











Those are told of the five years of the yuga arriving in the waxing of the moon during the synodic lunar month of Magha and concluding in the waning of the moon in the month of Pausha (derived from Pushya) by the knowledge of time.

तृतीयाम् नवमीम् चैव पौर्णमासीम् त्रयोदशीम् । तृतीयाम् नवमीम् चैव पौर्णमासीम् त्रयोदशीम् ।  
पञ्चदश्याम् च विषुवत्प्रोक्तः द्विदश्याम् षष्ठ्याम् च विषुवत्प्रोक्तः द्विदश्याम् षष्ठ्याम्  
च समम् भवेत् ॥३३॥ ca samam bhavet ||33||

The equinox is declared in the third day of a lunar fortnight, ninth day of a lunar fortnight, and the day of the full moon [of the bright fortnight]; and the 6th day of a lunar fortnight and in the 12th day of a lunar fortnight [of the dark fortnight]. It should be repeated [once again during the five-year yuga].

चतुर्दशीम् उपवासथस् तथा भवेत् caturdaśīm upavasathas tathā bhavet  
यथोदितो दिनम् उपैति चन्द्रमाः । yathodito dinam upaiti candramāḥ |  
महाघण्टाह्निको युक्ते श्रविष्ठायां च वार्षिकम् ॥ ३४॥ māghaśuklāhniko yunkte śraviṣṭhāyām ca vārṣikīm ||34||

As Upavasatha is arriving in the day (just after sunrise), thus it should be the 14th day of the lunar fortnight. The moon during the bright fortnight of the synodic lunar month of Magha is joined to the year among those in Shrivishtha nakshatra a.k.a. Dhanishtha nakshatra.

यथा शिखा मयूराणां नागानाम् मणयो यथा । यथा शिखा मयूराणां नागानाम् मणयो यथा ।  
तद्वद्वेदाङ्गशास्त्राणां ज्योतिष्मत् मूर्धनि स्थितम् ॥३५॥ tadvad vedāṅgaśāstrāṅām jyotiṣam mūrdhani sthitam ||35||

As a crest of the peacocks and the gems of the serpents; just so, in that manner is Jyotisha situated at the most prominent place of the teachings of the branches of knowledge.