

तत्परार्द्धं तदर्द्धं वा परार्द्धमभिधीयते ।

काष्ठा पञ्चदश ख्याता निमेषा द्विजसत्तमाः ॥

काष्ठा त्रिंशत् कला त्रिंशत् कला मौहूर्त्तिकी गतिः ।

तावत्संख्यैरहोरात्रं मुहूर्त्तमनुष्यं स्मृतम् ॥

That is called parārdha (v.1. para). Or (according to some) half of that is called parārdha.

O excellent brāhmanas, fifteen nimesas constitute the kāsthā. Thirty kāsthās make a kalā, and thirty kalās make the duration of a muhūrta. With as many (i.e. thirty) muhūrtas, the period of a human day and night is constituted.

- tr. G.V. Tagare

Note: vv. 6-9 give the computation table of the (empirical aspect of) time as follows:

15,	<u>nimesas</u>	=	1	<u>kāsthā</u>
30,	<u>kāsthās</u>	=	1	<u>kalā</u>
30	<u>kalās</u>	=	1	<u>muhūrta</u>

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30 <u>muhūrtas</u>	= 1 day (<u>ahorātra</u>)
30 days	= 1 month (2 fortnights)
6 months	= 1 <u>ayana</u>
2 <u>ayanas</u>	= 1 (complete) year.

The Bh. P. (III.11.5-8) gives the following computation:

2 <u>paramānus</u> (of time)	= 1 <u>anu</u>
3 <u>anus</u>	= <u>trasarenu</u>
3 <u>trasarenu</u>	= 1 <u>truṭi</u>
100 <u>truṭis</u>	= 1 <u>vedha</u>
3 <u>vedhas</u>	= 1 <u>lava</u>
3 <u>lavas</u>	= 1 <u>nimisa</u>
3 <u>nimisas</u>	= 1 <u>ksanā</u>
5 <u>ksanās</u> (i.e. 15 <u>nimisas</u>)	= 1 <u>kāsthā</u>
15 <u>kāsthās</u>	= 1 <u>laghū</u>
15 <u>laghus</u>	= 1 <u>nādikā</u>
2 <u>nādikās</u>	= 1 <u>muhūrta</u>
6 or 7 <u>nādikās</u>	= 1 <u>yāma</u> or <u>prahara</u>

~~KUP~~ however is closer to Manu 1.64 with the exception of the 1st unit of time viz. kāsthā which consists of 18 nimesas (nimesā daśa cāstau ca kāsthāh).