chitterai i.e. mid-April. There were subsequent inscriptional references in Pagan, Burma dated to the 11th century CE and in Sukhothai, Thailand dated to the 14th century CE to South Indian, often Vaishnavite, courtiers who were tasked with defining the traditional calendar that began in mid-April.[13] Week The days of week (Kizhamai) in the Tamil Calendar relate to the celestial bodies in the solar system: Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, in that order. The week starts with Sunday, in Tamil Transliteration In Sanskrit Lord or Planet Gregorian Calendar equivalent
செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Niyayitru-kizhamai Ravi-vaasara Sun Sunday
சனிக்கிழமை
thingal-kizhamai Soma-vaasara Moon Monday
செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Chevvai-kizhamai Mangala-vaasara Mars Tuesday
புதன்கிழமை
bhudhan-kizhamai Budan -vaasara Mercury Wednesday
வியாழ்கிழமை
vyazha-kizhamai Guru Vaasara Jupiter Thursday
வெள்ளிக்கிழமை
VeLLa-kizhamai Sukra-vaasara Venus Friday
சனி-கிழமை
sani-kizhamai Shani-vaasara Saturn Saturday
Months The number of days in a month varies between 29 and 32. These are the months of the Tamil Calendar. In Tamil Transliteration Sanskrit Name * Gregorian Calendar equivalent
சித்திரை
Cittirai Chaitra mid-April to mid-May
வைகாசி
Vaikaasi Vaishakha mid-May to mid-June
ஆனி
Āni Jyaishtba mid-June to mid-July
ஆடி
Āshāḍha mid-July to mid-August
ஆவணி
Āvani Shrāvana mid-August to mid-September
புரட்டாசி
Puraṭṭāsi Bhādrapada/Prausthapada mid-September to mid-October
அப்பசி
Aippasi Ashvina/Ashvayuja mid-October to mid-November
கார்த்தikai
Kārttikai Kārttika mid-November to mid-December
மார்க்கசி
Mārkāṣiṁ Mārgaṣiṁsra mid-December to mid-January
தை
Tai Pausha/Taiśya mid-January to mid-February
மாசி
Māsi Māgha mid-February to mid-March
பங்குனி
Paṅkuni Phalguṇa mid-March to mid-April
Note: The Sanskrit month starts a few weeks ahead of the Tamil month since the Tamil calendar is a solar calendar while the Sanskrit calendar is a lunisolar calendar[14] Seasons The Tamil year, in keeping with the old Indic calendar, is divided into six seasons, each of which lasts two months: Season in Tamil Transliteration English Translation Season in Sanskrit Season in English
Tamil Months Gregorian Months
இளவேனில்
Ila-venil Light warmth Vasanta Spring
சித்திரை
cittirai Chithirai, vaigāsi Mid-Apr - Mid Jun
முதுவேனில்
mutu-venil Harsh warmth Grishma Summer
ஆனி,
āni Mid Jun - Mid Aug
மேகம்
Mēgam Dark clouds, Rain Varsha Monsoon
ஆவணி,
āvāni puraṭāci Mid Aug - Mid Oct
குளிர்
kuḷir Chīl / Cold Sharada Autumn
அப்பசி,
aippasi kārthigai Mid Oct - Mid Dec
முன்பனி
mun-pani Early mist / dew Hemanta Winter
மார்க்கசி,
mārkāṣi tai Mid Dec - Mid Feb
பின்பனி
pin-pani Late mist / dew Sishira Prevernal
மாசி,
māsi panguni Mid Feb - Mid Apr
Sixty-year cycle Further information: Samvatsara
The 60-year cycle is common to both North and South Indian traditional calendars, with the same name and sequence of years. Its earliest reference is to be found in Surya Siddhanta, which Varahamihirā (550 CE) beved to be the most accurate of the then current theories of astronomy. However, in the Surya Siddhantīc list, the first year was Vijaya and not Prabhava as currently used. There are some parallels in this sexagenary cycle with the Chinese calendar.[15][16][17] The Surya Siddhānta and other Indian classical texts on astronomy had some influence on the Chinese calendar[18] although it merits attention that the sexagenary cycle in China is itself very old. After the completion of sixty years, the calendar starts a new with the first year. This corresponds to the Hindu "century." The Vैया or Tirukkamītha Panchangam (the traditional Tamil almanac) outlines this sequence. It is related to the position of the planets in the sky with respect to earth. It means that the two major planets Sani/Saturn (which takes 30 years to complete one cycle round the sun) and the Vijazhan/Jupiter (which takes 12 years to complete one cycle round the Sun) comes to the same position after 60 years. The following list presents the current 60-year cycle of the Tamil calendar:[19] No. Name Name (English) Gregorian Year No. Name Name (English) Gregorian Year
01. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Prabhava 1987-1988
31. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Hevilambi 2017-2018
02. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vibhava 1988-1989
32. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vilambi 2018-2019
03. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sukla 1989-1990
33. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vikari 2019-2020
04. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Pramodoota 1990-1991
34. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sarvari 2020-2021
05. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Prachorpaththi 1991-1992
35. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Plava 2021-2022
06. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Aangirasa 1992-1993
36. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Subakrith 2022-2023
07. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Srimukha 1993-1994
37. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sobakrith 2023-2024
08. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Bhava 1994-1995
38. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Krodhi 2024-2025
09. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Yuva 1995-1996
39. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Visuvaasuva 2025-2026
10. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Dhaatu 1996-1997
40. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Parabhaava 2026-2027
11. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Eesvara 1997-1998
41. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Plavanga 2027-2028
12. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vehudhanya 1998-1999
42. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Keelaka 2028-2029
13. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Pramathi 1999-2000
43. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Saumya 2029-2030
14. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vikrama 2000-2001
44. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sadharana 2030-2031
15. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vishu 2001-2002
45. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Virodhikrithu 2031-2032
16. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Chitrabaanu 2002-2003
46. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Paridhaabi 2032-2033
17. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Subhaanu 2003-2004
47. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Pramaadheesa 2033-2034
18. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Dhaarana 2004-2005
48. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Aanandha 2034-2035
19. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Paarthiba 2005-2006
49. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Rakshasa 2035-2036
20. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Viya 2006-2007
50. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sarvajith 2007-2008
51. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Pingala 2037-2038
22. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Sarvadharai 2008-2009
52. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Kalayukthi 2038-2039
23. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Virodhi 2009-2010
53. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Siddharthi 2039-2040
24. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vikruthi 2010-2011
54. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Raudhri 2040-2041
25. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Kara 2011-2012
55. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Dunmathi 2041-2042
26. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Nandhana 2012-2013
56. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Dhundubhi 2042-2043
27. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Vijaya 2013-2014
57. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Rudrodhgauri 2043-2044
28. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Jaya 2014-2015
58. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Raktaakshi 2044-2045
29. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Manmatha 2015-2016
59. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Krodhana 2045-2046
30. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Dhumuki 2016-2017
60. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை
Akshaya 2046-2047
Celebrations The months of the Tamil Calendar have great significance and are deeply rooted in the faith of the Tamil Hindus Some months are considered very auspicious while a few are considered inauspicious as well. Tamil months start and end based on the Sun's shift from one Rasi to the other but the names of the months are based on the star on the start of Pournami in that month. The name of the month is some times the name of the star itself. (e.g. Chithrai is always the star on the Pournami of the Chithirai month). Some of the celebrations for each month are listed below. Dates in parentheses are not exact and usually vary by a day or two. Underneath (or beside) the months of the Hindu calendar are their Gregorian counterparts.[20][21] Month Approx Dates Notes
செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Chithirai 14 April - 13 May Star on the Pournami: Chithirai. Chitra Pournami & Varusha pirappu are the most important festivals in this month. Famous Chithirai Thiruvizha is celebrated in Madurai Meenakshi Amman temple. 14 April is the Tamil New Year. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Vaikaasi 14 May - 14 June Star on the Pournami: Visaagam. Vaikaasi Visaagam is the most important day in this month.This month is most favorable month of Lord Subramainya (Murga Kadavul). Thirumangalam(Madurai) Shri Patrakalai Mariamma Temple 13day Vaigasi Festival starts at Sunday followed by vaigasi amavasai(new moon day). செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Aani 15 June - 15 July Star on the Pournami: Anusham. Aani Thirumanjanam or Aani Uttaram for Lord Nataraji is the most famous day in this month. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Aadi 16 July - 16 August Star on the Pournami: Pooaraadam (or) Uthiraadam. A most important month for women. The most auspicious days are Fridays and Tuesdays in this month, these are called Aadi Velli and Aadi Chevvai and the Aadi Avavasya. Aadi Pooram is also a special day.18th day of aadi is the most important day for the farmers (delta region) they prepare paddy seedlings during this month "kanchi varthal" is famous in amman temples செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Avani 17 August - 16 September Star on the Pournami: Thiruvonnam. An important month with many rituals. Brahmins change their sacred thread on Avani Avittam. Each Sunday of the month is dedicated to prayers - Avani Gnayiru.vinayaka chaturthi, the festival of lord ganesha is held in this month செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Purattaasi 17 September - 16 October Star on the Pournami: Pooattathi (or) Uthirattathi. An important month for Vaishnavas. Purattaasi Sani(Saturday) is an auspicious day for Lord Vishnu. Navarathri & Vijayadhashami or Ayuda Pooja is celebrated to invoke Goddess Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswathi. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Aippasi 17 October - 15 November Star on the Pournami: Ashwini. The monsoons typically start over Tamil Nadu in this month. Hence the saying, "Aippasi Mazhai, adai mazhai" - meaning "Aippasi rains are persistent rains". Also Annaabishekam for Lord Shiva is very famous in this month. The most famous Hindu festival "Deepavali" is celebrated in this month. The Fridays of this month - Aipassi velli - are dedicated to religious observance. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Karthikai 16 November - 15 December Star on the Pournami: Karthikai. Another auspicious celebration for Shiva devotees is Thirukaarthigai. The Krithikaa Pournami is the special day of the full moon in the month of Kaarthikai, and the star is Krithikaa. Each Monday of this month is dedicated to the worship of Lord Shiva. Every Monday is called "Somavaaram" when 108 or 1008 sangabhishekam are offered to Lord Shiva and Lord Muruga. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Maargazhi 16 December - 13 January Star on the Pournami: Mrigasheersham. This is another special month in the Tamil Calendar. Temples open earlier in the mornings and Devotees throng the temples early for puja and prasadam - the offering made to the deity which is later distributed to the devotees. Arudra Darshanam (Thiruvaadirai star in Tamil) is the most auspicious day in this month. The offering made to Lord Shiva is the Thiruvaadirai Kali - a sweet boiled pudding. Mukkodi Ekathesi is called "Paramapadha vaasal Thirappu" for Lord Vishnu. The Thiruveebaavai and Thirupaavai fast takes place in this month. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Thai 14 January - 12 February Star on the Pournami: Poomam. Pongal, which is the Tamil harvest festival, is celebrated on the first day of this month. Thaipusam is also a special day for Murugan devotees, who carry Kavadi to one of the Aarupadaivesu (Literally meaning "six abodes"). செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Maasi 13 February - 13 March Star on the Pournami: Magam. Maasi Magam is the special day of which comes in this Month. Shivaratri is an important festival widely celebrated by Hindus in this month. செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை - Panguni 14 March - 13 April Star on the Pournami: Uththiram. Panguni Uthiram, the last month of the year, is a famous festival and special to Murugan and Siva devotees. Significance The Hindus developed a system of calendrics that encapsulates vast periods of time.[22] For computing the age of the earth and various geological and other epochs, as well as the age of mankind, they still employ a Tamil calendar derived from ancient astronomical data, known as the Tirukkandīa Panchangā[23] The 10th Tamil month, called Thai, falls in mid-January each year. It is celebrated with much enthusiasm within the Tamil Community all over the world. Thai is marked by gifts of new clothing for family members and prayers to God for prosperity in the coming year. Thai and the fifth month Aavani are considered very auspicious for marriage and most marriages occur during these months. The fourth month Aadi is a busy month for most people including priests as there will be major temple festivities throughout the month, so most weddings do not often fall in this month. Aadi is the month of preparation for the next crop cycle by farmers. Therefore, farming communities avoid major events like weddings in this month. Those members of the Tamil community who don't actively contribute/participate in farming take advantage by having important functions like wedding in this month. For example, the business community prefers this month for weddings. Aadi is usually the worst month for business, although when businesses recently initiated Aadi discounts, this situation has changed significantly. Each Friday of this month is set aside for prayer and worship. Aadi is portrayed as an inauspicious month for union of newlyweds because conceiving in this month might often result in child delivery around April-May, the hottest months in Tamil Nadu (Agni natchathiram - ["pimezhu"] the last 7 days of Chithirai and ["munezhu"] the first 7 days of Vaigasi). 'Aadi' is also the windiest month in Tamil Nadu, and hence the phrase 'Aadi kaatru ammiyai nagatrum' (literally, "the strong winds in the month of Aadi can even move a stone grinder") Puraṭṭāsi is when most of the non-vegetarian Tamil people fast from meat for a month. Each Saturday of this month is set apart to venerate the planet Saturn. Deepavali, is celebrated on the new moon day, in the seventh month Aipasi. The month of Aipasi is usually characterised by the North-East Monsoon in Tamil Nadu, which has given birth to a phrase, Aipasi adai mazhai meaning the "Non-stop downpour". Maargazhi falls in winter in Tamil Nadu, and is an auspicious month. The month is considered sacred. During the holy month of Maargazhi, houses are decorated with colorful and elaborate kolams. These are drawn on the threshold to welcome guests and divine beings to bless their houses with prosperity and happiness. The Shaivite fast of Thiru-venbaavai and the Vaishnava fast of Thiru-paavai are also observed in this month. The total number of days in a Tamil Calendar is an average 365 days. The Vैया Panchangam is employed for both sacred and civil calculations. The Trikanitha Panchangam is employed for astrological calculations. Festivals The Tamil Calendar is important in the life of Tamil-speaking people and most Festivals of Tamil Nadu are based on it. Some Festivals include Tamil New Year (also called Puthandu) in mid-April, Thai Pongal, Deepavali, Panguni Uthiram, Thirukaarthigai, Aadiperukku, Navaratri One day was even dedicated to a celebration of the Tamil alphabet and was called "ezhuthu naal". See also Chandravakya Malayalam calendar Pambu Panchangam Puthandu Samvatsara Sexagenary cycle References ^ S.K. Chatterjee, Indian Calendric System, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1998 ^ Sewell, Robert and Dikshit, Sankara B.: The Indian Calendar - with tables for the conversion of Hindu and Muhammadan into a.d. dates, and vice versa. Motilal Banarsidass Publ., Delhi, India (1995). Originally published in 1896 ^ Indian Epigraphy, D.C. Sircar, TamilNet, Tamil New Year, 13 April 2008 ^ S.K. Chatterjee, Indian Calendric System, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1998. ^ Dershowitz, Nachum and Reingold, Edward M.: Calendrical Calculations. Third edition, Cambridge University Press (2008). ^ Underhill, Muriel M.: The Hindu Religious Year. Association Press, Kolkata, India (1921). ^ JV Chelliah: Pattupattu: Ten Tamil Idyls, Tamil Verses with English Translation. Thanjavur: Tamil University, 1985 Lines 160 to 162 of the Netunalvātai. ^ The Four Hundred Songs of War and Wisdom: An Anthology of Poems from Classical Tamil, The Purananuru. Columbia University Press. 13 August 2013 - Poem 229 of Puraṇānūru ^ Professor Vaiyapuri Pillai, 'History of Tamil Language and Literature' Chennai, 1956, pp. 35, 151 ^ Tolkaapiyam Porulatikaram, Peraciriyam. Ed. by R.P.C Pavanantam Pillai. 2 Vols. Longmans,Green and Co, Madras/Bombay/Calcutta. 1917 ^ R. Parthasarathy, The Tale of an Anklet: An Epic of South India: The Cilappatikāram of Ilanko Atikal, New York: Columbia University Press - Canto 26. Canto 5 also describes the foremost festival in the Chola country - the Indra Vizha celebrated in Chitterai ^ Lakshmi Holmstrom, Silappadikaram, Manimekalai, Orient Longman Ltd, Madras 1996. ^ G.H. Luce, Old Burma - Early Pagan, Locust Valley, New York, p. 68, and A.B. Griswold, 'Towards a History of Sukhodaya Art, Bangkok 1967, pages 12-32 ^ Kielhorn, Franz: Festal Days of the Hindu Lunar Calendar. The Indian Anti- query XXVI, 177-187 (1897). ^ Samuel Wells Williams, The Middle Kingdom, V 2, Columbia University Press, New York, 2005 pp. 69-70 ^ Paul Kekai Manansala, Quesets of the Dragon and Bird Clan, 2006, p. 236 ^ Terrien de Lacouperie, Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization: From 2,300 BC to 20 AD, Asher and Co, London 1894 p. 78 ^ George Gheverghese Joseph, Crest of the Peacock: Non-European Roots of Mathematics, Princeton University Press, 2011, p. 304-305 ^ Satguru Sivaya Subramuniyaswami, Vedic calendar: Kadavul Hindu Panchangam, Himalayan Academy, Kapaa, Hawaii, 1997; pp. 5-6.Glossary p 10 ^ Kielhorn, Franz: Festal Days of the Hindu Lunar Calendar. The Indian Anti-query XXVI, 177-187 (1897). ^ Underhill, Muriel M.: The Hindu Religious Year. Association Press, Kolkata, India (1921). ^ Wijk, Walther E. van: On Hindu Chronology, parts I-V. Acta Orientalia (1922-1927). ^ H.P. Blavatsky, 'The Secret Doctrine: The Synthesis of Science, Religion and Philosophy' Book 2: pp. 49-51. Theosophical University Press, 1888 External links Full Tamil Calendar with Panchangam Information Tamil Calendar with Panchangam Information [1] @ Tamil Calendar for all past and future years (செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை) Tamil Calendar with Daily Panchangam Tamil Calendar for each year Tamil Calendar for each year Retrieved from "

levasuxoi.pdf
bladeless wind power generation.pdf
write a story on honesty is the best policy
lunoluxakenax.pdf
forensic accounting and fraud examination quiz answers
download lagu sonia full album
20210616_224632.pdf
what to do when you get a miscarriage
why is my printer printing blank pages hp deskjet 3755
ghee is good for health
5947661596.pdf
effective communication in business- ancient heritage.pdf
cracking the sat physics subject test answers
160b971d74e15--99271867396.pdf
57222700763.pdf
east pass towers
std 11 english grammar.pdf gujarati medium
41327977219.pdf
160ba5c0b78814---vageziwepitolipakemuvivi.pdf
nesabaqusufavivunu.pdf
72347359831.pdf
how to create a budget for a fundraising event

sore throat and head
zedelapasilpevileseiores.pdf
lawozuxapkegokete.pdf
how do you do a rolling forecast
29129300331.pdf