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The Tamil calendar is a by-product of the Hindu calendar used by the Tamil people of the Indian subcontinent. It is also used in Puducherri, as well as by Tamil populations in Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. Tamil Nade farmers are pretty much concerned about this. Today it is used for cultural, religious and agricultural activities, with the Gregorian calendar mainly used for official purposes both in India and abroad. The Tamil calendar is based on the classic Hindu solar calendar, also used in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nepal, Odisha, Rajasthan and Punjab. The Tamil New Year follows the Nirayanam spring equinox and usually falls on April 14 of the Gregorian year. April 14 marks the first day of the traditional Tamil calendar and is a public holiday in Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka and Mauritius. The tropical spring equinox falls around March 22, and by adding 23 degrees of trepidation (oscillations) to it, we get a Hindu sidereal or Nirayana Mesha Sankranti (the transition of the Sun to Nirayan Aries). Thus, the Tamil calendar begins on the same day in April, which is observed in most traditional calendars of the rest of India - Assam, Bengal, Kerala, Odisha, Manipur, Punjab, etc. It also coincides with the traditional new year in Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. The calendar follows a 60-year cycle that is also very ancient and is observed in most traditional calendars of India and China. According to popular belief, this is due to the 5 revolutions of Jupiter around the Sun, as well as the 60-year-old orbit of Nahkshatras (stars), as mentioned in Surya Siddhant. In Gregorian 2020, the Tamil Year begins on April 14, 2020, Kaliyuga 5122. The Vikram and Schalivahan Saka eras are also used. There are several references at the beginning of Tamil literature for the new year. Nakkirar, Sangam period author of Neunalv'ai, wrote in the third century AD that the Sun travels every year from Meji/Chitterai in mid-April through 11 consecutive zodiac signs. Kedalar Kizhaar in the third century AD refers to Meha Raasi/Chitterai, i.e. to mid-April, as the beginning of the year in Puṟanāṉūṟu. Tolkaapiyam is the oldest surviving Tamil grammatical text, which divides the year into six seasons, where Chitterai, i.e. mid-April, marks the beginning of the season of Ilavenil or Summer. The 5th-century Silappadiarama mentions 12 signs of Raasi or the zodiac that correspond to the Tamil months, starting with Mehi/Chitterai in mid-April. Manimekalai refers to the same Hindu solar calendar as we know it today. Adiyarkunalaar, an early medieval commentator or Uray-Asiriyar, mentions twelve months of the Tamil calendar, in particular referring to Chitterai, i.e. mid-April. subsequent link links Pagan Burma dates from the 11th century AD and in Sukhotai, Thailand, dating from the 14th century AD to the South Indian, often Vaishnavits, courtiers tasked with defining the traditional calendar that began in mid-April. The Week of days of the week (Kizhishai) in the Tamil calendar refers to celestial bodies in the solar system: the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, in this order. The week starts on Sunday. in Tamil transliteration in the Sanskrit Lord or Planet Gregorian calendar equivalent of ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை Nyayitru-kizhamai Ravi-vaasarah Sun Sunday திங்கட்கிழமை thingat-kizhamai Soma-vaasara Moon Monday செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை Chevvai-kizhamai Mangala-Vasara Mars Tuesday புதன்கிழமை budhan-k I'm a Budha-vaasara Mercury Wednesday வியாழக்கிழமை vyazha-kizhamai Guru Vaasarah Jupiter Thursday வெள்ளிக்கிழமை VeLLi-kizhamai Shukra-vaasara Venus Friday சனிக்கிழமை Sani-kijamai Shani-Vaasara Saturn Saturday Number of days per month ranges from 29 to 32. These are the months of the Tamil calendar. In Tamil transliteration sanskrit name - Gregorian calendar equivalent சித்திரை Cittirai Chaitra from mid-April to mid-May வைகாசி Waikashi Weissah from mid-May to mid-June ஆனி S from mid-June to mid-July ஆடி Adi Ashasha from mid-July to mid-August ஆவணி Shvashi Shrawanya from mid-August to mid-September புரட்டாசி Purashi Bhadrapada/Pra Mid-September to mid-October ஐப்பசி Aippashi Ashwin/Ashwa from mid-October to mid-November கார்த்திகை Martai Kurttyka from mid-November to mid-December மார்கழி March மார்கழி Of Marakhi Myargar from mid-December to mid-January தை Tai Paushi/Taishia from mid-January to mid-February மாசி Marisi Maga mid-February to mid-March பங்குனி Paṅkuni : Sanskrit month begins a few weeks before the Tamil month, as the Tamil calendar is a sunny calendar while the Sanskrit calendar of the lunar-solar calendar according to the old idiosyncrasies calendar, is divided into six seasons, each of which lasts two months: The Tamil Transliteration Season of Sanskrit Season in the English Tamil months of the Gregory months இளவேனில் vaig'si Mid-April - Mid-June முதுவேனில் mutu-venil Harsh Heat Grisma Summer zni, Adi Mead June - Mid-August கார் Kaar Dark Clouds, Rain Varsha MonsoonVani, Poratchi Mid-October - Mid-October குளிர் Kulir Chill / Cold Charada Autumn aippasi, k'rthigai Mid-October - Mid-December முன்பனி / Rosa Hemanta Winter m'rkazhi, Tai Mid-December - Mid-February பின்பனி pin-pani Late fog / Ishira Prevernal m's dew, Panguni Mid-February - Mid-April Sixty-year cycle Additional information: Samvatsara 60-year cycle is common for North and south India traditional calendars, with the same name and sequence of years. Its earliest reference is in Surya Siddhanta, which Varahamihirar (550 AD) considered the most accurate of the then modern theories of astronomy. However, in the list of Surya Siddhantik, the first year was Vijaya, not Prabhava, as is currently used. There are some parallels in this sexogenary cycle with the Chinese calendar. Surya Siddhanta and other Indian classical texts on astronomy have had some effect on the Chinese calendar, although it deserves attention that the sexagenary cycle in China itself is very old. After completing sixty years, the calendar begins a new year. This corresponds to the Hindu age. Vakya or Tirukannitha Panchangam (traditional Tamil almanac) outlines this sequence. This is due to the position of the planets in the sky in relation to the Earth. This means that the two main planets Sani/Saturn (which takes 30 years to complete one cycle around the sun) and Viyajan/Jupiter (which takes 12 years to complete one cycle around the sun) comes in the same position after 60 years. The following list presents the current 60-year cycle of the Tamil calendar: Name (English) Gregorian year No. பிரபவ Prabhav 1987-1988 31. ஹேவிளம்பி Hevilambi 2017-2018 02. விபவ Vibhava 1988-1989 32. விளம்பி Vilambim 2018-2019 03. சுக்ல Sukla 1989-1990 33. விகாரி Vicars 2019-2020 04. பிரமோதூத Pramoduta 1990-1991 34. சார்வரி Sarwari 2020-2021 05. பிரசோற்பத்தி Prahorpati 1991-1992 35. பிலவ Plava 2021-2022 06. ஆங்கீரச Aangirasa 1992-1993 36. சுபகிருது Subarrit 2022-2023 07. ஸ்ரீமுக Shrimukh 1993-1994 37. சோபகிருது Sobakrit 2023-2024 08. பவ Bawa 1994-1995 38. குரோதி 2024-2025 09. யுவ Yuva 1995-1996 39. விசுவாசுவ Visuvaasuva 2025-2026 10. தாது Dhatu 1996-1997 40. பரபாவ Parabhava 2026-2027 11. ஈஸ்வர Eesvara 1997-1998 41. பிலவங்க Plavanga 2027-2028 12. வெகுதானிய Vehudhanya 1998-1999 42. கீலக Kilaka 2028-2029 13. பிரமாதி Pramati 1999-2000 43. சௌமிய Somya 2029-2030 14. விக்கிரம Vikram 2000-2001 44. சாதாரண Sadharana 2030-2031 15. விஷு Visha 2001-2002 45. விரோதகிருது 2031–2032 16. சித்திரபானு Chitrabanu 2002-2003 46. பரிதாபி Paridhaabi 2032-2033 17. சுபானு Subhaan 2003-2004 47. பிரமாதீச Pemaadhis 2033-2034 18. தாரண Dhaaran 2004-2005 48. ஆனந்த Aanandha 2034-2035 19. பார்த்திப Paarthiba 2005-2006 49. rakshasa ராட்சச 2035-2036 20. வியா Via 2006-2007 50. நள Nala 2036-2037 21. சர்வசித்து Sarwajit 2007-2008 51. பிங்கள Pingala 2037-2038 22. சர்வதாரி Sarvadhari 2008-2009 52. காளயுக்தி Kalayukti 2038-2039 23. விரோதி Virodhi 2009-2010 53. சித்தார்த்தி Siddharthi 2039-2040 24. விக்ருதி Vikruti 2010-2011 54. ரௌத்திரி Raudhri 2040-2041 25. கர Cara 2011-2012 55. துன்மதி Dunmati 2041-2042 26. நந்தன Nandhana 2012-2013 56. துந்துபி Dhundubhi 2042-2043 27. விஜய Vijaya 2013-2014 57. ருத்ரோத்காரி Rudhrodhghaari 2043-2044 28. ஜய Jaya 2014-2015 58. raktakshi ரக்தாட்சி 2044-2045 29. மன்மத Manmatha 2015-2016 59. குரோதன 2045-2046 30. துன்முகி Dhunmuki 2016-2017 60. அட்சய Akshaya 2046-2047 Celebrations Months of the Tamil Calendar are of great importance and deeply rooted in the faith of Tamil Hindus. Some months are considered very favorable, while some are considered unfavorable as well. The Tamil months begin and end with the Sun's transition from one race to another, but the names of the months are based on the star at the beginning of Purnami this month. The name of the month is several times the name of the star itself. (for example, Chitrai is always a star at purnami of the month of Chitirai). Some of the celebrations for each month are listed below. Dates in brackets are not accurate and usually vary depending on a day or two. Under (or near) months of the Hindu calendar are their Gregorian counterparts. The Month Approximately Dates Notes to சித்திரை - Chithirai 14 April - 13 May Star on Pournami: Chithirai. Chitra Purnamy and Ushaira Pirappu are the most important festivals this month. The famous Chitirai Tiruvija is celebrated in the temple of Madurai Minakshi Amman. April 14 Tamil New Year. வைகாசி - Waikasi May 14 - June 14 Star on Purnamy: Visaagam. Vaikaasi Visaakam is the most important day this month. This month is the most auspicious month of Lord Subrameinha (Murga Kadavol). The Temple of Tirumangalama Madurai Sri Patrakali Mariamman's 13-day Vaigashi Festival begins on Sunday and then on the day of The Vaigashi ammawasai. ஆனி - Aani June 15 - 15 July Star on Pournami: Anusham. Aani Tirumanjanam Aani Uttaram for Lord Nataraji is the most famous day this month. ஆடி - Aadi 16 July - 16 August Star on Purnamy: Pooraadam (or) Uthiraadam. The most important month for women. The most auspicious days are Friday and Tuesday this month, they are called Aadi Velli and Aadi Chevvai and Aadi Amavasya. Aadi Puram also has a special day.18th day Adi is the most important day for farmers (delta region) they cook rice seedlings.during this month kanchi varthal is known in the Amman temples of ஆவணி - Aavani August 17 - September 16 Star on Purnamy: Thiruvonam. An important month with many rituals. The Brahmins change their sacred thread on Aawari Avittam. Every Sunday of the month is dedicated to prayers - Aavani Gnayiru.vinayaka chaturthi , the festival of Mr. Ganesh is held this month புரட்டாசி - Purattaasi September 17 - October 16 Star on Purnamy: Poorthattai (or) Uthirattathi. It's an important month for Vaishnavas. Purattaasi Sani (Saturday) is an auspicious day for Lord Vishnu. Navarathri and Vijayahashi or Ayuda Puja are celebrated as goddess Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswathi. ஐப்பசி - Aippasi October 17 - November 15 Star on Purnah: Ashwini. Monsoons usually begin over Tamil Nadu this month. Hence the saying: Ippasi Majai, Adai Majai means Ippasi rains are constant rains. Also Annaabishekam for Lord Shiva is very famous this month. The most famous Hindu festival Deepavali is celebrated this month. Fridays of this month - Aipassi velli - are dedicated to religious celebration. கார்த்திகை - Karthikai 16 November - 15 December Star on Pournami: Karthikai. Another auspicious holiday for Shiva's devotees is Tirukaartigai. Purnah's critique is a special full moon day in the month of Kaarthikai, and the star is Criticism. Every Monday of this month is dedicated to the worship of Lord Shiva. Every Monday is called Somawaaram, when 108 or 1008 Sangabishekams are offered to Lord Shiva and Lord Muruga. மார்கழி - Maargaji 16 December - 13 January Star on Purnamy: Mrigasheersham. This is another special month in the Tamil calendar. Temples open early in the morning, and the Devotees crowd in temples early for puja and prasada, an offering made to the deity that later spreads among devotees. Arudra Darisanam (star of Tiruwaadiray in Tamil) is the most auspicious day this month. The offering made to Lord Siwa is Thiruvaadirai Cali - sweet boiled pudding. Mukkodi Ekatesi is called Paramapadha vaasal Tirappu for Lord Vishnu. This month is the post of Tirunembawa and Tirunpawai. தை - Thai 14 January - 12 February Star on Pournami: Poosam. Pongal, which is the Tamil harvest festival, is celebrated for the first time this month. Thaipusam is also a special day for Murugan devotees who carry Kawadi to one of the Aarupadaiveedu (literally means six abode). மாசி - Maashi February 13 - March 13 Star on Purnam: Magam. Maashi Magam is a special day that comes this month. Shivaratri is an important holiday widely celebrated by Hindus this month. பங்குனி - Panguni March 14 - April 13 Star on Purnamy: Uththiram. Panguni Uthiram, the last month of the year, is a famous festival and special for the devotees of Murugan and Siwa. Value Hindus have developed a system of calendrics that encapsulates vast periods of time. To calculate the age of the Earth and various geological and other eras, as well as the age of humanity, they still use the Tamil calendar derived from ancient astronomical data known as Tirukkanida Panchanga, the 10th Tamil month,

called Thai, falls in mid-January each year. He is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Tamil community around the world. Thai is marked with gifts of new clothing for family members and prayers to God for prosperity in the coming year. Thai and fifth month Aavani are considered very favorable for marriage and most marriages occur during these months. The fourth month of Aadi is a busy month for most people, including priests, as there will be major temple celebrations during the month, so most weddings don't often fall this month. Aadi is a month of farmers' preparations for the next agricultural cycle. Thus, farming communities avoid major events like this month's weddings. Those members of the Tamil community who do not actively contribute/participate in agriculture take advantage by having important functions like this month's wedding. For example, the business community prefers this month to weddings. Aadi is usually the worst month for business, although when businesses recently initiated Aadi discounts, this situation has changed significantly. Every Friday of this month stands out for prayer and worship. Aadi is portrayed as an unfavorable month for the newlyweds' union, because conception this month can often lead to childbirth around April-May, the hottest months in Tamil Nadu (Agni natchatira - pineju the last 7 days of Chitirai and muneju the first 7 days of Vaigas). 'Aadi' is also the windiest month in Tamil Nadu, and therefore the phrase Aadi kaatru ammiyai nagatrum (literally, strong winds in the month of Aadi can even move a stone meat grinder) Purattaasi, when most non-vegetarian Tamil people are fast out of meat for a month. Every Saturday of this month is set separately to honor the planet Saturn. Deepavali, celebrated on the day of the new moon, in the seventh month of Aypachi. The month of Aipasi is usually characterized by the northeastern monsoon in Tamil Nadu, which spawned the phrase Aypahi Adai means non-stop downpour. Maargaji falls in the winter in Tamil Nadu, and it is an auspicious month. The month is considered sacred. During the holy month of Maargaji, the houses are decorated with colorful and exquisite colams. They are drawn on the doorstep to welcome guests and divine beings to bless their homes with prosperity and happiness. This month also saw the Shayvit post of Tiru-vambawa and the Vaishnawa post in Tiru Paawai. The total number of days in the Tamil calendar is an average of 365 days. Waqia Panchangam is used for both sacred and civil calculations. Trikanitha Panchangam is used for astrological calculations. The Tamil Calendar Festivals is essential in the lives of Tamilov-speaking people, And most of the festivals of Tamil Nadu are based on it. Some festivals include Tamil New Year (also called Puthandu) in mid-April, Thai Pongal, Thai poosam (caavadi) Deepavali, Panguni Utiram, Thirukaarthigai, Aadiperukku, Navaratri One day was even dedicated to the celebration of the Tamil alphabet and was called ezhut na. See also Chandravakas Malayalam calendar Pambu Panchangam Puthandu Samvatsara Sexagenary Cycle Links - S.K. Chatterjee, Indian Canadianric System, Publishing Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1998 - Sewell, Robert and Dixit, Sankara B.: Indian Calendar - with tables for the conversion of Hinduism and Muhammadan's. Motilal Banarsidass Publ., Delhi, India (1995). Originally published in 1896 - Indian Epigraphy, D.C., Sirkar, TamilNet, Tamil New Year, April 13, 2008 - S.K. Chatterjee, Indian Calendar System, Department of Publications, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1998. Dershowitz, Nahume and Reinhold, Edward M.: Calendrick calculations. 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