



निम्न लिंक से पुस्तक देखें।

SŪRYASIDDHĀNTA

An Astro-Linguistic Study

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CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	v
<i>Preface</i>	vii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xxvii

Part I—introductory

Chapter I. Sūryasiddhānta: A Critical Evaluation 1-53

I.1.	Sūryasiddhānta : The only extant old Siddhānta	1
I.2.	Survey of the Subject-matter of the Sūryasiddhānta	2
	1. Astronomy	3
	2. Astrology	14
	3. Customs and Traditions	16
	4. Mathematics	17
	5. Philosophy	21
	6. Mythology	22
	7. Geography	23
I.3.	Present Sūryasiddhānta and the Sūryasiddhānta known to Varāhamihira	24
I.4.	Sūryasiddhānta and other Siddhāntas	33
I.5.	Sūryasiddhānta and Karaṇa texts	37
I.6.	Commentāries of the Sūryasiddhānta	38
I.7.	Sūryasiddhānta and Greek Influence.	39

Chapter II. The Text, Authorship and Date 54-94

II.1.	The Text	54
II.2.	The Author of the Sūryasiddhānta	68
III.3.	The Date of the Sūryasiddhānta.	72

Part II—Astronomical

Chapter III. Concept of Time and its Divisions 95-112

III.1.	Smaller Units of Time	96
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2.	Higher Units of Time	99
(i)	Divine and Demoniācal Day and year	99
(ii)	Caturyuga	100
(iii)	Manvantara	101
(iv)	Kalpa	101
(v)	Life of Brahmā	102
III.3.	Period of Evolutionary Process	103
III.4.	Computation of the Period passed since creation	103
III.5.	Basis of the Theory of Yugas etc.	104
Chapter IV. Time Reckonings and their Uses		113-128
IV.1.	Development of the System of Time-Reckonings	113
IV.2.	Practical Reckonings and their Purposes	115
IV.3.	Higher Time-Reckonings	127
Chapter IV. The Terrestrial and Celestial Spheres 129-149		
A. Terrestrial Sphere		
V.1.	Shape of the Earth	129
V.2.	Power of Bearing	130
V.3.	Diameter and Circumference of the Earth.	130
V.4.	The Reason why the Earth appears as a Plane.	132
V.5.	The Poles and the Axis of the Earth.	132
V.6.	The Equator and the four supposed Cities on it.	133
V.7.	Interterranean Regions (Pātālas)	134
V.8.	Upper and Lower Positions on the Earth	134
V.9.	Terrestrial Latitudes and Longitudes	135
V.10.	Great and Small Circles on the Terrestrial Globe	137
B. The Celestial Sphere		
V.11.	The Ecliptic	138
V.12.	The Celestial Equator	138
V.13.	Equinoxes	138
V.14.	Solstices	139



Relation between the Celestial Equator and Ecliptic	140
V.16. Circle of Asterisms	140
V.17. Number of Asterisms	140
V.18. The Ecliptic and the Asterisms	142
V.19. The Zodiac	142
V.20. Junction Stars	143
V.21. Pole Stars	143
V.22. Ecliptic Pole	144
V.23. Celestial Co-ordinates	144
V.24. Other Circles	145
Chapter VI. Planets and their Mean Motions	150-192
VI.1. Order of the Planets	151
VI.2. Revolutions of the Planets	151
VI.3. Revolutions of Apices, Conjunctions and Nodes	154
VI.4. Cause of the Planetary Motions	156
VI.5. Revolutions of the Asterisms	164
VI.6. Comparison of the Revolutions	164
VI.7. Basis of the Calculations of the Revolutions	166
VI.8. Rise of the Planets in Eastern Horizon	166
VI.9. Lunar Months in a Mahāyuga	168
VI.10. Intercalary Months in a Mahāyuga	168
VI.11. Loss of Lunar Dates in a Mahāyuga	169
VI.12. Computation of the Civil Days upto the Desired Time	170
VI.13. Lords of the Day, Month and Year	172
VI.14. Mean Positions of the Planets at Laṅkā	175
VI.15. Mean Daily Motions of the Planets	176
VI.16. To find the Mean Position of a Planet at a Given Place.	181
VI.17. Method to know the Longitude	186
VI.18. Beginning of the Day	188
VI.19. Instant Positions of the Planets.	188
VI.20. Inclination (vikṣepa) of the Planets' Orbits	188



Chapter VII. True Positions of the Planets

193-250

VII.1.	Various Types of Planetary Motions.	193
VII.2.	Sines of a Quadrant	194
VII.3.	To find Mean Declination	201
VII.4.	Manda Kendra and Śīghra Kendra	202
VII.5.	Bhujajyā and Kotījyā	202
VII.6.	Epicycles of Apsis and Conjunctions	206
VII.7.	To find the True Place of a Planet	219
VII.8.	True Daily Motions of the Planets	233
VII.9.	Retrograde Motions	237
VII.10.	True Nodes and Latitudes of Planets	239
VII.11.	True Declination of the Planet.	243
VII.12.	To know the Asterism of the Planet	245
VII.13.	To know the Yogas	246
VII.14.	To know the Dates	247
VII.15.	To know the Karanas	248

Chapter VIII . Determination of Time

251-326

VIII.1.	Diurnal Period of a Planet	251
VIII.2.	Day Radius (Dyujyā)	253
VIII.3.	Earth Sine (Kṣitījyā)	256
VIII.4.	Sine of Right Ascension (Carajyā)	259
VIII.5.	To find the Measure of Day and Night.	260
VIII.6.	Construction of Dial with Gnomon.	262
VIII.7.	Precession of Equinox	265
VIII.8.	To find the Latitude and Co-latitude.	275
VIII.9.	Zenith Distance	278
VIII.10.	To know Co-latitude and Equinoctial Shadow by Latitude.	278
VIII.11.	To know the True and Mean Longitudes of the Mid-day Sun by Zenith Distance	279
VIII.12.	To find Mid-day Shadow and Hypotenuse by Declination and Latitude.	280
VIII.13.	To find the Amplitude of the Sun (Agrā)	282
VIII.14.	To find the Base of the Amplitude	283



VIII.15.	To find Shadow-Hypotenuse on Prime Vertical	285
VIII.16.	To find Shadow Hypotenuse by Mid-Shadow Hyp.	288
VIII.17.	Alternative Method to find Amplitude	288-326
VIII.18.	To Find the Sine of Zenith Distance and Sine of Altitude in the Intermediate Direction.	288
VIII.19.	To find the Shadow and Hyp. in the Intermediate Direction	297
VIII.20.	To find the Sine of Altitude and Zenith Distance at any Given Time.	297
VIII.21.	To know the Hour Angle etc. by Shadow	302
VIII.22.	To find the Sine of Declination and Long. of the Sun when the Sine of Amplitude is known	
VIII.23.	To draw the Path of Shadow	306
VIII.24.	To know the Rising Times of Signs	306
VIII.25.	To find the Lagna	319
VIII.26.	To find the Meridian Lagna	321
VIII.27.	To find Time from the Longitude and Lagna.	322

Chapter IX. Lunar Eclipse 327-352

IX.1.	Diameters of the Sun and Moon.	329
IX.2.	Sun's Correct Diam. on the Moon's Orbit.	329
IX.3	To find Sūcī and the diam. of the Earth's Shadow.	332
IX.4.	Occasions for Eclipses.	338
IX.5.	Cause of the Eclipses	339
IX.6.	Method to Calculate the Instant Longitudes	339
IX.7.	To determine the Eclipsed Portion	340
IX.8.	To know the Duration of Various Stages of Eclipse	340
IX.9.	To know the Amount of Obscuration at a given interval.	344
IX.10.	To know the Time by the Obscuration	345
IX.11.	To know the Directions of the Eclipse	345
IX.12.	Conversion of Angular Values in Digits	350



Chapter X. Solar Eclipse	353-381
X.1. Parallax	353
X.2. Parallax in Longitude and Latitude	355
X.3. No lambana at the Madhyalagna	357
X.4. No Parallax in the Latitude	359
X.5. Udayā or the Sine of Amplitude of Orient Ecliptic Point	359
X.6. Meridian Sine	361
X.7. Sines of Ecliptic Zenith Distance and Ecliptic Altitude (Dr̥kṣepa and Dr̥ggati	361
X.8. To find Parallax in Longitude	364
X.9. To find Parallax in Latitude	371
Chapter XI. Projection of Eclipses	382-392
XI.1. Marking of Valana	382
XI.2. Marking of the Deflection on the Samāsa Circle	383
XI.3. Marking of Extremities of Latitude for the Contact and Separation	384
XI.4. Marking of Deflection and Latitude for the Mid-eclipse	385
XI.5. Reversal of Direction in the Western hemisphere	388
XI.6. Visibility of Lunar and Solar Eclipses	389
XI.7. To Draw the Path of the Eclipsing Body.	389
XI.8. To Draw the Obscuration at any Intermediate Position	390
XI.9. To Mark the points of Immersion and Emergence	390
XI.10. Colours of the Eclipsed Moon	
Chapter XII. Conjunction of Planets and Asterisms	393-418
A. Planetary Conjunction	393
XII.1. To know whether the Conjunction has just taken place or is to take place	395



XII.2.	To know the Spot of Conjunction.	395
XII.3.	To find the Time of Conjunction	396
XII.4.	True Conjunction	397
XII.5.	Apparent Conjunction	405
XII.6.	Diameters of the Planets	405
XII.7.	True Dimensions of the Planets	406
XII.8.	Practical Test of Conjunction of the Planets	408
XII.9.	Types of Conjunction	409
XII.10.	Vanquished and Victor Planets	409
XII.11.	Astrological Base of the Conjunction	410

B. Conjunction of Asterisms 410

XII.12.	Polar longitudes of the Junction Stars	411
XII.13.	Polar Latitudes	411
XII.14.	Measures of Polar longitudes and Latitudes	412
XII.15.	Splitting of the Wain of Rohiṇī	415
XII.16.	To Calculate the time of Conjunction	415
XII.17.	Identification of Junction Stars	416
XII.18.	Position of Prajāpati & Apārhvatsa Stars	417

Chapter XIII. Heliacal Risings and Settings 419-443

XIII.1.	To know the Time Degrees	420
XIII.2.	To Determine the Heliacal Rising and Setting	423
XIII.3.	To find the Interval of Time	424
XIII.4.	Maximum Time-degress of Stars	426
XIII.5.	Rising and Setting of the Stars	427
XIII.6.	The Stars which Never Set	427
XIII.7.	Heliacal Rising and Setting of the Moon	427
XIII.8.	To find the Daily Setting and Rising of the Moon	428
XIII.9.	Moon's Illumination	432
XIII.10.	To know the Illuminated Portion of the Moon	438
XIII.11.	Drawing the Projection	440

Chapter XIV. Pāṭas (Calamitous Positions) 444-450

XIV.1.	Occurrence of the Pāṭa	444
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.2.	To know the Time preceding and following the Pāta	445
XIV.3.	Repetitions of Corrections for Equalisation of Declinations.	446
XIV.4.	To know the Time of Pāta before or after midnight	447
XIV.5.	Duration of the Pāta	447
XIV.6.	Occurrence of the Pātas near Equinoxes and Solstices	448
XIV.7.	Another kind of Vyatīpāta	448
XIV.8.	Junctions of the Asterisms (Bhasandhi and Gaṇḍānta)	448
XIV.9.	Malignant effect of the Pātas	449
Chapter XV. Cosmography		451-466
XV.1.	Cosmic Evolution	451
XV.2.	Limits of the Universe	458
XV.3.	Orbits of the Ether, Asterisms and Planets	459
XV.4.	Distance of the Planets	461
XV.5.	The Earth and the Sun-Shine	461
XV.6.	Cause of Variation in the Measures of the Day and Night	464
XV.7.	Intensity of Heat in the Sun-rays	464
Chapter XVI. Instruments for Practical Test		467-472
XVI.1.	Armillary Sphere	467
XVI.2.	Adjustment of the Instrument	470
XVI.3.	Automation of the Instrument	470
XVI.4.	Instruments for the Ascertainment of Time	471

Part III—Linguistic

Chapter XVII. General Character of the Language		473-493
XVII.1.	Conjugations	474
XVII.2.	Primary Derivatives	479
XVII.3.	Secondary Derivatives	480
XVII.4.	Compounds	481
XVII.5.	Case-Endings	485



XXV

XVII.6. Indeclinables	487
XVII.7. Genders and Numbers	487
XVII.8. Semantics	488
XVII.9. Glossary	488
XVII.10. Numerals	489

Chapter XVIII. Mathematical Language	494-537
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XVIII.1. Development of Mathematical Language	494
XVIII.2. Language of Numerals	495
XVIII.3. Origin and Basis of the Number System	495
XVIII.4. Traditional Expression of Numerals	501
XVIII.5. Artificial Expression of Numerals	503
XVIII.6. Language of Mathematical Notations	512

Chapter XIX. Astronomical Terminology	538-559
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XIX.1. Early Background	538
XIX.2. General Astronomical Terms	538
XIX.3. Names of the Planets (Grahas)	551
XIX.4. Names of the Signs of the Zodiac	554
XIX.5. Names of the Asterisms	555

APPENDICES

Appendix I	Bibliography	560
Appendix II	Important formulas used in Sūryasiddhānta	567
Appendix III	English Equivalents of Terms used in the book	579
Appendix IV	Index of Proper Names and Technical Words	584



LIST OF TABLES

	Copy
1. Consolidated Table showing the so-called difference between the Varāha's S. S and present S.S.	25
2. Comparative Table of the dimensions of Epicycles as given in Varāha's S.S. and present S S.	29
3. Comparative Table of the Revolutions in a Kalpa as given by the Sūryasiddhānta and Bhāskara.	165
4. Length of Revolutions and Mean Daily Motions of the Planets.	177
5. Comparative Table of the Sidereal Revolutions of the Planets .	178
6. Comparative Table of Daily Mean Motions	179
7. Comparative Table of the Annual Mean Motions of the Apices and Nodes	180
8. Inclinations of the Planets : A comparative Table.	190
9. Table of Sines and Versed Sines	198
10. Comparative Table of the Dimensions of Epicycles.	212
11. Data with regard to the Jupiter's True Place as on 10th May, 1989.	231 a
12. Table of the Karanas of a Month.	248
13. Comparative Table of apparent Diameters of the Planets	407
14. Table of Polar Longitudes and Latitudes of the Asterisms	414



CHAPTER I

Sūryasiddhānta: A Critical Analysis

I 1. Sūryasiddhānta ; The only extant old Siddhānta

The Sūryasiddhānta is one of the most important text books on Indian astronomy. It is still held in high esteem and considered to be the most authoritative. It is the only extant earliest work which gives a full account of the astronomical system of ancient India.

The astronomical works of India are divided into two categories, viz. (1) The *Siddhānta* treatises and (ii) the *Karāṇa* treatises. The former class comprises those works which give the established theories and principles of astronomy forming the basis of the methods of calculation of the planetary positions. They also contain some other details such as cosmogony, cosmography, astronomical instruments etc. In the other class come those treatises which are composed for practical purposes to facilitate the summary calculation. They, in principle, follow the siddhānta texts but cut short the period for calculation of the mean and true planetary positions by fixing a particular point of time of the current era and remould the rules accordingly. These texts are a sort of ready reckoners.

The Sūryasiddhānta belongs to the first category. The allusions in the Indian astronomical literature point to a long list of Siddhānta texts. The Śābdakalpadruma, a Sanskrit encyclopaedia, mentions nine Siddhāntas viz. (1) Brāhmasiddhānta, (2) Sūryasiddhānta, (3) Soma-siddhānta (4) Brhaspatisiddhānta. (5) Gargasiddhānta (6) Nārada siddhānta, (7) Pārāśara-siddhānta, (8) Paulastya siddhānta and (9) Vaśiṣṭha siddhānta. The other important Siddhāntas alluded to are Romaka