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**Raghavendra Sai**

**Akkinapragada**

Senior IT Manager, United Kingdom

**Dr. Venkata Chaganti**

Scientist and Vedic Scholar,  
United States of America

## A celestial inquiry: Unravelling the Astrological Tapestry of the year 1528 Desolation of Prabhu Shri Ram's Ayodhya Temple

**Raghavendra Sai Akkinapragada and Dr. Venkata Chaganti**

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### Abstract

In the pursuit of scholarly inquiry delineated within this research manuscript, we endeavour to discern astrologically the celestial influences underlying the cataclysmic event that transpired in the annals of history-the desolation of the revered temple of Prabhu Shri Ram in Ayodhya during the annum 1528. To illuminate this intricate cosmic narrative, we have availed ourselves of the venerable Yajur Veda, the sagacious Surya Siddhanta, and the profound Brihat Parasara Hora Shastra.

Our analytical approach extends to the meticulous examination of the age of the Devatha, the extrapolation of the human lifespan vis-à-vis that of the celestial entity, and the precise calculation of Mahadasa, Antardasa, and Pratyantardasas. Through this intricate astrological tapestry, we endeavor to pinpoint the temporal coordinates of the year 1528-an epochal juncture when the sanctified precincts of Prabhu Shri Ram's temple in Ayodhya were regrettably razed to the ground.

**Keywords:** Prabhu Shri Ram, Ayodhya, Year 1528, Demolition, Mars Mahadasa, Rahu Antardasa, Ketu Pratyantaradasa

### Introduction

In accordance with a report published by OnManorama<sup>[1]</sup>, historical records reveal that the Sri Padmanabha Swamy temple in Kerala underwent substantial renovation in the year 1050 AD under the patronage of the ruling Venad monarch. In 1335, control of the temple was assumed by King Marthanda Varma, leading to a reinstallation ceremony in 1461 following extensive renovations. The temple faced closure during the Venad civil war from 1673 to 1677, during which no rituals were conducted. In the year 1686, a significant fire incident caused extensive damage to various parts of the temple, although the idol remained unharmed. The sanctum suffered damage due to a collapsed roof. Reconstruction of the temple, in its present form, commenced in 1729 under the rule of Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma, the founder of the Travancore kingdom, and was completed by 1733. A subsequent fire incident occurred in 1934, causing partial damage to the shrine, which was promptly repaired.

As per information presented by Vaisheshika Times<sup>[2]</sup>, references to the Somnath Temple's existence can be traced back to scriptures dating back to the 6th century BCE. The initial physical construction of the temple is believed to have occurred around 345 CE under the rule of Guhila king Jaya Singh. Despite facing destruction in 1025 CE and subsequent incidents in the 1400s, resilient Hindu kings, including the Solankis and Paramaras, played pivotal roles in the temple's restoration. However, invaders persisted in their attempts to prevent the enduring symbol of Hinduism from standing tall once more. For over a millennium, the Somnath Temple lay in ruins, but significant rebuilding efforts have been undertaken in recent times.

According to Rameswaram Tourism<sup>[3]</sup>, the ancient Sri Ramanathaswamy temple is said to have been housed in a modest thatched hut until the 12th century. Subsequently, under the patronage of the Sethupathy rulers, the temple underwent a transformation into a concrete structure. Significant expansions and additions occurred between the 12th and 16th centuries under various reigns. Various kingdoms, including Mysore, Travancore, Pudukottai, and Ramanathapuram, contributed to the temple's development, leading to the creation of its magnificent structure.

**Corresponding Author:**

**Raghavendra Sai**

**Akkinapragada**

Senior IT Manager, United Kingdom

Notable features, such as the majestic temple corridor, were constructed in the 18th century. The present-day structure of the Sri Ramanathaswamy temple was built during the 17th century.

As indicated by Bhubaneswar Tourism [4], historical records suggest that the Lingaraj Temple was constructed in the 11th century by Jajati Keshari, a Somvanshi king. There is a belief that the Swayambhu Shivalinga, the self-manifested lingam housed in the temple, was worshipped as early as the 7th century. Mention of the temple is also found in the Brahma Purana, an ancient Hindu scripture dedicated to Lord Brahma. An intriguing aspect of the shrine is its representation of the harmonious coexistence of two major sects of Hinduism - Shaivism and Vaishnavism.

According to Rampal Ji [5], the construction of the Kedarnath temple is traditionally attributed to the Pandavas, with Adi Shankaracharya taking the initiative to rebuild it approximately 1200 years ago. In 2013, a tragic flood struck Kedarnath, resulting in the loss of many lives, although the temple itself remained intact with minimal to no damage.

Information from Binay Singh [6] reveals that the ancient Kashi Vishwanath Temple underwent several demolitions and reconstructions between 1194 and 1777. The initial destruction occurred in 1194, and by the end of the 13th century, the temple was reconstructed within the compound of Avimuktेश्वर. Subsequent demolitions took place between 1436 and 1485, and in 1669. The temple was finally reconstructed by Smt. Ahilyabai Holkar, the queen of Indore, in 1776-1777.

For all the above temples, we do not have the precise muhurats in which they were consecrated so as to predict the reasons for their demolitions, and reconstructions in their respective mahadasas, antardasas, and pratyantardasas.

This research paper delves into the effects of Mahadasa, Antardasa, and Pratyantardasa on the Prabhu Sri Ram temple in Ayodhya, during the pivotal year of 1528, which is notably characterized by its demolition.

### Methods and Materials

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [7], Chapter 43 (“Longevity”) on page 428 (see Fig-1), the following Sloka 26 is given.

पंचाशदुत्तरशतं राक्षसानां प्रकीर्तितम् ।  
नगणां कुञ्जराणां च विशोत्तरशतं तथा ॥२६॥

Fig 1: Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [7], Chapter 43, Sloka 26

As per sloka in Fig-1, “120 years is the lifespan for human beings”.

In Yajur Veda [8] mantra 3-62, the following mantra is given.

त्र्यायुषं जमदग्नेः कश्यपस्य त्र्यायुषम् । यद्वेेषु त्र्यायुषं तन्नोऽस्तु त्र्यायुषम् ॥६२॥

Fig 2: Yajur Veda mantra 3-62

As per Fig-2 the meanings are as follows: त्र्यायुषम् = त्रि+आयुषम् = 3 \* 120 = 360. यद्वेेषु = यत् + देवेषु = in the devatas. According to

Paraasura Maharshi, the “aayu” of human is 120 years. From Yajurveda mantra (3-62), we are asking for 360 years which is a year of Devatas.

As per Surya Siddhanta [9], Page 32 (see Fig-3), the following Sloka 14 is given.

सुरासुराणां दिनः रात्रिव्यवस्था  
सुरासुराणामन्योन्यमहोरात्रं विपर्ययात् ।  
तत्षष्टिः षड्गुणा दिव्यं वर्षमासुरमेव च ॥ १४ ॥

Fig 3: Surya Siddhanta [9], Page 32, Sloka 14

As per sloka in Fig-3, “The devatas day is the demons night, and the night of devatas is day for demons. 6 times 60 is the number of years of human which is equal to one year for devatas and demons. It is called as divya year. (Surya Siddhant 1-14)”.

According to Fig-1, Fig-2, and Fig-3, it is indicated that the standard lifespan for a human being is 120 years. Furthermore, the conversion factor stipulates that 360 human years equate to one divine year (Devatha year), and the lifespan of a Devatha is given by 120 \* 360 human years = 43200 human years.

Since, Prabhu Shri Rama’s temple in Ayodhya is considered to be a Devatha’s adobe, we are poised to deduce its lifespan and its past life based on its consecration muhurat (January 22<sup>nd</sup> 2024, 12:29:08 pm – 12:30:32 pm [Akkinapragada *et al* [10]]).

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [11], Chapter 46 (“Dasa (Periods) of Planets”) on page 507 (see Fig-4), the following Sloka 15 is given.

दशासमाः क्रमादेशां षड् दशाऽश्वा गजेन्द्रवः ।  
नृपाला नवचन्द्राश्च नगचन्द्रा नगा नखाः ॥१५॥

Fig 4: Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [11], Chapter 43, Sloka 15

As per sloka in Fig-4, “The periods of Maha dasas of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Rahu, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Ketu and Venus are 6, 10, 7, 18, 16, 19, 17, 7, and 20 in that order”.

As per sloka in Fig-4, Dasa Lords for each constellation is detailed in Table-1 below.

Table 1: Dasa Lords for each Constellation


Table of Dasas		
Constellations	Dasa Lord	Years
Krittika, Uttarphalguni, and Urtarashada	Sun	6
Rohini, Hasta and Sravana	Moon	10
Mrigasira, Chitra and Dhanista	Mars	7
Aridra, Swati and Satabhisa	Rahu	18
Punarvasu, Visakha and Poorvabhadra	Jupiter	16
Pushyami, Anuradha and Uttarabhadra	Saturn	19
Aslesha, Jyeshtha and Revti	Mercury	17
Makha, Moola and Aswini	Ketu	7
Poorvaphalguni, Poorvashada and Bharani	Venus	20

**Planets mahadasa tenures scaled and extrapolated for Devatha years and are shown in below Table-2.**

**Table 2:** Mahadasa periods proportionately scaled for Devata years

Mahadasas	Mahadasa period of planets in 120 years of human lifespan	Mahadasa periods of planets within 43200 Devata years
Mars	7 years	2520
Rahu	18 years	6480
Jupiter	16 years	5760
Saturn	19 years	6840
Mercury	17 years	6120
Ketu	7 years	2520
Venus	20 years	7200
Sun	6 years	2160
Moon	10 years	3600

Based on Table-2, we will calculate various dasa periods of Prabhu Shri Ram’s temple in Ayodhya, for its past, present, and future. In this research paper, we will try to identify the astrological reasons behind this temples demolition.

<b>Pisces</b> Rahu 25.06° (Rev)	<b>Aries</b> Jupiter 12.13° (Ash) Asc 25.38° (Bha)	<b>Taurus</b> Moon 27.55° (Mrg)	<b>Gemini</b>
<b>Aquarius</b> Saturn 11.09° (Sat)	 <b>Planetary positions during Prabhu Shri Ram’s Prana Pratishtha ceremony in Ayodhya, India on 22 January 2024 between 12:29:08 pm – 12:30:32 pm (84 seconds)</b>		<b>Cancer</b>
<b>Capricorn</b> Sun 07.32° (Ush)			<b>Leo</b>
<b>Sagittarius</b> Mars 19.03° (Psh) Mercury 15.46° (Psh) Venus 04.28° (Mul)	<b>Scorpio</b>	<b>Libra</b>	<b>Virgo</b> Ketu 25.06° (Cht)

**Fig 5:** Planetary positions during Prabhu Shri Ram’s Prana Pratishtha on 22 January 2024 in Ayodhya, India - Akkinapragada *et al*<sup>[10]</sup>

With reference to Fig-5, the Moon was positioned in the Mrigisira Nakshatra. Referring to Table-1, the Dasa lord associated with the Mrigisira Nakshatra is Mars. It is pertinent to mention that the Mars Mahadasa must have commenced on August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2021 for a human who is born at muhurat time mentioned in Fig-5. Since Prabhu Shri Ram is a Devatha, we have to consider the Devatha timespan for Mars.

In the quest to determine the elapsed time of Mars Mahadasa for human beings, the calculation involves finding the difference between January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024, and August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2021, resulting in 2 years and 5 months, equivalent to 2.4166 years of Mars Mahadasa having elapsed. Subsequently, the remainder of Mars Mahadasa for humans is derived by subtracting the elapsed time from the total duration, which is 7 years of Mars Mahadasa minus 2.4166 years remainder of 4.5834 years (considering 360 days for a year and 30 days for a month). Mars mahadasa that has elapsed for Prabhu Shri Ram’s temple at Ayodhya before its consecration on January 22<sup>nd</sup> 2024 is 870 years [calculated as: (2.4166 \* 2520) / 7]. Therefore, the Mars mahadasa for the temple must have begun at 2024 minus 870 = 1154 AD. To extend these

calculations proportionately to Devatha years, the respective Mahadasa periods are presented in the following Table-3.

**Table 3:** Mahadasa Durations for Prabhu Shri Ram’s temple in Ayodhya

Mahadasas	Mahadasa periods of Devatas (Table-2)	Mahadasa durations
<b>Mars</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>Year 1154 to Year 3674</b>
Rahu	6480	Year 3674 to Year 10154
Jupiter	5760	Year 10154 to Year 15914
Saturn	6840	Year 15914 to Year 22754
Mercury	6120	Year 22754 to Year 28874
Ketu	2520	Year 28874 to Year 31394
Venus	7200	Year 31394 to Year 38594
Sun	2160	Year 38594 to Year 40754
Moon	3600	Year 40754 to Year 44354

Regarding the Supreme Court of India's ruling <sup>[11]</sup> granting land title to the temple trust of Prabhu Shri Ram, it was noted that the temple was demolished in the year 1528. According to Table-3, this year corresponds to the Mars mahadasa

period. To determine the specific antardasa under which the year 1528 falls, it is necessary to calculate the Antardasa periods. Please refer to Table-4 for the relevant information.

**Table 4:** Antardasa periods in Mars's mahadasa

Planets antardasa periods in Mars's mahadasa	Antardasa periods calculation during Mars's mahadasa (MarsMahadasa = 2520 years, ref Table-2)	Planets antardasa tenures in Mars's mahadasa (in years)	Tenures from Year 1154 (see Table-3)
Mars in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 7) / 120	147 years	Year 1154 to Year 1301
<b>Rahu in Mars</b>	<b>(MarsMahadasa * 18) / 120</b>	<b>378 years</b>	<b>Year 1301 to Year 1679</b>
Jupiter in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 16) / 120	336 years	Year 1679 to Year 2015
Saturn in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 19) / 120	399 years	Year 2015 to Year 2414
Mercury in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 17) / 120	357 years	Year 2414 to Year 2771
Ketu in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 7) / 120	147 years	Year 2771 to Year 2918
Venus in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 20) / 120	420 years	Year 2918 to Year 3338
Sun in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 6) / 120	126 years	Year 3338 to Year 3464
Moon in Mars	(MarsMahadasa * 10) / 120	210 years	Year 3464 to Year 3674

From Table-3 and Table4, we understand that Year 1528 when Prabhu Shri Ram's temple was demolished, it was undergoing Rahu antardasa in Mars mahadasa. See Fig-6 below to understand the effects of Rahu antardasa in Mars mahadasa.

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra<sup>[11]</sup>, Chapter 54 ("Effects of the antardasa of Rahu in the Dasa of Mars") on page 652, the following Slokas 11-14 are given (see Fig-6).

तथाऽष्टमव्यये राहौ	वापयुक्तेऽथ दीक्षिते ॥११॥
चौराहिव्रणभीतिश्च	चतुष्पाज्जीवनाशनम् ।
वातपित्तरुजोभीतिः	कारागृहनिवेशनम् ॥१२॥
घनस्थानगते राहौ	घननाशं महद्भयम् ।
सप्तमस्थानगे वाऽपि	ह्यपमृत्युभयं महत् ॥१३॥
नागपूजां प्रकुर्वीत	देवब्राह्मणभोजनम् ।
मृत्युञ्जयजपं	कुर्यादायुरारोग्यलब्धये ॥१४॥

**Fig 6:** Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra<sup>[11]</sup>, Chapter 54, Page 652, Slokas 11-14

As per slokas in Fig-6, "Danger from snakes, wounds, destruction of cattle, danger from animals, diseases due to imbalance of bile and wind, **imprisonment**, etc., will be the results if Rahu be in the 8<sup>th</sup> or the 12<sup>th</sup> from the Ascendant or be aspected by or associated with malefics. There will be loss of wealth if Rahu be in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and great danger of premature death if he be in the 7<sup>th</sup>". To pinpoint the **Pratyantardasa** under which the year 1528 falls, kindly consult Table-5 for the relevant details.

**Table 5:** Pratyantardasas in the Mars Mahadasa

Planets pratyantaradasa periods in Rahu's antardasa	Pratyantaradasa periods calculation during Rahu's antardasa (RahuAntara = 378 years, ref Table-5)	Planets pratyantaradasa tenures in Rahu's antardasa (in years)	Tenures from Year 1301 (see Table-4)
Rahu in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 18) / 120	56.7 years	Year 1301 to Year 1357.70
Jupiter in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 16) / 120	50.4 years	Year 1357.70 to Year 1408.10
Saturn in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 19) / 120	59.85 years	Year 1408.10 to Year 1467.95
Mercury in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 17) / 120	53.55 years	Year 1467.95 to Year 1521.5
<b>Ketu in Rahu</b>	<b>(RahuAntara * 7) / 120</b>	<b>22.05 years</b>	<b>Year 1521.5 to Year 1543.55</b>
Venus in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 20) / 120	63 years	Year 1543.55 to Year 1606.55
Sun in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 6) / 120	18.9 years	Year 1606.55 to Year 1625.45
Moon in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 10) / 120	31.5 years	Year 1625.45 to Year 1656.95
Mars in Rahu	(RahuAntara * 7) / 120	22.05 years	Year 1656.95 to Year 1679

Referring to Tables 3, 4, and 5, it is evident that the year 1528, during the demolition of Prabhu Shri Ram's temple, coincided with the Ketu's Pratyantardasa within the Rahu's Antardasa in the Mars's Mahadasa. Please refer to Fig-7 for insights into the effects of the Ketu's Pratyantardasa in Rahu's Antardasa during the Mars Mahadasa.

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra<sup>[11]</sup>, Chapter 61 ("Effects of Ketu pratyantardasa in the antardasa of Rahu") on page 753, the following Sloka 33 are given (see Fig-7).

(रा. के.) बुद्धिनाशो भयं विघ्नो धनहानिर्महद्भयम् ।  
सर्वत्र कलहोद्देगौ केतोः प्रत्यन्तरे फलम् ॥३३॥

Fig 7: Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra<sup>[11]</sup>, Chapter 61, Page 753, Sloka 33

As per slokas in Fig-7, "Loss of intelligence, danger from enemies, obstacles, loss of wealth, quarrels, excitement".

### Results and Discussions

- The question of why Prahu Shri Ram's temple in Ayodhya was demolished by foreign invaders is brought into limelight by our research based on the consecration muhurat set for Prana Prathistha on January 22<sup>nd</sup> 2024 12:29:08 pm – 12:30:32 pm.
- According to this muhurat, we understand that Mars mahadasa is in progress for the temple.
- For Devathas, 360 human years = 1 Devatha year according to Yajur Veda and Surya Siddhanta.
- Based on this, the Mars mahadasa is scaled and extrapolated to 2520 years for Prabhu Shri Ram's temple as we consider him as Devatha.
- As per Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra, the elapsed Mars mahadasa is calculated to be 870 years.
- Therefore, the Mars mahadasa for the temple has started in the year 1154 and during year 1528, the Rahu antardasa and Ketu pratyantardasa were in play.
- In the year 1528, the occurrence of Ketu's pratyantardasa within Rahu's antardasa, amidst Mars's mahadasa, is documented in Tables 3, 4, and 5, coinciding with the unfortunate destruction of Prahu Shri Ram's temple by foreign invaders.
- Examination of Fig-5 and Fig-6 brings to light that the risks of wounds and imprisonment materialize during Rahu's antardasa in Mars's mahadasa, primarily due to Rahu's placement in the 12th house from the ascendant.
- Analysis of Fig-5 and Fig-7 highlights that the perils of enemies, obstacles, wealth loss, and disputes manifest as consequences during Ketu's pratyantardasa within Rahu's antardasa.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, this research manuscript delves into the depths of scholarly inquiry, utilizing astrological methodologies to unravel the celestial influences surrounding the momentous event of the desolation of the revered temple of Prabhu Shri Ram in Ayodhya during the year 1528. Drawing upon the venerable Yajur Veda, the sagacious Surya Siddhanta, and the profound Brihat Parasara Hora Shastra, our analytical approach intricately explores the age of the Devatha, the correlation between human lifespan and celestial entities, and the precise calculations of Mahadasa, Antardasa, and Pratyantardasas.

Through this astrological tapestry, our endeavor has been to pinpoint the temporal coordinates of the epochal juncture in 1528 when the sanctified precincts of Prabhu Shri Ram's temple were regrettably brought to ruin. This research not only contributes to the understanding of the historical event but also vitrines the richness of astrological insights in deciphering complex cosmic narratives.

We believe that this is the first time ever an astrological prediction has been done so precisely to extricate the mysteries surrounding the famous and pious Prabhu Shri Ram's temple in Ayodhya. We are further exploring the astrological predictions that helped solve the legal litigations wound around the temple and also delving into the future of Prabhu Shri Ram's temple in Ayodhya.

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