PJC Mahadeva – Webinar 1.

- We start with a Guru mantra
- About the PJC course
- Parampara mantra

- We always start with a Guru mantra

ॐ गुरवे नमः

Om Gurave Namaḥ

- About the course structure
- Arambha: Preparatory lessons
- Parampara mantra

Webinar 2

Prayers for Vedic Learning

Guru Vandana

आनन्दमानन्दकरं प्रसन्नम् ज्ञानस्वरूपं निजभावयुक्तम्।
योगीन्द्रमीड्यं भवरोगवैद्यम् श्रीमद्गुरुं नित्यमहं नमामि॥
ānandamānandakaraṁ prasannam jñānasvarūpaṁ nijabhāvayuktam |
yogīndramīḍyaṁ bhavarogavaidyam śrīmadguruṁ nityamahaṁ namāmi ||

गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुर्गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः।
गुरुरेव परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥
gururbrahmā gururviṣṇurgururdevo maheśvaraḥ |
gurureva paraṁ brahma tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ||

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया।
चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥
ajñānatimirāndhasya jñānāñjanaśalākaya |
cakṣurunmīlitaṁ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ||

अखण्डमण्डलाकारं व्याप्तं येन चराचरम्।
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥
akhaṇḍamaṇḍalākāraṁ vyāptaṁ yena carācaram |
tatpadaṁ darśitaṁ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ||

ज्ञानशक्तिसमारूढ तत्वमालाविभूषित।
भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदाता च तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥
jñānaśaktisamārūḍha tattvamālāvibhūṣita |
bhuktimuktipradātā ca tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ||

मन्नाथः श्रीजगन्नाथो मद्गुरुः श्रीजगद्गुरुः।
ममात्मा सर्वभूतात्मा तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥
mannāthaḥ śrījagannātho madguruḥ śrījagadguruḥ |
mamātmā sarvabhūtātmā tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ||

श्रीमत्परं ब्रह्म गुरुं स्मरामि श्रीमत्परं ब्रह्म गुरुं भजामि।
श्रीमत्परं ब्रह्म गुरुं वदामि श्रीमत्परं ब्रह्म गुरुं नमामि॥
śrīmatparaṁ brahma guruṁ smarāmi śrīmatparaṁ brahma guruṁ bhajāmi |
śrīmatparaṁ brahma guruṁ vadāmi śrīmatparaṁ brahma guruṁ namāmi ||

ब्रह्मानन्दं परमसुखदं केवलं ज्ञानमूर्तिम्
द्वन्दातीतं गगनसदृशं तत्वमस्यादिलक्ष्यम्॥
brahmānandaṁ paramasukhadaṁ kevalaṁ jñānamūrtim|
dvandātītaṁ gaganasadṛśaṁ tattvamasyādilakṣyam ||

एकं नित्यं विमलमचलं सर्वधीसाक्षिरूपम्
भावातीतं त्रिगुणरहितं सद्गुरुं तं नमामि॥
ekaṁ nityaṁ vimalamacalaṁ sarvadhīsākṣirūpam
bhāvātītaṁ triguṇarahitaṁ sadguruṁ taṁ namāmi ||

नमस्ते नाथ भगवन् शिवाय गुरुरूपिणे।
विद्यावतारसंसिद्ध्यै स्वीकृतानेकविग्रह॥
namaste nātha bhagavan śivāya gururūpiṇe |
vidyāvatārasaṁsiddhyai svīkṛtānekavigraha ||

भवाय भवरूपाय परमात्मस्वरूपिणे।
सर्वाज्ञानतमोभेद भानवे चिद्घनाय ते॥
bhavāya bhavarūpāya paramātmasvarūpiṇe |
sarvājñānatamobheda bhānave cidghanāya te ||

स्वतन्त्राय दयाक्लृप्तविग्रहाय शिवात्मने।
परतन्त्राय भक्तानां भव्यानां भव्यरूपिणे॥
svatantrāya dayāklṛptavigrahāya śivātmane |
paratantrāya bhaktānāṁ bhavyānāṁ bhavyarūpiṇe ||

विवेकिनां विवेकाय विमर्षाय विमर्षिनाम्।
प्रकाशिनां प्रकाशाय ज्ञानिनां ज्ञानरूपिणे॥
vivekināṁ vivekāya vimarṣāya vimarṣinām |
prakāśināṁ prakāśāya jñāninām jñānarūpiṇe ||

पुरस्तत्पार्श्वयोः पृष्ठे नमस्कुर्यादुपर्यधः।
सदामच्चित्तरूपेण विदेहि भवदासनम्॥
purastatpārśvayoḥ pṛṣṭhe namaskuryāduparyadhaḥ |
sadāmaccittarūpeṇa videhi bhavadāsanam ||

त्वत् प्रसादादहं देवं कृतकृतोस्मि सर्वदा।
मायामृत्योर्महापाशात् विमुक्तोस्मि शिवोस्मि च॥
tvat prasādādahaṁ devaṁ kṛtakṛtosmi sarvadā|
māyāmṛtyormahāpāśāt vimuktosmi śivosmi ca||

Pañca Devatā

Gaṇeśa – Pṛthvi Tattva

Sūrya – Agni

Viṣṇu – Ākāśa

Devī – Jāla

Śiva – Vāyu

गणेशविष्णुसूर्योशदुर्गाख्यं देवपञ्चकं। वन्दे विशुद्धिमनसा जनुसयूज्यदायकम्

gaṇeśaviṣṇusūryośadurgākhyaṁ devapañcakaṁ | vande viśuddhimanasā janusayūjyadāyakam

I salute Gaṇeśa, Viṣṇu, Sūrya, Śiva and Durgā, which uplift the pure minded devotees.

Śrī Gaṇarāja Sādhanā

Āsana

Āstika Mantra

Gaṇeśa is the giver of faith and the one who removes the doubts and evils caused by Rāhu and Tamas Graha

He sits on Svāstika Maṇḍala

Maṇḍala Mantra – स्वास्तिकाय नमः (svāstikāya namaḥ) |

Draw this on a piece of paper or simply draw the lines on red sindoor (red paint) on the wall on the eastern side of your room at eye level so that you can see it and recite the mantra sitting down.

Place the mat (āsana) in front of a picture of Śrī Gaṇeśa with the picture placed at the level of the eyes such that you do not have to look down to the picture. Same level or looking up is beneficial. Sit facing east in some posture you are comfortable in.

Light a ghee lamp in front of the picture or yantra of Gaṇeśa reciting the mantra –
ॐ हुं चैतन्याय नमः | om hruṁ chaitanyāya namaḥ

Touch the mat (āsana) with the middle finger and recite the āsana mantra –
स्वस्तिकासनाय स्वाहा | svastikāsanāya svāhā

Now read the following 'viniyoga'
ॐ अस्य श्री गणेश मन्त्रस्य मुद्गल ऋषिः विराज छन्दः गणेसो देवता
सोऽहं बीजं स्वाहा शक्तिः ममाभीष्टसिद्धये जपे विनियोगः।
om asya śrī gaṇeśa mantrasya mudgala ṛṣiḥ virāj chandaḥ gaṇeso devatā
so'haṁ bījaṁ svāhā śaktiḥ mamābhīṣṭasiddhaye jape viniyogaḥ|

Ācamanaṁ

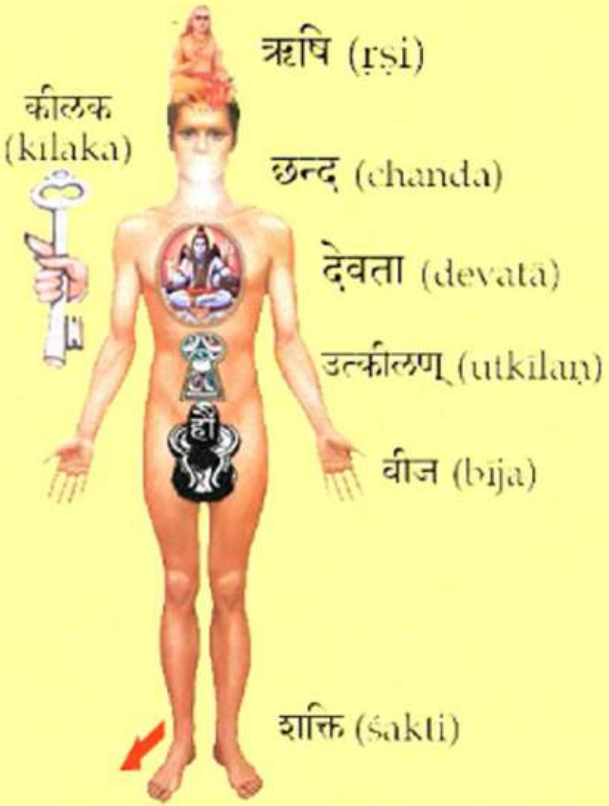
It is the process of cleansing the soul as it is about to perform some good karma and should be pure to imbibe the beneficence of the japa and sādhanā.

Take little water on your right palm (from a clean vessel kept nearby at hand) and swallow it uttering the mantra(s). Wash the palm with water, wipe the lips with the clean palm, wash the palm again.

अच्युताय नमः | अनन्ताय नमः | गोविन्दाय नमः
acyutāya namaḥ | anantāya namaḥ | govindāya namaḥ

ॐ Ṛṣyādi nyāsa

Nyāsa is the procedure by which the sounds associated with the mantra (or its devatā) are placed and fixed at certain body parts. The 'ṛṣi and others' nyāsa places the mantra-ṛṣi, mantra chandas, devatā, bīja and śaktī at the respective points of the body.



ॐ मुद्गलाय ऋषये नमः शिरसि	om mudgalāya ṛṣaye namaḥ śirasi	Touch whorl on head
ॐ विराट छन्दसे नमः मुखे	om virāṭ chandase namaḥ mukhe	Touch the lips
ॐ गणराज देवतायै नमः हृदये	om gaṇarāja devatāyai namaḥ hṛdaye	Touch heart
ॐ सोऽहं बीजाय नमः गुह्ये	om so'haṁ bījāya namaḥ guhye	Touch private part
ॐ स्वाहा शक्तये नमः पादयोः	om svāhā śaktaye namaḥ pādayoḥ	Touch left foot

ॐ Ṣaḍāṅga nyāsa

This is the procedure of placing the mantra sounds or bīja (with tattva) in the six body parts. This is the real protection of the body. If this is done before the mantra japa, then the body is also protected against any evils, diseases and suffering.

ॐ ग्रां हृदयाय नमः	om grāṁ hṛdayāya namaḥ [pṛthvi]	Touch heart
ॐ ग्रीं शिरसे स्वाहा	om grīṁ śirase svāhā [jala]	Touch top of head
ॐ ग्रूं शिखायै वषट	om grūṁ śikhāyai vaṣaṭ [agni]	Touch whorl on head
ॐ ग्रैं कवचाय हुं	om graiṁ kavacāya huṁ [vāyu]	Cross hands over chest
ॐ ग्रौं नेत्र-त्रयाय वौषट	om grauṁ netra-trayāya vauṣaṭ [ākāśa]	Touch three eyes with 3 fingers
ॐ ग्रः अस्त्राय फट	om graḥ astrāya phaṭ [manas]	Swirl palms thrice and strike three fingers of right hand on left palm

Mālā

A good rosary to use is the rudrākṣa mala of small (not very small) beads of 54 beads. Use the middle finger and thumb to push the beads away from your body as you recite each mantra and never cross the head bead. Flip the rosary using the middle and ring finger. With some practise this will become easy. The index finger is called 'tarjani' should not touch the rosary under any circumstances. It incites the Devatā to anger which goes against the grain of this sādhanā. The Gaṇarāja sādhanā is an extremely peaceful sādhanā which will completely calm the mind.

Prefer the mala you are already using for any other sādhanā as then this mantra will also support the other mantras and Devatā. The best rosary is one which is made of coral beads but that can be expensive. Rudrākṣa beads are also very auspicious in addition to crystal.

ॐ Gaṇeśa Siddha Mantra

Choose name based on 12 Gaṇeśa names chosen by Śrī Nārada or other list based on your LAGNA

Sit facing east in the morning and keep a pen and BPHS copy in front of Gaṇeśa (Svāstika with 4 dots or picture of Gaṇeśa)

You have to decide either to do this mantra 108 times everyday, or those of you who are ready for the rigor of sādhanā should recite this 15 mala everyday except on the caturthī of every month when you do 22 mala. That is a HUGE number of mantra to do. Further the period of sādhanā is ONE YEAR from One Gaṇeśa Pūjā to another in the next year. But the fruits of this sādhanā are extremely tasty. If you can take up this challenge and be resolved to be strong. Besides all other fruits, it will give you a tremendous level of confidence in the subject. You can become an authority in Jyotiṣa.

Like all scriptures and Thakur Ramakrishna teaches, Japa is the Tapasyā of Kali yuga. There is no other path for tapasyā. If you decide to take up the challenge of the complete siddhi of finishing 600,000 mantra in one year at the rate explained (15 mala everyday + 22 mala on caturthī), please write to me privately.

Don't ask me any more questions. Note: Choose mantra based only on Lagna

Meṣa
ॐ सोऽहं वक्रतुण्डाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ vakratuṇḍāya svāhā

Vṛṣabha
ॐ सोऽहं एकदन्ताय स्वाहा om so'haṁ ekadantāya svāhā

Mithuna
ॐ सोऽहं कपिलाक्षाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ kapilākṣāya svāhā

Karkaṭa
ॐ सोऽहं गजवक्त्राय स्वाहा om so'haṁ gajavaktrāya svāhā

Siṁha
ॐ सोऽहं लम्बोदराय स्वाहा om so'haṁ lambodarāya svāhā

Kanyā
ॐ सोऽहं विकटाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ vikaṭāya svāhā

Tula
ॐ सोऽहं विघ्नराजाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ vighnarājāya svāhā

Vṛścika
ॐ सोऽहं धूम्रवर्णाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ dhūmravarṇāya svāhā

Dhanus
ॐ सोऽहं भालचन्द्राय स्वाहा om so'haṁ bhālacandrāya svāhā

Makara
ॐ सोऽहं विनायकाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ vināyakāya svāhā

Kumbha
ॐ सोऽहं गणपतये स्वाहा om so'haṁ gaṇapataye svāhā

Mina
ॐ सोऽहं गजाननाय स्वाहा om so'haṁ gajānanāya svāhā

Nārada Gaṇeśa Yantra

गजानन gajānana	वक्रतुण्ड vakratuṇḍa	एकदन्त ekadanta	कृष्णपिञ्गाक्ष kṛṣṇapiṅgākṣa
गजपति gajapati			गजवक्र gajavakra
विनायक vināyaka			लम्बोदर lambodara
भालचन्द्र bhālacandra	धूम्रवर्ण dhūmravarṇa	विघ्नराज vighnarāja	विकट vikaṭa

Daśākṣaramantrastotram

Recite this stotra once at the end of the Japa

श्रीगणेशाय नमः।

मुद्गल उवाच।

असच्छक्तिश्च सत्सूर्यः समो विष्णुर्महामुने।
अव्यक्तः शङ्करस्तेषां संयोगे गणपो भवेत्॥ १॥

संयोगे मायया युक्तो गणेशो ब्रह्मनायकः।
अयोगे मायया हीनो भवति मुनिसत्तमा॥ २॥

संयोगायोगयोर्योगे योगो गणेशसंज्ञितः।
शान्तिभ्यः शन्तिदः प्रोक्तो भजने भक्तिसंयुतः॥ ३॥

एवमुक्त्वा गणेशस्य ददौ मन्त्रं स मुद्गलः।
एकाक्षरं विधियुतं ततः सोऽन्तर्हितोऽभवत्॥ ४॥

ततोऽहं गणराजं तमभजं सर्वभावतः।
तेन शान्ति समयुक्तश्चरामि त्वकुतोभयः॥ ५॥

न गणेशात्परं ब्रह्म न गणेशात्परं तपः।
न गणेशात्परं कर्म ज्ञानं न गणपात्परम्॥ ६॥

न गणेशात्परो योगो भक्तिर्न गणपात्परा।
तस्मात्स सर्वपूज्योऽयं सर्वादौ सिद्धिदायकः॥ ७॥

गणेशानं परित्यज्य कर्मज्ञानादिकं चरेत्।
तत्सर्वं निष्फलं याति भस्मनि प्रहुतं यथा॥ ८॥

सर्वांस्त्यज्य गणेशं यो भजतेऽनन्यचेतसा।
सर्वसिद्धिं लभेत्सद्यो ब्रह्मभूतः स कथ्यते॥ ९॥

एवमुक्त्वाऽत्रितस्तस्मै ददौ मन्त्रं दशाक्षरम्।
विधियुक्तं ततः साक्षादन्तर्धानं चकार ह॥ १०॥

इति दशाक्षरमन्त्रस्तोत्रं समाप्तम्।

śrīgaṇeśāya namaḥ |

mudgala uvāca |

asacchaktiśca satsūryaḥ samo viṣṇurmahāmune
avyaktaḥ śaṅkarasteṣāṁ saṁyoge gaṇapo bhavet || 1||

saṁyoge māyayā yukto gaṇeśo brahmanāyakaḥ
ayoge māyayā hīno bhavati munisattamā || 2||

saṁyogāyogayoryoge yogo gaṇeśasaṁjñitaḥ |
śāntibhyaḥ śantidaḥ prokto bhajane bhaktisaṁyutaḥ || 3||

evamuktvā gaṇeśasya dadau mantraṁ sa mudgalaḥ |
ekākṣaraṁ vidhiyutaṁ tataḥ so'ntarhito'bhavat ||4||

tato'haṁ gaṇarājaṁ tamabhajaṁ sarvabhāvataḥ
tena śānti samayuktaścarāmi tvakutobhayaḥ ||5||

na gaṇeśātparaṁ brahma na gaṇeśātparaṁ tapaḥ |
na gaṇeśātparaṁ karma jñānaṁ na gaṇapātparam || 6||

na gaṇeśātparo yogo bhaktirna gaṇapātparā |
tasmātsa sarvapūjyo'yaṁ sarvādau siddhidāyakaḥ || 7||

gaṇeśānaṁ parityajya karmajñānādikaṁ caret |
tatsarvaṁ niṣphalaṁ yāti bhasmani prahutaṁ yathā || 8||

sarvāṁstyajya gaṇeśaṁ yo bhajate'nanyacetasā
sarvasiddhiṁ labhetsadyo brahmabhūtaḥ sa kathyate || 9||

evamuktvā'tritastasmai dadau mantraṁ daśākṣaram |
vidhiyuktaṁ tataḥ sākṣādantardhānaṁ cakāra ha || 10||

iti daśākṣaramantrastotraṁ samāptam |

Śrī Narasiṁha Sādhanā

Śānti mantra

Ṛgveda (Jala)

ॐ वाङ् मे मनसि प्रतिष्ठिता मनो मे वाचि प्रतिष्ठितमाविरावीर्म एधि॥
वेदस्य म आणीस्थः श्रुतं मे मा प्रहासीरनेनाधीतेनाहोरात्रान्
संदधाम्यृतं वदिष्यामि सत्यं वदिष्यामि॥
तन्मामवतु तद्वक्तारमवत्ववतु मामवतु वक्तारमवतु वक्तारम्॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः॥

om vāṅ me manasi pratiṣṭhitā mano me vāci
pratiṣṭhitamāvirāvīrma edhi ||
vedasya ma āṇīsthaḥ śrutaṁ me mā
prahāsīranenādhītenāhorātrān
saṁdadhāmyṛtaṁ vadiṣyāmi satyaṁ vadiṣyāmi ||
tanmāmavatu tadvaktāramavatvavatu māmavatu vaktāramavatu
vaktāram ||
om śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ||

Śukla Yajurveda (Vāyu-Śuklapakṣa)

ॐ आप्यायन्तु ममाङ्गानि वाक्प्राणश्चक्षुः
श्रोत्रमथो बलमिन्द्रियाणि च सर्वाणि।
सर्वं ब्रह्मौपनिषदं माहं ब्रह्म निराकुर्यां मा मा ब्रह्म
निराकरोदनिकारणमस्त्वनिकारणं मेऽस्तु।
तदात्मनि निरते य उपनिषत्सु धर्मास्ते
मयि सन्तु ते मयि सन्तु॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः॥

om āpyāyantu mamāṅgāni vākprāṇaścksuḥ
śrotramatho balamindriyāṇi ca sarvāṇi |
sarvaṁ brahmaupaniṣadaṁ māhaṁ brahma nirākuryāṁ mā mā
brahma
nirākarodanikāraṇamastvanikāraṇaṁ me'stu |
tadātmani nirate ya upaniṣatsu dharmāste
mayi santu te mayi santu ||
om śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ||

Kṛṣṇa-Yajurveda (Vāyu – Kṛṣṇapakṣa)

ॐ सह नाववतु। सह नौ भुनक्तु। सहवीर्यं करवावहै।
तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु। मा विद्विषावहै॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः॥

om saha nāvavatu | saha nau bhunaktu | sahavīryaṁ
karavāvahai |
tejasvi nāvadhītamastu | mā vidviṣāvahai ||
om śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ||

Samaveda (Pṛthvi)

ॐ पूर्णमदः पूर्णमिदं पूर्णात् पूर्णमुदच्यते।
पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते॥
ॐ शांतिः शांतिः शांतिः॥

om pūrṇamadaḥ pūrṇamidaṁ pūrṇāt pūrṇamudacyate |
pūrṇasya pūrṇamādāya pūrṇamevāvaśiṣyate ||
om śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ||

Atharvaveda (Agni)

ॐ भद्रं कर्णेभिः श्रुणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमाक्शभिर्यजत्राः॥
स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवासस्तनूभिर्व्यशेम देवहितं यदायुः॥
स्वस्ति न इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः स्वस्ति नः पूषा विश्ववेदाः॥
स्वस्ति नस्तार्क्ष्यो अरिष्टनेमिः स्वस्ति नो बृहस्पतिर्दधातु॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः॥

om bhadraṁ karṇebhiḥ śruṇuyāma devā bhadraṁ
paśyemākśabhiryajatrāḥ ||
sthirairaṅgaistuṣṭuvāsastanūbhirvyaśema devahitaṁ yadāyuḥ
||
svasti na indro vṛddhaśravāḥ svasti naḥ pūṣā viśvavedāḥ ||
svasti nastārkśyo ariṣṭanemiḥ svasti no bṛhaspatirdadhātu ||
om śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ||

Dasa Avatāra and Graha

- Sūrya – Śrī Rāma - Sarvātmā
- Candra – Śrī Kṛṣṇa - Manaḥ
- Maṅgalā – Śrī Narasiṁha - Sattva
- Budha – Śrī Buddha – Vāṇī
- Guru – Śrī Vāmana – Jñāna, Sukha
- Śukra – Śrī Paraśurāma - Vīrya
- Śani – Śrī Kūrma - Duḥkha
- Rāhu – Śrī Varāha
- Ketu – Śrī Mātsya
- Lagna – Śrī Kalki

Narasiṁha Dhyāna

Śrīmad Bhagavata Purāṇa

स विक्रमन्पुत्रवधेप्सुरोजसा निशम्य
निर्ह्रादमपूर्वमदभुतम्
अन्तःसभायां न ददर्श तत्पदं वितत्रसुर्येन सुरारियूथपाः

sa vikramanputravadhepsurojasā niśamya
nirhrādamapūrvamadbhutam
antaḥsabhāyāṁ na dadarśa tatpadaṁ
vitatrasuryena surāriyūthapāḥ|| 7-8-17

Translation: To prove that the words of his faithful little disciple Prahalad were true, Hari (Viṣṇu) made a dramatic appearance from the pillar in the assembly. Never before had such a being been seen – half man

(Nāra) and half lion (Siṁha) [hence the name Narasiṁha].

मीमांसमानस्य समुत्थितोऽग्रतो नृसिंहरूपस्तदलं भयानकम्
प्रतप्तचामीकरचण्डलोचनं स्फुरत्सटाकेशरजृम्भिताननम्

mīmāṁsamānasya samutthito'grato nṛsiṁharūpastadalaṁ bhayānakam
prataptacāmīkaracaṇḍalocanaṁ sphuratsaṭākeśarajṛmbhitānanam

करालदंष्ट्रं करवालचञ्चल क्षुरान्तजिह्वं भ्रुकुटीमुखोल्बणम्
स्तब्धोर्ध्वकर्णं गिरिकन्दरादभुत व्यात्तास्यनासं हनुभेदभीषणम्

karāladaṁṣṭraṁ karavālacañcala kṣurāntajihvaṁ bhrukuṭīmukholbaṇam
stabdhordhvakarṇaṁ girikandarādbhuta vyāttāsyanāsaṁ hanubhedabhīṣaṇam

दिविस्पृशत्कायमदीर्घपीवर ग्रीवोरुवक्षःस्थलमल्पमध्यमम्
चन्द्रांशुगौरैश्छुरितं तनूरुहैर्विष्वग्भुजानीकशतं नखायुधम्

divispṛśatkāyamadīrghapīvara grīvoruvakṣaḥsthalamalpamadhyamam
candrāṁśugauraiśchuritaṁ tanūruhairviṣvagbhujānīkaśataṁ nakhāyudham

Translation: His form was extremely terrible with ferocious eyes glistening like molten gold. His sparkling mane made His formidable face more horrific. His razor tongue danced like a cutlass amidst His terrific teeth. His ears were erect and motionless, and His nostrils and gaping mouth appeared like caves of a mountain. His jaws parted fearfully, and His entire body touched the sky. His neck was very short and thick, His chest broad, His waist thin, and the hairs on His body as white as the rays of the moon. His arms, which resembled flanks of soldiers, spread in all directions as He killed the demons with His sharp nails.

Ugra Narasiṁha Mantra

उग्रं वीरम् महाविष्णुं
ज्वलन्तं सर्वतो मुखम्।
नृसिंहं भीषणं भद्रं
मृत्युर्मृत्युं नमाम्यहं॥

ugraṁ vīram mahāviṣṇuṁ
jvalantaṁ sarvato mukham |
nṛsiṁhaṁ bhīṣaṇaṁ bhadraṁ
mṛtyurmṛtyuṁ na māmyahaṁ||

Bīja mantra:
ॐ ह्रीं क्ष्रौं
om hrīṁ kṣraum

Yogānanda Nṛsiṁha

1. **Moha** – delusion that follows attachment; it is all that which connects one to the material mundane earthy world. Detachment overcomes delusion. **Chandra**

2. **Kāma** – desire that becomes lust; it is the bestiality in men that causes them to try to possess someone or something they are very attracted to. The escape lies in sharing everything and realizing that we possess nothing. We came empty handed and shall leave empty handed. **Śukra**

3. **Lobha** – greed that causes men to justify every means to achieve their ends including lying, bearing tales and chastising others with their own ulterior motives driving their sub-conscious minds. Giving overcomes greed. **Guru**

4. **Matsara** – jealousy comes from comparison of which the worst is being jealous of one's colleagues. A place is the world of god is surely denied as petty jealousies lead to quarrelling and strife, which makes the soul fit to occupy the worldly plane (bhu loka) instead of svarga. If we can be jealous of a colleague simply because he is closer to the guru, what assurance can we give to Viṣṇu that we will not be jealous of Nārada muni? Love overcomes jealousy. **Budha**

5. **Krodha** – intolerance causes anger, impatience causes anger, rajas is anger. If we knew that some event was to happen, then why should it cause anger? The root cause of anger is lack of knowledge. Even if we knew that it was to happen, we may not have the understanding to allow nature to prevail, which is intolerance. Even if we knew it was to happen and also understood that it is nature's way, yet we may not possess the will and character to wait for the change we desire to manifest, which is impatience. Knowledge holds the key to overcoming anger. **Maṅgalā**

6. **Mada** – 'Pride comes before a fall' is an apt saying as this is the most difficult to overcome.

a. We live is an 'me-centric world' showing the petty and puny creatures that we are who take pride in our own achievements.

b. The bigger among us live in a 'we-centric world' and take pride in the achievements of the society, participating in dinners and social gatherings.

c. There are some knowledgeable ones who live in an 'our-centric world' where they take pride in the achievements of the human race giving Nobel prizes to others like themselves.

d. There are few spiritual ones who live in a 'godcentric world' In sheer joy with the good work of god.

It is time to awaken (utthiṣṭha) and shift your Alliance with the people in this 'god-centric world', a family called Vasudaiva kuṭumbakkaṁ.

There are three paths to Yoga defined as (1) Amavasya which is Śakti path (2) Pratipada which is Vaiṣṇava path and (3) Pūrṇimā which is the Śaiva path.

Mūlādhāra Sadhana

- Ghee lamp

श्रि राम् जय राम् जय जय राम्

śri rām jaya rām jaya jaya rām

- Drinking sweet water

ॐ रामचन्द्राय नमः

om rāmacandrāya namaḥ

- Washing hands

क्लीं - klīṁ

- Nārāyaṇa Kavaca

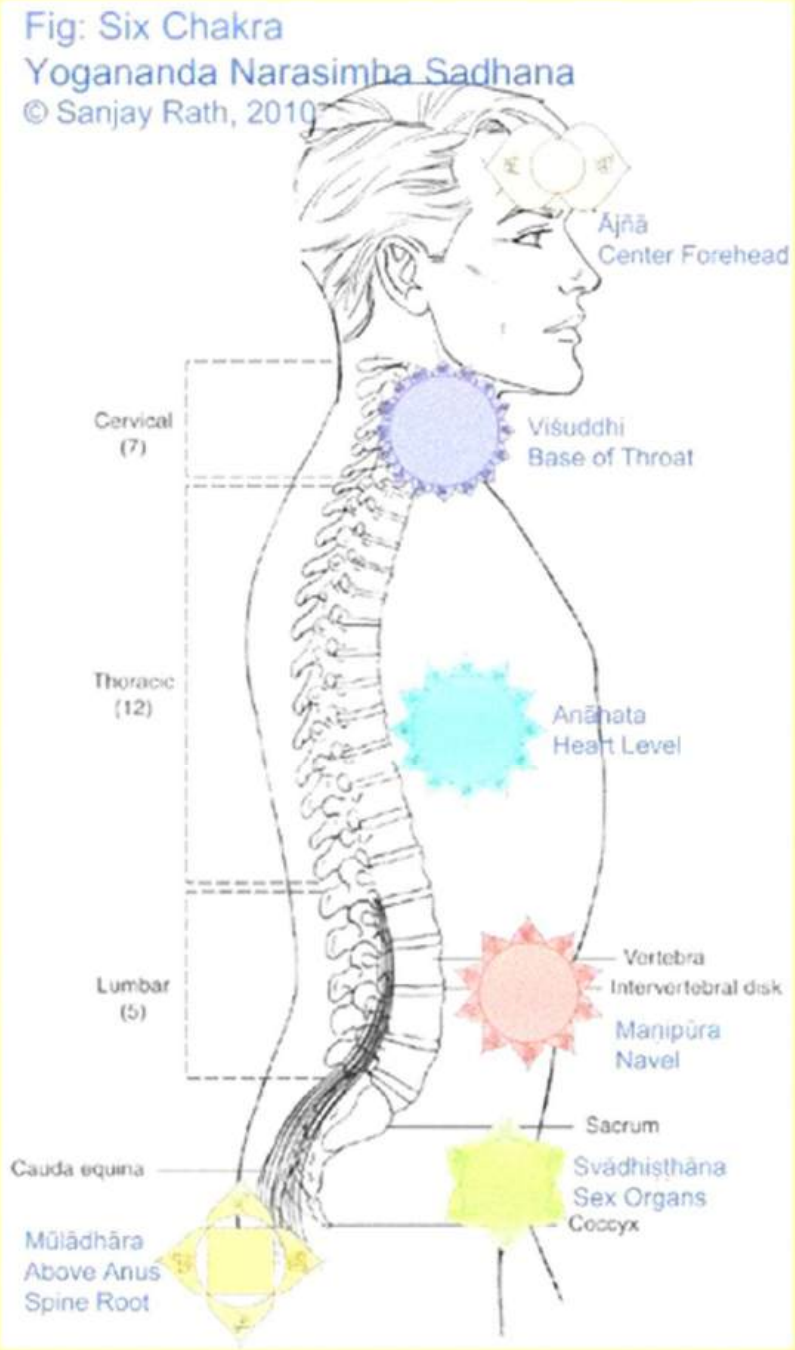
ॐ नमो नारायणाय

om namo nārāyaṇāya

- Sādhanā mantra

अं ह्रीं क्रों क्षों हुं फट्

aṁ hrīṁ kroṁ kṣroṁ huṁ phaṭ



Śrī Mantra Rāja Pada Stotra

पाञ्चरात्र आगमीय अहिर्बुध्न्य संहितात्
pāñcarātra āgamīya ahirbudhnya saṁhitāt

वृत्तोत्फुल्लविशालाक्षं विपक्षक्षयदीक्षितम्।
निनादैस्त्रस्तविश्वाण्डं विष्णुमुग्रं नमाम्यहम्॥ १॥
vṛttotphullaviśālākṣaṁ vipakṣakṣayadīkṣitam |
ninādatrastaviśvāṇḍaṁ viṣṇumugraṁ namāmyaham || 1||
He who is having big and round eyes, He who has taken a vow to kill the enemies, He who by His fierce roars is shaking the entire world, to such a ferocious Lord, I offer my salutations.

सर्वैरवध्यतां प्राप्तं सफलौघं दितेः सुतम्।
नखाग्रैः शकलीचक्रे यस्तं वीरं नमाम्यहम्॥ २॥
sarvairavadhyatāṁ prāptaṁ saphalaughaṁ diteḥ sutam |
nakhāgraiḥ śakalīcakre yastaṁ vīraṁ namāmyaham || 2||
He who with His sharp nails tore to pieces the asura, the son of Diti who could not be killed by anyone along with His large armies. To such a valorous person, I offer my salutations.

पादावष्टब्धपातालं मूर्धाऽऽविष्टत्रिविष्टपम्।
भुजप्रविष्टाष्टदिशं महाविष्णुं नमाम्यहम्॥ ३॥
pādāvaṣṭabdhapātālaṁ mūrdhā''viṣṭatriviṣṭapam |
bhujapraviṣṭāṣṭadiśaṁ mahāviṣṇuṁ namāmyaham || 3||
I offer my salutations to Maha Vishnu, whose feet touch the nether lands, whose forehead touches the heaven and whose hands spread in all directions.

ज्योतींष्यर्केन्दुनक्षत्रज्वलनादीन्यनुक्रमात्।
ज्वलन्ति तेजसा यस्य तं ज्वलन्तं नमाम्यहम्॥ ४॥
jyotiṁṣyarkendunakṣatrajvalanādīnyanukramāt |
jvalanti tejasā yasya taṁ jvalantaṁ namāmyaham || 4||
He after whose luster the luminary bodies, the Sun, the Moon, the Stars and Fire are effulgent and are shining, to that resplendent One I offer my salutations.

सर्वेन्द्रियैरपि विना सर्वं सर्वत्र सर्वदा।
जानाति यो नमाम्याद्यं तमहं सर्वतोमुखम्॥ ५॥
sarvendriyairapi vinā sarvaṁ sarvatra sarvadā |
jānāti yo namāmyādyaṁ tamahaṁ sarvatomukham || 5||
He who knows everything, all the time, and at all places, without the help of the senses, to such primal person who has faces in all directions, I offer my salutations.

नरवत्सिंहवच्चैव रूपं यस्य महात्मनः।
महासटं महादंष्ट्रं तं नृसिंहं नमाम्यहम्॥ ६॥
naravatsiṁhavaccaiva rūpaṁ yasya mahātmanaḥ |
mahāsaṭaṁ mahādaṁṣṭraṁ taṁ nṛsiṁhaṁ namāmyaham || 6||
To that Form of the Lord, which is half man and half lion, complete with the mane, the canine teeth, to such a divine Lord Nrsimha, I offer my salutations.

श्री ईश्वर उवच
śrī īśvara uvaca

यन्नामस्मरणाद्भीताः भूतवेताळराक्षसाः।
रोगाद्याश्च प्रणश्यन्ति भीषणं तं नमाम्यहम्॥ ७॥
yannāmasmaraṇādbhītāḥ bhūtavetāḷarākṣasāḥ |
rogādyāśca praṇaśyanti bhīṣaṇaṁ taṁ namāmyaham || 7||
By the mere thought of whose name, devils, demons, asuras get frightened, acute diseases get cured, to such a frightening One, I offer my salutations.

सर्वोऽपि यं समाश्रित्य सकलं भद्रमश्नुते।
श्रिया च भद्रया जुष्टो यस्तं भद्रं नमाम्यहम्॥ ८॥
sarvo'pi yaṁ samāśritya sakalaṁ bhadramaśnute |
śriyā ca bhadrayā juṣṭo yastaṁ bhadraṁ namāmyaham || 8||
I offer my salutations to the Lord, the repository of good things, worshipping whom all the people are able to obtain auspicious things.

साक्षात्स्वकाले सम्प्राप्तं मृत्युं शत्रुगणानपि।
भक्तानां नाशयेद्यस्तु मृत्युमृत्युं नमाम्यहम्॥ ९॥
sākṣātsvakāle samprāptaṁ mṛtyuṁ śatruganānapi |
bhaktānāṁ nāśayedyastu mṛtyumṛtyuṁ namāmyaham || 9||
He who is "Death to Death" and He who destroys death and hosts of enemies of the devotees by arriving at the right moment, to Him I offer my salutations.

नमस्कारात्मकं यस्मै विधायात्मनिवेदनम्।
त्यक्तदुःखोऽखिलान् कामानश्नुते तं नमाम्यहम्॥ १०॥
namaskārātmakaṁ yasmai vidhāyātmanivedanam |
tyaktaduḥkho'khilān kāmānaśnute taṁ namāmyaham || 10||
I bow down to the One by offering obeisance to whom in the form of One's own self, people get rid of all miseries and obtain their desired objects.

दासभूताः स्वतः सर्वे ह्यात्मानः परमात्मनः।
अतोऽहमपि ते दास इति मत्वा नमाम्यहम्॥ ११॥
dāsabhūtāḥ svataḥ sarve hyātmānaḥ paramātmanaḥ |
ato'hamapi te dāsa iti matvā namāmyaham || 11||
All the living beings are, by nature, servants of the Supreme Being, I am prostrating to You, with the awareness that I am also for the same reason, Your servant.

फलश्रुतिः
phalaśrutiḥ
शङ्करेणादरात्प्रोक्तं पदानां तत्त्वमुत्तमम्।
त्रिसन्ध्यं यः पठेत्तस्य श्रीविद्याऽऽयुश्च वर्धते॥ १२॥
śaṅkareṇādarātproktaṁ padānāṁ tattvamuttamam |
trisandhyaṁ yaḥ paṭhettasya śrīrvidyā''yuśca vardhate || 12||
The meaning of the words had been explained by Lord Śiva out of affection. Whosoever reads this hymn with faith, thrice a day (at Sunrise, mid-day and evening) would have a great increase in prosperity (Śrī) knowledge (Vidya) longevity (Ayus)

Webinar 2

Foundation of Jyotiṣa

Jyotish & 33 Deva

Asta Vasava (Eight Vasu's)
(1) Sun and the Moon (2) — two original sources of light
(3) Mar — Agni
(4) Mercury — Pritivi
(5) Jupiter — Akash
(6) Venus — Jala
(7) Saturn — Vayu
Pancha tattva planets offer knowledge on five states of being, planets are symbols to show particular tattva increase or decrease
(8) Nakshetra — Krishna dances among the stars... desires

Jyotish & 33 Deva

Ekadasa Rudra

Rudra mn. to crying, weeping, grief, pain, tears, etc.
Ekadasa Rudra are the 11 destructive energies
Rahu destroys the Sun and the Moon, nakshatrs; Ketu destroys 5, rashis and tattvas.
Destruction: Ten of these are Rudra are responsible for holding the 'Prana' (vital life force or air) within the body that sustains the breathing and life. Thus, their nature is akin to Marut or storm god in a sense like Vayu (the air element). The eleventh Rudra is Maheswara and is responsible for the Atma (soul).
Further study in Maharishi Jaimini Upadesha Sutras.

Jyotish & 33 Deva

Dwadasa Aditya

Dwadasa (twelve) Aditya are the twelve months represented by the twelve signs in the zodiac.
Surya is going around Bhuloka in geocentric view and he is cutting out areas of 30 degrees. When we divide the 360 with 30 we get 1 such areas and these are the 12 rashis (space and time). Time th Surya takes is 30 days, and that time is the rashi.
Rashi is quantity of time or 30 days; rashi is quantity of space and that space he covers a group of starts.
Anything that we associate on this earth is from rashi, all resource are given by adityas.
Is bhava a giver? Bhava can only give you thoughts.

Jyotish & 33 Deva

Indra & Prajapati

This is the fourth principle of Jyotish and is called Lagna or the ascendant representing the seat of Prajapati the progenitor and the 'praise worthy one'. Prajapati, our creator, anything that is created the 1st house.
Indra is seated on the throne of the zodiac indicated by the point in the mid-heaven. This is the area of the tenth house counted from the Lagna or ascendant sign. Which throne is this? Indra, king of Indri\yas why in the 10th house?
1st and 7th house same level; 4th and 10th house up and down, day and night, work and home, etc.
Svarga, throne of the Sun vs. one of the Lokas?

THE THREE MATERIAL WORLDS

THE THREE MATERIAL WORLDS

1. Bhu loka (earth),
2. Bhuva loka (the solar system which contains the nava graha),
3. Swarga loka (Sky containing the fixed stars, nakshatra).

	Guṇa Śūnya	
7	Satya Loka	Followers of Truth
6	Tapar loka	Greatest Penance
5	Jana loka	Favorite of society
4	Mahar loka	Great souls
	Tattva Śūnya	
3	Svarga	Stars
2	Bhuva	Our Galaxy
1	Bhur	Earth

THE FOURTEEN SPIRITUAL WORLDS

THE FOURTEEN SPIRITUAL WORLDS

- There are seven heavens and seven hell

1st & 7th are Satya pita, sunrise and sunset, beginning and end;

4th & 10th are highs of life (midday sun) and lows (midnight).

Prajapati – 1st house

Indra – 10th house

Q & A

Saptarishi:

1. Marichi - Sy
2. Vashishtha - Sa
3. Angiras - Gu
4. Atri - Ch
5. Pulastya - Bu
6. Pulaha - Sk
7. Kratu - Ma

- Dhata - Aries
- Aryaman - Taurus
- Mitra - Gemini
- Varuna - Cancer
- Indra - Leo
- Vivasvan - Virgo
- Pusha - Libra
- Parjanya - Scorpio
- Amsuman - Sagittarius
- Bhaga - Capricorn
- Tvasta - Aquarius
- Vishnu - Pisces

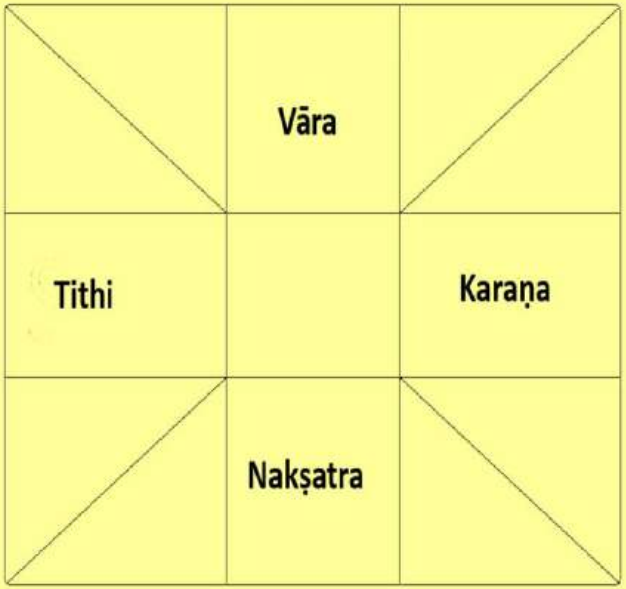
Webinar 4

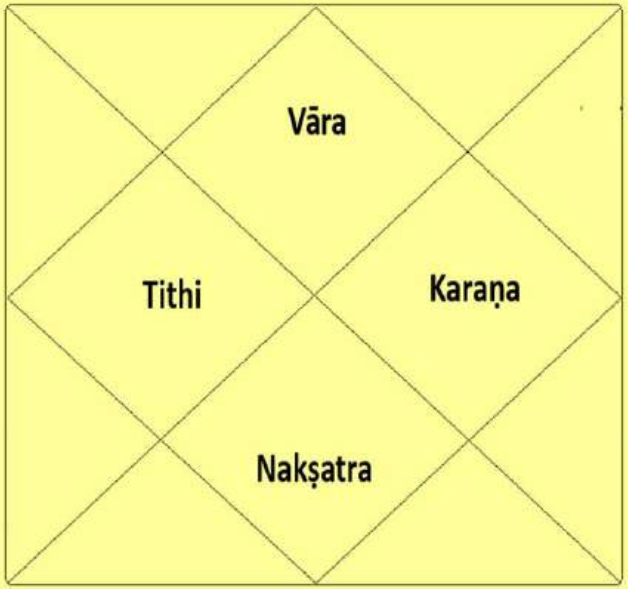
Brahma Vidya

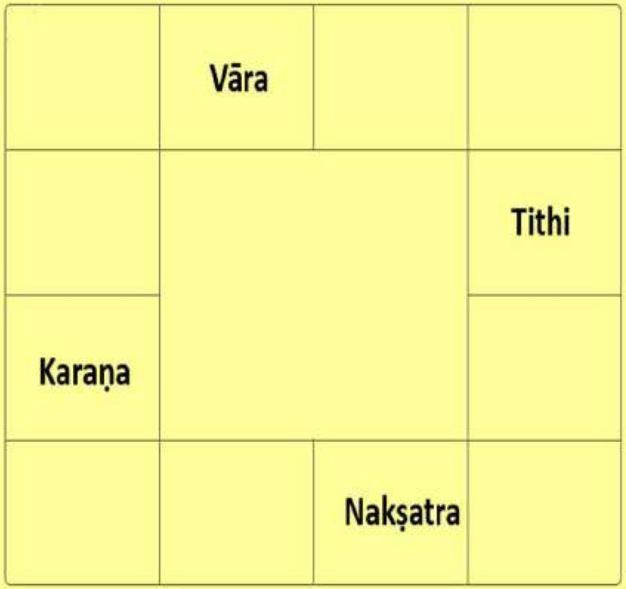
Pañcāṅga

Vāra	Tithi	Karaṇa	Nakṣatra	Yoga
Agni	Jāla	Pṛthvi	Vāyu	Ākāśa
Prolongs life	Brings prosperity	Give success in all endeavours	Removes sins	Immunity from diseases

Pañcāṅga







Vāra – Agni Tattva – Sūrya Devatā
Tithi – Jāla Tattva – Amba (Devī)
Karaṇa – Pṛthvi Tattva – Gaṇeśa
Nakṣatra – Vāyu Tattva – Śiva
Yoga – Ākāśa Tattva – Viṣṇu

Vāra is seen for Health
Tithi is seen for relationships
Karaṇa is seen for profession
Nakṣatra is seen for longevity
Yoga is seen for union with God

Vāra (Day)

Brahma Gāyatrī	Viṣṇu Gāyatrī	Rudra Gāyatrī	Śakti Gayatri
Ravi Vāra (Sunday)	Maṅgalā (Mars)	Guru (Jupiter)	Śani (Saturn)
Soma Vāra (Monday)	Budha (Mercury)	Śukra (Venus)	Sūrya (Sun)
Maṅgalā Vāra (Tuesday)	Guru (Jupiter)	Śani (Saturn)	Chandra (Moon)
Budha Vāra (Wednesday)	Śukra (Venus)	Sūrya (Sun)	Maṅgalā (Mars)
Guru Vāra (Thursday)	Śani (Saturn)	Chandra (Moon)	Budha (Mercury)
Śukra Vāra (Friday)	Sūrya (Sun)	Maṅgalā (Mars)	Guru (Jupiter)
Śani Vāra (Saturday)	Chandra (Moon)	Budha (Mercury)	Śukra (Venus)

Vāra Chakra

Number	Graha	Vāra
1	Sūrya	Sunday
2	Chandra	Monday
3	Maṅgalā	Tuesday
4	Budha	Wednesday
5	Guru	Thursday
6	Śukra	Friday
7	Śani	Saturday
8	Rāhu	
9	Ketu	

Vāra example

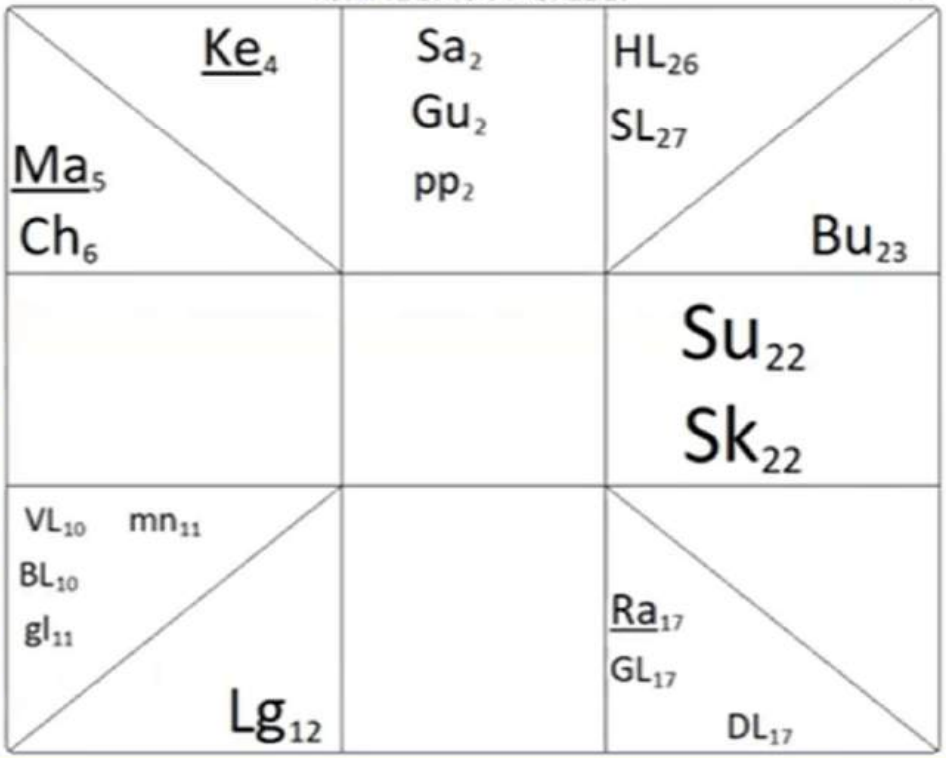
Panchanga & Yogi

Var Pati, Maas	Chandra	Magha	
Tithi	13 (9.26%)	Shukla	
Karana	4 Kaulava		
Yoga	1 (22.34%)	Vishkambha-	
Nakshatra	6 Ardra		
Pada	3 (21.36%)	Hora	Bud
Akshar	Na(p)		
Devata	Rudra	Muh:	Rev
Panchak	Shubh+		
Gandanta: No			
DagdhRashis	Vrs	Sim	
Yogi Point:	6° 18' Kar		
Yogi: San	AvaYogi: Cha	Duplicate:	Cha

Franklin D Roosevelt

AK	Gra	Dg	Mn	Nak	Kop	Vel%	Kr°	Kr'
	Lag	1°	4'	U.p			0°	0'
AK	Gur	24°	44'	Bhr		83	16°	2'
Am	Sur	18°	56'	Srv		102	-17°	26'
BK	Rah	13°	29'	Anr			0°	0'
MK	Cha	14°	2'	Ard		92	20°	50'
PiK	San	13°	53'	Bhr		132	11°	21'
PuK	Suk	13°	51'	Srv	S	127	-19°	44'
GK	Bud	4°	59'	Dhn		158	-13°	13'
DK	Man	4°	48'	Mrg		-7	26°	55'
	Ket	13°	29'	Roh			0°	0'

Rashi V1 20:39:34 - 23:12:16 < >



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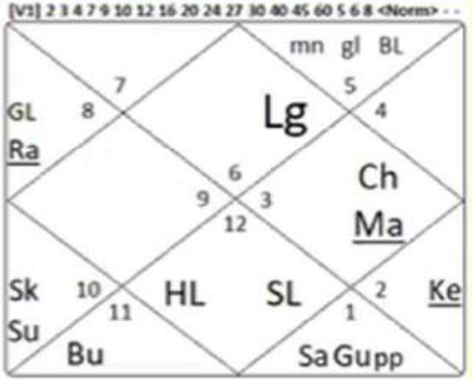
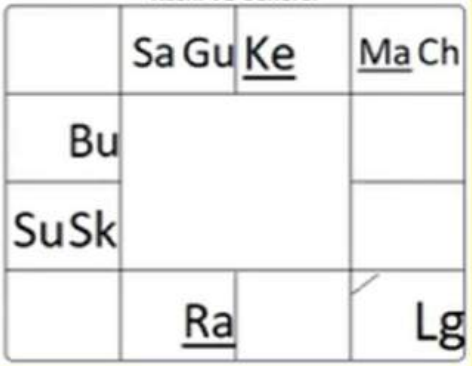


Rashi V1 General



Q and A

- -What exactly is Vara Doṣa? (first time hearing this concept) and how does it shown?
- How can we know if the vara dosa exist, is it related to the horoscope or the panchanga?
- When Vara dosa exist, are there remedies that we can do? And if so, should we do them daily when the vara dosa exists or only once?

Tithi

Tithi	Tithi Name	Graha Lord
1 and 9	Pratipada, Navamī	Sūrya
2 and 10	Dvītiyā, Daśamī	Chandra
3 and 11	Tṛtīyā, Ekādaśī	Maṅgalā
4 and 12	Caturthī, Dvādaśī	Budha
5 and 13	Pañcami, Trayodaśī	Guru
6 and 14	Saṣṭī, Caturdaśī	Śukra
7 and Full moon	Saptamī, Pūrṇimā	Śani
8 and New Moon	Aṣṭamī, Amāvāsya	Rāhu

Tithi classifications

Name of the group	Tithi			Tattva
Nanda	Pratipada	Saṣṭī	Ekādaśī	Agni
Bhadra	Dvītiyā	Saptamī	Dvādaśī	Pṛthvi
Jayā	Tṛtīyā	Aṣṭamī	Trayodaśī	Ākāśa
Ṛkta	Caturthī	Navamī	Caturdaśī	Jāla
Pūrṇa	Pañcami	Daśamī	Pūrṇimā/ Amāvāsya	Vāyu

Tithi	Doṣa	Significator
Ekādaśī	Addiction and Anger	Maṅgalā
Trayodaśī	Wealth	Śani
Kṛṣṇa Caturdaśī	Thinking about sin	Maṅgalā and Ketu
Amāvāsya	Making sin	Śani and Rāhu
Śukla Pratipada	Getting out of Sin	

Tithi Devatā

No.	Tithī`	Śukla	Graha	Devatā	No.	Tithī`	Kṛṣṇa	Graha	Devatā
S1	Pratipada	12°	Sun	Agni	K1	Pratipada	192°	Sun	Agni
S2	Dvītiyā	24°	Moon	Dhātṛ	K2	Dvitīya	204°	Moon	Dhātṛ
S3	Tṛtīyā	36°	Mars	Gourī	K3	Tritīya	216°	Mars	Gourī
S4	Caturthī	48°	Mercury	Gaṇeśa	K4	Caturthī	228°	Mercury	Gaṇeśa
S5	Pañcamī	60°	Jupiter	Ahi (Sarpa)	K5	Pañcamī	240°	Jupiter	Ahi (Sarpa)
S6	Saṣṭī	72°	Venus	Guha (Kārtikeya)	K6	Ṣaṣṭhī	252°	Venus	Guha (Kārtikeya)
S7	Saptamī	84°	Saturn	Ravi (Sūrya)	K7	Saptamī	264°	Saturn	Ravi (Sūrya)
S8	Aṣṭamī	96°	Rāhu	Maheśa	K8	Aṣṭamī	276°	Rāhu	Maheśa
S9	Navamī	108°	Sun	Durgā	K9	Navamī	288°	Sun	Durgā
S10	Daśamī	120°	Moon	Antaka (Yama)	K10	Daśamī	300°	Moon	Antaka (Yama)
S11	Ekādaśī	132°	Mars	Viśva	K11	Ekādaśī	312°	Mars	Viśva
S12	Dvādaśī	144°	Mercury	Viṣṇu	K12	Dvādaśī	324°	Mercury	Viṣṇu
S13	Trayodaśī	156°	Jupiter	Kāma	K13	Trayodaśī	336°	Jupiter	Kāma
S14	Caturdaśī	168°	Venus	Īṣa	K14	Caturdaśī	348°	Venus	Īṣa
S15	Pūrṇimā	180°	Saturn	Chandra	K15	Amā	360°	Rāhu	Pitṛs

Tithi Devatā

- The deities are also seen from the Kāla chakra. The evils of the natural malefic planets are removed, and the blessings of natural benefic planets are obtained by worshipping the deities associated with the Tithi ruled by the planets. The Sūrya rules Pratipada (1) and Navamī (9) and Viṣṇu/Śrī Rāma respectively are worshipped on these Vedic days to get the blessings of the Sūrya like good health and intelligence (Pratipada) and increase in good fortune and Dharma (Navamī). Chandra (Divine Mother) rules Dvītiyā (2) in the form of Bhuvaneśvarī and Daśamī (10) in the form of Vijaya or Cāmuṇḍī. Maṅgalā rules the Tṛtīyā (3) representing lust and Ekādaśi ruling anger. Hence, Anaṅga (alias Kāma Devata), the God of love is worshipped on Tṛtīyā with his wife Rati to protect oneself from his arrows of passion, while Hindu's keep Ekādaśī fasts to destroy anger and associated evils. Gaṇeśa is worshipped by students on Caturthī (4) to increase their desire for learning (Budha). Sarasvatī is worshipped on Pañcamī (5th Tithi also called Śrī Pañcamī) to increase knowledge and understanding (Guru) as Bṛhaspati is worshipped on Dhana Trayodaśī (13) to augment wealth. Śukra rules "*Ihaloka Sukha*" or all the happiness that comes from the fulfillment of desires in this birth. These desires are unlimited and being the Asura Guru, he gives knowledge of the things and acts of pleasure. To overcome this evil a person should lead a simple life and curtail desire. When this desire is denied or delayed, it gives rise to passion and envy and takes the form of a poisonous snake in the Kuṇḍalini (i.e., the Kuṇḍalini Śakti that is represented by a snake is misused for achieving mundane goals like sexual satisfaction etc.). Thus, Śiva the overlord of all snakes is worshipped in the form of a renunciate (Sadhu/Sannyasi) with Nāgarāja (King of snakes) around His neck on Saṣṭī (6) to overcome the evils of desire by either removing or fulfilling them. Worship of Śiva in this form leads to great prosperity and fulfillment of all desires. Śiva is worshipped in the form of a Liṅga (Golden embryo called Hiranyagarbha) on Narka Caturdaśī (14) to remove all the sins caused by desires of the past or present along with the Bull (Nandi). Śani keeps track of all our sins and punishes us during his Daśā, Sade-sati or Kāṇṭaka Śani periods. The effect of Śani can be very disastrous and suitable remedial measures as indicated by the Kālachakra are always advised. The two great evils that are born from the *Ṣaḍripu* (six weaknesses) are called *Adharma* (Anti-Dharma or anti natural principles) and *Asat* (Untruth) respectively. The solution lies in increasing Dharma which causes prosperity and a good life by worshipping Sūrya on Rath-Saptamī (7). To remove the evils of having told lies or behaved in an unrighteous manner in the past or having caused sorrow to one's teacher (Guru), Śrī Kṛṣṇa is worshipped in the form of Satya-Nārāyaṇa on Pūrṇimā (Full Moon) with the mantra "ॐ तत् सत् - om tat sat". A combination of both of these remedies is to worship Kṛṣṇa in the form of Śrī Jagannātha with the mantra "हारि ॐ तत् सत् - hāri om tat sat" and to attend and pull His chariot during the Ratha-Yatra festival (Fig 3.2). Rāhu is the cause of re-birth as it is always opposed to Ketu the cause of Mokṣa or emancipation. Rāhu represents all kinds of curses and bondages including re-birth. Thus, to overcome the evils of ones Karma that cause rebirth, Kṛṣṇa is worshipped in the form of Bal-Gopal (Baby Kṛṣṇa) on Janmāṣṭamī (8th Tithi) and the Divine Mother is worshipped in the form of Kālī (Sattvik worship is advised) on Amāvāsya (Dark fortnight-New Moon). Please note the specific association of the planets and the Tithi (Vedic days) in the Kālachakra.

- Sade-Sati is the seven and half transit period of Śani as it passes through the signs in the twelfth, first and second as reckoned from the Natal Moon.
- Kāṇṭaka Śani means Śani behaving like a thorn in the leg and the person has to limp in all activities of life. Profession/Career is hampered, and finances dwindle. The transit of Śani in the 1st, 8th and 10th signs from either Lagna, Ārūḍha Lagna or the Moon sign causes Kāṇṭaka Śani to operate.
- Rath-Saptamī is the seventh day of the bright half of the lunar month when the Sūrya is worshipped sitting on His chariot (Rath means Chariot). *Vṛṣabha* (translated as 'Strong and righteous men' by Dayananda Sarasvatī in the Ṛg Veda) pull the *Rath* (Chariot) of Śrī Jagannatha (form of Śrī Kṛṣṇa) in a festival dedicated to protecting and increasing Dharma in Puri, Orissa.
- This particular form of Śrī Kṛṣṇa as the Teacher of this entire Universe is known as Śrī Jagannātha. Since in this form, He is giving enlightenment, the planets Sūrya and Guru combine to represent Him. We see the mention of this Viśvarūpa form (Jagannātha or Lord of Universe) in the Bhagavat Gīta and it is for this reason that **Mahārṣi Jaimini gives the Dictum that the Sūrya in trines to Kārakāmśa/Svāṁśa gives the knowledge of the Gīta**, **which is the Vedānta (leads to emancipation).** The Ṛg Veda (III.62.7) states "*वृषभं चर्षणीनां विश्वरुपमदाभ्यम्। बृहस्पतिं वरेण्यम्॥* ***- vṛṣabhaṁ carṣaṇīnāṁ viśvarupamadābhyam | bṛhaspatiṁ vareṇyam||***".

Example

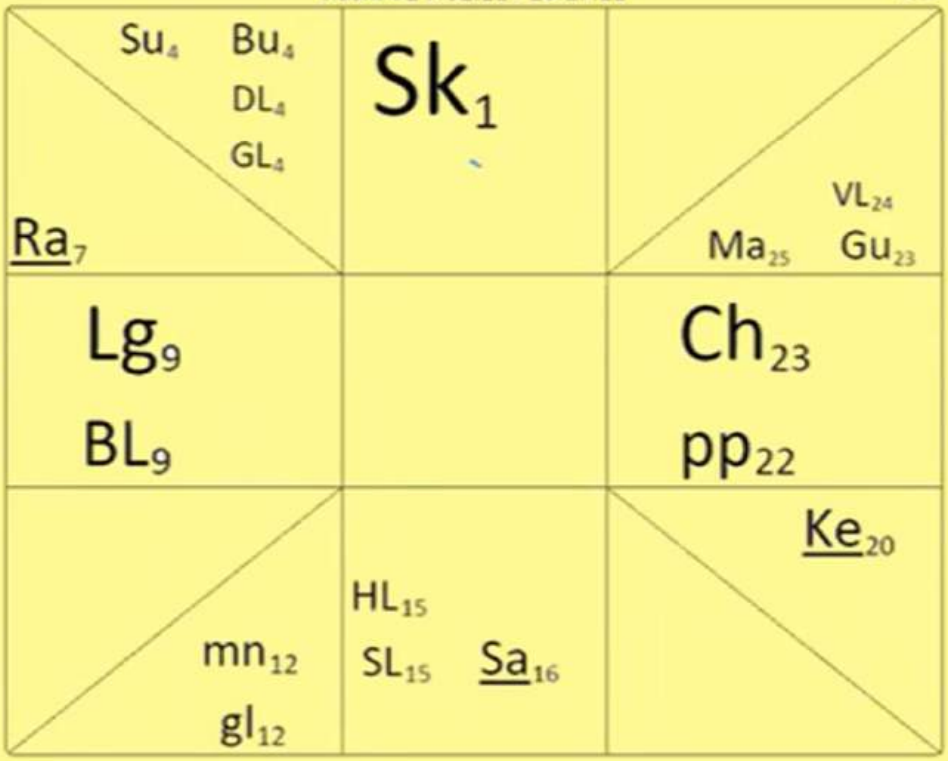
Panchanga & Yogi

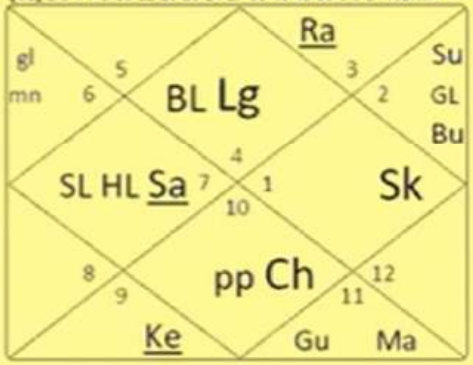
Var Pati, Maas	Mangal	Vaishakha	
Tithi	6 (72.12%)	Krishna	
Karana	7 Vanija		
Yoga	26 (79.37%)	Indra	
Nakshatra	23 Dhanistha		
Pada	1 (88.54%)	Hora	Cha
Akshar	gaa(i)		
Devata	Vasus	Muh:	PAs
Panchak	Chora		
Gandanta: No			
DagdhRashis	Mes Sim		
Yogi Point:	17° 14' Mit		
Yogi: Rah	AvaYogi: Suk	Duplicate:	Bud

Marilyn Monroe

AK	Gra	Dg	Mn	Nak	Kop	Vel%	Kr°	Kr'
	Lag	20°	15'	Asl			0°	0'
AK	Sun	28°	37'	Vis		-206	-15°	49'
Am	Man	27°	55'	P.b		134	- 5°	39'
BK	Cha	26°	17'	Dhn		108	-17°	44'
MK	Sur	17°	37'	Roh		97	22°	1'
PiK	Bud	13°	57'	Roh	4	221	21°	39'
PuK	Suk	5°	56'	Ash		114	9°	0'
GK	Rah	25°	27'	Pun			0°	0'
DK	Gur	4°	0'	Dhn		55	-13°	20'
	Ket	25°	27'	PAs			0°	0'

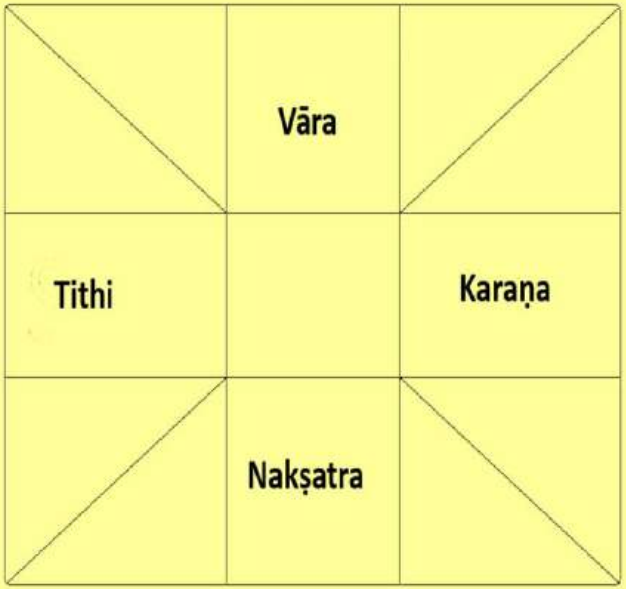
Rashi V1 7:52:12 - 10:17:11

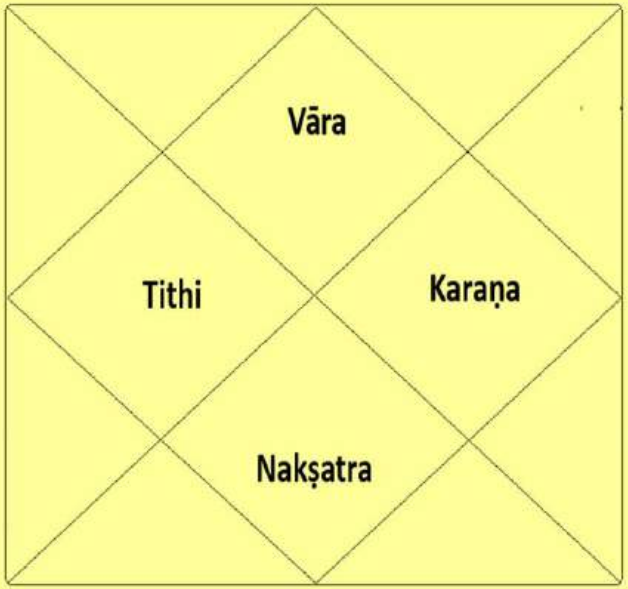


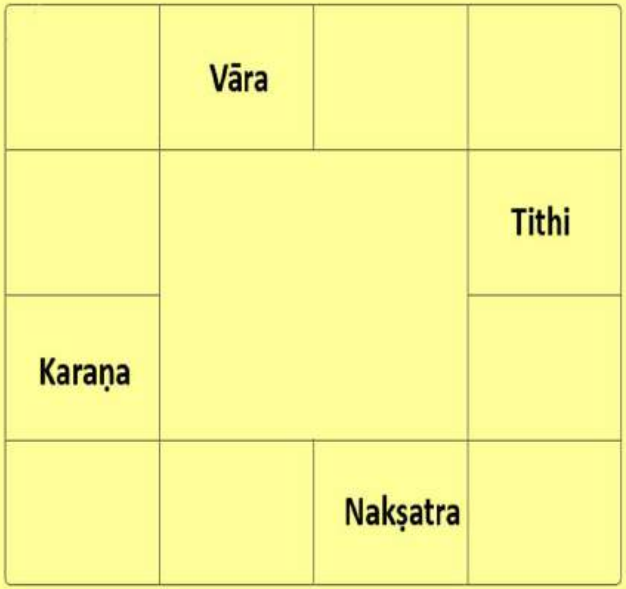


Rashi V1 General

Pañcāṅga



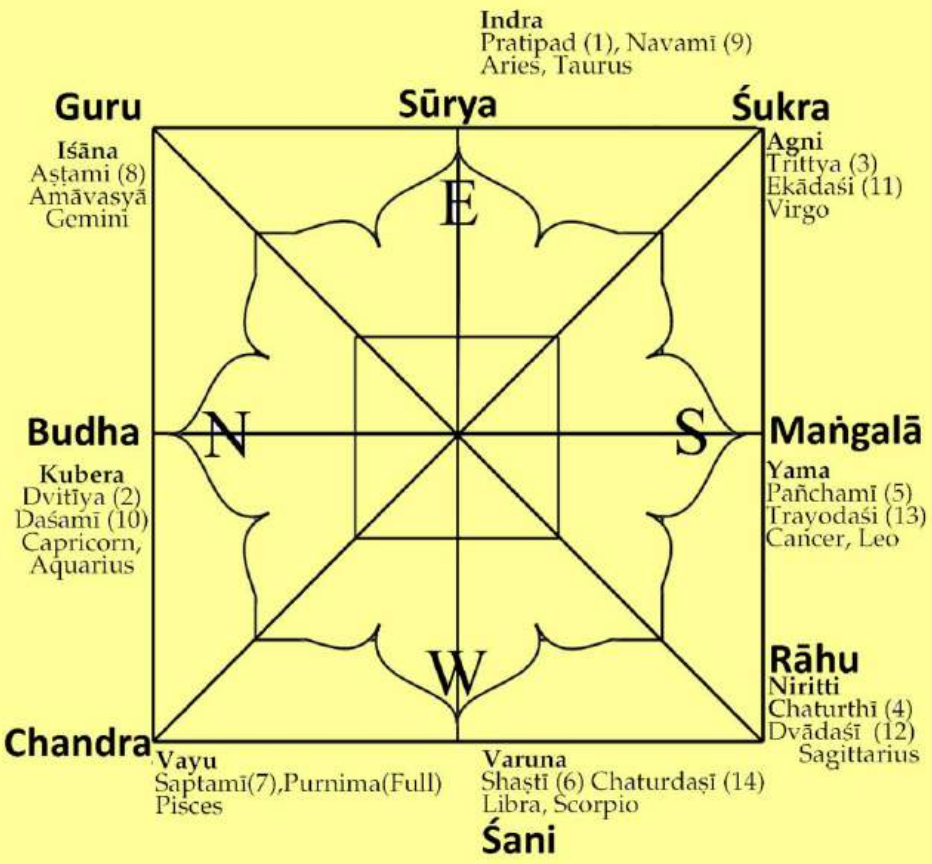




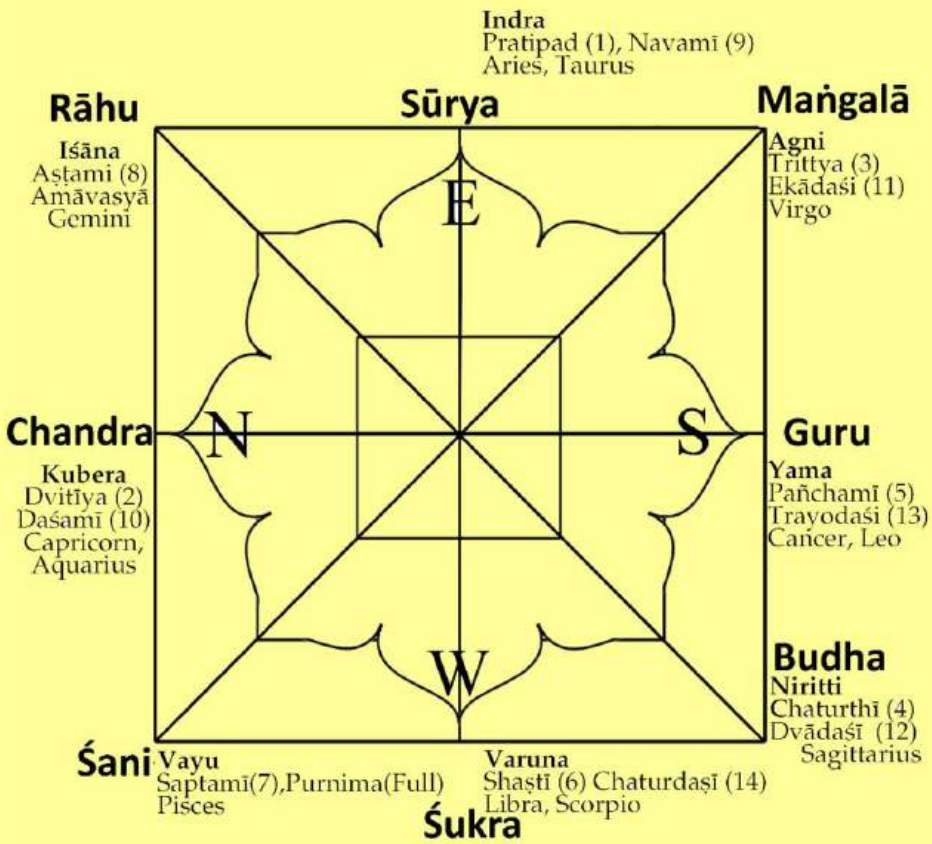
Vāra – Agni Tattva – Sūrya Devatā
Tithi – Jāla Tattva – Amba (Devī)
Karaṇa – Pṛthvi Tattva – Gaṇeśa
Nakṣatra – Vāyu Tattva – Śiva
Yoga – Ākāśa Tattva – Viṣṇu

Vāra is seen for Health
Tithi is seen for relationships
Karaṇa is seen for profession
Nakṣatra is seen for longevity
Yoga is seen for union with God

Dig chakra


Indra
Pratipad (1), Navamī (9)
Aries, Taurus
Guru
Sūrya
Śukra
Iśāna
Aṣṭami (8)
Amāvasyā
Gemini
Agni
Trittya (3)
Ekādaśi (11)
Virgo
E
Budha
N
S
Maṅgalā
Kubera
Dvitīya (2)
Daśamī (10)
Capricorn,
Aquarius
Yama
Pañchamī (5)
Trayodaśi (13)
Cancer, Leo
W
Rāhu
Niritti
Chaturthī (4)
Dvādaśī (12)
Sagittarius
Chandra
Vayu
Saptamī(7),Purnima(Full)
Pisces
Varuna
Shaṣṭī (6) Chaturdaṣī (14)
Libra, Scorpio
Śani

Kālachakra


Indra
Pratipad (1), Navamī (9)
Aries, Taurus
Rāhu
Sūrya
Maṅgalā
Iśāna
Aṣṭami (8)
Amāvasyā
Gemini
Agni
Trittya (3)
Ekādaśi (11)
Virgo
E
Chandra
N
S
Guru
Kubera
Dvitīya (2)
Daśamī (10)
Capricorn,
Aquarius
Yama
Pañchamī (5)
Trayodaśi (13)
Cańcer, Leo
W
Budha
Niritti
Chaturthī (4)
Dvādaśī (12)
Sagittarius
Śani
Vayu
Saptamī(7),Purnima(Full)
Pisces
Varuna
Shaṣṭī (6) Chaturdaṣī (14)
Libra, Scorpio
Śukra

Webinar 5

Rāśi Svarūpa

Rāśi Name

मेषो वृषश्च मथुनः कर्कसहिकुमारकिाः।
तुलालिश्च धनुर्नक्रे कुम्भो मीनस्ततः परम् ॥ ३ ॥

meṣo vṛṣaśca mithunaḥ karkasiṁhakumārikāḥ |
tulāli'śca dhanurnakre kumbho mīnastataḥ param || 3||

- Parāśara uses the names for the 12 rāśi

1. Meṣa
2. Vṛṣa [Vṛṣabha]
3. Mithuna
4. Karka [Karkaṭa]
5. Siṁha
6. Kumāri [Kanyā]
7. Tulā
8. Āli [Vṛścika]
9. Dhanus
10. Nakra [Makara]
11. Kumbha
12. Mīna

Rāśi symbol and Flaw

Graha represents the dosa, but dosa is of Adhi devata
Meena (curse of Agni — pranayama)
Kumbha (Jala doṣa — water
is burden)
Makara (Indra doṣa — no direction, loosing senses like Indra)
Dhanu (Vishnu doṣa — battlefield, shanta karana vs. anger)
Tula (Skanda doṣa — anger
of Skanda, war vs. prosperity)
Kanya (Brahma doṣa — purity vs. impurity)
Mithuna (Laksmi doṣa — Bhu loka problem)

Fig: Deva Doṣa of Rāśi

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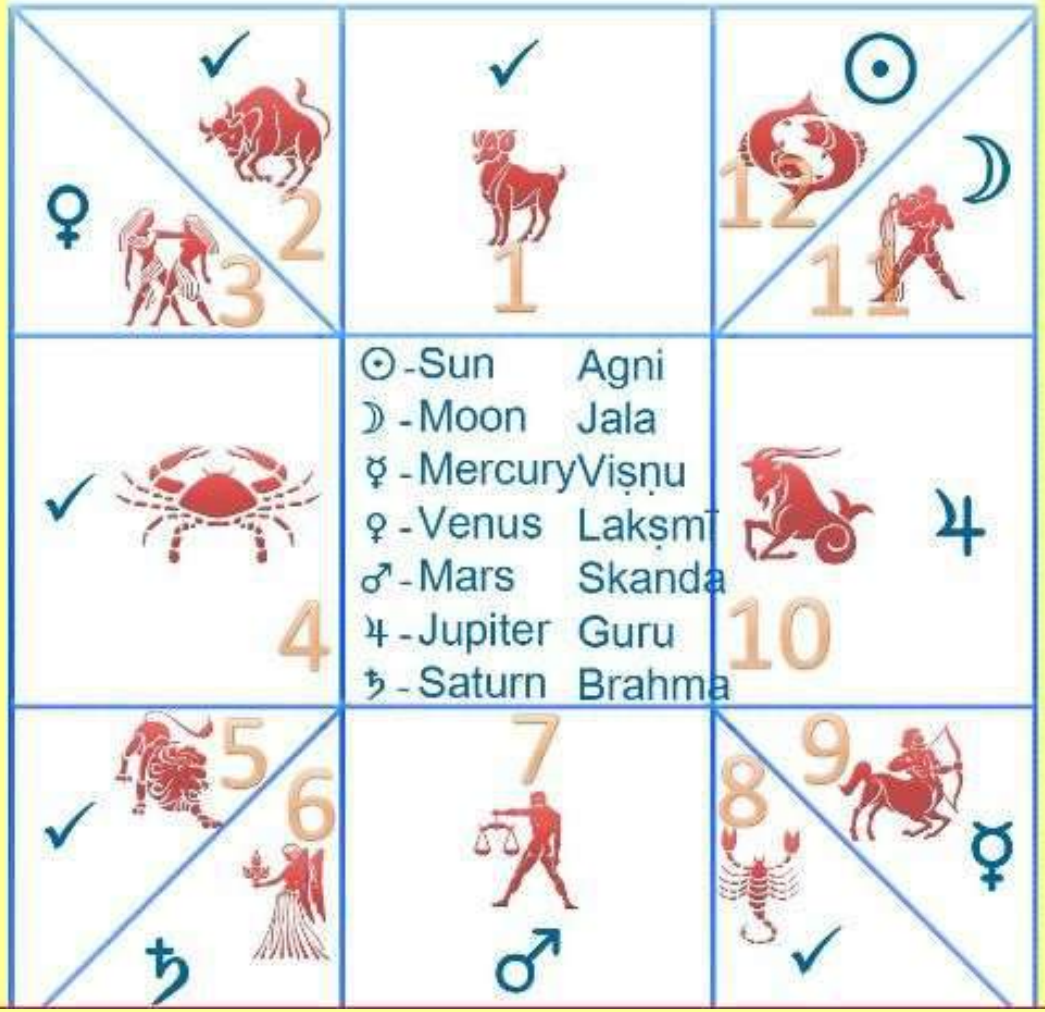

Kālapuruṣa: Body parts & Colors

Śrī Kālapuruṣa

1	♈	Meṣa	Aries	Head
2	♉	Vṛṣa	Taurus	Face, Neck
3	♊	Mithuna	Gemini	Arms, Shoulder
4	♋	Karka	Cancer	Chest, Heart
5	♌	Siṁha	Leo	Stomach, Liver
6	♍	Kanyā	Virgo	Lower Stomach
7	♎	Tulā	Libra	Groins, Penis
8	♏	Vṛścika	Scorpio	Hidden part, anus
9	♐	Dhanus	Sagittarius	Thigh
10	♑	Makara	Capricorn	Knee
11	♒	Kumbha	Aquarius	Shanks
12	♓	Mīna	Pisces	Feet

Fig: Śrī Kālapuruṣa [Vāsudeva]

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Mobility & Guna

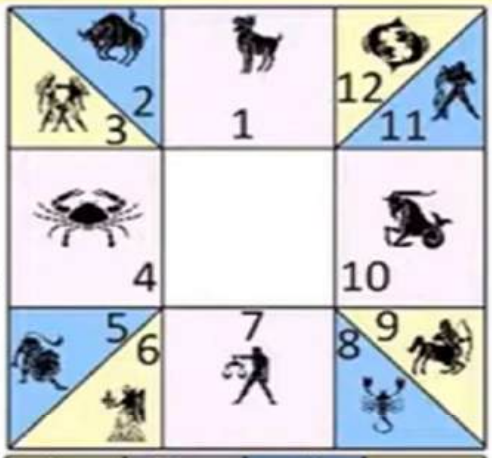
Trikoṇa: Rāśi Mobility

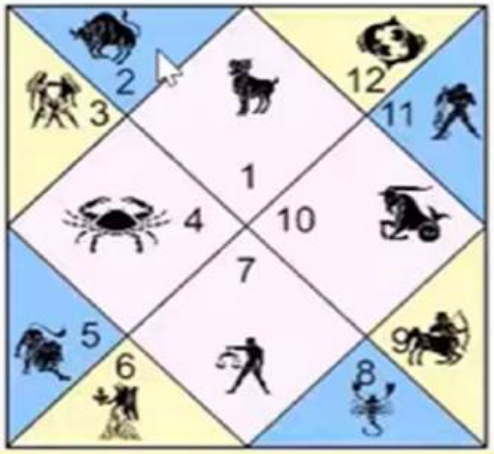
चरस्थिरद्विस्विभावाः क्रूराक्रूरौ नरस्त्रियौ ॥ ५॥

carasthiradvisvabhāvāḥ krūrākrūrau narastriyau || 5 ½

Fig: Rāśi Mobility

- अदृढ adṛḍha
  chara (movable, changable)
- दृढ dṛḍha
  sthira (fixed, unchanging)
- दृढादृढ dṛḍhādṛḍha
  dvisvabhāva (dua, capable of both)





Nomenclature

☉	Su	Sun	Sūrya
☽	Mo	Moon	Chandra
♂	Ma	Mars	Maṅgala
☿	Me	Mercury	Budha
♃	Ju	Jupiter	Guru
♀	Ve	Venus	Śukra
♄	Sa	Saturn	Śani
☊	Ra	Rāhu	Rāhu
☋	Ke	Ketu	Ketu
Asc	Lg	Lagna	
	AL	Arudha Lagna	
	PP	Prāṇapada Lagna	
	HL	Hora Lagna	
	GL	Ghaṭika Lagna	
	Gk	Gulika	
	Md	Mandi	

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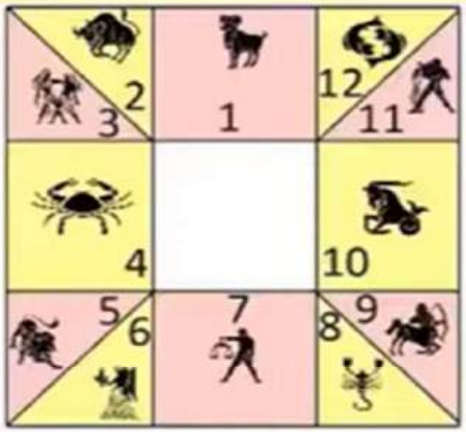
Two Types: Puruṣa-Stri

चरस्थिरद्विस्विभावाः क्रूराक्रूरौ नरस्त्रियौ ॥ ५ ॥

carasthiradvisvabhāvāḥ krūrākrūrau narastriyau || 5 ½



Saumya (passive) rāśi
= Female (stri) rāśi

Krūra (aggressive) rāśi
= Male (puruṣa) rāśi

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Simple Memory

Odd number
= Krūra signs
= Male energy

Even number
= Saumya rāśi
= Female energy

Four Yuga rāśi

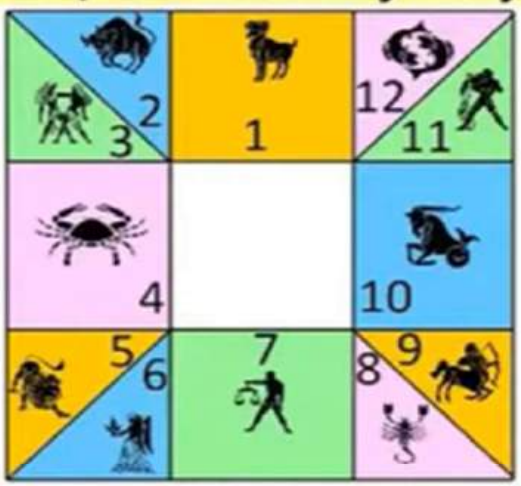
Kṛta Yuga = Agni koṇa: 1, 5, 9 signs
Treta Yuga = Jala koṇa: 4, 8, 12 signs
Dvāpara Yuga = Vāyu koṇa: 7, 11, 3 signs
Kali Yuga = Pṛthvi koṇa = 10, 2, 6 signs

1. Longevity of men decreased from 1000, 500, 250 and 125 years during these four yuga
2. Planets occupying the rāśi and navāṁśa contribute parts of their daśā periods towards longevity
   - Kṛta, 4 pada (full) daśā
   - Dvāpara, 3 pada
   - Treta 2 pada
   - Kali rāśi, 1 pada purposes
3. People born in
   - Kṛta rāśi get everything without asking
   - Treta rāśi get wealth etc, if they so desire
   - Dvāpara rāśi get wealth and desires though work and trade
   - Kali rāśi never get the benefit even for what they work for

Four Body types: Prākṛti

पित्तानिलत्रिधात्वौक्यश्लेष्मिकाश्च क्रियादयः।

pittānilatridhātvaukyaśleṣmikāśca kriyādayaḥ |6 ½



Nomenclature

☉	Su	Sun	Sūrya
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♂	Ma	Mars	Mangala
☿	Me	Mercury	Budha
♃	Ju	Jupiter	Guru
♀	Ve	Venus	Śukra
♄	Sa	Saturn	Śani
☊	Ra	Rāhu	Rāhu
☋	Ke	Ketu	Ketu
⊕	Lg	Lagna	
	AL	Ārudha Lagna	
	PP	Pāṇapada Lagna	
	HL	Horā Lagna	
	GL	Ghaṭikā Lagna	
	Gk	Gulika	
	Md	Mand	

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Agni Tattva dominant
pitta prākṛti (bilious)

Pṛthvi tattva dominant
vāta prākṛti (windy)

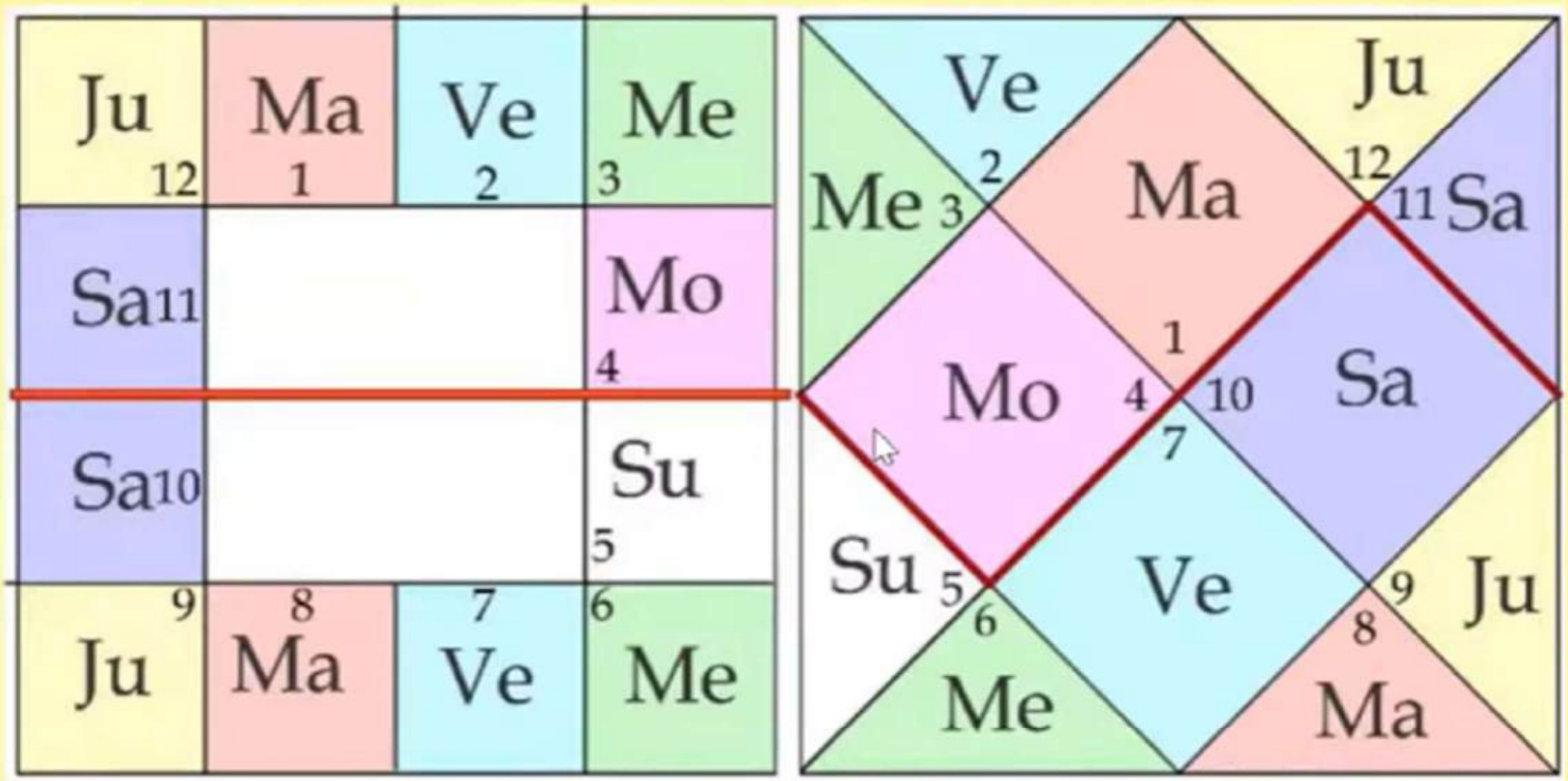
Vāyu tattva dominant
tridhā prākṛti (mixed)

Jala tattva dominant
śleṣa prākṛti (phlegm)

Ākāśa tattva permeates all signs, connects

Planetary cabinet

Rāśi Lordship



Webinar 6

Graha Sādhanā and Bhāva Viveka

Kaṭapayādi Varga

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa	च ca	च cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña
ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na
प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	न na					
य ya	र ra	ल la	व va	श śa	ष ṣa	स sa	ह ha		

1. If a vowel initiates a name, it gets the value of zero, otherwise all vowels are ignored
2. Ignore consonants which are succeeded by a vowel. E.g., in Visti the consonants v and t are kept, whilst s is not succeeded by a vowel and is hence ignored. Tend to keep consonants (except m) which end names, e.g., in Scott, keep the ending t.
3. If two consonants are conjoined and the latter is either 'R' or 'L'then ignore them and keep the initial consonant! E.g., in the Polish name 'Krystof' the consonants k t and f are kept.
4. If instead the conjoining consonant is the retroflex r or L then follow the step 2 instead.

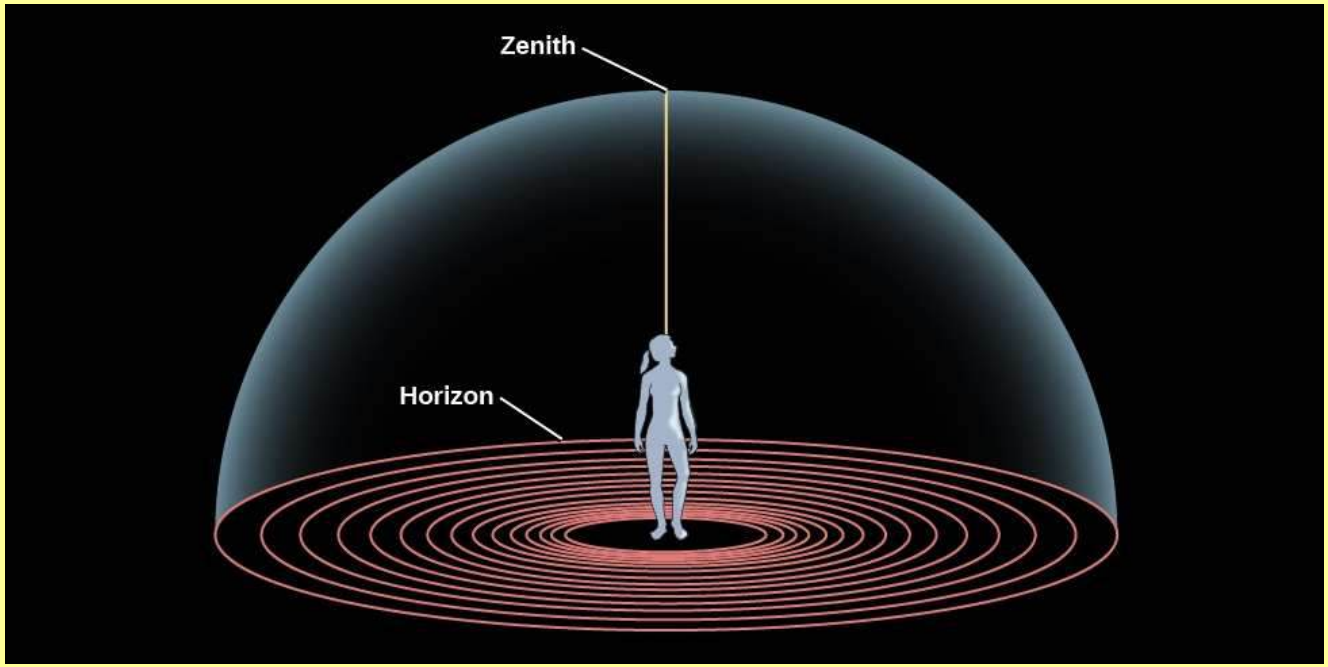
1. Place all the numbers in the order of the name and then reverse them.
2. Remove multiples of 12 from this number to ascertain a sign beginning from Meṣa.

Vivekananda

44108 = 80144 = 8

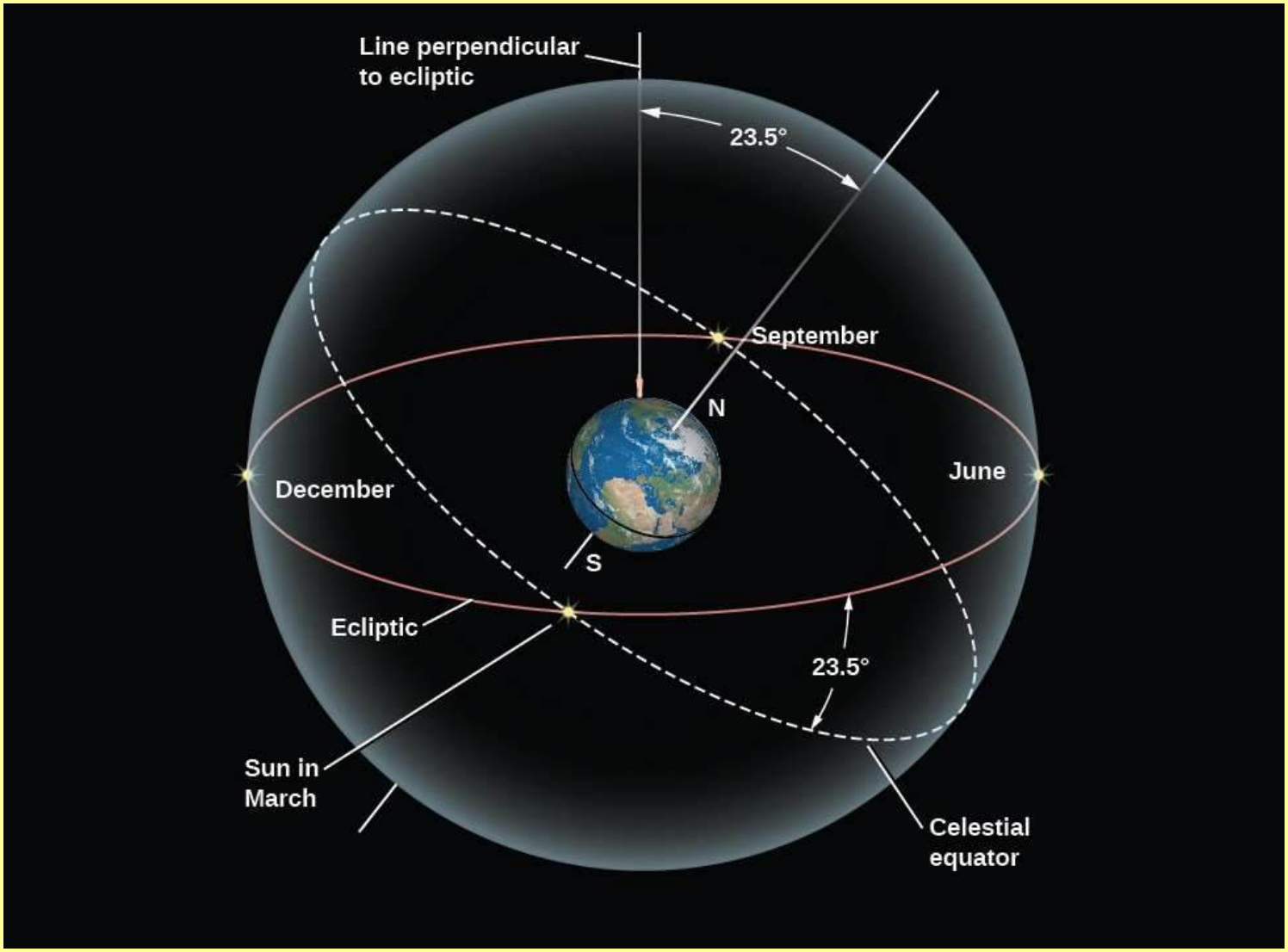
(12x6678=80136, rem. 8)

Zenith and Horizon



1) Could you explain about MC and IC and how it's determined?

(I am clear about Uday Lagna and Asta Lagna. Uday lagna is a point on eastern horizon at which the sun will rise. But what is MC (Mid Heaven / Swarga Shoot) ? Where is it located? Middle of what? If we say uday lagna and asta lagna are 180 degrees apart and MC is at the middle of this then obviously it's making 90 degree angle with Uday lagna. Then in Bhav Chalit Chart how the angle between uday lagna and MC varies? (The latitude will determine MC but then what's its physical location?)

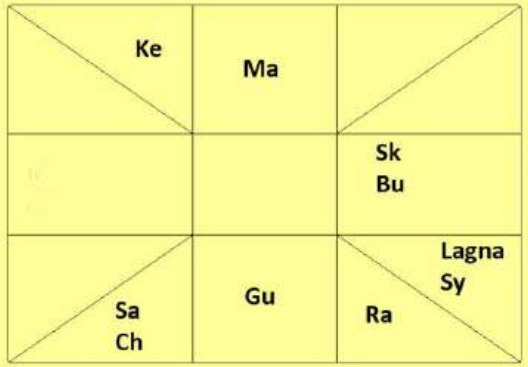

Line perpendicular
to ecliptic
23.5°
September
N
December
June
S
Ecliptic
23.5°
Sun in
March
Celestial
equator

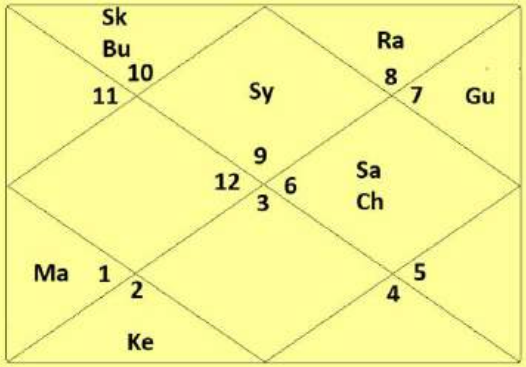
- 1) Guruji is mentioning about 7th bhava in Tula in Rāśi Chart going to Vṛścika in Bhāva chart. But I can see 7th Bhava includes Kanya and not Vṛścika. Could you clarify on this more please? (Lagna in Meṣa in Rāśi chart shifting to Pisces in Bhāva Chart is clear. But the same clarity is not with 7th Bhava).

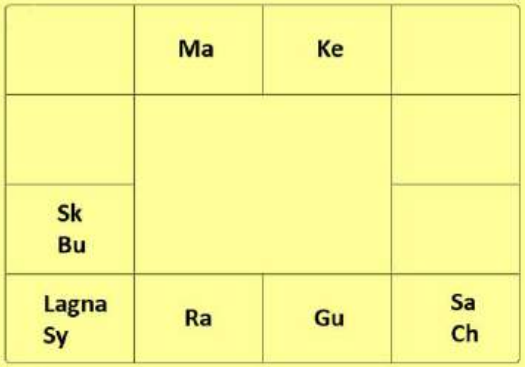
Bhāva Chakra

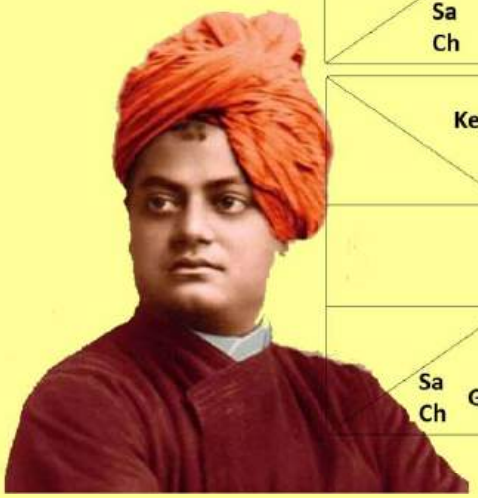
Lagna is on 26 Dhanuṣ 00'	15^0 before	15^0 after	Graha
2nd Bhāva	11 Dhanuṣ 00	11 Nakra 00'	Sūrya, Śukra
3rd Bhāva	11 Nakra 00	11 Kumbha 00	Budha
4th Bhāva	11 Kumbha 00	11 Mīna 00	
5th Bhāva	11 Mīna 00	11 Meṣa 00	Mangala
6th Bhāva	11 Meṣa 00	11 Vṛṣabha 00	
7th Bhāva	11 Vṛṣabha 00	11 Mithuna 00	Ketu
8th Bhāva	11 Mithuna 00	11 Karka 00	
9th Bhāva	11 Karka 00	11 Siṁha 00	
10th Bhāva	11 Siṁha 00	11 Kanya 00	
11th Bhāva	11 Kanya 00	11 Tula 00	Chandra, Guru, Śani
12th Bhāva	11 Tula 00	11 Ali 00	
	11 Ali 00	11 Dhanuṣ 00	Rāhu,

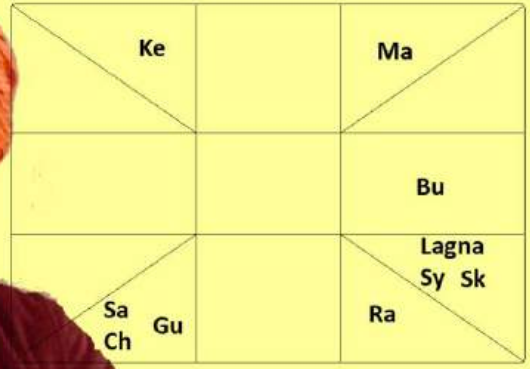
Lagna - Dhanuṣ 26^0 00' 55.18"
Sūrya - Dhanuṣ 29^0 26' 33.59"
Chandra - Kanya 17^0 27' 22.87"
Mangala - Meṣa 6^0 20' 25.68"
Budha - Nakra 11^0 47' 54.11"
Guru - Tula 4^0 01' 50.69"
Sukra - Nakra 7^0 07' 43.34"
Sani - Kanya 13^0 35' 16.62"
Rahu - Ali 22^0 15' 40.58"
Ketu – Vṛṣabha 22^0 15' 40.58"

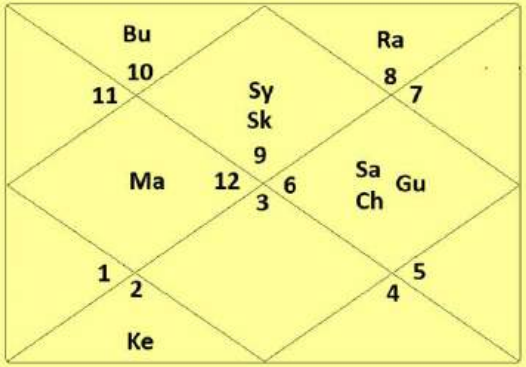


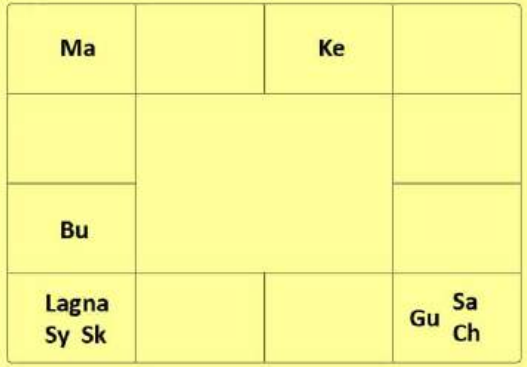












Bhāva Chalita Chakra

Bhava Lagna is on 25 Dhanuṣ 59'	15^0 before	15^0 after	Graha
	10 Dhanuṣ 59	10 Nakra 59'	Sūrya, Śukra
2nd Bhāva	10 Nakra 59	10 Kumbha 59	Budha
3rd Bhāva	10 Kumbha 59	10 Mīna 59	
4th Bhāva	10 Mīna 59	10 Meṣa 59	Mangala
5th Bhāva	10 Meṣa 59	10 Vṛṣabha 59	
6th Bhāva	10 Vṛṣabha 59	10 Mithuna 59	Ketu
7th Bhāva	10 Mithuna 59	10 Karka 59	
8th Bhāva	10 Karka 59	10 Siṁha 59	
9th Bhāva	10 Siṁha 59	10 Kanya 59	
10th Bhāva	10 Kanya 59	10 Tula 59	Chandra, Guru, Śani
11th Bhāva	10 Tula 59	10 Ali 59	
12th Bhāva	10 Ali 59	10 Dhanuṣ 59	Rāhu,

Lagna - Dhanuṣ 26^0 00' 55.18"
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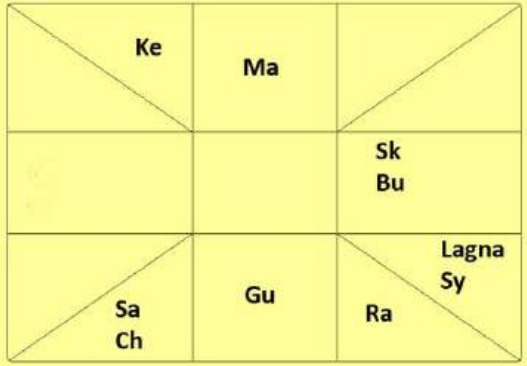
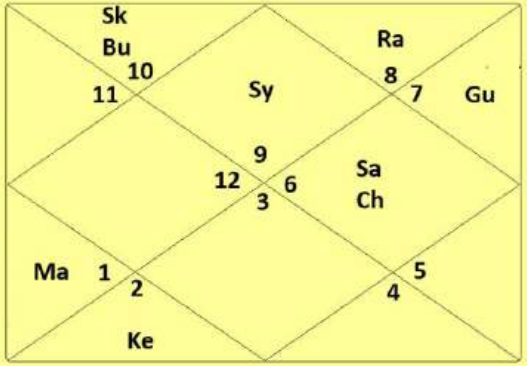
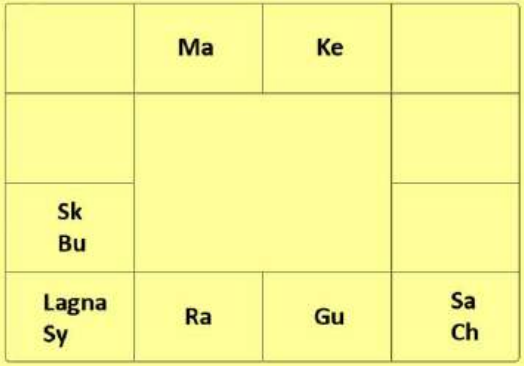
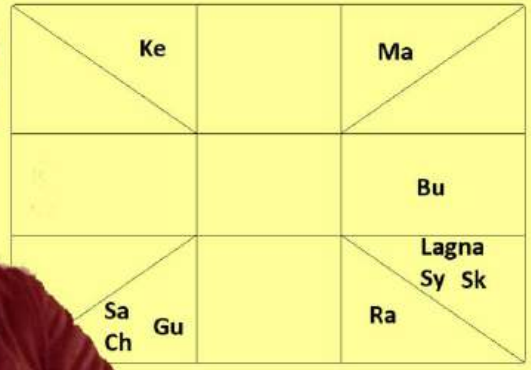
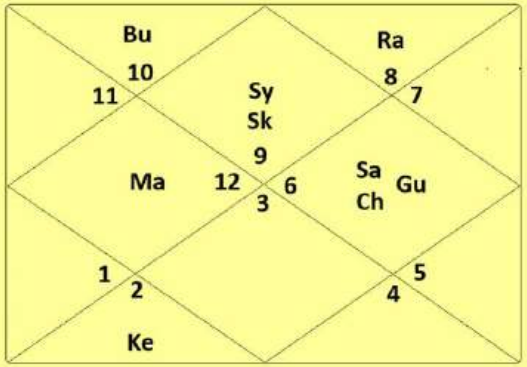
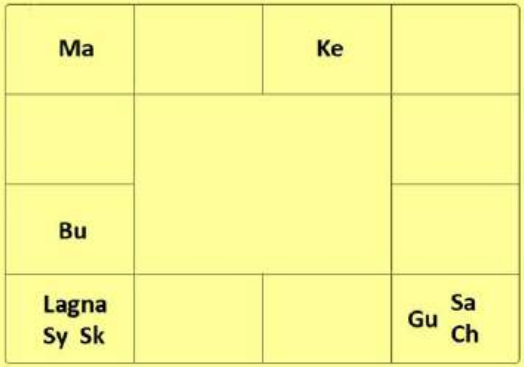


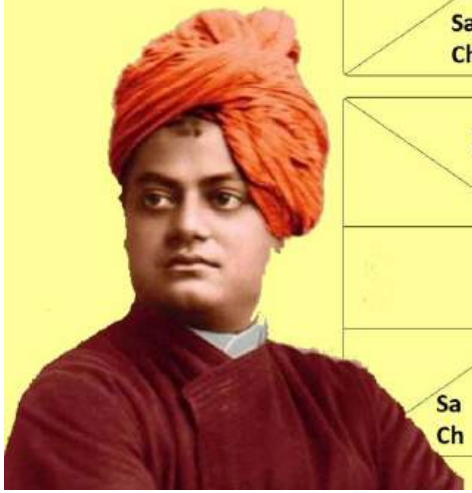












Bhava Chalita Chakra

6am Sy Bu Sk 4am	8am	Ch 10am Ke BL 12am
2am		Lg 2pm
Ra 12pm Gu Ma 10pm (Sa)	8pm	4pm 6pm

Biological clock

Webinar 7

Navagraha: The Planets

Graha Guṇa Svarūpa Adhyāya

Graha Definition

- First definitions of heavenly bodies based on the sight/visibility, and based on the movement.
- These lights which are **fixed are called nakshatra**, and the **lights which are moving are called graha**. This is the first definition of fixed and moving.
- **Graha** is from the word **grahana**, grahana means **eclipse**. Therefore any object that has the power to eclipse of capture mind is graha.
- Graha vs. Planet?

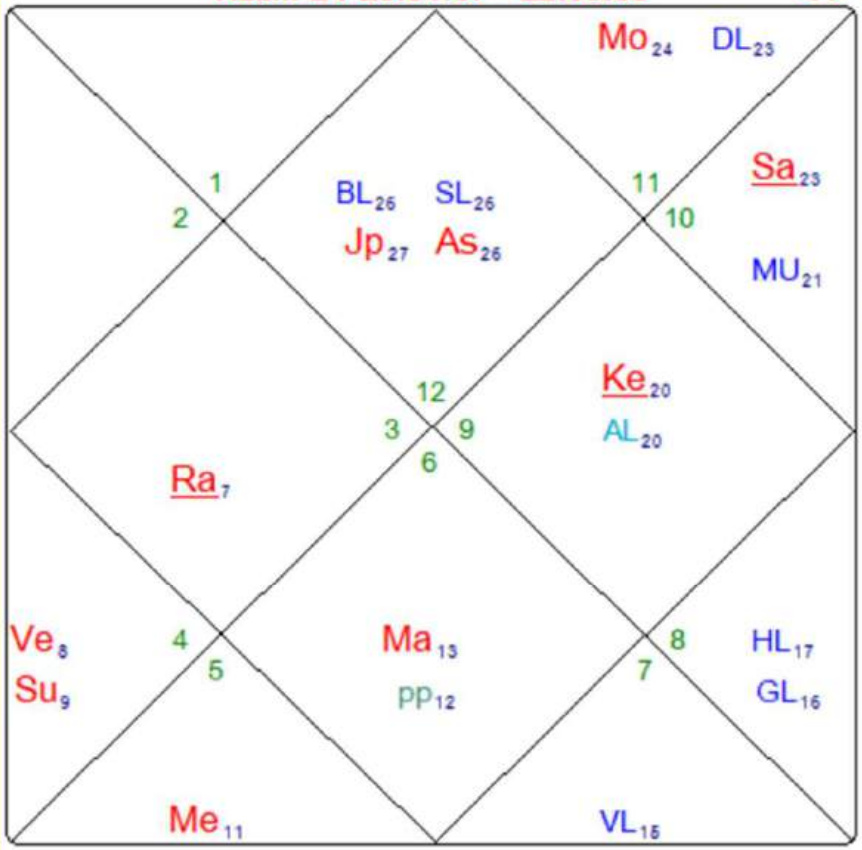
Apparent Motion of planets

- Always moving ahead: Surya and Chandra
- Always retrograding/opposite: Rahu & Ketu
- Tāra graha: can appear as both
- Kt eclipses CH, RH eclipses Surya based on their movement as well, why? Motion and light?
- 8 types of motion: 5 types of direct motion; 3 types of retrograde motion

Questions on retrogradation

- When retrograde, planets appear to move back, pacing in the room,
- Vakra (Ma), Anuvakra (Rh) and Kutila (Sk)
- In direct motion, graha behaves as if in that sign; retrograde, graha behaves as if in opposite sign; and stationary, as if it is in both (Kutila).
- Ma, Gu, Sa 120 from Sy, kona from Sy to be retro/stationary
- Question: do we literally place that planet in the opposite sign and read the chart?
- Make a blank chart – exercise

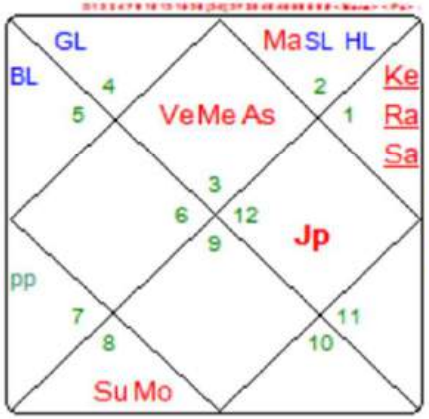
Rashi D1 20:31:57 - 22:03:59 < >



Personal Panchanga & Yogi

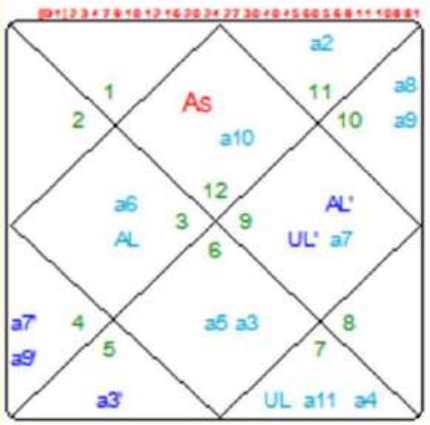
Sunrise	5:29	Sunset	18:30	Lunar month: Shravana	
Day	**Lord**	**Hora**	**Bhuta**	**Vela**	**Prakriti Fire**
Wednesday	Mercury	Moon	Av. Earth	Sattva	Tridosha
Muhurta/Dina Nakshatra		Revati			

Tithi	**Lord**	**Type**	**Ti Bhuta**	**Ti Gandanta Water**
K Tritiya 3	Mars	Jaya	Ether	No
Karana	**Lord**		**Paksha**	**Asc Gandanta Earth**
Vanija	Venus		Krishna	No
Nakshatra	**Lord**	**Nama**	**Nk Bhuta**	**Nk Gandanta Air**
Satabhisha	Rahu	suu	Ether	No
Yoga	**Lord/Yogi**	**Yogi Point**	**Dupl. Yogi**	**Avayogi** **Ether**
Atigandha-	Moon	14° 24' Virg	Mercury	Mercury
DagdhRashis	Leo	Capricorn		



CK-Laptop

AK	Pla	Dg	Mn	Nak	De°	Co	Vel%
	Asc	13°	50'	U.b	0°		
AK	Sat	26°	50'	Dhn	-15°		-223
Am	Jup	26°	8'	Rev	6°		7
BK	Sun	21°	5'	Asl	16°		97
MK	Moo	19°	59'	Sht	-10°		106
PiK	Ven	14°	56'	Pus	19°	6	125
PuK	Mar	13°	41'	Has	- 2°		118
GK	Mer	13°	23'	P.p	9°		153
DK	Rah	25°	46'	Pun	22°		
	Ket	25°	46'	PAs	-22°		



Narayana (D-1) Nw 0 <Date> <Lev>

Start Date	Age	Dashas
7/ 8/ 1963	**-0.0**	**Pis**
7/ 8/ 1975	12.0	Can
7/ 8/ 1980	17.0	Sco
7/ 8/ 1982	19.0	Sag
7/ 8/ 1985	22.0	Ari
7/ 8/ 1990	27.0	Leo
8/ 8/ 1991	28.0	Virg
7/ 8/ 1992	29.0	Cap
7/ 8/ 2004	41.0	Tau
7/ 8/ 2006	43.0	Gem
7/ 8/ 2008	45.0	Libr
7/ 8/ 2017 no	54.0	Aqu
8/ 8/ 2026	63.0	Can

Vimshottari Nw 0 <Date> <Lev>

Start Date	Time	Age	Dashas		
23/ 2/ 2021n	21:21	57.5	Ke	Sa	Mo
29/ 3/ 2021	15:00	57.6	Ke	Sa	Ma
22/ 4/ 2021	05:46	57.7	Ke	Sa	Ra
21/ 6/ 2021	23:08	57.9	Ke	Sa	Jp
14/ 8/ 2021	**22:35**	**58.0**	**Ke**	**Me**	**Me**
5/ 10/ 2021	06:06	58.2	Ke	Me	Ke
26/ 10/ 2021	09:12	58.2	Ke	Me	Ve
25/ 12/ 2021	18:03	58.4	Ke	Me	Su
12/ 1/ 2022	20:42	58.4	Ke	Me	Mo
12/ 2/ 2022	01:08	58.5	Ke	Me	Ma
5/ 3/ 2022	04:14	58.6	Ke	Me	Ra
28/ 4/ 2022	12:12	58.7	Ke	Me	Jp
15/ 6/ 2022	19:16	58.9	Ke	Me	Sa

Questions about gati

- Shri Jyoti Star presents the speed of a planet as a percentage (velocity %). How do we interpret this? Minus means deeper retrog; close to zero is stationary, high positive number indicate higher speed. Chart example
- A kutila graha is defined as a retrograde graha that stations prior to going direct. Does the definition include a direct planet that stations prior to going retrograde? Yes!
- What is the range of motion that is considered kutila? Does it have to be 0° motion? Is it this 0° motion that is the two-hour period Guruji speaks about? - I am not sure, we were not taught what range it would be for each type of motion. For research, ref. Surya Siddhanta

Q&A

- I didn’t get when guruji was teaching about graha showing different color in a nakshatra and rasi. Can we have this included in webinar showing how we see graha movement?
- Gurvi ji can you show us visually in the webinar how to energize the ring with panchakshari mantra. Procedure?

4 types of Lagnas

- 1st house – Udaya Lagna (Asc)
- 4th house – Jala Lagna
- 7th house – Asta Lagna
- 10th house – Akasha Lagna
- Four Gayatri, remedies, significance?
- Destiny is controlled by Lagna, and lord of Lagna
- Question: how to know birth time based on the placement of Surya?

Saṁyoga

- Saṁyoga ref. to ways and means in which planets will combine with other planets, nakshatra, etc.
- Sambandha when combining in a specific way, for example yuti
- The exact longitude of the meeting of two heavenly bodies is saṁyoga sphuṭa

1. bhaviṣyadyoga – fructifying in future [bhaviṣya – future]
2. atītayoga [atīta - gone by, past, passed away, dead, left behind]

- Adjustment is sammukha rashi!!
- Saṁyoga sphuṭa – can be seen for both bhavisya and atita, yoga and viyoga!!

Saṁyoga Q&A

- In case of Alan Leo, where 4 planets (Su, Ju, Ke, Me) are involved the method to ascertain the Nakshatra is clear to me. We will take the slowest and the fastest planet (among the 4) in reference .. ie. Mercury and Ketu? And take that as the result for the yoga formed between all the 4 planets. OR we only see yoga for 2 planets at a time ?
- Are all Atita yogas essentially Viyogas - resulting in seperation?
- It would be great if you could give an example where the orbital influence helps us ascertain whether the yoga is functional or not.
- Prasanga, Year 3b, bridging the gap of diptamsha

- We will cover graha yuddha in detail in the PJC 2b (3rd year) when we talk about the bala (strengths).

Webinar 8

Graha Guṇa Svarūpa Adhyāya 2

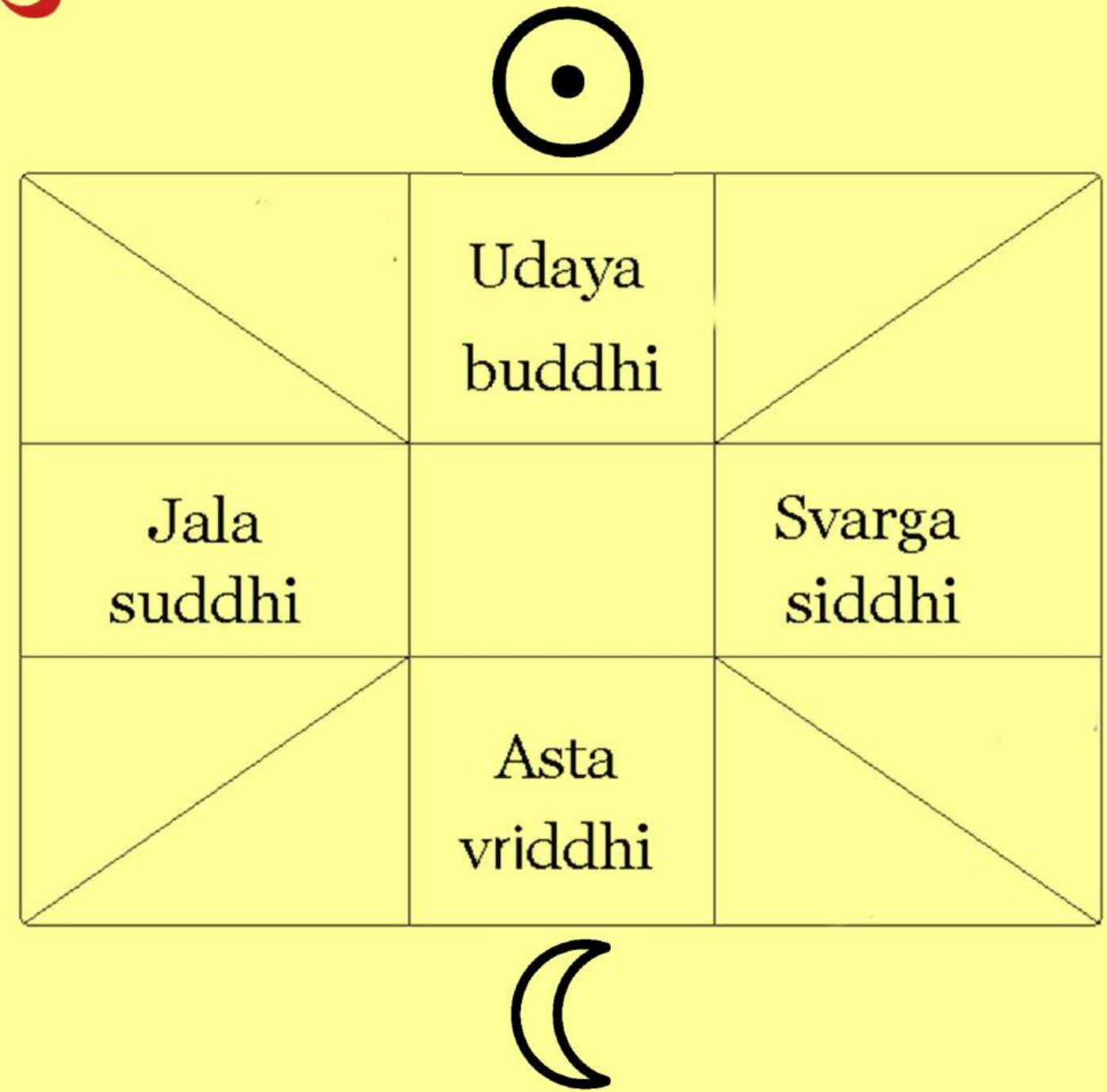
Graha Adi Devatā mantra

Graha	Mantra		
Sūrya	ॐ वह्नये नमः om vahnaye namaḥ		
Candra	ॐ अम्बिकैये नमः om ambikaiye namaḥ		
Maṅgala	ॐ सुब्रह्मण्याय नमः om subrahmaṇyāya namaḥ		
Budha	ॐ रामाय नमः om rāmāya namaḥ	ॐ कृष्णाय नमः om kṛṣṇāya namaḥ	ॐ विष्णवे नमः om viṣṇave namaḥ
Guru	ॐ विढौजाय नमः om viḍhaujāya namaḥ		
Śukra	ॐ शचाये नमः om śacāye namaḥ		
Śani	ॐ कालाय नमः om kālāya namaḥ		

Graha Pratyādi Devatā

Graha	Devatā	
Sūrya	Śiva	ॐ नमः शिवाय om namaḥ śivāya
Chandra	Gaurī	ॐ गोर्यै नमः om gouryai namaḥ
Maṅgala	Subrahmanya	ॐ सुब्रह्मन्याय नमः om subrahmanyāya namaḥ
Budha	Nārāyaṇa	ॐ नमो नारायणाय om namo nārāyaṇāya
Guru	Sadāśiva	ॐ सदाशिवाय नमः om sadāśivāya namaḥ
Śukra	Lakṣmī	ॐ लक्ष्म्यै नमः om lakṣmyai namaḥ
Śani	Kṛṣṇa Nārāyaṇa	ॐ नमो जगन्नाथाय om namo jagannāthāya
Rāhu	Caṇḍi (Durgā)	ॐ नमस्चण्डिकयै om namascaṇḍikayai
Ketu	Vināyaka	ॐ विनायकाय नमः om vināyakāya namaḥ

Kendra



Vaiṣṇava
om hrīṁ śrīṁ klīṁ
kṛṣṇāya
jagannāthāya svāhā

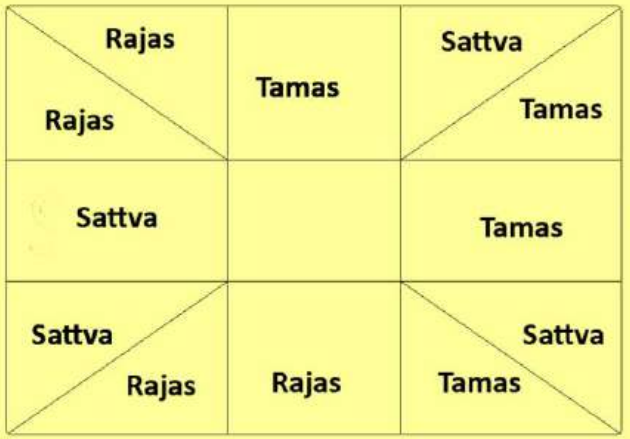
Śaiva
om hrīṁ klīṁ strīṁ
sāmba sadāśivāya
namaḥ

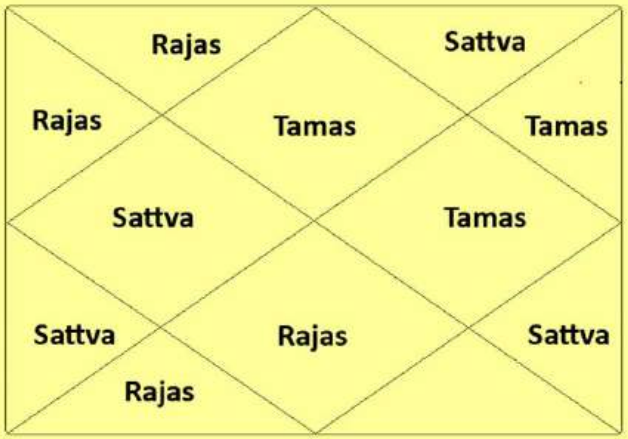
Sattva formula:
4,5,9,10 (1,2,6,9) –
continuity of job

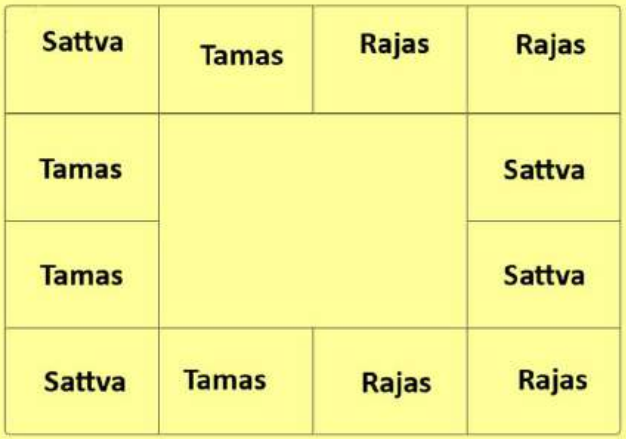
Rajas formula:
2,3,6,7 (11,12,3,4)
– job fluctuation

Tamas formula:
1,8,10,11(10,5,7,8)
- changing a job

Guṇa Chakra







Sattva			Border	Rajas		Border	Tamas	
Viṣṇu				Brahma			Rudra	
Sūrya	Chandra	Guru	Rāhu	Budha	Śukra	Ketu	Śani	Maṅgala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

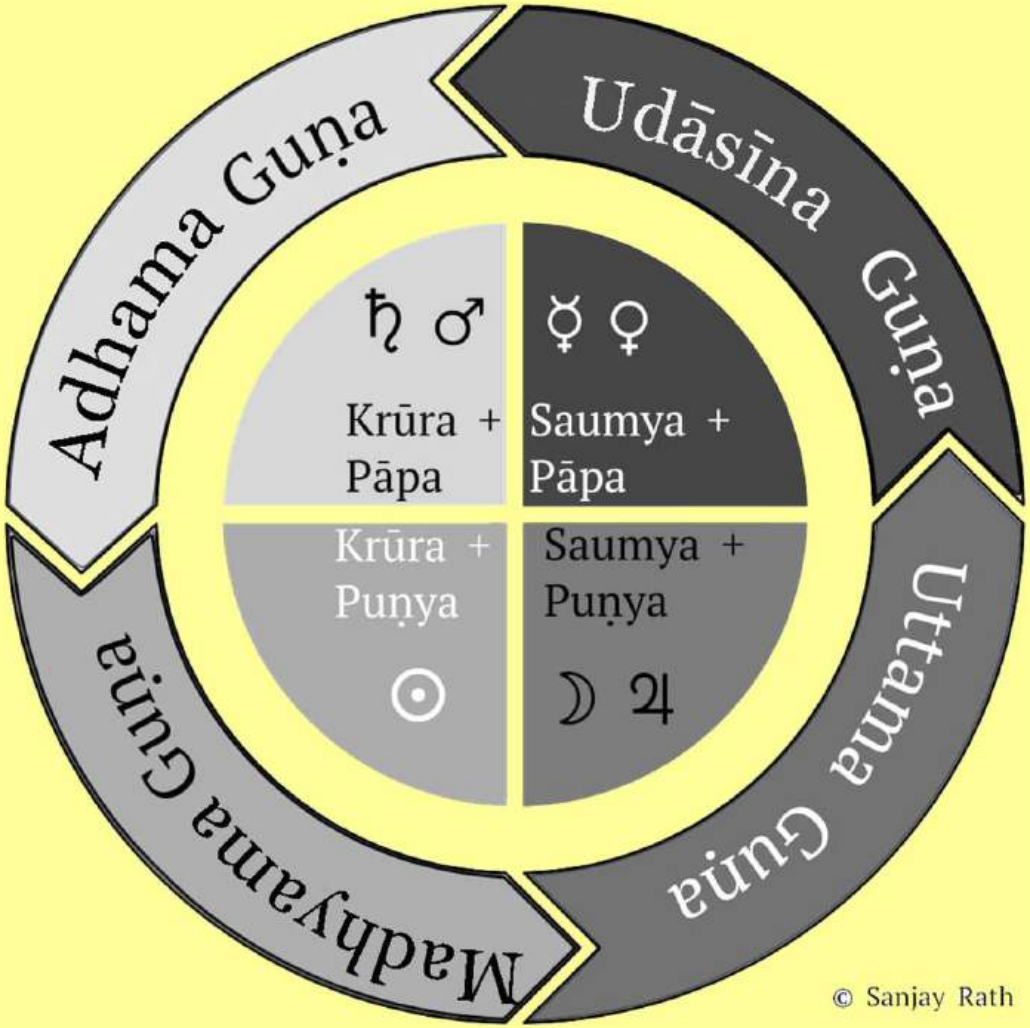
Sattva Guṇa

जगन्नाथः स्वामी नयन-पथ-गामी भवतु मे ॥३॥
jagannāthaḥ svami nayana-patha-gami bhavatu me
May that Śrī Jagannātha-deva be the object of my vision

Dhyāna
धायेत् सत्यं गुणातीतं गुणत्रयसमन्वितम्।
लोकनाथं त्रिलोकेशं कौस्तुभावरणं हरिम्॥
पीताम्बरं नीलवर्नम् श्रीवत्सपदभूषीतम्।
गोविन्दं गोकुलानन्दम् ब्रह्माधैर्भीः पूजितम्
dhāyet satyaṁ guṇātītaṁ guṇatrayasamanvitam |
lokanāthaṁ trilokeśaṁ kaustubhāvaraṇaṁ harim ||
pītāmbaraṁ nīlavarnam śrīvatsapadabhūṣītam |
govindaṁ gokulānandam brahmādhairbhīḥ pūjitam

Mantra
ॐ तत् सत्
om tat sat

Four Guṇas



Uttama - forgiveness, having control over his senses, calmness, humbleness predominance of Sattva Guṇa

Madhyama means middle. Madhyama are for Kṣatriya, Valorous, very brave, protecting the holy people

Udasina means sad, sorrowful, always sad

Adhana, means the lower ones, greedy, will tell lies, foolish, lethargic, lazy

Graha Kāraka

Graha	Kāraka
Sūrya	Ṛta
Chandra	Śānti
Maṅgala	Ṣaḍripu
Budha	Dhana
Guru	Satya
Śukra	Dārā
Śani	Makāra

Ṣaḍripu	Pañca Makāra
Kama - lust	Madhya - alcohol or anything which can intoxicate.
Krodha – anger	Mamsa - flesh, anything which has blood in it
Lobha - greed	Matsarya - root to jealousy, something which its you up, desire to consume something that belongs to somebody else
Mada – Arrogance	Maithuna - copulation
Moha – Attachment	Mudra - posture
Matsarya – Jealousy	

Bhāva Kāraka

Guru Budha Maṅgala	Sūrya	Śani Guru
Chandra Budha		Budha Sūrya Guru Śani
Guru Śani Maṅgala	Śukra	Guru Sūrya Śani

Dvādaśa Āditya

विष्णु viṣṇu	धाता dhātā	अर्यमा aryamā	मित्र mitra
त्वष्टा tvaṣṭā			अरुण aruṇa
भग bhaga			इन्द्र indra
अन्शुमान् anśumān	पर्जन्य parjanya	पूषा pūṣā	विवस्वान vivasvān

Dvādaśa Āditya

Dhātā: creator or Brahma – created with 'om' and having the three Guṇa in balance as Brahma, Viṣṇu & Śiva or AUM; worshipped with Savitur Gāyatrī; giver of long life and excellent health and intelligence. Vidhātṛ means Brahma as creator as well as disposer of fate + Viṣṇu + Śiva	**Aryaman**: Chief of the Pitṛ (manes) including the Sapta Ṛṣi, He is the giver of marriages and protector of the Kula (family/gotra). He married Saṅjña and donated 15 rays (out of 16) for making the weapons – Sudarśana (Viṣṇu), Triśula (Śiva), Śibikā (Kubera), Daṇḍa (Yama) & Śakti (Skanda)	**Mitra**: To alleviate the mental suffering (mana-Moon) of the entire universe, Lord Sūrya performed a penance at Chandrabhāgā off the coast of Konark. As a friend of all, He is called 'Mitra'. The name Viśvāmitra or friend of the Universe refers to a Ṛṣi who revealed the Gāyatrī mantra being the friend of the universe.
Varuṇa: or Aruṇa: Lord of the Jāla tattva and all water bodies, Varuṇa symbolizes the end of life or the fruits of any karma – His daughter is Lakṣmī showing happiness and prosperity as a karmic fruit and he holds the noose to drag souls into the cage of clay (body). Episode relating to Akṣaya plate of Draupadi (Mahabharata) is read [Śrī Kṛṣṇa appears as Varuṇa]	**Indra**: Protector and king of the devas and overlord of the senses (Indriya) through which knowledge is gained. As the guru of Dhanvantri, He taught him Ayurveda. He is the giver of rains and all blessings. [Read story of Syamantaka Mani, Satrājit and Śrī Kṛṣṇa]	**Vivasvān**: He is the overlord of the Agni tattva and pulls the waters from the seas, that causes rain and sustains life. He removes all forms of cold. He is the Jaṭharagni in the stomach, that digests food. [Read 'Hanumans eating Sūrya' episode, and Garuḍa's Tapasyā of Śiva]
Pūṣā: He is the giver of cattle and animal wealth, pets, etc. He is the creator of the Indra-Jāla (Indra's net). [Read story of Vaisampayana and Yajñavalkya – Pūṣāditya was his Guru in the form of a horse and taught him the Yajur-veda mantras, at midday]	**Parjanya**: He rides the clouds and pushes the rain and purifies. He is the giver of enlightenment by causing transformation and the giver of secret knowledge of spiritual transformations. [Read story of Bhadrabrahmana and dipa dāna]	**Anśu**: He is the remover of darkness/ignorance. Suppressor of enemies and protector of the universe and the Ṛṣi. He is the controller of the Vāyu tattva and all winds and storms. He strengthens the Prāṇa and gives siddhis. [Read Yudhiṣṭhira and the Akṣaya pātra]
Bhaga: In the form of Aiśvarya (Śrī) he resides in the entire creation as Sarvātma. Bhaga includes Sun, Moon, Śiva, good fortune, joy, fame, beauty, love, and the following qualities – dharma, industry, Mokṣa/spirituality, and strength. He is the giver of the Upāsana.	**Tvaṣṭā**: Viśvakarma, the architect of the deva's is known Tvaṣṭāditya, and is the giver of all skills and crafts for every kind of creative ability and Medhā (creative intelligence). He demands self-sacrifice and karma yoga	**Viṣṇu**: He is the protector and all-pervader, and the Pāramātma. He causes discrimination between the Guṇas, thereby causing destruction of demoniacal qualities, overcoming of human weaknesses and preservation of divine nature. [Read three steps of Viṣṇu]

- Is it possible to explore, in the next webinar, the subject related to Chandra (Slide 9) and Four Groups (slide 10).

1. the concept of the 4 types of Guṇas, related to the moon´s tithis (from 08:00 I have trouble understanding what is being said);
2. the concept of the 4 types of Guṇas, related to planets Guṇas (sattva, Rajas and Tamas) the way they influence the mind;
3. According to the 4 types of Guṇas (Uttama, Adhama, Madhyama, and Udasiaa) which are better to worship in the evening and morning (didn't catch it)
4. Being specific in the moods of the 4 types of gunas: Trying to be positive and hopeful is which? Adhama guna or Uttama Guna?

Webinar 9

Exaltation of Planets

Graha Guṇa Svarūpa Adhyāya

Dṛg (Directional strength)

-10 digpāla govern 10 directions (9 graha + Lagna),

- 8 are physical directions, Ketu shows Up, Lagna shows Down (Lg def.),
- Blessings of digpāla are present when a planet has dṛg bala in chart:

a) Kendra to Lagna, Lagna or knowledge blessing

b) Kendra to Ārudha Lagna (AL) blessing in the physical directions

- This is a kandra based concept and it is a blessing to the Lagna in a form of knowledge. What knowledge depends on the devata that is giving the blessing!

Digpala and blessings

- Planet conjoined gets the blessing
- Go in the direction of a planet that has a digpala blessing
- Dispositor can lock or unlock the blessing
- More in the Year 2B when we go deeper into the analyses of the strengths and its interpretation.
- What is 0 digbala?

Graha	Devata	Blessings
Surya	Indra	Full oversight, control over things
Chandra	Vayu	How to make things happen fast and move fast, strength of breath - Hanuman
Mangal	Yama	Knowledge about death, longevity, borders, *antaka* (end)
Budha	Kubera	Knowledge about the wealth
Guru	Iśāna	Full knowledge and reasoning power
Shukra	Agni	Visual power, design, creative
Shani	Varuna	Knowledge on labor, can carry huge burdens
Rahu	Nirṛti	Giver of disorder, can remove it
Ketu	Ananta	Meditation
Lagna	Brahma	Longevity

Q&A

- If the Graha having Dig Bala, is the ruler of that same bhava he is placed, we worship the Tattva Devata;
- If the Graha having Dig Bala is conjoining the lord of the Bhava, we have to worship 1st the lord of that bhava and, then we worship the Graha (deity) having Dig Bala to receive the blessing; Also, the Graha (conjoining the Graha having Dig Bala) will influence The planet having Dig Bala.
- If a Graha having Dig Bala, in a Rashi where he is debilitated we worship the lord of that Bhava to obtain the results and, further on, we worship the Graha (Deity) having Dig Bala.
- Will the debilitation affect the strength of the Graha and, consequently, receiving the blessing?
- If the lord of the Rashi, where the debilitated Graha is having Dig Bala, is combust. Will this affect, still the receiving of the blessings? I need to understand the sequence and how we work with this.
- Is it possible to share which are the deities we should worship in order to receive the blessing according to the specific Graha?

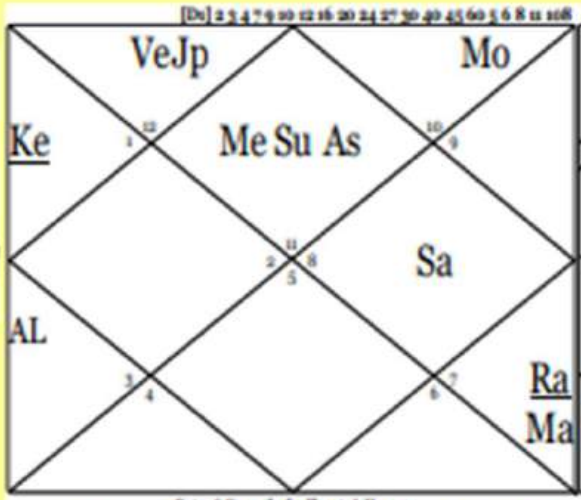
Abraham Lincoln

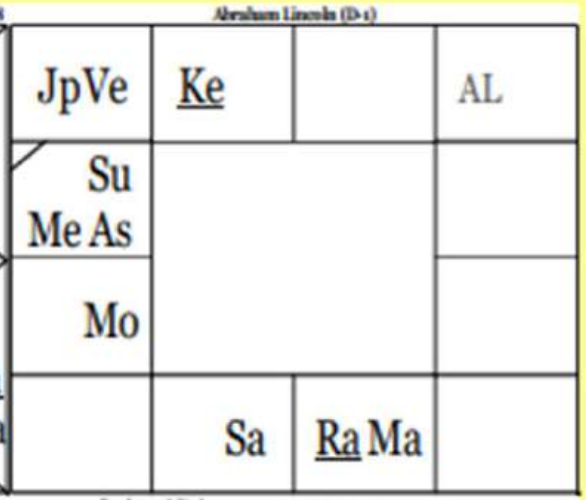
Find the Digpala blessing

- What is the blessing in this chart?
- How did it manifest?
- What was the condition?
- How did he get to power?
- Why was he antislavery?

Abraham Lincoln

Budha Digbala Blessed by Kubera deva (digpāla of North); Budha AK + 7L Ravi in 1H; Greatest politician and statesman





Lincoln Quotes –

(1) As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. (2) Ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors to bullets. (3) Common looking people are the best in the world: that is the reason the Lord makes so many of them. (4) America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.

Questions on Shelter

I am sending this email in order to ask you to clarify, if possible in the next webinar, the calculation presented by GuruJi in Slide 11, after minute 02:25. It is hard to understand without the visuals. I am not understanding the sequence of 6th Rashi or Lord of 6th house as the punisher. Which one it is?

Can you please help with this matter?

- The 6th planet in the vara chakra order can take you out of the wrong path.
- Ketu – seek guru (Gu), Rahu – seek lady with compassion, Durga (Bu), Saturn seek marriage (Sk).
- Śani is exception – exaltation sign.
- Find the planet that is showing the life path and destiny, and if malefic - correct it.
- Ketu – Ramayana, Rahu – Mahabharatha, Śani – Bhagavad Gita.

Questions on Samaya Bala

- There are two main new year's.
- New moon in Chaitra masa (material events, about the king)
- Full moon in Mārgaśira (head priest, spiritual)
- 4 types of time can be read from these two. We don’t see much use with Mārgaśira chart. Practically chaitra pratipad chart is a focus.

How to calculate these 4 time:

1. Which week day chaitra pratipad happens on – becomes lord of the year,

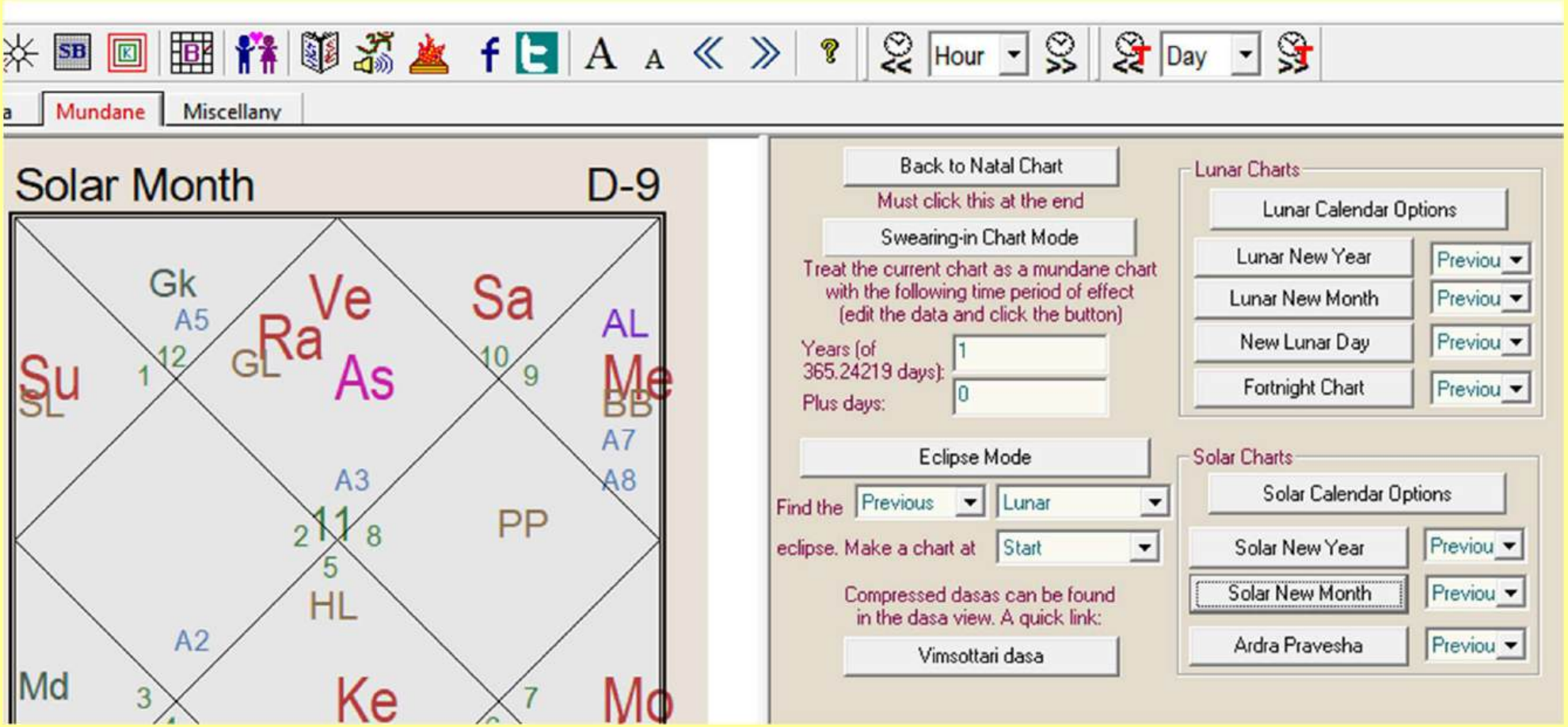
2. Sankranti before your birth is lord of masa, weekday when Surya enters Sun sign,

3. Vara is varesha is for health, energy and vitality for work,

4. Hora is kala hora (sunrise to sunrise) where your mind is focused, how strong is your mind

- This is taught in details in year 2B when we focus on all the bala (strengths) and how to interpret them.
- In Jagannath Hora, go to Mundane, Lunar New year for No1 (varsha lord); and Solar New month for No 2 (masa lord).

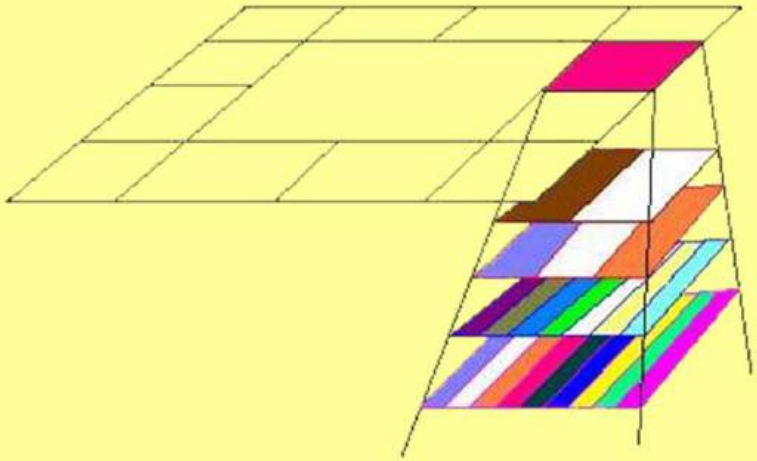
Questions on Samaya Bala



Webinar 10

Nakṣatra

Creation of thoughts

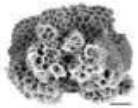


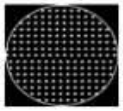
Navtārā Chakra

Bhu Loka		Bhuva Loka		Svarga Loka		Tara
1	Birth	10	Work	19	Guru, Father	**Janma**
2	Food	11	Marriage	20	Upasana, Fortune	**Sampat**
3	Trouble	12	Weakness	21	Path	**Vipat**
4	Home	13	Security	22	Temple, Arena	**Kshema**
5	Struggle	14	Challenge	23	Tests, Heart beat	**Pratyak**
6	Learn	15	Achieve	24	Siddhi, Medicine	**Saadha**
7	Slayer	16	Vanquisher	25	Sannyasa, Death	**Vadha**
8	Helper	17	Colleague	26	Brotherhood, Club	**Mitra**
9	Protector	18	Leader	27	Coronation, Goal, Freedom	**Ati-Mitra**
Body		Mind		Soul		**Tripod**

Could you please explain why Guruji said to take the opposite Nakṣatra for understanding the symbols ?
Could you give us more example please?

1	Aśvinī	
2	Bharaṇī	
3	Kṛttikā	
4	Rohiṇī	
5	Mṛgaśirā	
6	Ārdra	
7	Punarvasu	
8	Puṣya	
9	Aśleṣā	

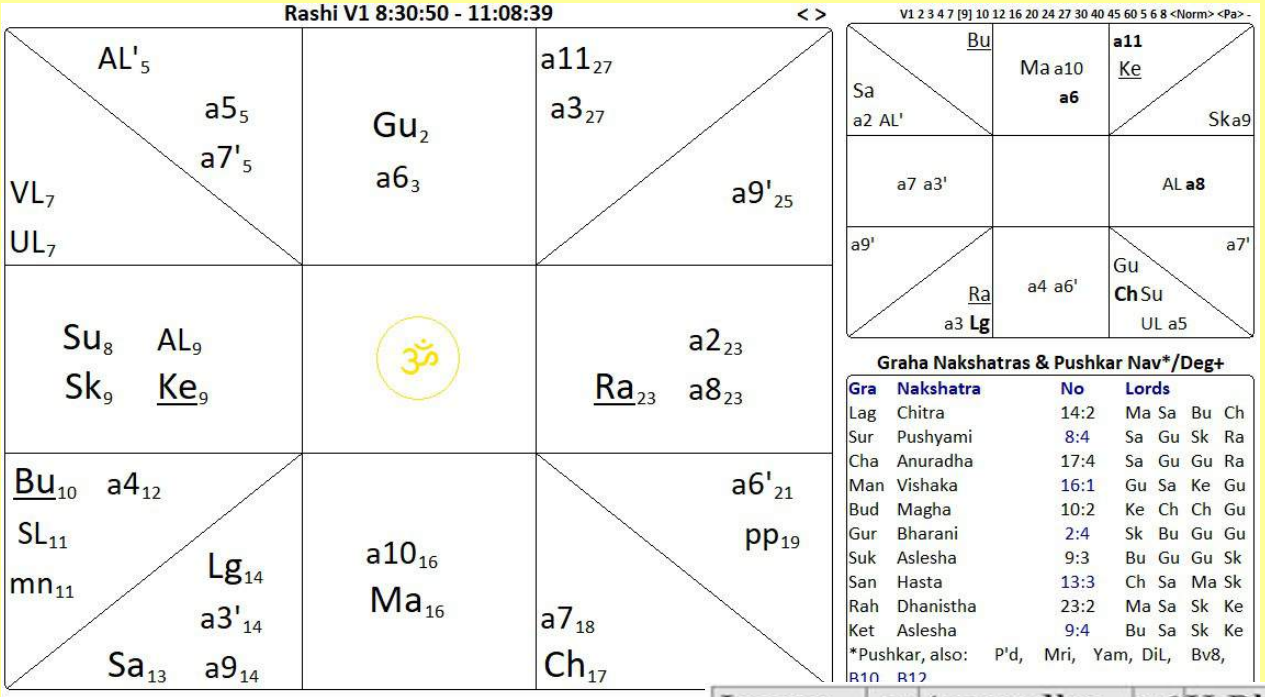
10	Magha	
11	Pūrva Phalgunī	
12	Uttara Phalgunī	
13	Hasta	
14	Chitrā	
15	Svatī	
16	Viśāka	
17	Anurādha	
18	Jyestha	

19	Mūla	
20	Pūrva Aṣāḍhā	
21	Uttara Aṣāḍhā	
22	Śravaṇa	
23	Dhaniṣṭha	
24	Śatabhiṣaj	
25	Pūrva Bhadrapadā	
26	Uttara Bhadrapadā	
27	Revatī	

Śunya Nakṣatra

Bhū Loka				Bhuva Loka				Svarga Loka				
No	Nakṣatra	Rāśi 1	Rāśi 2	No	Nakṣatra	Rāśi 1	Rāśi 2	No	Nakṣatra	Rāśi 1	Rāśi 2	Lord
1	Aśvinī	Pisces	Sag	10	Maghā	Libra	X	19	Mūla	Capricorn	X	Ketu
2	Bharaṇī	Aquarius	X	11	P. Phālguṇī	Gemini	X	20	P. Āsāḍha	X	X	Venus
3	Kṛttikā	Libra	X	12	U. Phālguṇī	X	X	21	U. Āsāḍha	Cancer	Taurus	Sun
4	Rohiṇī	Pisces	X	13	Hastā	Sagittarius	Scorpio	22	Śrāvaṇa	Capricorn	Cancer	Moon
5	Mṛgāśiras	X	X	14	Chitrā	Aries	X	23	Dhaniṣṭha	Gemini	X	Mars
6	Ārdrā	Sagittarius	X	15	Svātī	Aries	Scorpio	24	Śatabhiṣaj	Leo	X	Rahu
7	Punarvasu	X	X	16	Viśakhā	X	X	25	P. Bhadra	Virgo	X	Jupiter
8	Puṣyā	Taurus	X	17	Anurādhā	X	X	26	U. Bhadra	X	X	Saturn
9	Aśleṣā	X	X	18	Jyeṣṭha	Aquarius	X	27	Revatī	Leo	X	Mercury

I have a question related to 10th from Janma Nakṣatra. So, for financial success this Nakṣatra lord should be benefic and exalted or malefic and debilitated, correct?
What if it's the opposite like a benefic lord but debilitated and malefic lord but exalted, will it still promise financial success?
Also, for finances I thought we need to see the 2nd Nakṣatra (Sampat Nakṣatra), why are we looking at the 10th Nakṣatra instead?



Graha Nakshatras & Pushkar Nav*/Deg+

Gra	Nakshatra	No	Lords			
Lag	Chitra	14:2	Ma	Sa	Bu	Ch
Sur	Pushyami	8:4	Sa	Gu	Sk	Ra
Cha	Anuradha	17:4	Sa	Gu	Gu	Ra
Man	Vishaka	16:1	Gu	Sa	Ke	Gu
Bud	Magha	10:2	Ke	Ch	Ch	Gu
Gur	Bharani	2:4	Sk	Bu	Gu	Gu
Suk	Aslesha	9:3	Bu	Gu	Gu	Sk
San	Hasta	13:3	Ch	Sa	Ma	Sk
Rah	Dhanistha	23:2	Ma	Sa	Sk	Ke
Ket	Aslesha	9:4	Bu	Sa	Sk	Ke

*Pushkar, also: P'd, Mri, Yam, DiL, Bv8, B10, B12

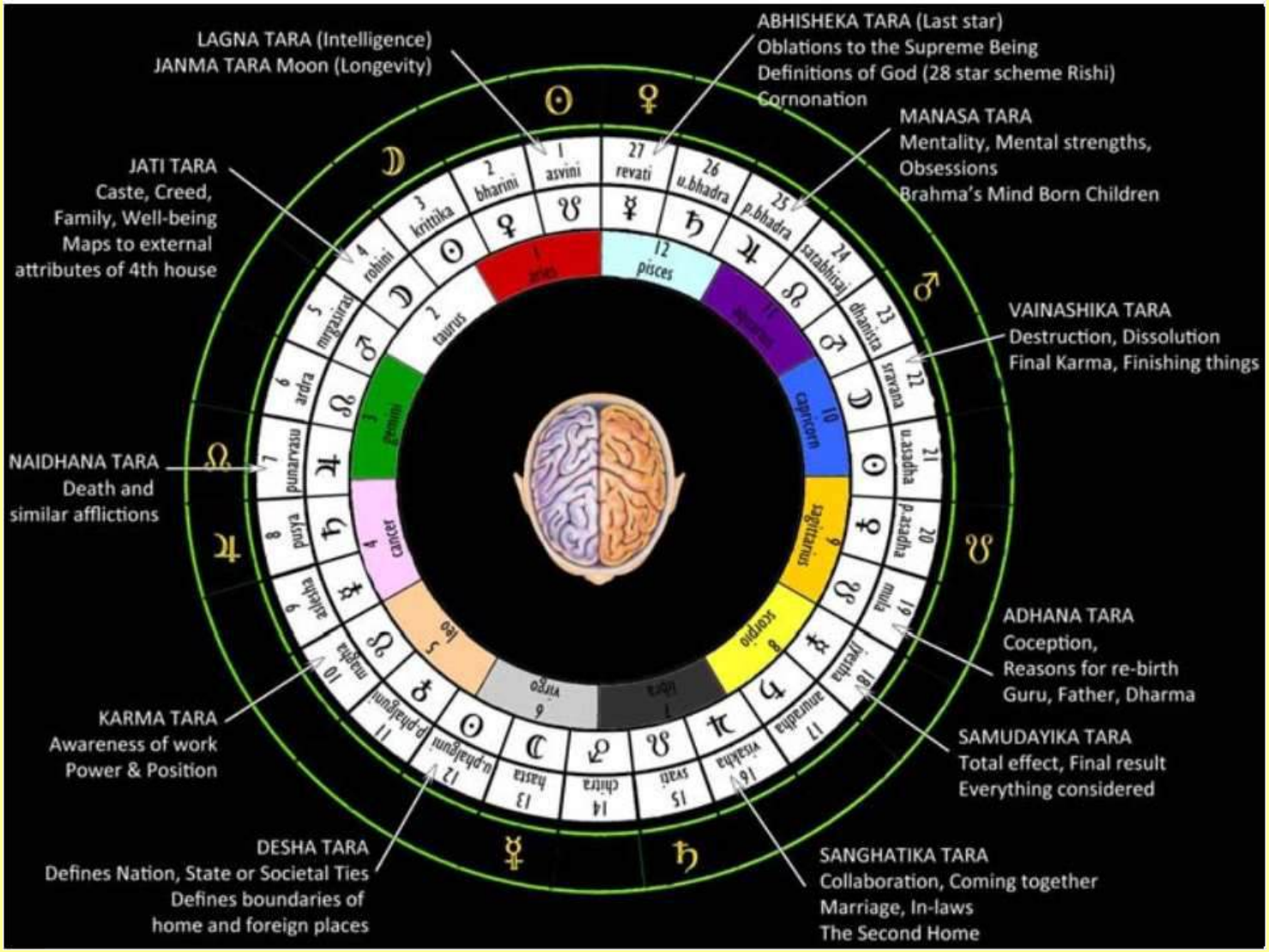
Janma	17	Anuradha	26	U.Bhadra	8	Pushya	Saturn
Sampat	18	Jyestha	27	Revati	9	Ashlesha	Mercury
Vipat	19	Moola	1	Ashvini	10	Magha	Ketu
Kshema	20	P.Ashadha	2	Bharani	11	P.Phalguni	Venus
Pratyak	21	U.Ashadha	3	Krittika	12	U.Phalguni	Sun
Saadha	22	Shravana	4	Rohini	13	Hasta	Moon
Vadha	23	Dhanistha	5	Mrigasira	14	Chitra	Mars
Mitra	24	Satabhisaj	6	Ardra	15	Svati	Rahu
AtiMitra	25	P.Bhadra	7	Punarvasu	16	Vishaka	Jupiter

Question 1:
I have both Mo and Lg ruled by Rahu. What does this mean? What does it Mean when both are ruled by the Same lord?
Is this Meaning that the way the world sees me is the same way I see the World? Will the results be the same?
Question 2:
Planets from nx1 to nx9 (Bhu Loka), nx10 to nx18 (Bhuva loka), nx19 to nx27 (svarga loka)
If someone has Grahas from nx1 to nx9, it means that things come easily to them?
If someone has Grahas from nx10 to nx18, it means that things, to manifest, need the help of others?
If someone has Grahas from nx19 to nx27, it means that things, will only manifest with Divine Help?
So, can we say that the people which have grahas, further from the Moon are harder to achieve from the other placements? Does the mean that the person needs a special effort to connect to the divine?
Question 3:
The Taras are applied from 1 to 9. So, every nakshatra placed from the Moon, that falls in 7th tara, will be something that can destroy or represent death?
The Graha, that will be indicated by the 7th tara, will always be problematic in one`s chart, even if it benefic?
Question 4:
The deities, to each Graha, should be worshiped if the Graha it owns falls in a less fortunate nakshatra? Or does it apply to other matters?
Do I see the world the same way has the world see me? does this mean that: the way I think and the way the world sees me is the same?
Question 5:
When we have grahas obstructing the light of the nakshatras, eclipsing the light, can we consider the result always less positive? Because they are blocking the light?
Or, is it considered positive if the Graha blocking the light, is in its own Rashi, will it reinforce those characteristics? Exalted, will it give too much egoistic views and a lack of humility? How can we consider this?
If we have 2 grahas in the same Pada, we have a yuddhi, right? how can we judge who`s going to win or who`s going to lose?
Question 6:
the solution of the issues of that nakshatra always resides in the opposite sign, in the opposite nakshatra. So, how do I apply this.
an example:
I have Jupiter and Saturn in Hasta, ruled by the moon, which falls in my 17nx. 17nx means the Victorius one - "major promises and contracts I made" and " the contracts I have failed".
It also is related to the 3rd house: colleagues, brothers, subordinates, followers, right hand, etc.
How can I read this? I don't know how to interpret this.
If the moon rules this nx17, there will be fluctuations (my moon is in Satabishak, ruled by Rahu). Rahu is placed in Cancer 2nd house.
Should I go to my Moons nakshatra to see which type of followers or colleagues? Or I stay in the 17nx? Which is the sequence?
Or, I see the ruler of the house (moon) and conclude fluctuations, ups, and downs. Sometimes I have help sometimes I don't. Sometimes I have followers sometimes I don't.? (is it like this?)
I have 2 grahas Jupiter and Saturn blocking the light of the nakshatra. So, this equals problems. Saturn rules my 8th and 9th House. Jupiter Rules 7th and 10th House.
Saturn I'll get Stacked. Jupiter righteous followers?!
Guruji mentioned that Having Saturn as a follower is good. But I didn't get it, it's good as a Graha placed there or Lording the house.
Also, to know which people were referring to? should we check the bhavas they rule? or should we refer to the main karakas and what they represent?
I really need some help to organize the thoughts and how to interpret this. It's not that I want a reading of my chart. I just need to understand what we should need to consider in this analysis. Can you please help me?
Question 7:
I know we haven't spoken about Dashas, and how they work. But, this nakshatra and Taras also are applied to Dashas?
Do the time span of each nakshatra is the same as the Dashas for Sun Chakra?
Is there a specific time for each? Since they are 27, repeating Taras by 9 times?
Question 8:
In Nx 16, guruji mentioned, Brahmacharya.
He used the Nakshatras ruled by Mars, Mrsgashira, Chitra, and Dhanista to explain the different timing when something could occur.
So, can we say that the Nakshatras, placed in Bhu Loka happen at a young age? Bhuva loka, adult age? Svarga loka in old age? Or, should we apply the age designated for each loka`s?
0-36Y - Bhu loka, 36Y - 72y Bhuva Loka, 72y- 108y - Svarga Loka. Should we apply the Tri-loka Age? Or how can we be more specific?

The sixth from Janma Nakshatra shows Sadhana - accomplishment/ learning and also medicine/health? Is it like the 6th house? If so, does 6th also denote learning?

- If 7th Nakṣatra is about vadha...how do we connect to guru (as I was listening to Punarvasu explanation). Iso, guruji mentioned that Hanuman's janama nakasthra was swati. However, I have often been told his nakasthra is moola? Could you please clarify

1. What is the consequence for Janma when Sun is joined in the same nakshatra? Guruji says that the Moon is then burnt. What are the implications for the Moon and for the Nakshatra itself?
2. When looking at special nakshatras, aren't we supposed to look at 28 nakshatra scheme instead of 27?
In the slide papers we received, there is indication of looking at the 28 scheme for Samudayiaka and Manasa only. Can you please clarify the difference between the two schemes and when to use which?



Webinar 11

Aspect of the Planets

Graha Dṛṣṭi

Graha Dṛṣṭi

1. What is Graha Dṛṣṭi and who has it?

- an expression of desire,
- ability to influence other bodies stationed at certain positions from them,
- what does it say about them and their nature,
- It comprises of (1) viewing, (2) awareness and (3) knowing.

Four kinds/types of Graha Dṛṣṭi

1. 3rd &10th Upachaya (growth) - Saturn,
2. 5th & 9th Trikona (knowledge) - Jupiter,
3. 4th & 8th Caturasra (security) - Mars,
4. 7th bhava or Kāma (desire) – Sun, Moon, Venus and Mercury.

- Outer vs. Inner planets
- Inner means Kendra!
- What does it say about the planet, why those houses, what does it show about you… Graha is a person!

Use of pada dṛṣṭi

Practical usage of dristi pada:

- Raksha dristi (protection) test the strengths. It is like throwing the stone to see if the wall will keep.

- Protection to marriage, 4th and 8th from the 7th lord;
- Protection to work, 4th and 8th from the 10th lord;
- Protection to your wealth (not income), 4th and 8th from the 2nd lord, etc.

- Kriya drishti (work). 3rd and 10th are about work, 3rd is new work and 10th is old work.

- 3rd from the 7th lord is some new growth in the relationship, like a next step; 10th is some old work in the relationship, unresolved issues.
- 3rd from the 10th lord is about new work, 10th is clearing some old work.

- Gyana drishti (knowledge). 5th and 9th are about knowledge. 5th is new knowledge, 9th is all that was taught to you by your guru. It is knowledge that will help you obtain something. Like 9th house education that will bring you job and income.

- 9th from the 7th lord what has been taught to you about relationships, in natural chart it is maithuna bhava, what relationships are about. 5th from 7th lord is the new knowledge, new opportunities.
- Learn about the wealth, see 5th and the 9th from the 2nd lord.

- Kalapurusha chart vs. Individual chart

What is the use of this pada drsti?

- Strength of the dristi is priority for that graha, and explains the nature of the planet or a body.
- Permanent nature, see AK, temporarily nature, maha dasha (our likes and dislikes).

Homework?

- Example chart, Guru AK in the 9th house, what is the priority of this soul? Write in the chat your answers.

- As an exercise, draw your own chart and mark all the houses that your Atmakaraka has 4 pada drishti on; these are your priorities as per your Atma, Soul.

- Repeat this in min. 10 charts of people you know well.

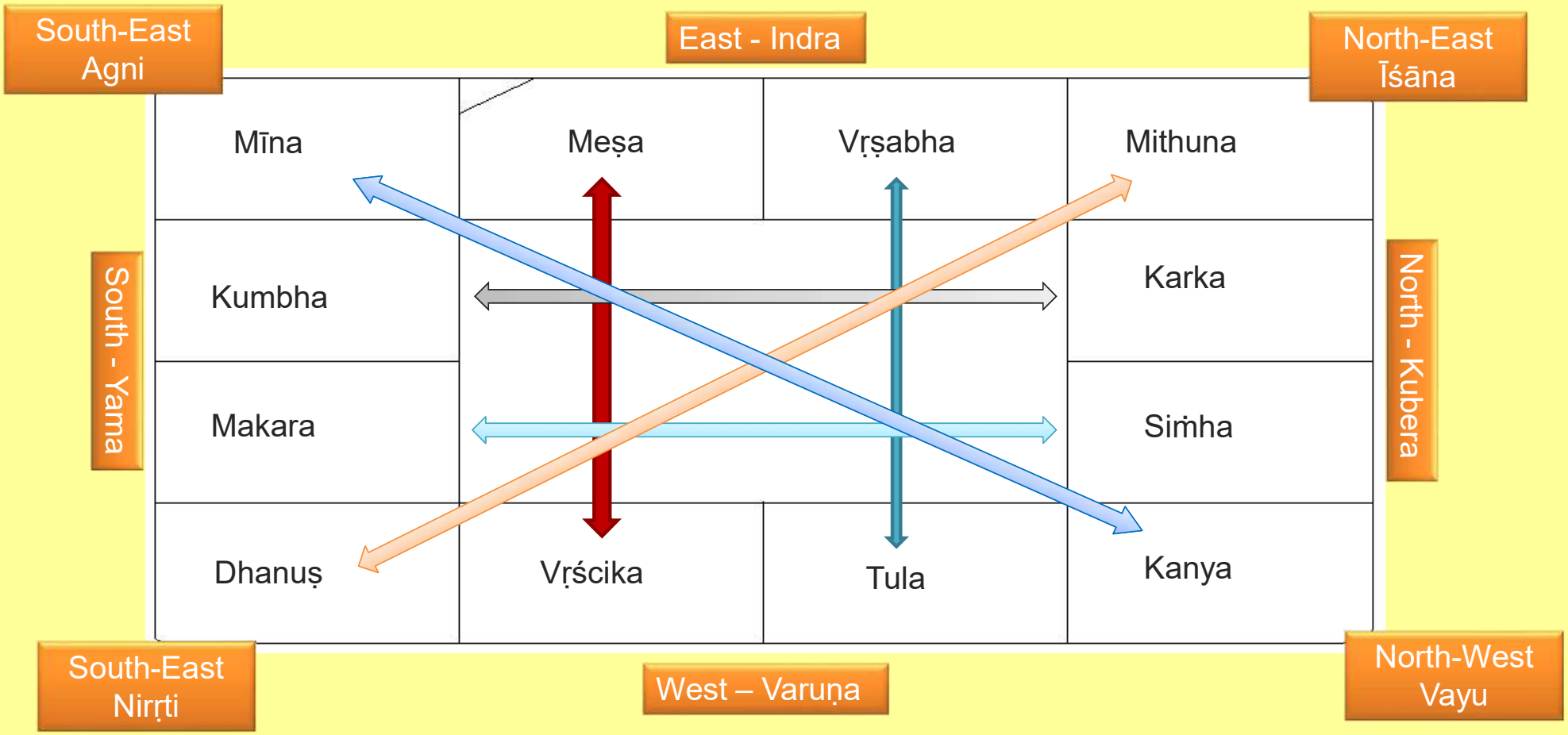
Webinar 12

Rāśi Dṛṣṭi

Rāśi Dṛṣṭi

- Rāśi Dṛṣṭi is mutual sharing of signs
- Graha Dṛṣṭi is one person something know and other doesn’t
- Rāśi Dṛṣṭi is a resources based
- Bees and flower is Rāśi Dṛṣṭi dependency
- Dvisvabhāva Rāśis has dual qualities
- Cara are aspecting Sthira and vise versa

Dṛṣṭi Chakra



Abhimukha Dṛṣṭi

Rāśi	Abhimukha	Pārśva	Pārśva	Lord	Ucchanāth
Meṣa	Vṛścika	Siṁha	Kumbha	Maṅgalā	Sūrya
Vṛṣabha	Tula	Karka	Makara	Śukra (Chandra)	Chandra
Mithuna	Dhanuṣ	Kanya	Mina	Budha	Rāhu
Karka	Kumbha	Vṛścika	Vṛṣabha	Chandra	Guru
Siṁha	Makara	Meṣa	Tula	Sūrya	-
Kanya	Mīna	Mithuna	Dhanuṣ	Budha (Rāhu)	Budha
Tula	Vṛṣabha	Kumbha	Siṁha	Śukra	Śani
Vṛścika	Meṣa	Makara	Karka	Maṅgalā	-
Dhanuṣ	Mithuna	Mīna	Kanya	Guru	Ketu
Makara	Siṁha	Vṛṣabha	Vṛścika	Śani	Maṅgalā
Kumbha	Karka	Meṣa	Tula	Śani – Rāhu	-
Mīna	Kanya	Mithuna	Dhanuṣ	Guru (Ketu)	Śukra

- with the face directed towards, turned towards, facing
- going near, approaching
- disposed to, intending to, ready for taking one's part, friendly disposed

Sammukha Dṛṣṭi

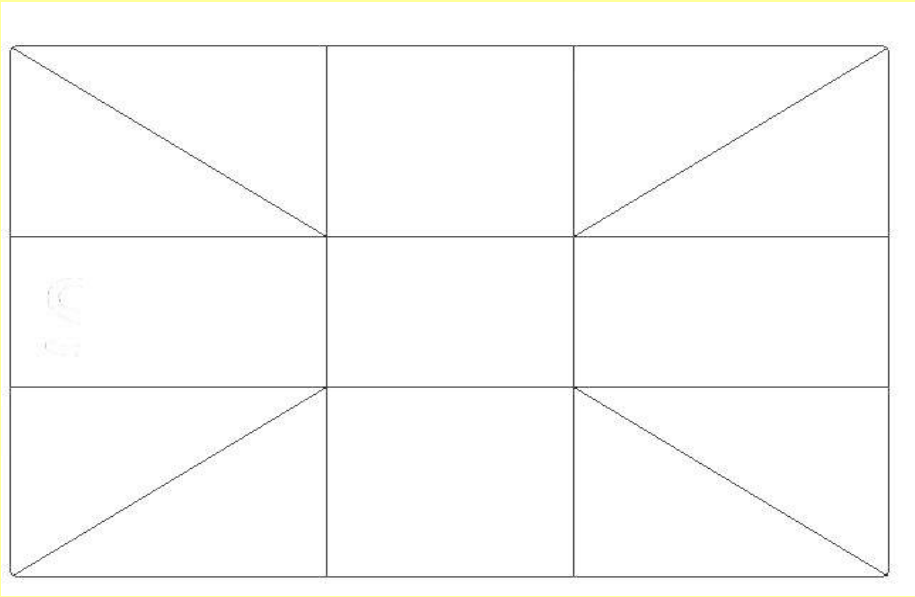
Sammukha Rāśi		Lord
Meṣa	Vṛścika	Maṅgalā
Vṛṣabha	Tula	Śukra
Mithuna	Kanya	Budha
Karka	Kumbha	Chandra Śani Rāhu
Siṁha	Makara	Sūrya Śani
Dhanuṣ	Mīna	Guru

- being about to begin or at the beginning of
- directed or turned towards
- inclined or favourable to

Bādhaka Rāśi

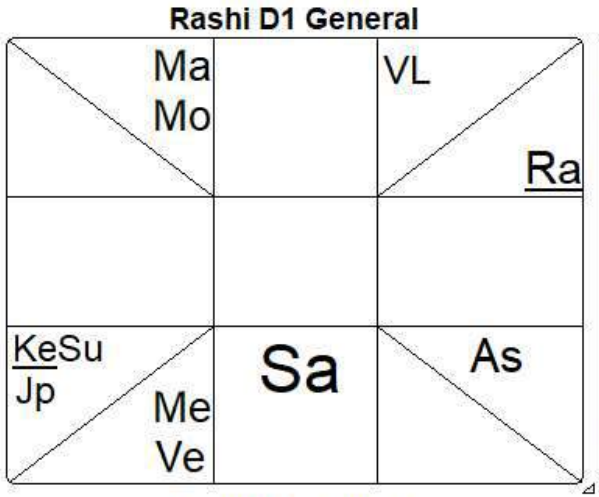
Bādhaka means

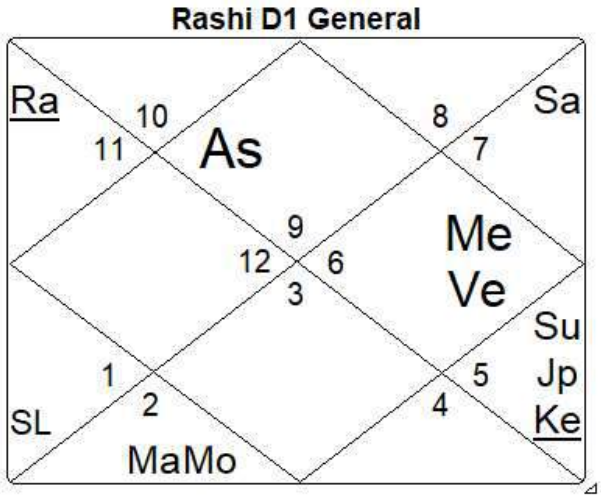
- oppressing , harassing , paining
- opposing , hindering , injuring , prejudicing
- setting aside , suspending , annulling

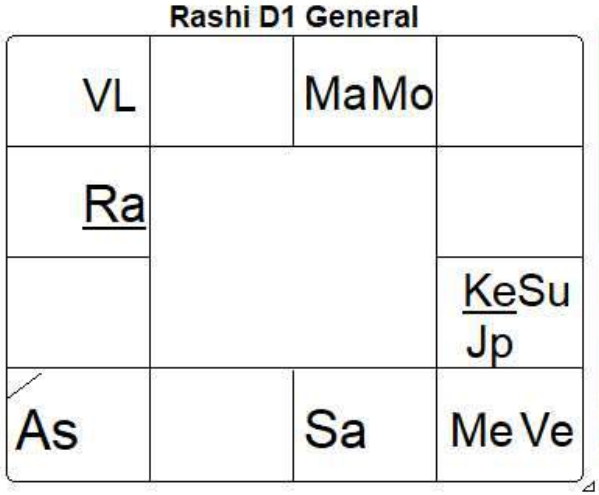


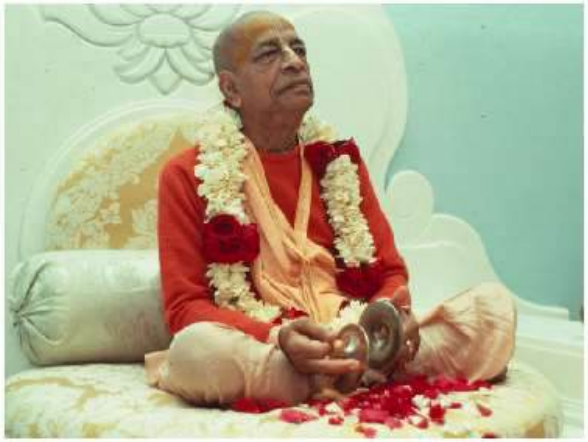
Rāśi	Bādhaka Rāśi	Bādhakeśa
Meṣa	Kumbha	Śani & Rāhu
Vṛṣabha	Makara	Śani
Mithuna	Dhanuṣ	Guru
Karka	Vṛṣabha	Śukra
Siṁha	Meṣa	Maṅgalā
Kanya	Mīna	Guru
Tula	Siṁha	Sūrya
Vṛścika	Karka	Chandra
Dhanuṣ	Mithuna	Budha
Makara	Vṛścika	Maṅgalā & Ketu
Kumbha	Tula	Śukra
Mīna	Kanya	Budha

- Biggest Challenge: Abhimukha
- Biggest problem: Bādhaka
- Pārśva – knowledge that can be used to start things







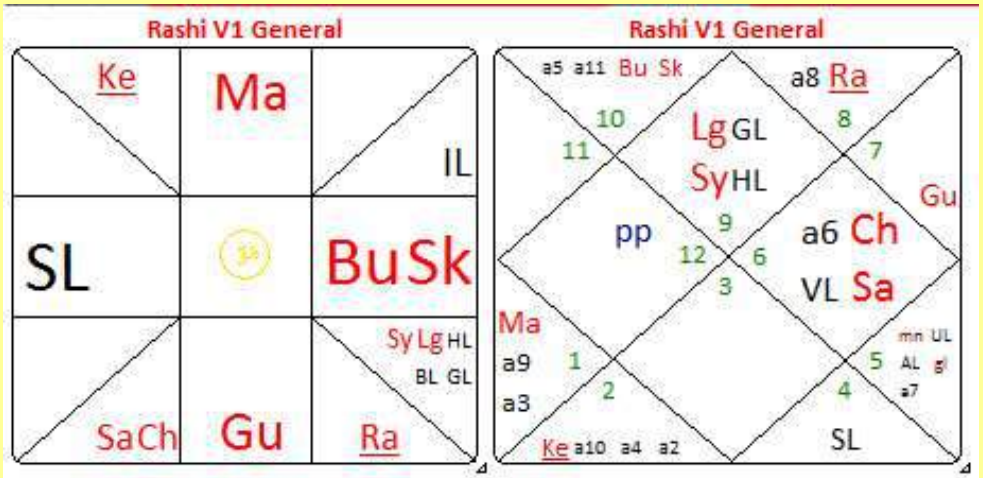


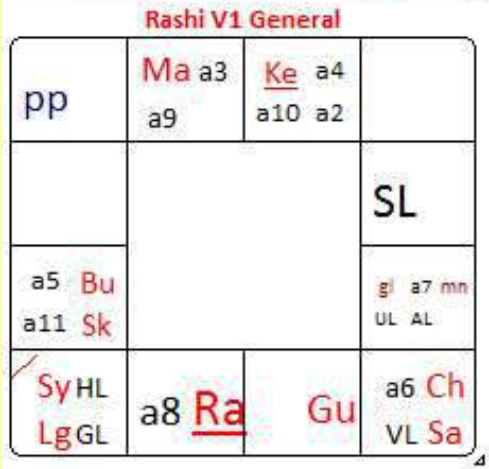
Lagna:

Abhimukha – Mithuna
Pārśva – Mīna
Bādhaka - Mithuna

Lagna Lord Guru:

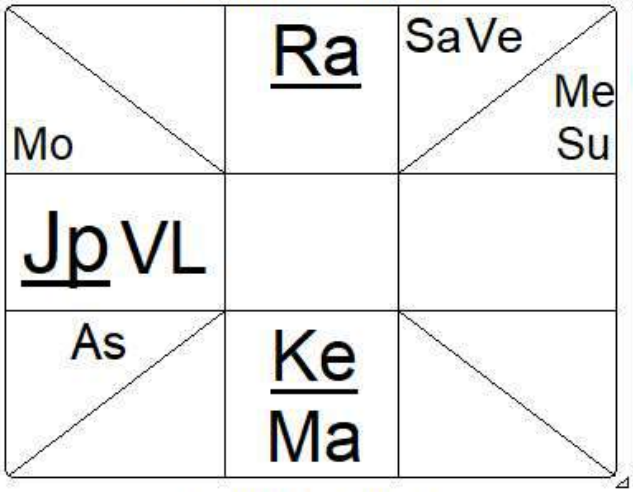
Abhimukha – Makara
Pārśva – Tula
Bādhaka – Meṣa



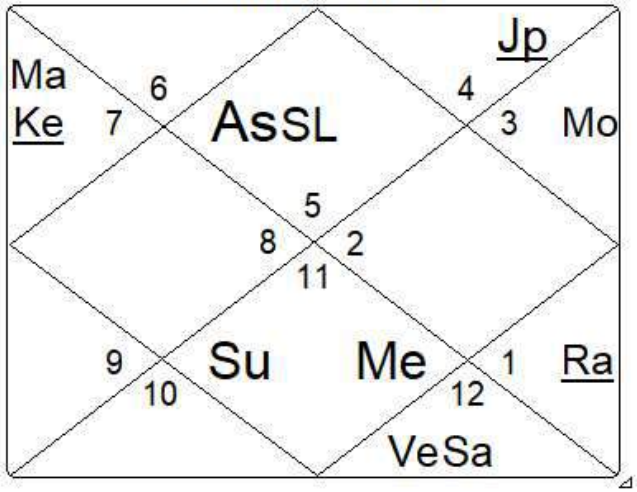


Bhāva	Rāśi	Graha	Rāśi Dṛṣṭi
Lagna	Dhanu	Sūrya	4th, 7th and 10th
2nd	Makara	Śukra, Budha	6th, 9th and 12th
3rd	Kumbha		5th, 8th and 11th
4th	Mīna		7th, 10th and 1st
5th	Meṣa	Mangal	9th, 12th and 3rd
6th	Vṛṣabha	Ketu	8th, 11th and 2nd
7th	Mithuna		10th, 1st and 4th
8th	Karka		12th, 3rd and 6th
9th	Siṁha		11th, 2nd and 5th
10th	Kanya	Śani, Chandra	1st, 4th and 7th
11th	Tula	Guru	3rd, 6th and 9th
12th	Vṛścika	Rahu	2nd, 5th and 8th

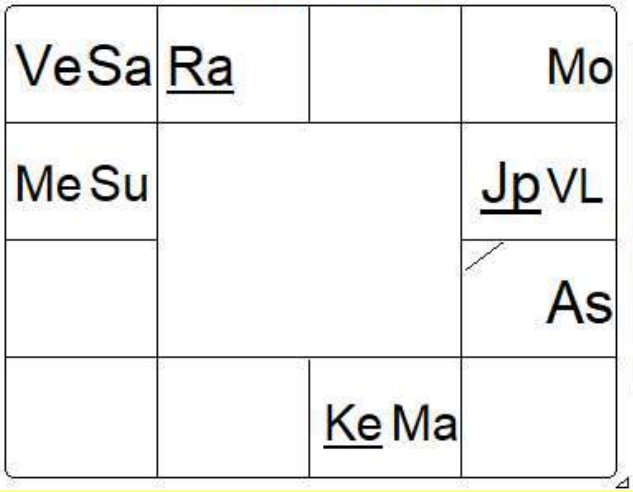
Rashi D1 General



Rashi D1 General



Rashi D1 General



Lagna:

Abhimukha – Makara
Pārśva – Tula
Bādhaka – Meṣa

Lagna Lord Guru:

Abhimukha – Karka
Pārśva – Meṣa
Bādhaka – Tula

Webinar 13

Bhāva: Houses

Bhāva Chakra: The Houses

Bhāva defined

- Previously, we learned of three ways of defining bhava: Rashi chakra – Narayana, this is the truth; Bhava chakra – focus on self and personal perception; Bhava chalita chakra – I and the world, I as a social creature (see. Rashi module).
- Bhava, we say, are areas of life, but it is also a state of mind, way of thinking, being. Bhava, attitude, sentiment, experience.
- *By increasing the knowledge of bhava we change the quality of the bhava.*
- Bhava is not a static thing; bhava is forever changing.

Bhava chakra

1. Lagna Bhāva
2. Dhana Bhāva
3. Duścikya Bhāva
4. Mātṛ Bhāva
5. Putra Bhāva
6. Ṣaṣtha Bhāva
7. Jāyā Bhāva
8. Randra Bhāva
9. Dharma Bhāva
10. Karma Bhāva
11. Āya Bhāva
12. Vyaya Bhāva

Question: What is the difference between foreign travels and foreign residence between 7H (long-distance journeys) 10H and 12H? Do all indicate similarities, and all show foreign residence and travels?

- 7th vaha, journey, movement; 10th away from home; 12th foreign residence; 3rd short term travel; 9th freedom to travel, visa, permits.

Question: Where do we see kids in the male vs. female chart?

- 5th house for male horoscopy; 9th house for female, pregnancy, conception, etc.

Bhāva groups

Śubha Bhāva: Kendra & Kona

- Kendra houses are the most important houses in any horoscope. All good and bad come from these houses. They are your pillars in life and the only things we directly access in this Bhu loka.
- Kendra houses are created by the Moon (Vishnu concept). High tide (Amavasya and Purnima) and low tide (S8 & K8) are points of high and low emotion, respectively (ref. Lesson 1).
- Lagna – Udaya/Agni (rising, fame, health); 4th house – sukha or dukkha (Jala, home); 7th house Asta (Vayu), movement, one who carries you (vāha, vivaha, guru vahe); 10th house (Akash) – Karma.
- Kona means trine and are created by the Sun, indicate Agni, and are Lakshmi sthana.
- Kona houses are houses of knowledge, 5th and the 9th. They are also considered Shiva houses. They represent what we are praying for. 5th lord is mantresha/rudraksha;
- Kendra is what we can reach for, kona to Kendra is knowledge about it, resources.
- Bhāvas in the same group tend to cooperate under specific patterns. However, there is an underlying principle that is important to understand for each of these groups. Kendra – remedies!!

Example

Lord of the sign is the karma that is associated with the bhava.

Lord of the house in Kendra/Kona is empowered!

- Planet in Kendra, with good or bad lordship, will heighten that. 4th home, 10th work, 7th spouse, 1st character, behavior.

Example: 6th house of bramacharya. 6th lord in 4th house, kendra empowers the house. Here it delays marriage. 6th is strong bramacharya is strong, celibacy is strong, delay marriage. To marry, move out of parents' house to get married, move out from parents home otherwise no marriage. 6th lord in 10th when you go to work you think of separating, you meet someone else, this is the “conference yoga”. 6th lord in 7th spouse doesn't want to be with you, 6th lord in Lagna your behavior can enhance celibacy, see the lord of the 6th house know what behavior is repelling potential partners. You are doing things that will make that house strong.

- Planet in Kona houses, 5th or 9th house, you are praying for what is in those houses. You do that all the time.

Example: If the 6th lord is there, you pray for celibacy, or penance, 9th. In the 5th house, you admire this, the mind goes there, you think of that. You appreciate that. If the 8th lord here, then you are praying for divorce or separation, for the spouse to leave.

Dusthāna

Karaka is Saturn, dukkha or sorrow

- 6H of ripu – six types of weaknesses – snake/lather game, temptation;
- 8H roga – diseases, rina/debt, sickness;
- 12H ripha – to blame, hurt, kill, warning, loss.

These houses show Shani dosha.

- When a house has contact with sin it gets punished by Shiva, just like Brahma was (trika). There is a tax to be payed here (Saturn rules tax).

Upachaya & Trika

Upachaya houses are those that hold the potential to grow and develop. These houses are embodying the concept of free will. Free will to choose what we hold in our hands as a **weapon** (3rd house), to overcome **vices** and how we deal with **enemies** (6th house), fulfilment of **promises** and **work** (10th house) and whether we should **take or not/gains** (11th house). These houses have an inbuilt condition that has enormous developing potential for the native.

Example: Dhimantha yoga – growing intelligence. Good for fame.

Three (3) + Ka (devata of Shani)

Three bhava that contribute to the creation are the 3rd, 6th and the 11th house.

- These are the uccha rashi (3H), moolatrikona (6H), and svakṣetra (11H) of Rahu, as cause of rebirth.

Planets here can show desires that caused rebirth.

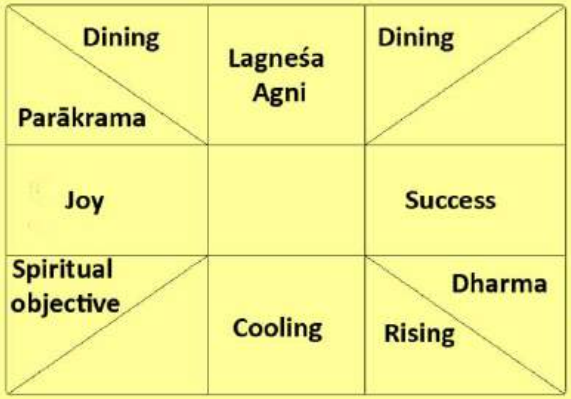
Webinar 14

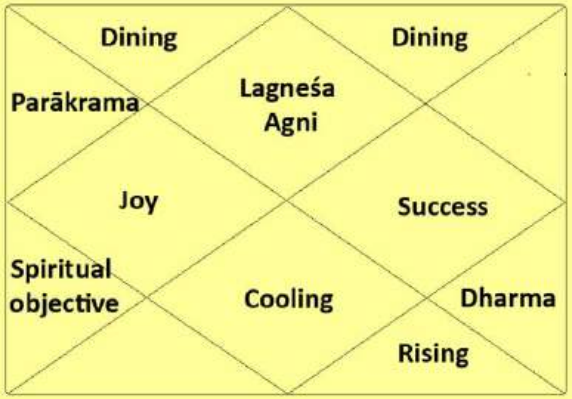
Bhāveśa - I (BhuLoka)

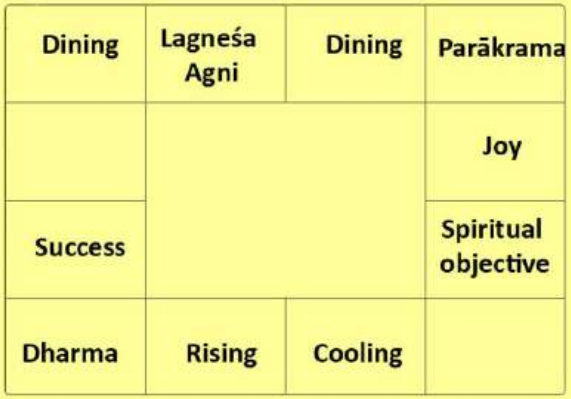
Lagneśa Chakra

- Lagneśa chakra is very important because we are making the decisions based on it, that is our likes and dislikes, the view of the world.
- For example, Raja Yoga placed in 12th Bhāva from Lagneśa, can be denied due to view of the person
- Duṣthāna from Lagna lord, we are not excepting.

Lagneśa is akin to Maṅgalā, first lord of Kāla Puruṣa.







6th, 8th and 12th – we are rejecting

Check the 4th (protection which promise joy) and 8th (what will rise) Bhāva from Lagneśa

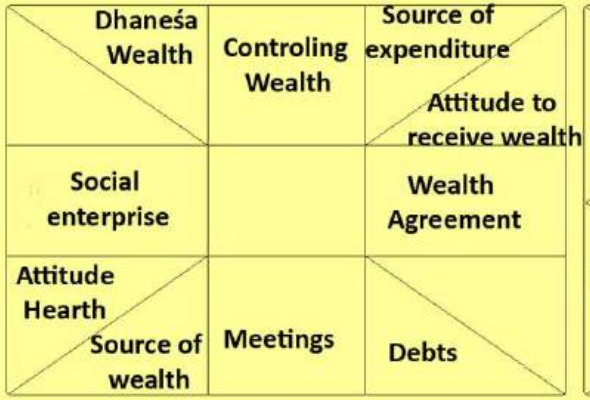
1 – Mūlatrikoṇa
8 – Sva Rāśi
4 – Nicca
10 - Ucca

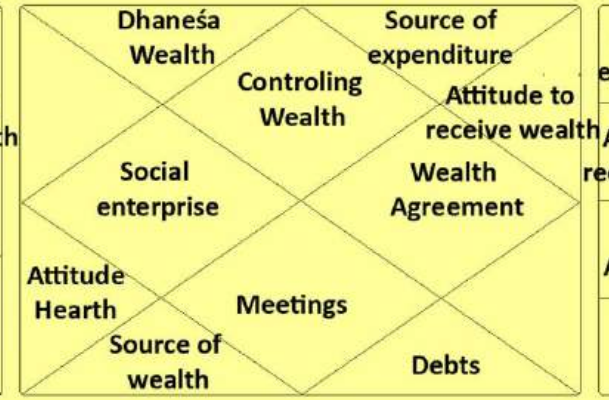
Kendra and Koṇa is what we like

5th and 9th – same Tattva

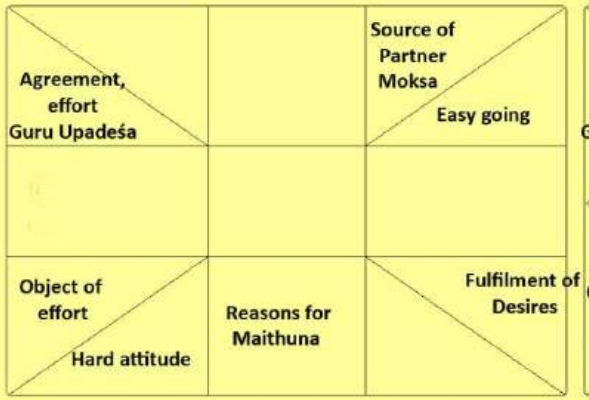
3rd and 7th – exercise and rest

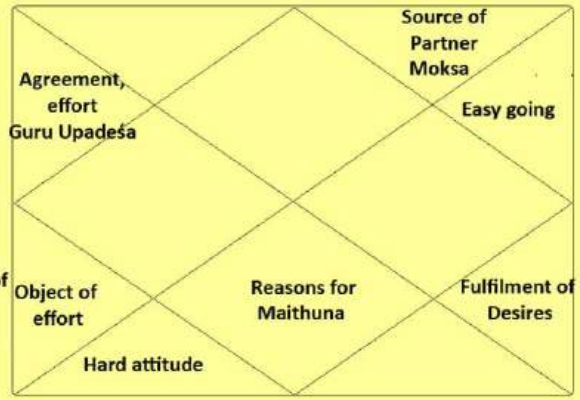
Dhaneśa - Wealth





Sahajeśa -


Agreement, effort Guru Upadeśa
Source of Partner Moksa
Easy going
Object of effort
Hard attitude
Reasons for Maithuna
Fulfilment of Desires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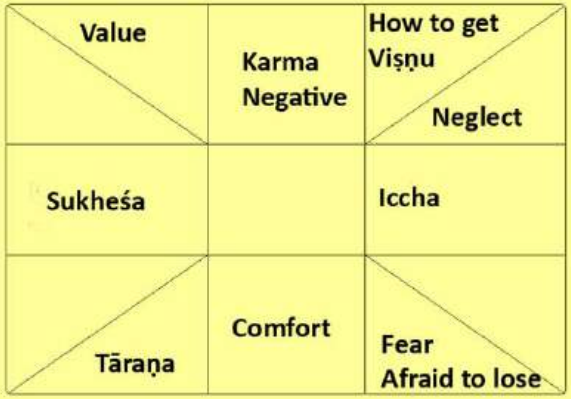
Source of Partner Moksa
Agreement, effort Guru Upadeśa
Easy going
Object of effort
Fulfilment of Desires
Reasons for Maithuna
Hard attitude

Sukheśa


Value
Karma Negative
How to get Viṣṇu
Neglect
Sukheśa
Iccha
Comfort
Tāraṇa
Fear Afraid to lose

Value
Karma Negative
How to get Viṣṇu
Neglect
Sukheśa
Iccha
Comfort
Tāraṇa
Fear Afraid to lose

How to get Viṣṇu
Karma Negative
Value
Neglect
Sukheśa
Iccha
Fear Afraid to lose
Comfort
Tāraṇa

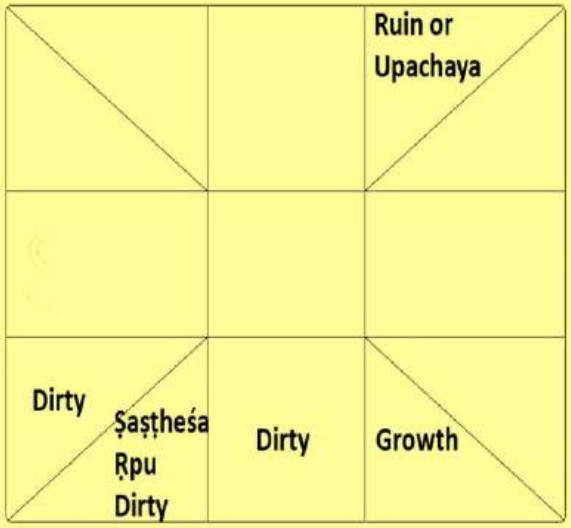
Webinar 15

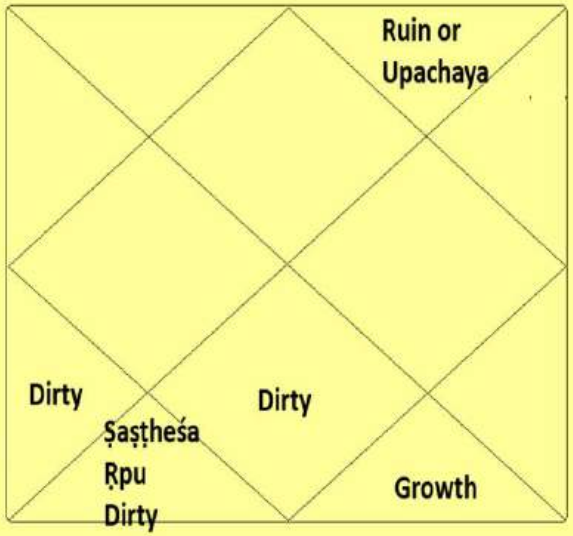
Bhāveśa - II (Bhuva Loka)

Mantreśa

- Mantreśa (lord of the mantras);
- 5th lord is like Sy and Gu;
- Trine to the 5th lord gets to shine due to knowledge (Guru/kona drishti);
- what you neglect to study is then in darkness (7th form the 5th lord);
- When 5th lord is linked to SY, Ma or Kt you will study Jyotish;
- Shows who you love and predominant mantra in your life;

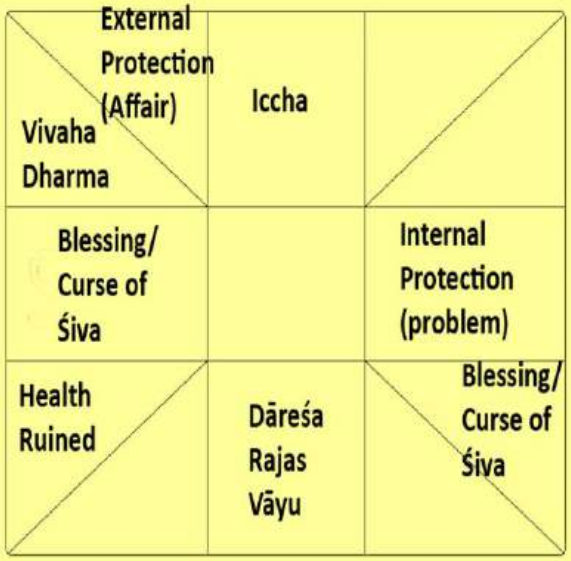
Ṣaṣṭheśa





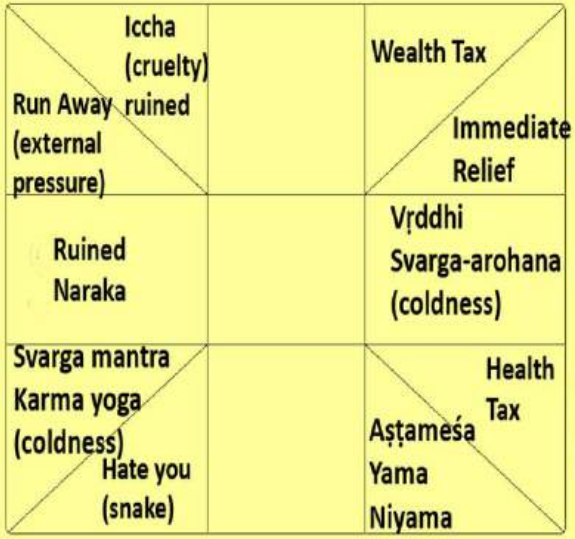
- Master of vices, temptation, place of weaknesses, dirt;
- 6th lord is how we treat enemies. It is our own weakness that creates enemies.
- 6th lord in 1st or 8th house causes anger (krodha) when hungry;
- Karaka Shani, see 3rd (growth) and 10th house (focus);
- 7th house what enemy or thief wants to steal from you;
- 2nd and 12th are contaminated or dirty;
- House to lord in dark/negative; lord to house positive (Lagna, 5th and the 6th house).

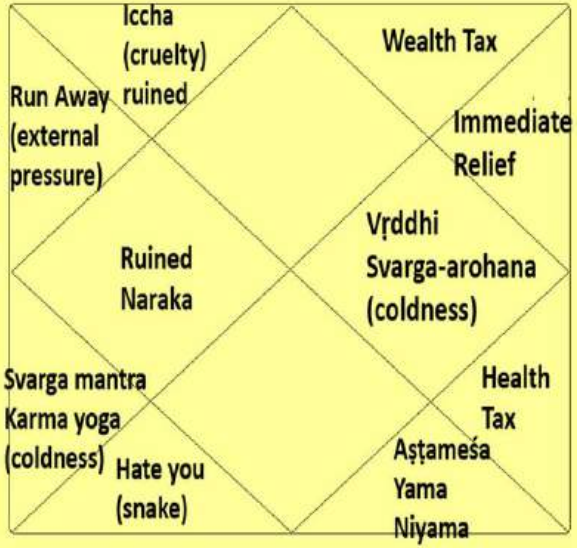
Dāreśa



- Where Rajas and Vāyu is highest; Shiva (wisdom);
- From the 7th house you interact with the entire world;
- 3rd and 10th shows if Shiva is happy with you (blessing or curse of Shiva);
- 7th is your iccha, highest desire for the relationship;
- Shukla and Krishna Paksha order

Aṣṭameśa



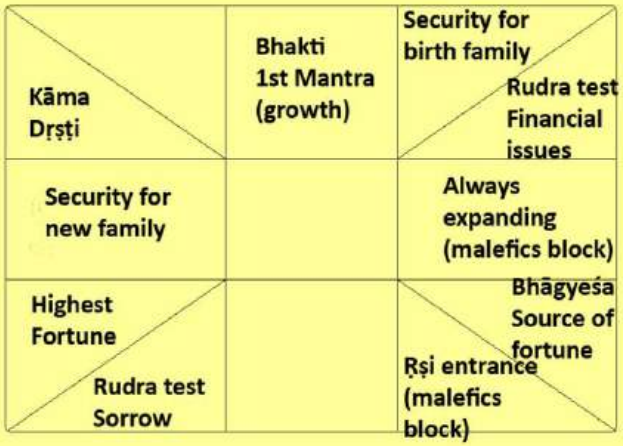


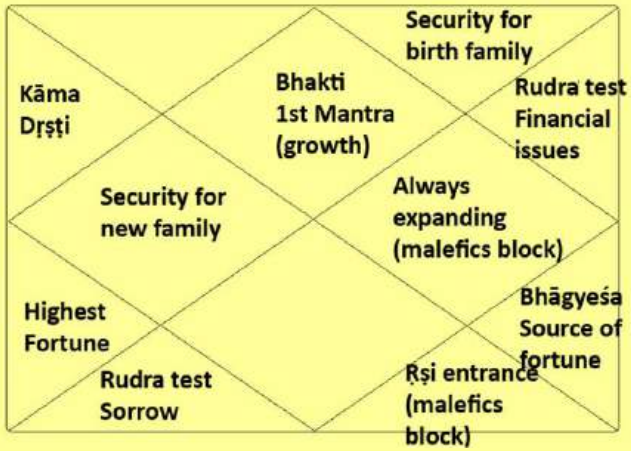
- **8th house will show your yama and niyama, past life debts;**
- 8th lords house shows where you have to pay back (flush);
- 7th from the 8th lord is what you are destroying, stop destroying that;
- 5th from 8th lord is Sy tax, financial, loss of money or objects;
- 2nd from 8th lord is Ch tax, health problem;
- **Shani karaka**: 3rd from the 8th lord is a place where senses stop working, shows path to he
- 10th from the 8th lord is that mantra which can heal the 8th house.
- **Mangal karaka**: 4th is a place of relief; 8th run away (feeling of death);
- 9th is narka or hell, kicked out of society;
- 11th who hates you (snake).

Webinar 16

Bhāveśa - III (Svarga Loka)

Bhāgyeśa

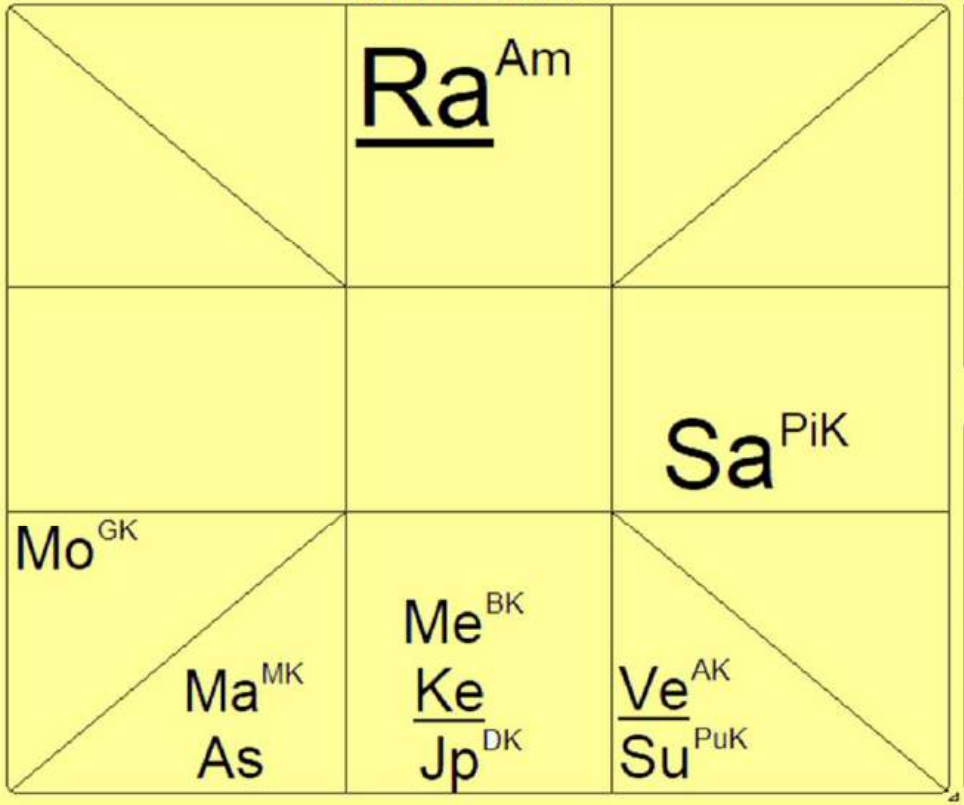

Kāma Dṛṣṭi
Bhakti 1st Mantra (growth)
Security for birth family
Rudra test Financial issues
Security for new family
Always expanding (malefics block)
Highest Fortune
Bhāgyeśa Source of fortune
Rudra test Sorrow
Ṛṣi entrance (malefics block)


Security for birth family
Kāma Dṛṣṭi
Bhakti 1st Mantra (growth)
Rudra test Financial issues
Security for new family
Always expanding (malefics block)
Bhāgyeśa Source of fortune
Highest Fortune
Rudra test Sorrow
Ṛṣi entrance (malefics block)

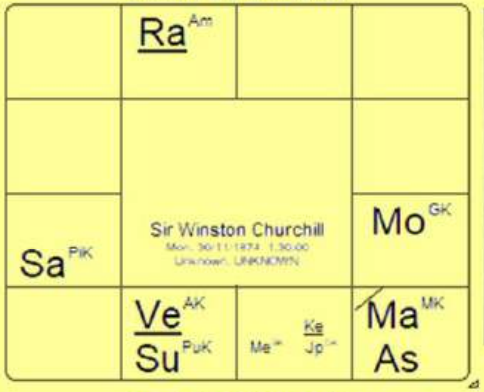
Security for birth family
Bhakti 1st Mantra (growth)
Kāma Dṛṣṭi
Rudra test Financial issues
Security for new family
Always expanding (malefics block)
Highest Fortune
Bhāgyeśa Source of fortune
Ṛṣi entrance (malefics block)
Rudra test Sorrow

ॐ

Rashi D1 General < >



Rashi D1 General



Rashi D1 General

Panchanga & Yogi

Day Lord. Mth	Sun	Kartika	
Tithi	7 (82.47%)	Dark	
Karana	2 Bava		
Yoga	27 (48.39%)	Vaidhriti-	
Nakshatra	10 Magha		
Pada	3 (25.22%)	Hora	Moo
Sound	muu(Th)		
Devata	Pitris	Muh:	Pun
Overall	Auspicious		
Gandanta: No			
DagdhRashis	Can Sag		
Yogi Point:	26° 27' Gem		
Yogi: Jup	AvaYogi: Sun	Duplicate:	Mer

Karmeśa – Hand of God

10th Bhava is the way how we are working

4 Karaka for the 10thH
Budha – skills and desire for work
Śani – labor and failures
Guru – success in job
Surya – need for job

Lābheśa

Real wealth Confusion	Inteligence causing benefit	Wealth to spend Lābheśa Mṛtyu mantra (Satvika)
Resting place Rejuvenating Energy flow		
Perfect balance	Confusion	Gain of objective Transformation

Real wealth Confusion	Inteligence causing benefit	Wealth to spend Lābheśa Mṛtyu mantra (Satvika)
Resting place Rejuvenating Energy flow		
Perfect balance	Confusion	Gain of objective Transformation

Wealth to spend	Inteligence causing benefit	Real wealth	Confusion
Lābheśa Mṛtyu mantra (Satvika)			Resting place Rejuvenating Energy flow
			Perfect balance
Gain of objective	Transformation	Confusion	

Rashi V1 General

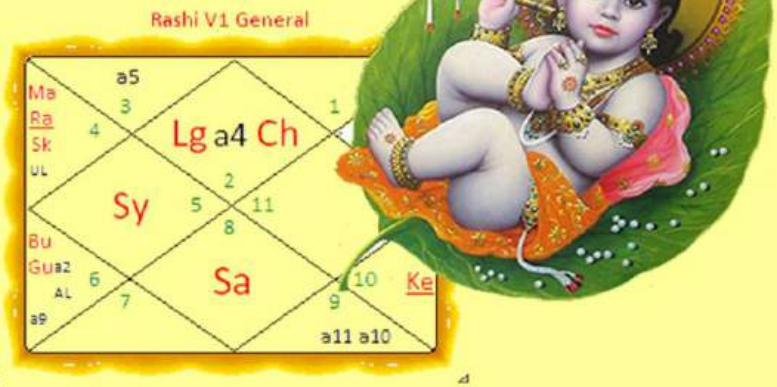
Lg Ch a4 gl mn a5		a7 a8 a3
Ma Sk Ra UL		a6 Ke
Sy AL a2 BuGu a9		a10 a11 Sa

< >

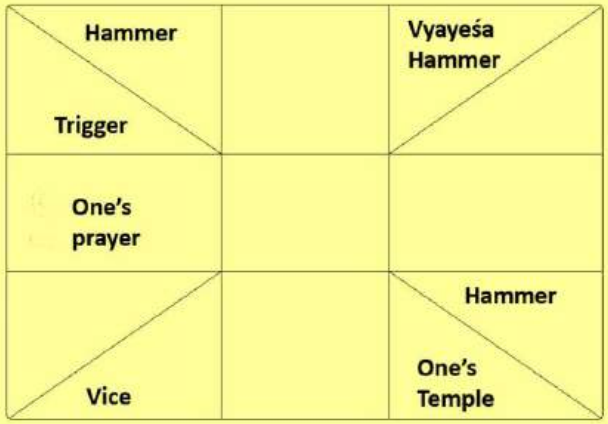
Rashi V1 General

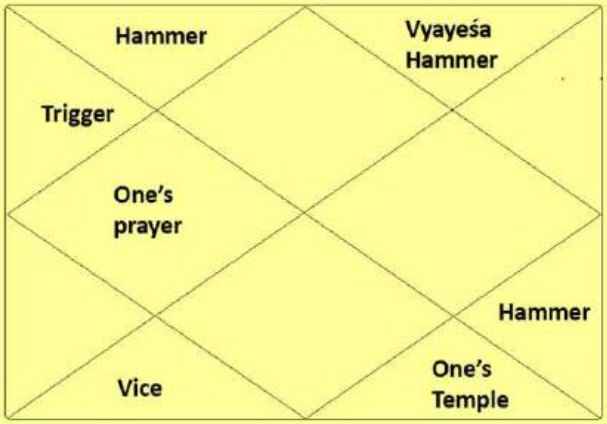
a8 a3 a7 ar	ya	ko a4 ChLg	mn gl a5
mr			Ma Sk ka Ra UL
a6 Ke			pd Sy
a10 a11	Sa		a2 Gu AL a9

Rashi V1 General



Vyayeśa


Hammer
Trigger
Vyayeśa
Hammer
One's
prayer
Hammer
Vice
One's
Temple


Hammer
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Trigger
One's
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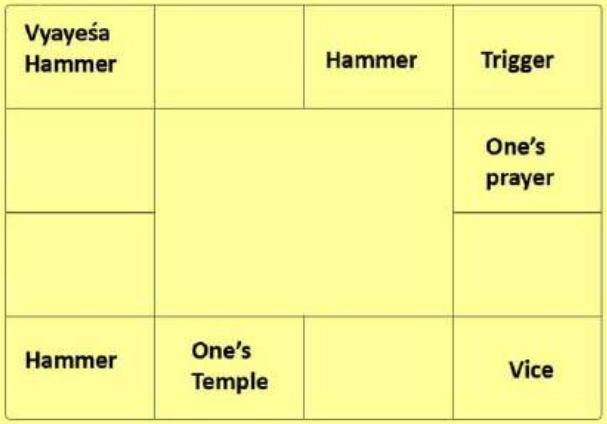
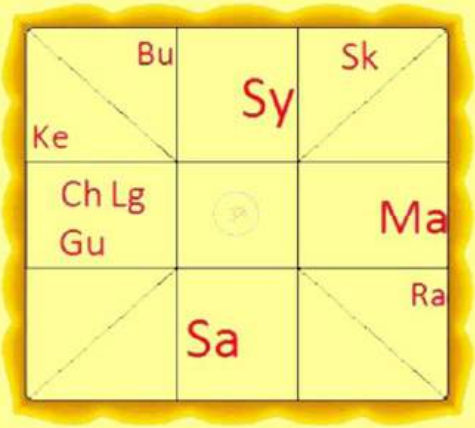
Vice
One's
Temple


Vyayeśa
Hammer
Hammer
Trigger
One's
prayer
Hammer
One's
Temple
Vice


Bu
Sy
Sk
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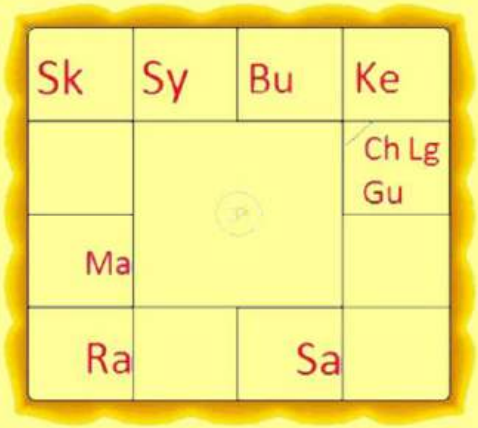
Ch Lg
Gu
Ma
Ra
Sa


Sk
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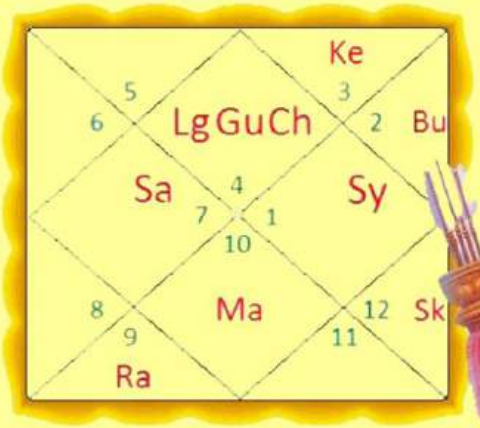

Ke
5
3
6
LgGuCh
2
Bu
Sa
4
Sy
7
1
10
8
Ma
12
Sk
9
11
Ra

Webinar 17

UPA GRAHA MODULE

Aprakāśa Graha

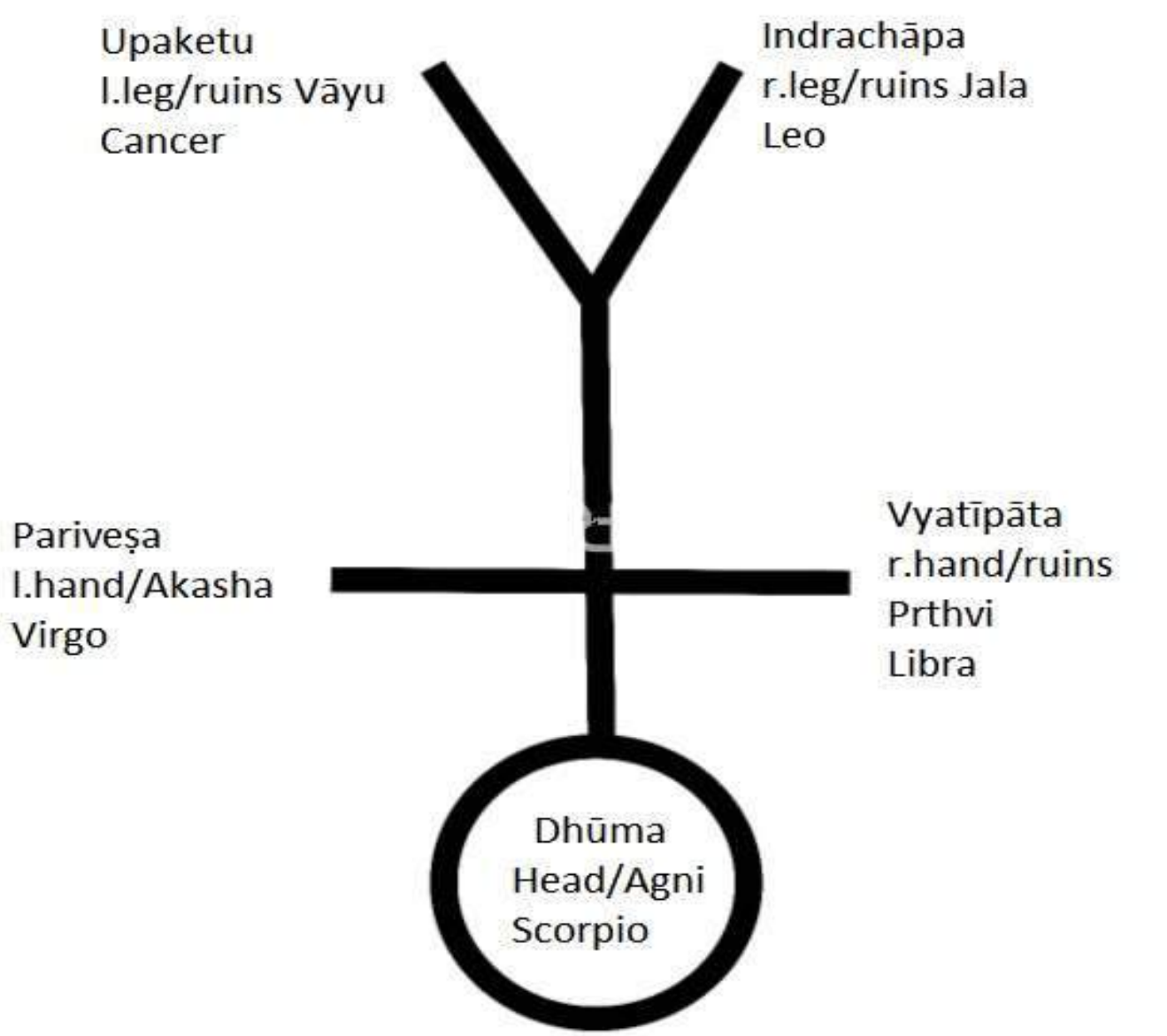
Aprakāśa Graha

- Aprakāśa means without light and refers to the FIVE points which destroy the light from the pañca tattva.
- Aprakasha cause tattva to be disturbed.
- They are grouped with upagraha as sup-planets
- Where are they located?
- Introducing new chakra or Papa purusha chakra

1. Dhuma (agni), head, direction; important for health
2. Vyatipata (prithvi) profession, carrier
3. Parivasha (akash) benefit you get socially from world

4 & 5. Indracapa (jala) and apaketu (vayu) is movement, indracapa is love, and apaketu is stability of home life.

Papa Purusha



Dhūma believes that Scorpio is the first house (f).
Vyatipata believes that 1st house is Libra (b).
Parivasha starts from Virgo (f).
Indrachapa from Leo (f)
Apaketu starts from Cancer (b).

Aprakāśa – Rashi dispositor

1. Find the Rashi where Aprakasha grahas are placed;
2. Take the lord of that rashi (dispositor) and see its bhava placement to learn the results;
3. See also if dispositor is yuti bhava lord.

Note: Rashi is physical level.

Exception: If a planet is in its own sign, it rises to tattva level and aprakasha graha does not indicate any major sin.

Nakshatra dispositor

1. Find the Nakshatras where the Aprakasha Grahas are placed;
2. See placement of the Nakshatra lord for results;
3. See if planets are joined these same nakshatras. If these planets are rashi dispositors of Sun, Moon or Lagna, then they affect the vamsa, sharira and dhi respectively.

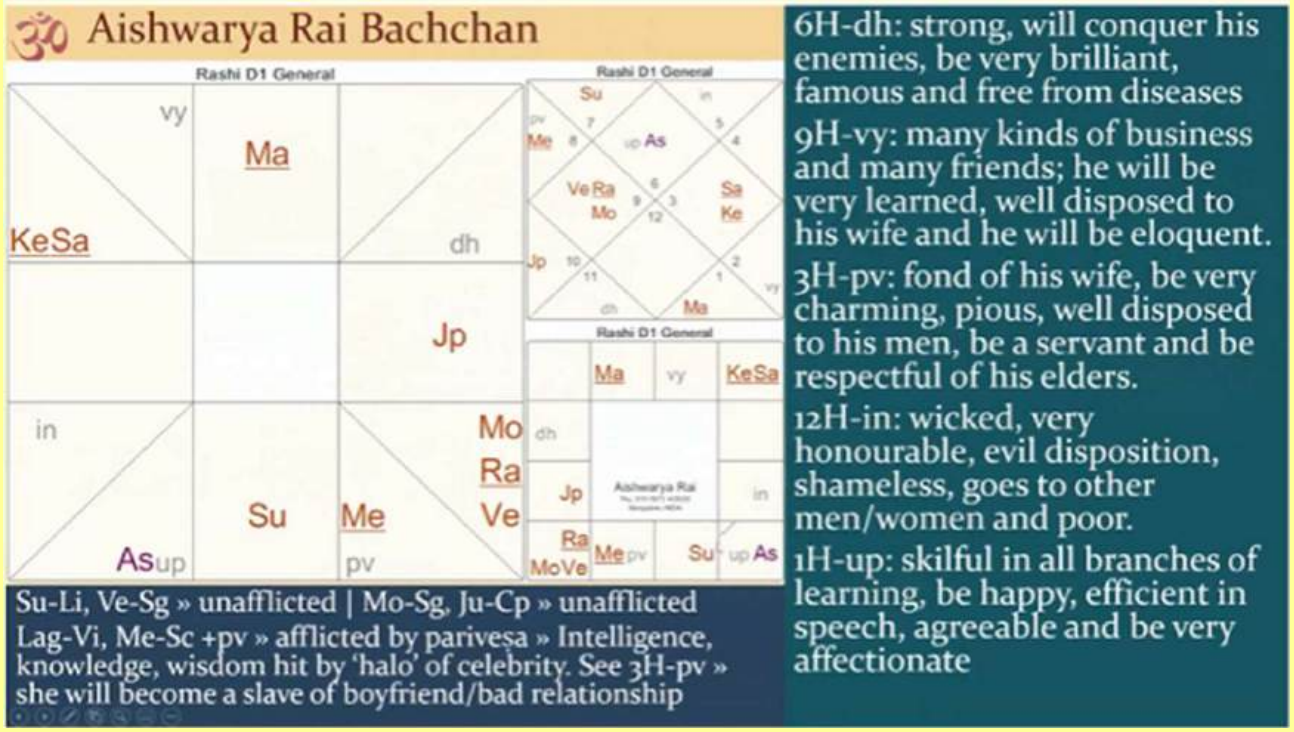
Note: Use reverse nakshatra order regardless of S.paksha or K.paksha birth

Note: Emotional and mental level comes from nakshatra

Aishwarya Rai Bachchan

Brahma upadesha: See if Surya, Chandra or Lagna dispositor is afflicted by an Aprakasha Graha.

- Dispositor will tell the reasons and excuses.
- Read the Aprakasha as you would a graha, graha in a house vs. house lord results.



Webinar 18

Sapta Upagraha

Kāla - Surya

How you will get resource (Rāśi Lord) and what you want them for (Nakṣatra)

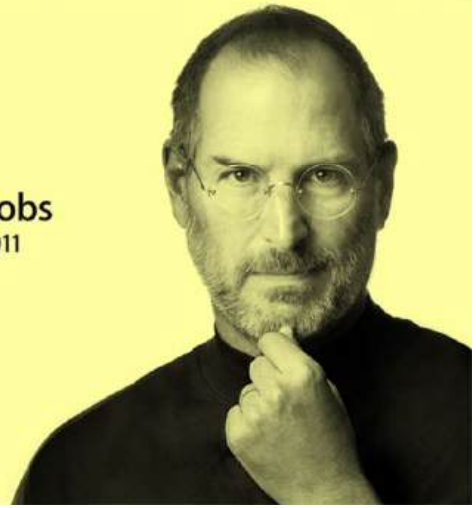
Rashi D1 General

mn' Ke Jp	Ma	Mo pp Su
SL		ka Me
pd As BL mr	ya ar Sa	Ve Ra gl ko

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	23°	26'	Cap	Leo	Dhn	1
Paridhi	23°	16'	Leo	Libr	P.p	3
Mrityu	12°	53'	Virg	Ari	Has	1
Ardhaprahara	2°	24'	Libr	Libr	Cit	3
Yamaghantaka	21°	43'	Libr	Ari	Vis	1
Kodanda	11°	5'	Sco	Libr	Anr	3
Gulika	1°	26'	Sag	Ari	Mul	1
Mandi	9°	27'	Sag	Gem	Mul	3
Mandi'						
Pranapada						

Steve Jobs
1955-2011



Steve Jobs
Rāśi Makara; Lord: Śani
Nakṣatra Dhaniṣṭha; Lord: Maṅgala

Paridhi – Chandra

Spiritual success (Rāśi Lord) and Dikṣa (Nakṣatra)

Rashi D1 General

Ke, mn', ya	Ma	pp
SL ko		MeVe
gl, ka, SaMo	Jppd	SuAsBL, ar, mr Ra

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	29°	7'	Virg	Virg	Cit	2
Paridhi	21°	21'	Libr	Ari	Vis	1
Mrityu	13°	4'	Sco	Libr	Anr	3
Ardhaprahara	4°	59'	Sag	Tau	Mul	2
Yamaghantaka	29°	52'	Gem	Gem	Pun	3
Kodanda	21°	33'	Can	Cap	Asl	2
Gulika	13°	42'	Leo	Leo	P.p	1
Mandi	28°	47'				
Mandi'	10°	29'				
Pranapada	13°	39'				

Svāmi Vivekananda
Rāśi Tula; Lord Śukra
Nakṣatra Viśākhā; Lord Guru

Mṛtyu – Maṅgala

Bodily protection (Rāśi Lord) and Prana protection (Nakṣatra Lord)

Rashi D1 General

mr pd ar	Jp	ka
ya ko Ke BL As		Ra
gl Su Me Sa	VeSL	pp mn' Mo Ma

Upagraha Positions

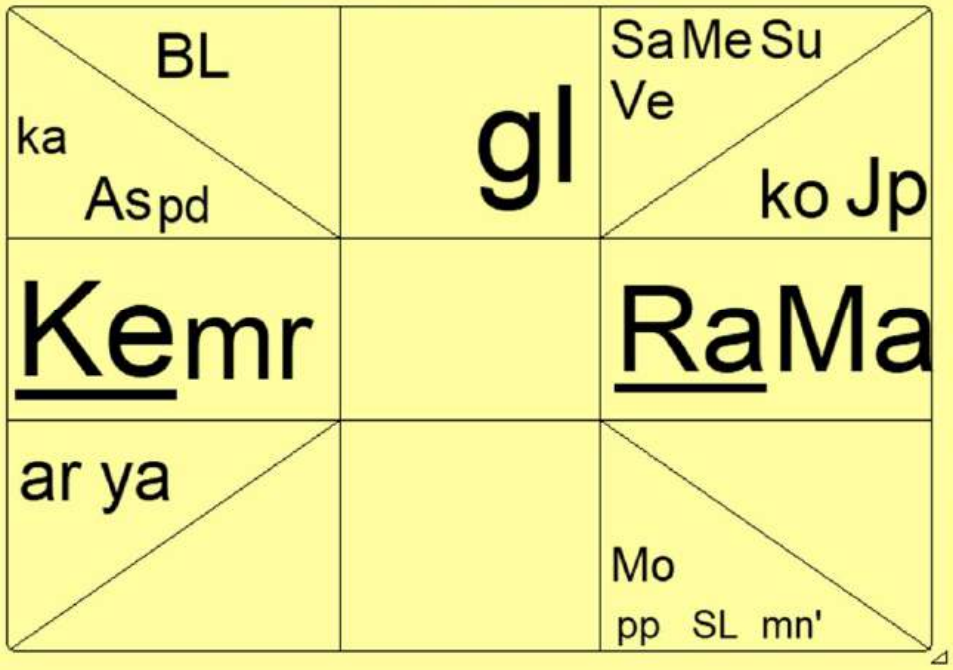
Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	28°	57'	Pis	Pis	Rev	4
Paridhi	1°	59'	Tau	Cap	Krt	2
Mrityu	27°	16'	Tau	Virg	Mrg	2
Ardhaprahara	17°	52'	Gem	Pis	Ard	4
Yamaghantaka	6°	20'	Can	Leo	Pus	1
Kodanda	24°	3'	Can	Aqu	Asl	3
Gulika	11°	42'	Leo	Can	Mag	4
Mandi	19°	24'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mandi'	14°	1'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pranapada	16°	0'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Christopher Reeve
Rāśi Vṛṣabha; Lord Śukra
Nakṣatra Mṛgaśirā; Lord Mangala

Ardha Prahāra – Budha

Earning (Rāśi Lord) and Learning (Nakṣatra Lord)

Rashi D1 General



Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	8°	43'	Gem	Sag	Ard	1
Paridhi	27°	17'	Gem	Gem	Pun	3
Mrityu	14°	1'	Can	Sco	Pus	4
Ardhaprahara	0°	11'	Leo	Ari	Mag	1
Yamaghantaka	16°	17'	Leo	Leo	P.p	1
Kodanda	27°	27'	Aqu	Gem	P.b	3
Gulika	12°	40'	Ari	Can	Ash	4
Mandi	4°	2'	Tau	Aqu	Krt	3
Mandi'	23°	2				
Pranapada	18°	3				

Albert Einstein
Rāśi Siṁha; Lord Sūrya
Nakṣatra Magha; Lord Ketu

Yamaghaṇṭaka – Guru

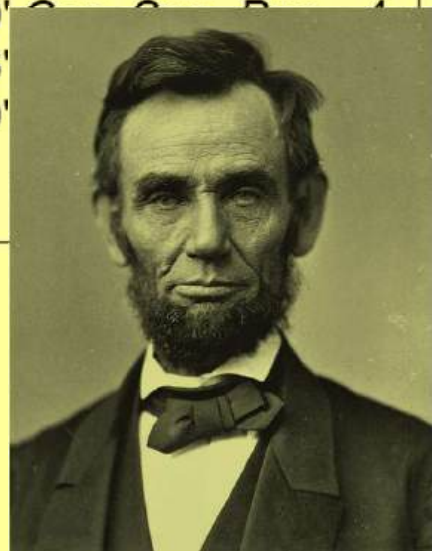
How you earn protection (Rāśi Lord) and how you learn protection (Nakṣatra Lord)

Rashi D1 General

ya ar ko	Kemr	Vepd Jp Su Me As BL ka
gl		Mo
mn'	SL Ra Ma pp	Sa

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	0°	21'	Aqu	Libr	Dhn	3
Paridhi	1°	20'	Pis	Can	P.b	4
Mrityu	3°	47'	Ari	Tau	Ash	2
Ardhaprahara	1°	57'	Tau	Cap	Krt	2
Yamaghantaka	24°	44'	Tau	Leo	Mrg	1
Kodanda	13°	52'	Gem	Aqu	Ard	3
Gulika	1°	3'	Can	Can	Pun	4
Mandi	16°	19'				
Mandi'	27°	36'				
Pranapada	9°	50'				



Abraham Lincoln
Rāśi Vṛṣabha; Lord Śukra (and Chandra)
Nakṣatra Mṛgaśirā; Lord: Maṅgala

Kodaṇḍa – Śukra

How you protect (Rāśi Lord) and how you learn to protect (Nakṣatra Lord)

Rashi D1 General

Ra	Ve Me mn' Su Ma	pp mr
Sa		pd
	As ar ya	ka Ke Jp Mo BL ko gl SL

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	26°	31'	Sag	Sco	PAs	4
Paridhi	22°	0'	Cap	Can	Srv	4
Mrityu	27°	2'	Aqu	Gem	P.b	3
Ardhaprahara	9°	43'	Libr	Sag	Swt	1
Yamaghantaka	23°	19'	Libr	Ari	Vis	1
Kodanda	7°	5'	Sco	Virg	Anr	2
Gulika	21°	29'	Sco	Cap	Jye	2
Mandi	2°	56'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mandi'	28°	42'				
Pranapada	4°	47'				

Adolf Hitler
Rāśi: Vṛścika; Lord: Maṅgala and Ketu
Nakṣatra: Anuradha; Lord: Śani

Gulika – Śani

How you stay clean (Rāśi Lord) and how you learn to stay clean (Nakṣatra Lord)

Rashi D1 General

Ra mn' Jp		SL Ve Su Mo BL Me As
		Ma
ka pp pd mr	ar Sa	Ke ya ko gl

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	7°	17'	Leo	Gem	Mag	3
Paridhi	28°	46'	Leo	Sag	U.p	1
Mrityu	20°	29'	Virg	Can	Has	4
Ardhaprahara	11°	55'	Libr	Cap	Swt	2
Yamaghantaka	2°	48'	Sco	Can	Vis	4
Kodanda	23°	28'	Sco	Aqu	Jye	3
Gulika	14°	52'	Sag	Leo	PAs	1
Mandi	6°	45'	C			
Mandi'	13°	58'	T			
Pranapada	25°	5'	L			

Rāmakṛṣṇa Paramahaṁsa
Rāśi: Dhanuṣ; Lord: Guru
Nakṣatra: Pūrva Aṣāḍhā; Lord: Śukra

- If Yamaghaṇtaka in conjunction with Graha, then this Graha will fight for the person. But if at the same time Gulika rules this nakshatra, what will be the effect in Daśā of this Graha? It is in my chart Maṅgala is in conjunction with Yamaghaṇtaka and at the same time Maṅgala is the ruler of Citra Nakṣatra, where is Gulika.

Rashi D1 General

Ra pd	Jp SL	Mo pp Sa
mr ar		
ya Ma ko	BL Ve gl As	mn' Me ka SuKe

Upagraha Positions

Upa	Dg	Mn	Ras	Nav	Nk	Pd
Kaala	12°	48'	Sco	Libr	Anr	3
Paridhi	12°	18'	Gem	Cap	Ard	2
Mrityu	6°	1'	Can	Leo	Pus	1
Ardhaprahara	27°	13'	Can	Pis	Asl	4
Yamaghantaka	18°	10'	Leo	Virg	P.p	2
Kodanda	9°	17'	Virg	Pis	U.p	4
Gulika	0°	22'	Libr	Libr	Cit	3
Mandi	8°	3'	Libr	Sag	Swt	1
Mandi'	28°	53'	Sag	Sag	UAs	1
Pranapada	24°	3'	Aqu	Tau	P.b	2

Webinar 19

Viśeṣa lagna

Viśeṣa Lagna

Root concept is pancha mana or five aspects of Mind:
BL, HL, GL, PP (prāṇāpada lagna) & ViL (vighaṭika lagna)

<u>Calculation</u>: Time (hours) from Sunrise/2 * BL + Sun's degree at sunrise = BL.
Similarly replace BL with the number of the Viśeṣa lagna interval you wish to find.

Speed compared to Lagna:
BL (x1) Bhāva Lagna
HL (x2) Horā Lagna
GL (x5) Ghaṭika lagna
PP (x20) Prāṇāpada Lagna (+correction)
ViL (x25) Vighaṭika Lagna

- Viśeṣa Lagna have completely circular motion at uniform speed.
- Based on their speed, BL maps to the first house, HL maps to second house and GL maps to fifth house. What are the implications of this?
- They are independent Lagna – implications?

Viśeṣa Lagna – The way the mind visualizes this world!

Bhāva Lagna	Maps to First House	BL
Horā Lagna	Maps to Second House	HL
Ghāṭikā Lagna	Maps to Fifth House	GL

Bhāva Lagna (BL) – thoughts, your approach, views

Horā Lagna (HL) – resources, food which keeps you alive, what is available

Ghāṭikā Lagna (GL) – emotions, power, fame, makes things happen

Lagna (Udaya) is our brain, decision and intellect. These are the four Kendra Lagna. You (Lagna), your thoughts and emotions (7th), power (4th) & resources (10th house).

<u>Note</u>: A graha link between Lagna and HL is your brain knowing where to find money and resources; link between Lg and GL is your brain knowing where to find power, position, popularity; Lg link with BL is your brain knowing the reality about self, self-realization or self-knowledge.

- Link can be created as a rashi dristhi, graha drishti (dasha only), yuti, parivartana, etc.
- Varada GL, Danada HL. One graha creating all the links is called mahayogada (gemstone, mantra activation).

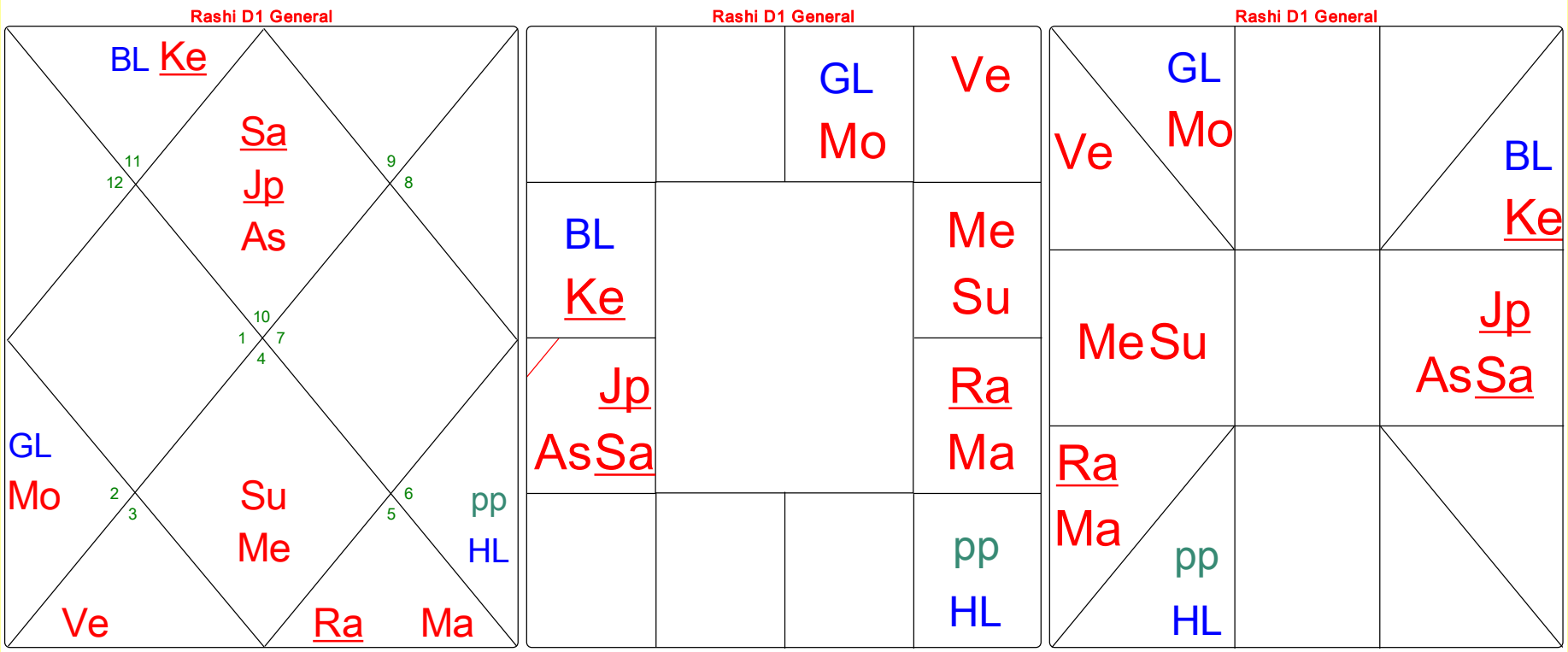
Bhāva Lagna (BL)

Bhāva lagna is the impression of the mind/intellect on matters related to the first house.

BL means approach, attitude, views.

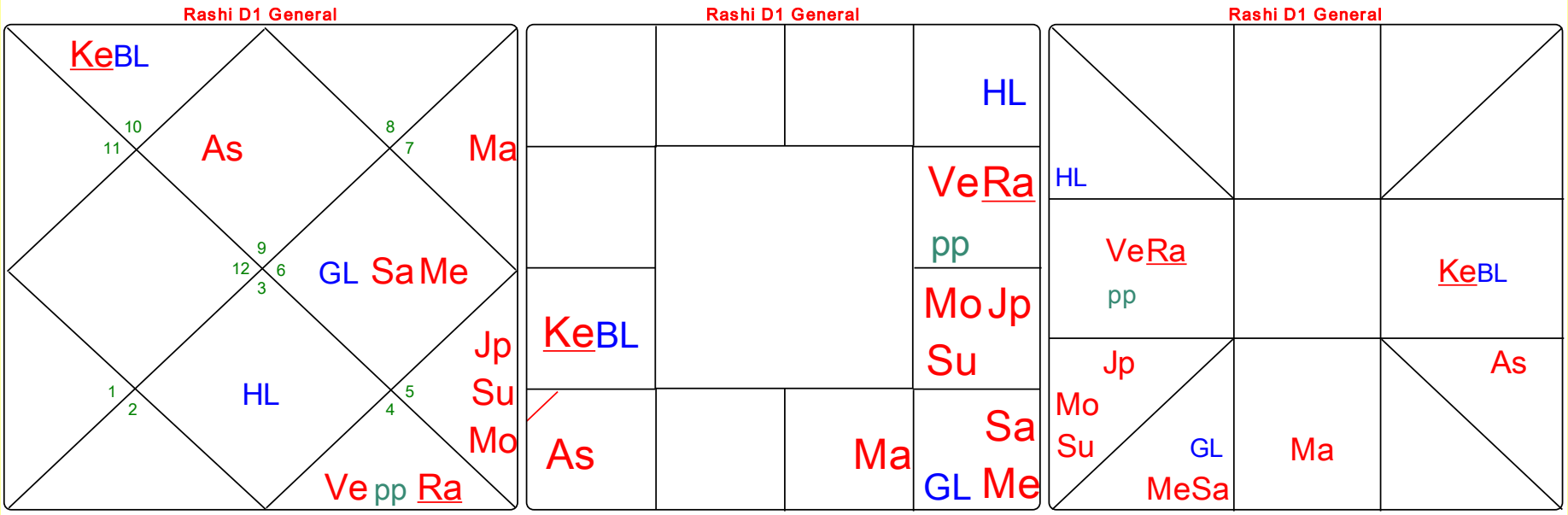
- Distortion of our view of ourselves;
- The person may behave like the BL, but think and process information as per the Lagna.
- Further away from the Lg indicates higher distortion of our view of ourselves
- 2nd progressive, ahead of self; 12th regressive, dwelling in the past, passive;
- How you view your own health?
- Not being typical Virgo?

Bhāva Lagna (BL) example – Obama, Barrack



Makara Lg – skinny, tall, shies away from conflict, doesn't want to fight or debate.
Kumbha Lg – aggressive, debater, check his approach to things!

Bhāva Lagna (BL) – female chart



Dhanu lagna appearance and thinking; Makara lagna approach and view?

Progressive or regressive?

What does she believe makes her healthy?

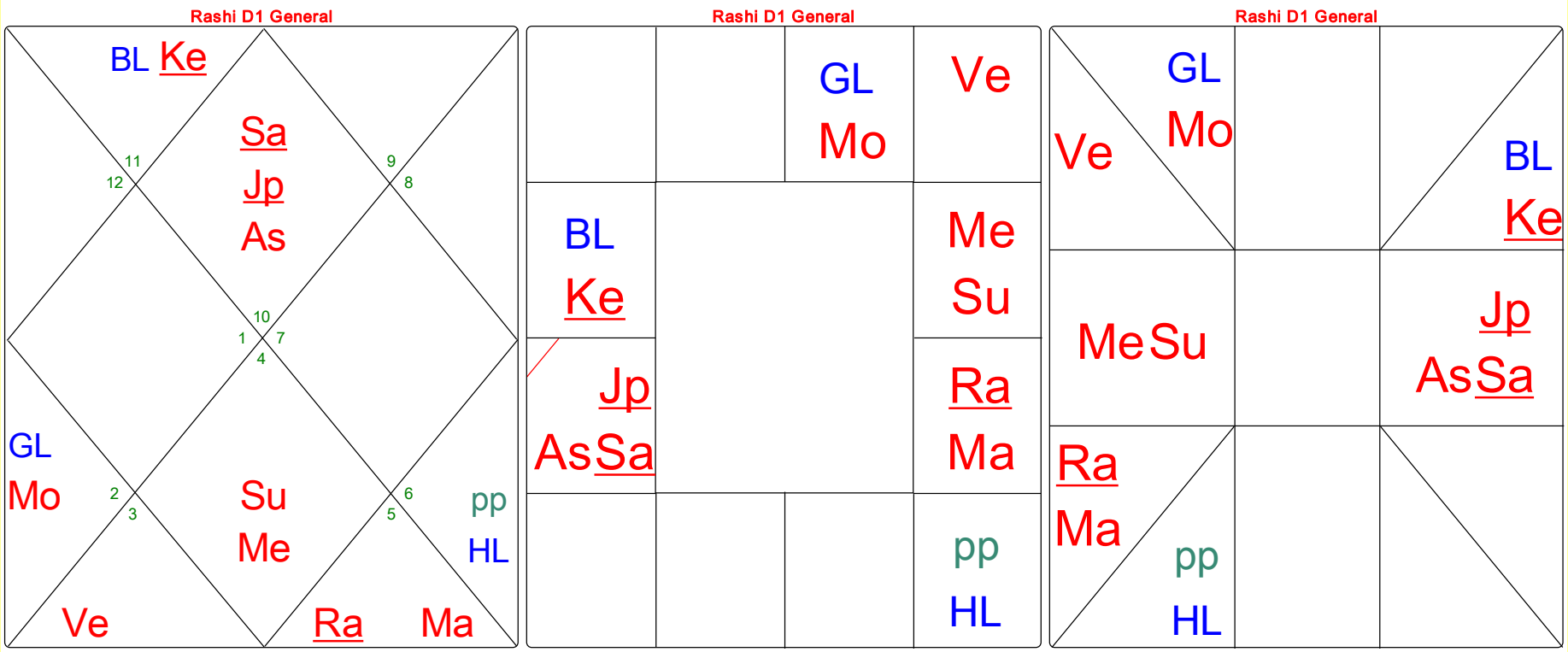
Horā Lagna (HL)

Rule: Since the hora lagna is an impression of the mind and intellect on matters related to the 2H, it represents the ´concept of wealth´ for the individual.

HL Placement	Results
1st / 7th house	Values self, name, fame, reputation, spouse, marriage
2nd / 8th house	Values family, community, redeem debt, messengers of destiny
3rd / 9th house	Knowledge, higher learning
4th / 10th house	Home, mother, work, organization
5th / 9th house	Children, students, mantra, gyan, friends
6th / 12th house	Pets, servants, freedom

- Resources, food that keeps us alive, what is available to us
- Wealthy people have Agni associated with the HL, 2nd or 10th from the HL (Agni shows earning capacity)
- Ketu in 1st/8th from HL destined loss of wealth.
- 5th from HL, what motivates you to earn money

Horā Lagna (HL) example – Obama, Barrack



What does he value in his life?

Can he reach for wealth, and how?

What gives him motivation for wealth?

Sources of wealth?

Ghaṭika Lagna (GL)

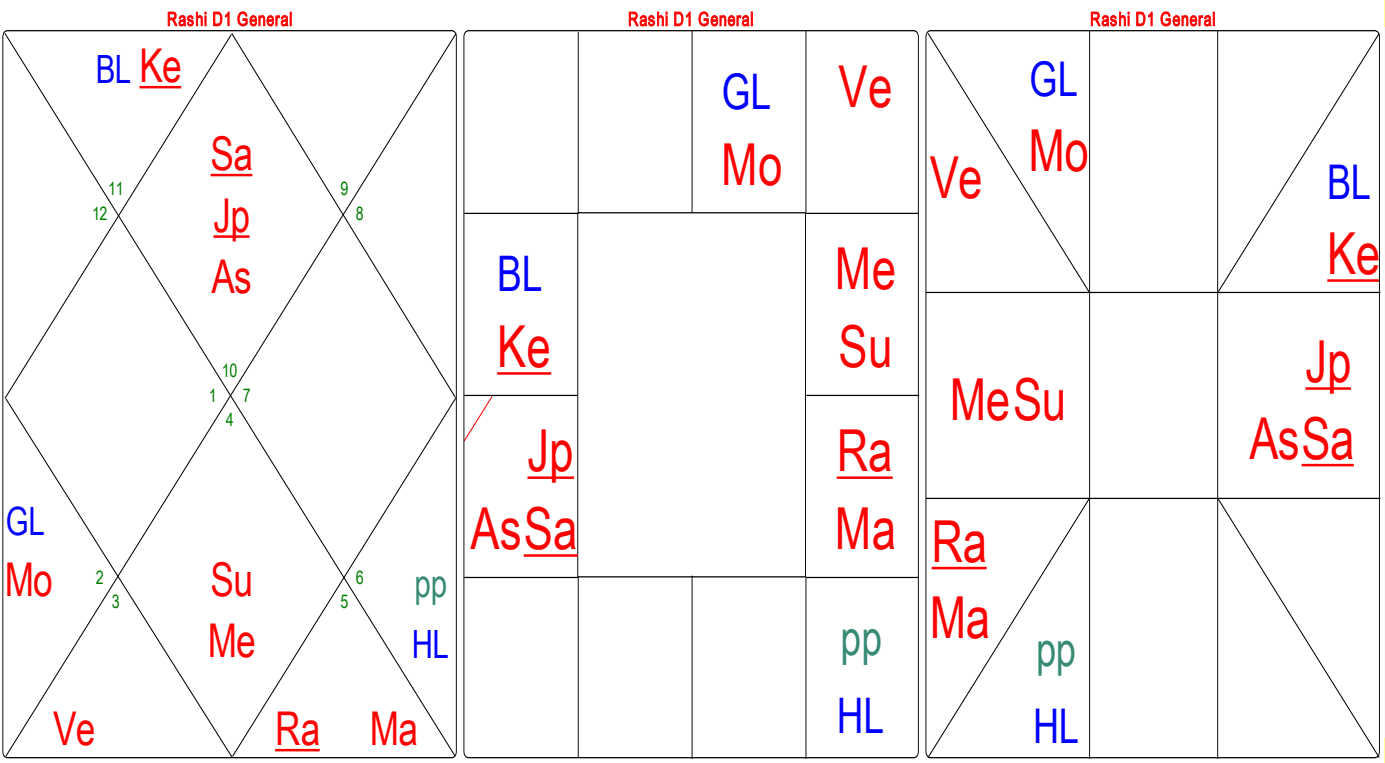
Ghaṭika Lagna emotions, power, fame, makes things happen.

Graha link between Lg and GL is your brain knowing where to find power, position, popularity.

- GL is about Jala, water, connection, fame
- 4th from GL speaks about popularity, connection to people
- 5th from GL where you seek power
- 12th from GL what or who can pull you down, see various planets for different tactics (Sa death, fall, retirement; RH speculation, scandal; Sk and Bu bribery with words and money, etc)

- 5th house matters, D-5 chart, Raja

Ghaṭika Lagna (GL) example – Obama, Barrack



44th President of the United States	
In office	January 20, 2009 – January 20, 2017
Vice President	Joe Biden
Preceded by	George W. Bush
Succeeded by	Donald Trump
United States Senator from Illinois	
In office	January 3, 2005 – November 16, 2008
Preceded by	Peter Fitzgerald
Succeeded by	Roland Burris
Member of the Illinois Senate from the 13th district	
In office	January 8, 1997 – November 4, 2004

Can he have power and position (check Jala)? Where does his power come from? Does he have support of people, can he create emotional connection?

1. Gu – Gu
2. Gu – SK
3. Gu – CH

Prāṇāpada Lagna (PP)

PP = ((Birth time – Sunrise) x 15° x 20) + Longitude of Sun +Correction

- *Sy in dual sign, add 120° to the longitude of Sun*
- *Sy in fixed sign, add 240° to the longitude of Sun*
- *Sy in movable sign, no correction*

PP is auspicious in the lagna (?), fifth and ninth, fourth and tenth as well as eleventh. In other bhava it is inauspicious.

- Prana is life force.
- Giver of strength.
- Life force coming from the Sun. Prana travels from Surya with light. It is life force with the light.
- Pranayama is a way to control prana, you can control your life by controlling your breath.
- See lord of PP to see who gets empowered in the chart;
- You will love 6th from PP, and hate 10th from PP.

II. Prāṇapada yuti graha

- PP with Ma person is strong and brave, with SY your soul is strong; with Ch mind, Sa dukkha or sorrow (give or get depends on the malefic vs benefic influence), with Gu self-respect and honor, SK sweet temper and charming manners, Bu rosy complexion.

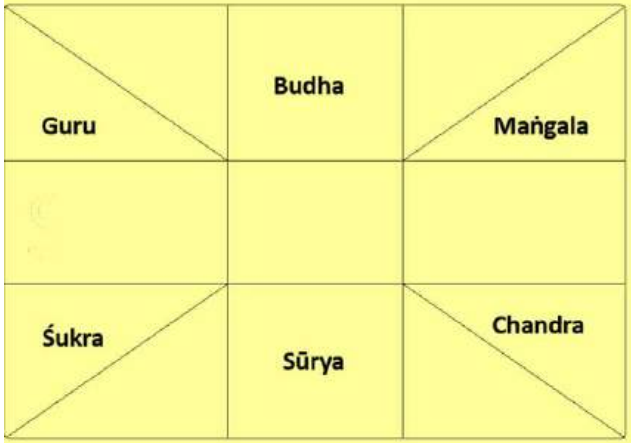
ॐ

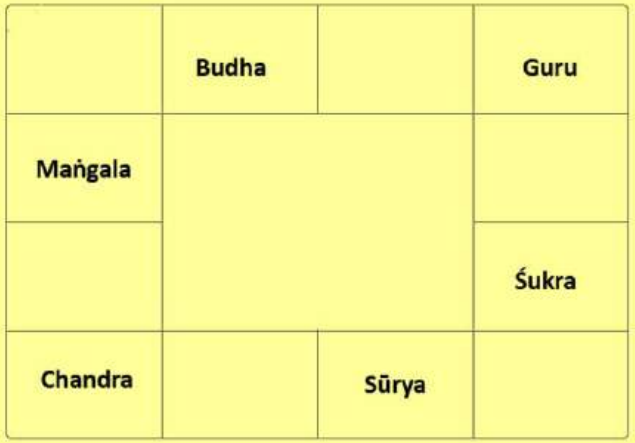
Webinar 20

Acchādana Dṛṣṭi

Ācchādana Dṛṣṭi

आच्चादन (āccādana) – covering, concealing, hiding

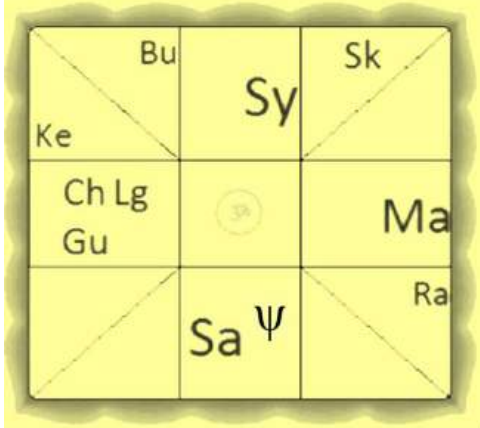


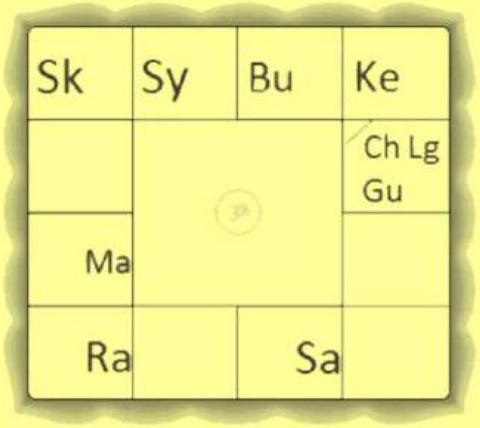


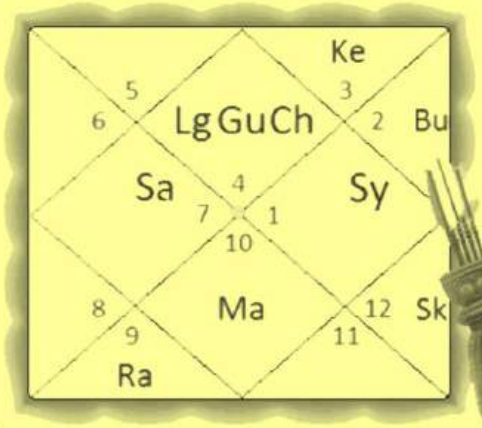
Sūrya – what the soul wants
Chandra – what the mind wants
Maṅgala – Kavaca
Budha – what we a good in studying
Guru – Upadeśa
Śukra – Progeny

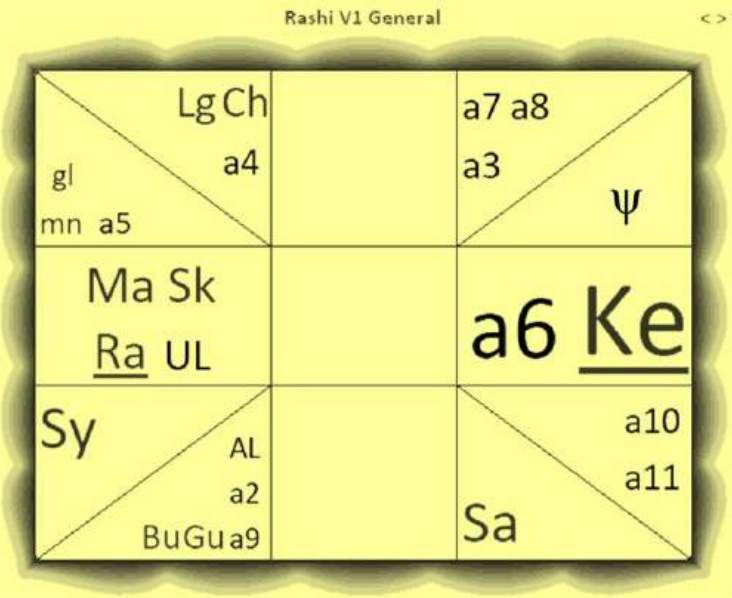
Bhagavan

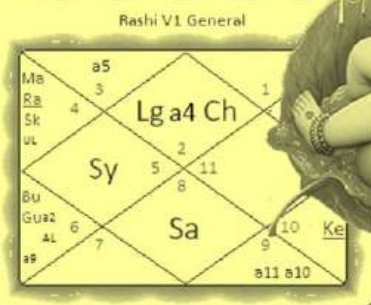
आच्चादन (āccādana) – covering, concealing, hiding



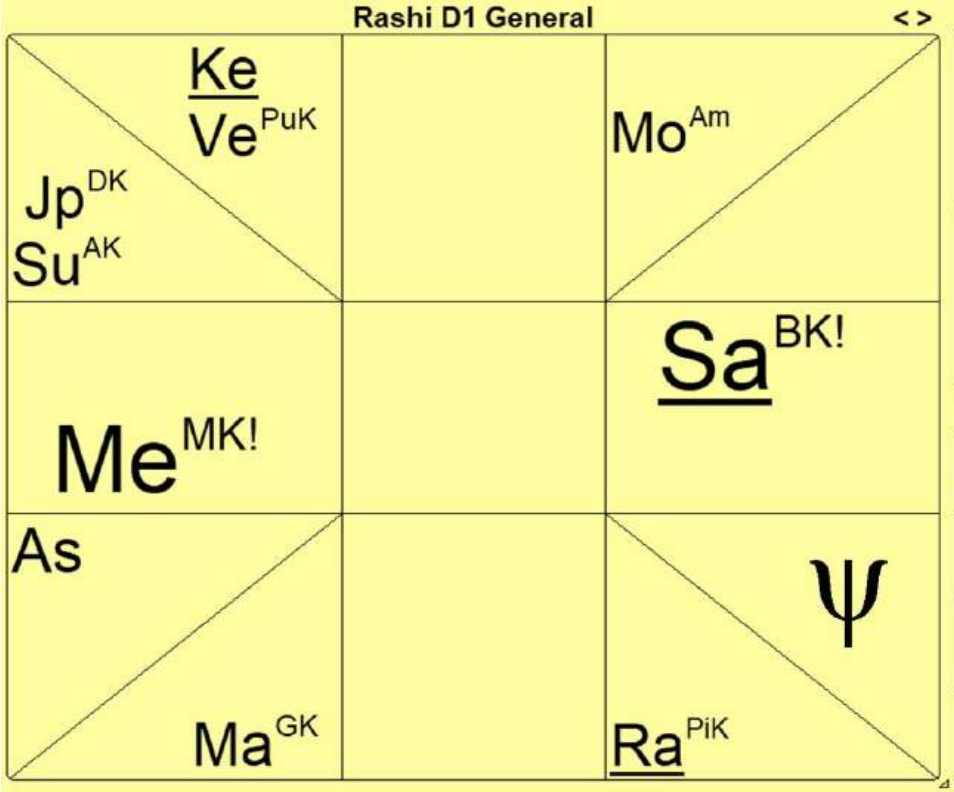


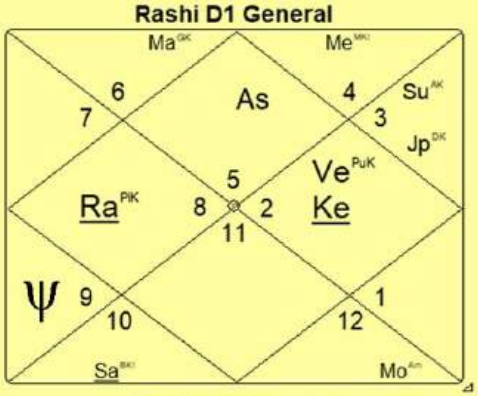


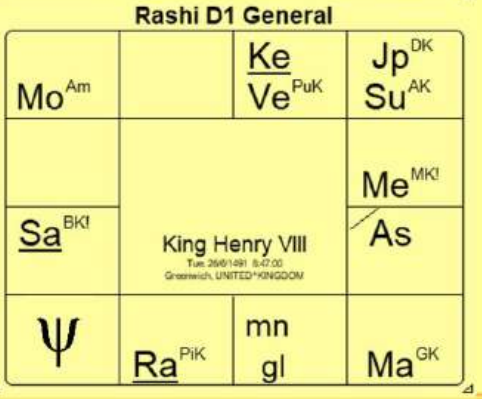




Sūrya Vāha

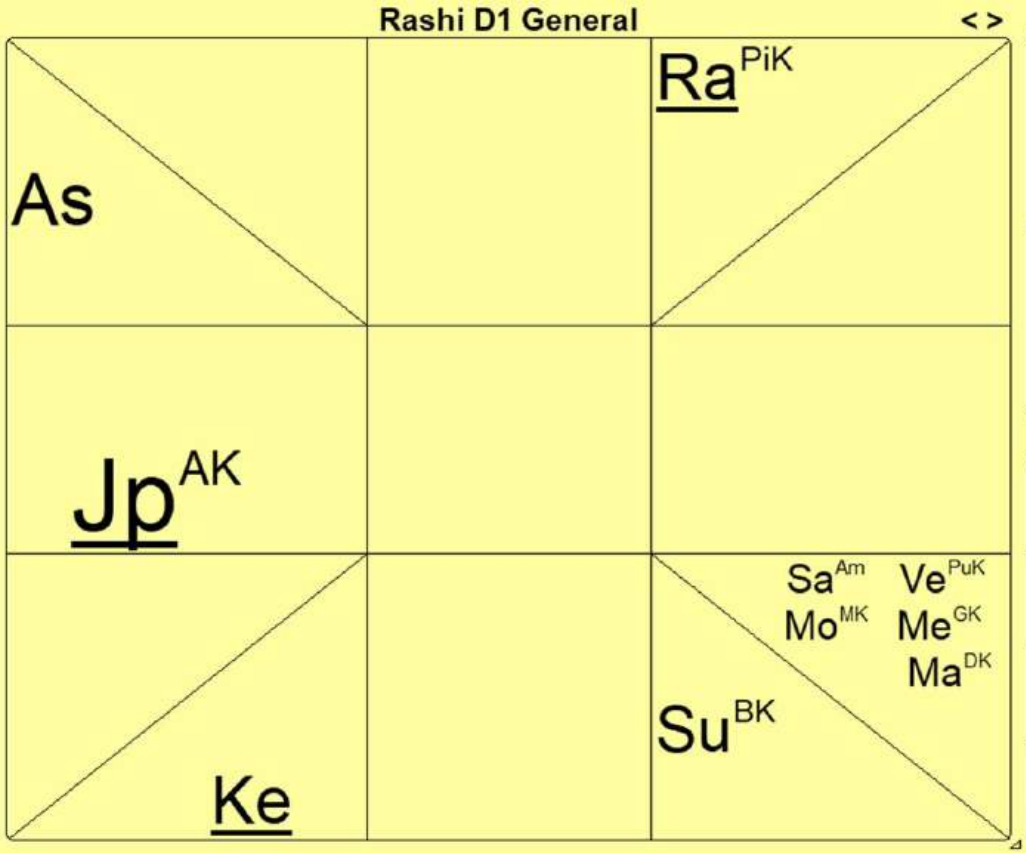


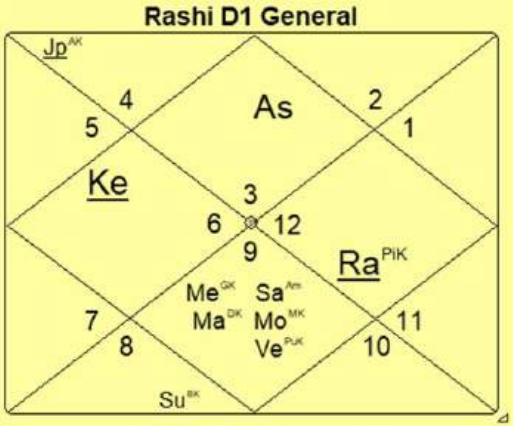


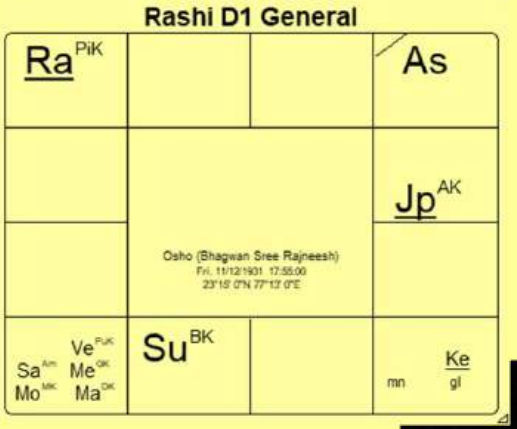


1509 - 7 June married Katherine of Aragon in Greenwich – Śukra Daśā/Śukra Antardaśā
1533 - Henry marries Anne Boleyn in secret (25 January) – Candra Daśā/Candra Antardaśā
1536 - Henry marries Jane Seymour - Candra Daśā/Guru Antardaśā
1540 - Henry marries Anne of Cleves - divorced 6 months later - Candra Daśā/Ketu Antardaśā
1540 - Henry marries Catherine Howard - Candra Daśā/Śukra Antardaśā
1543 - Henry marries Catherine Parr - Maṅgala Daśā/Rāhu Antardaśā

Chandra Bhagya

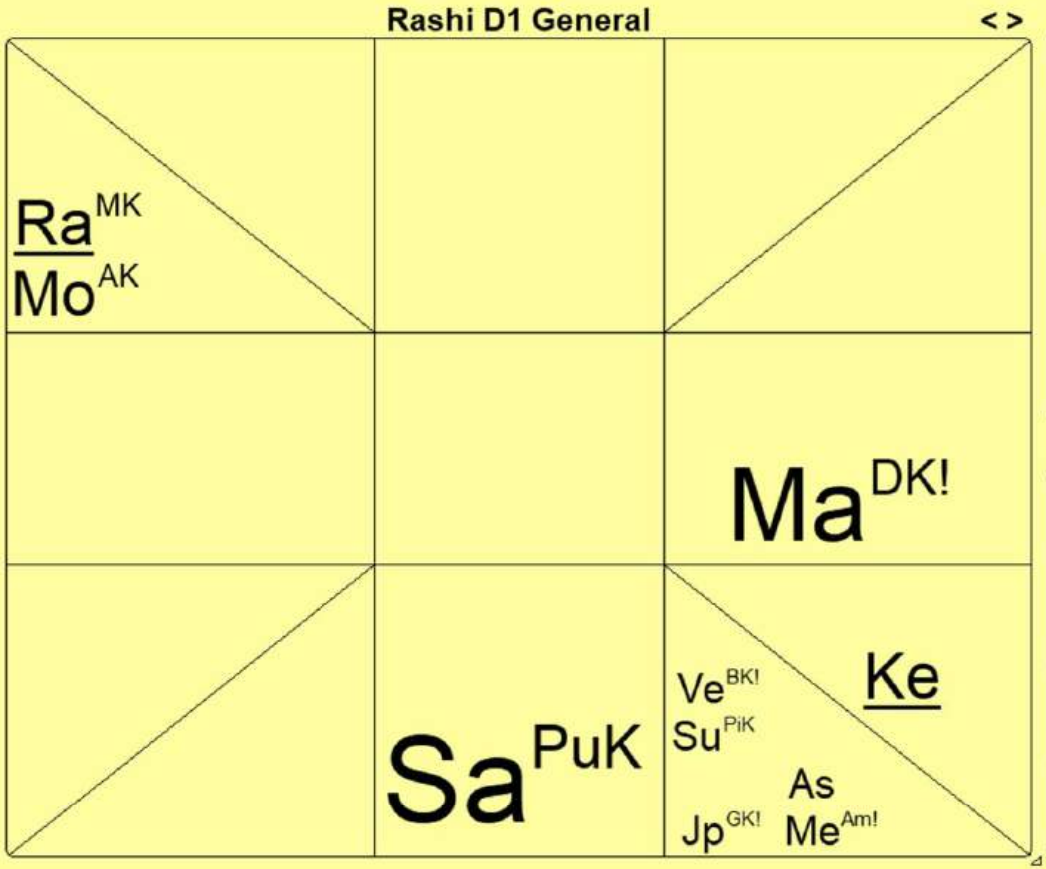


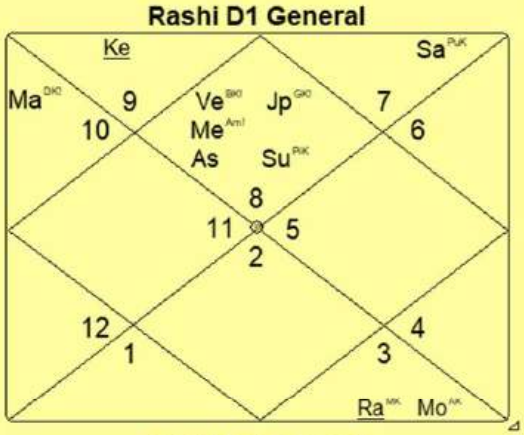


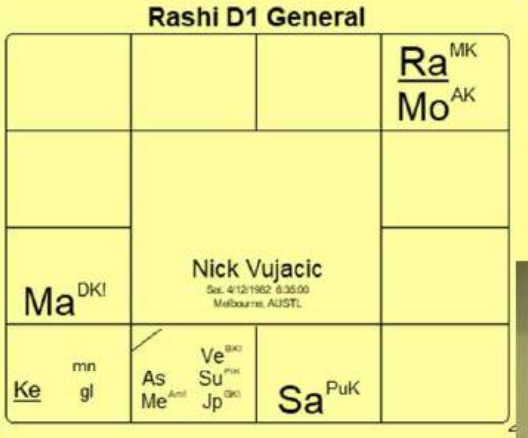


Chandra Bhaga – all about security

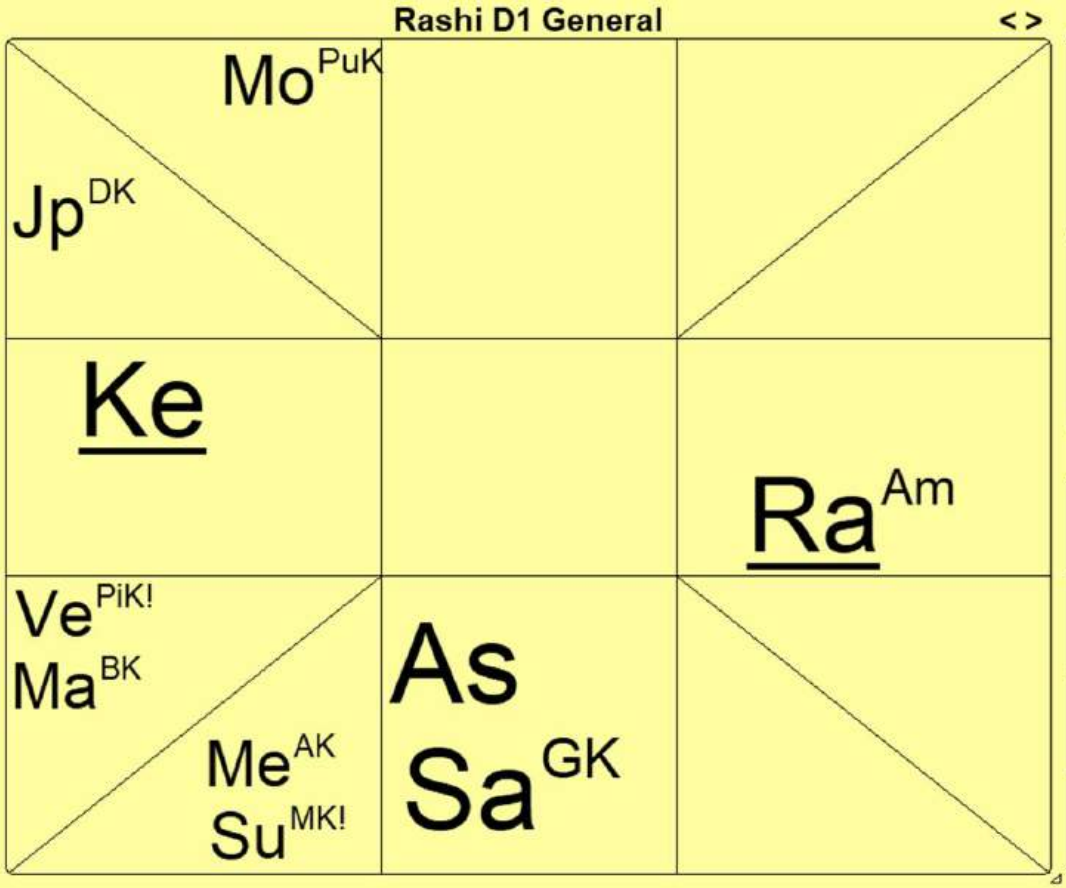
Maṅgala Bala

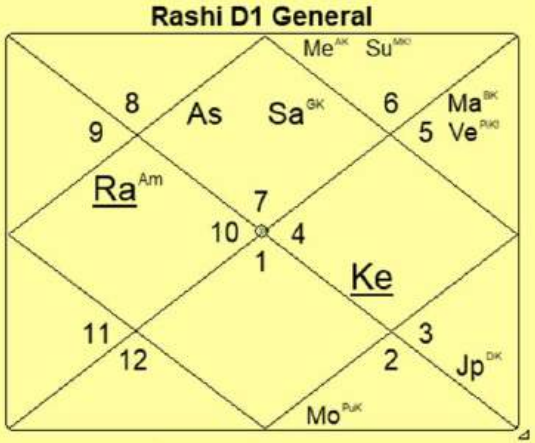


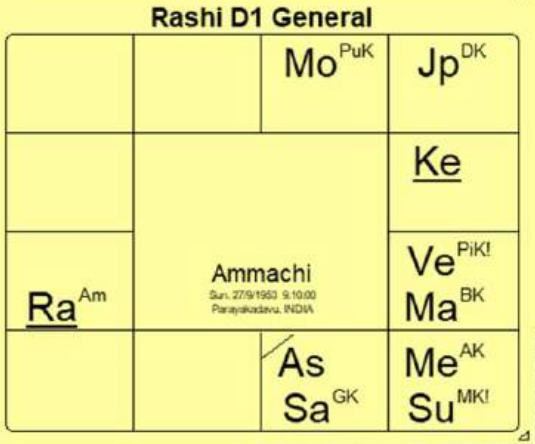




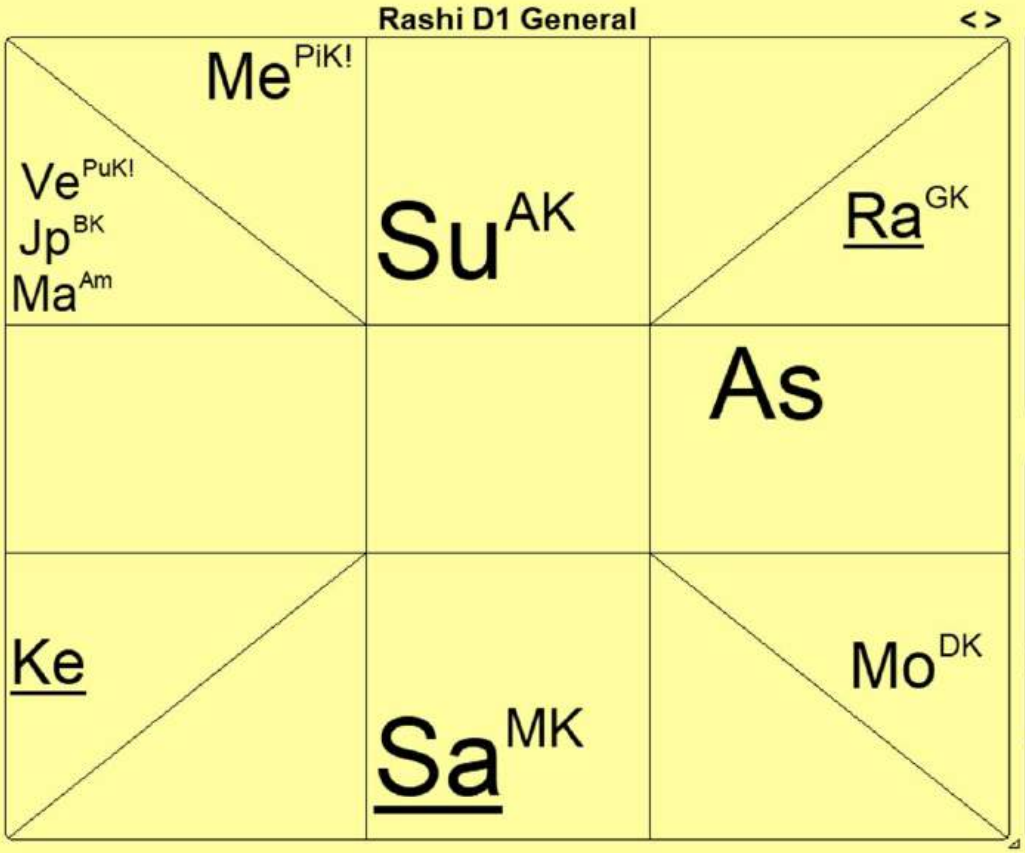
Budha Vac

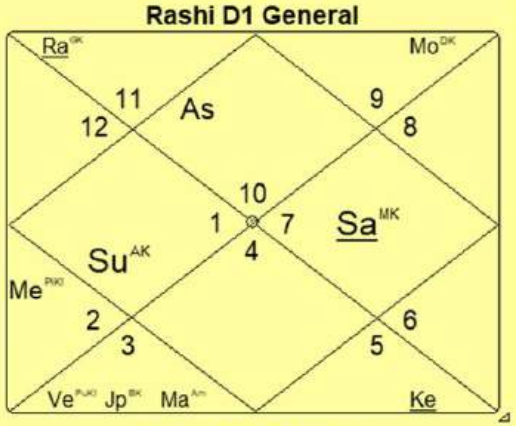

Rashi D1 General
< >
Mo PuK
Jp DK
Ke
Ra Am
Ve PiK!
Ma BK
Me AK
Su MK!
As
Sa GK

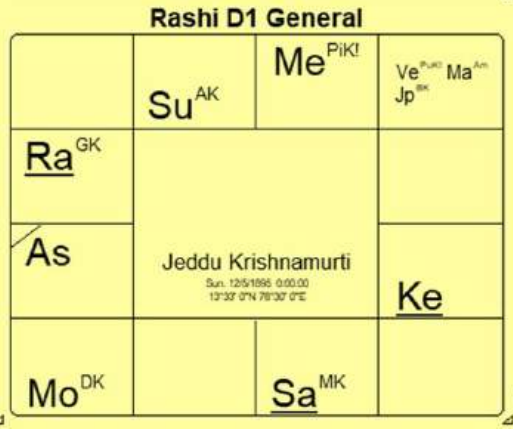

Rashi D1 General
Me AK
Su MK!
8
As
Sa GK
6
Ma BK
9
5
Ve PiK!
Ra Am
7
10
4
1
Ke
11
3
12
2
Jp DK
Mo PuK


Rashi D1 General
Mo PuK
Jp DK
Ke
Ra Am
Ammachi
Ve PiK!
Ma BK
As
Sa GK
Me AK
Su MK!

Guru Upadeśa

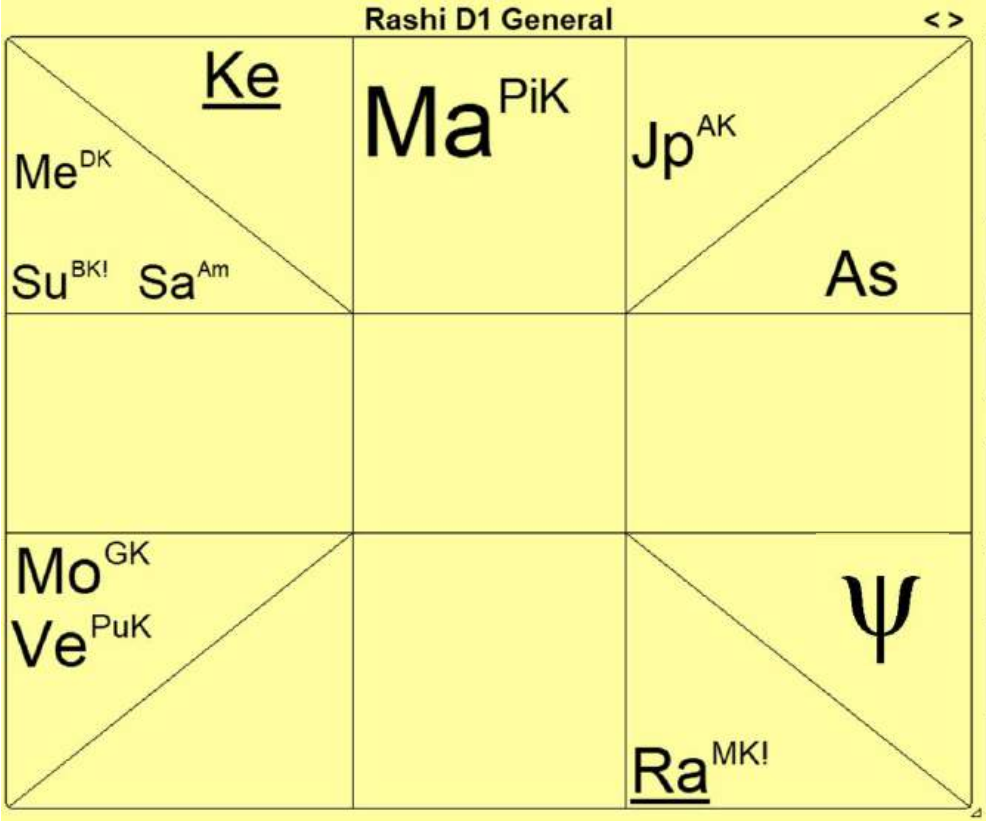


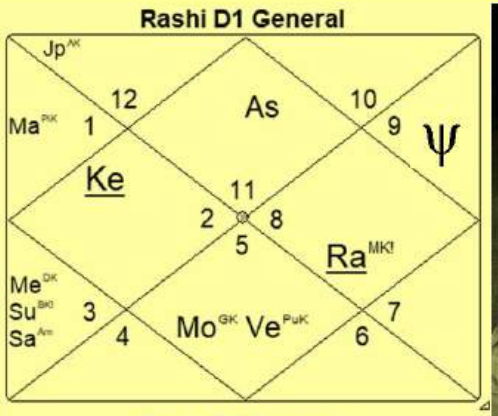


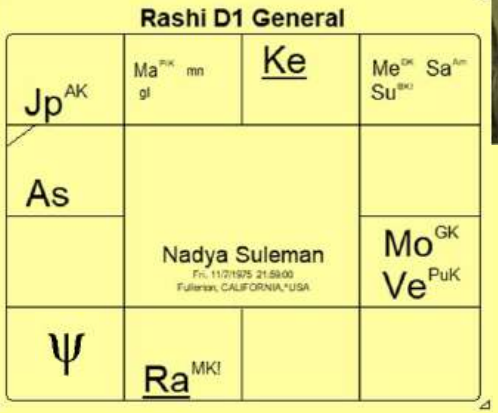


Lost of the mother 1905 – Śukra/Chandra Daśā
Adaptation by Annie Besant 1910 – Śukra/Rahu

Śukra Santāna







Elijah: May 18, 2001, Los Angeles, 1:05 AM – Sy/Gu
Amerah: June 30, 2002, Los Angeles, 1:14 AM – Sy/Sa
Joshua: August 20, 2003, Los Angeles, 4:43 AM – Sy/Ke
Aidan: March 16, 2005, Los Angeles, 2:34 AM – Ch/Ch
The twins: Candra Daśā/Rāhu Antardaśā
Calyssa: October 1, 2006, Los Angeles 3:33 PM
Caleb: October 1, 2006, Los Angeles 3:35 PM

Octuplets: January 26, 2009; Ch/Śa
Noah - 10:43 AM; *Maliyah* - 10:44 AM;
Isaiah - 10:45 AM; *Nariyah* - 10:45 AM;
Jonah - 10:46 AM; *Jeremiah* - 10:47 AM;
Josiah - 10:47 AM ; *Makai* - 10:48.

Webinar 21

Riṣṭa – Ariṣṭa

Good and Evil

Riṣṭa & Longevity

We do not predict longevity of a chart till the 24th year is completed!!

- Bala-riṣṭa (12Y) associated with Moon as significator
- Yoga-riṣṭa (20Y) associated with Guru as significator
- Janma-riṣṭa (24Y) associated with Sun as significator

- Moon is the sustainer, giver of food
- Without Sani there is no talk of longevity

What are the good practices to protect yourself when reading charts?

- See charts only during the day time – protection of the Sun
- Regular mantra practice, especially kavacham mantra (Narayana kavacham protects from 6th, 8th and 12th house doṣa), any Anushtubh mantra

Good and Evil

Malefics (evil)

- Papa yoga vs. Papa kartari yoga
- Curses
- Afflictions of two or more malefics
- Without Sani there is no talk of longevity
- Nodes multiply
- Malefics perform based on their nature

Benefics (protection)

- Guru is Jiva karaka, protects the life
- Bu protects the body, prithvi
- Shubapati always protects the Chandra (not the nodes)
- Look for benefics in Kendra houses (general)
- Graha drishti desire to protect, rashi drishti is circumstance or situation that protects.

Maraṇa Kāraka Sthāna

- Based on the shloka by Parashara, sage teaches that planets in MKS are cause of death.
  MKS is not just one more in line of affliction, graha in MKS is capable of giving death-like suffering.
- MKS graha indicates those areas where a person will experience fall in dharma, acts against dharma, aVishnu.
- The person indicated by the MKS planet is the one who protects you, and you may not be having good thoughts about that person.
- The remedy is a twelve akshara mantra of Vishnu avatara, depending on the graha in MKS.

Graha MKS	House
Sun	12H
Moon	8H
Mars	7H
Mercury	4H & 7H
Jupiter	3H
Venus	6H
Saturn	1H
Rahu	9H
Ketu	4H

Neṣṭā Graha

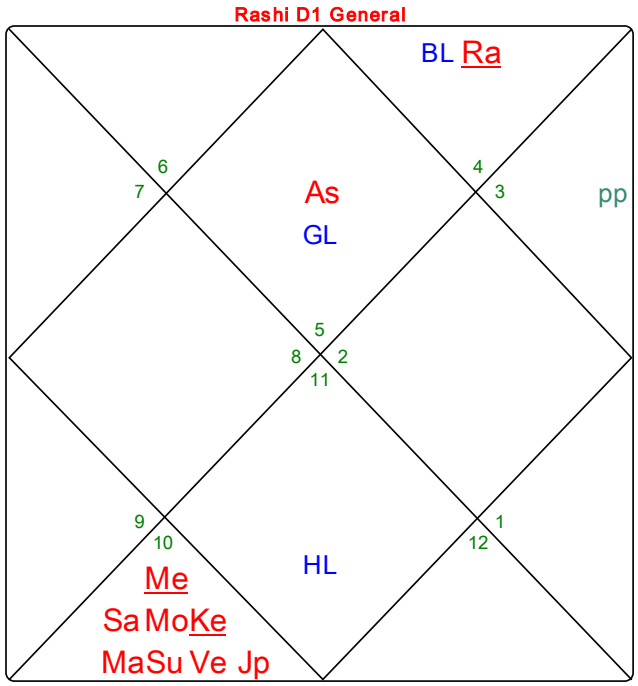
All planets in the 12th bhava are neṣṭa graha, they all want to encourage 12th house marriage. 12th house lined to D60, like forced memories from the past life.

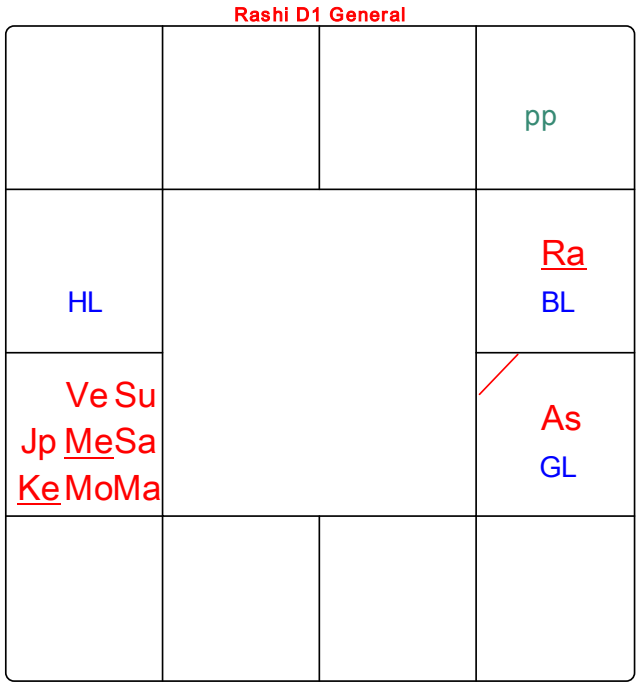
- Sun, Moon, Venus and Rahu are especially destructive, loss or waste of Soma/vitality. They restore health when they have rashi aspect on the 12th bhava instead.
- Spiritual group (Sun & Moon), excess (Venus & Rahu)
- Opposing marriage are Mercury, Saturn, Mars and Ketu.

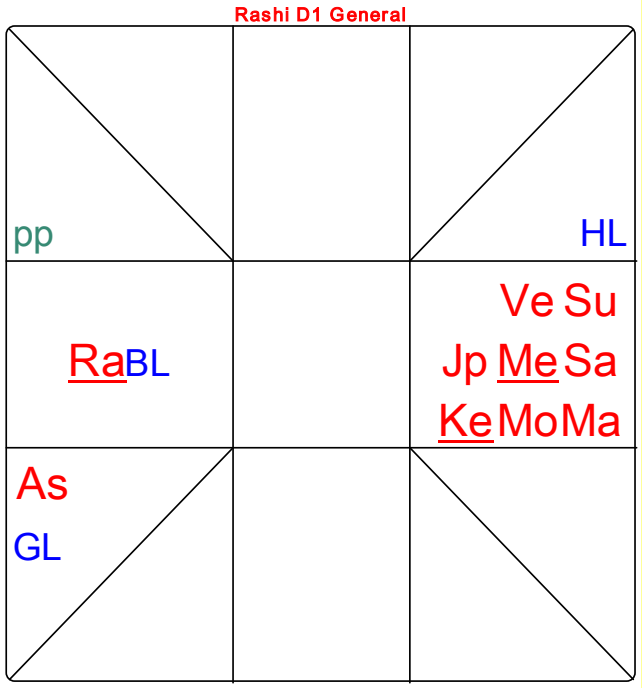
1. See planets in the 12th house.
2. If none, see rashi drishti on the 12th house.
3. If none, see the lord of the 12th house (if lord is nicha, see nicha banga graha).

Note: Graha drishti is desire, like an affair.

Clint Black







Question: In the example charts of Clint Black and Charles Koechlin, I honestly cannot understand how the huge conjunctions in dusthanas did not harm their longevity or even mental capability. How is that possible if all planets are involved? Is Shubapati in own sign enough to deal with all the tamas in the mind? Please clarify. Also, it seems Clint Black has been happily married for a long time, yet with that 6th house so prominent.

ॐ

Webinar 22

Pitṛ - Matṛ Riṣṭa
Danger to parents

Dṛṣṭi on Moon

- Moon in the 5th with malefics

Parents destroyed

- Budha, Śukra, Sūrya, Rāhu and Śani in 2nd Bhava

Mātṛhā

- 7th and 8th from Moon with malefics

Goat milk

- Sūrya Uccha/Niccha in 7th Bhava

Kāraka Bhava

- Malefics in 4th from Moon

Mṛtyu Bhava

- Malefics in 6th and 12th – mother; Malefics in 4th and 10th – father

Destruction

- Malefics in 12th, 1st and 7th - Benefics in 2nd

Malika Yoga

- Guru in 1st , Śani in 2nd and Rāhu in 3rd

Chandra Kona

- Chandra in K11 to S5 and malefics in 5th and 9th

Graha Yuddha

- Maṅgala and Śani within 1 degree and in Kendra to Moon

Unmada

- Śani in 1st, Maṅgala in 7th, Chandra in 6th Bhava

Mariage – Father dies

- Guru in 1st, Sūrya, Maṅgala, Śani and Budha in 2nd

Pitṛ Kāraka Lagna

- Sūrya yuti malefic OR Papa Kartari on Sūrya - Malefic in 7th from Sūrya

Pitṛ Kaṣṭa

- Sūrya in 7th, Maṅgala in 10th and Rāhu in 12th

Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra

- Maṅgala in 10th in Satru Rāśi

Sūrya Aṁśa

- Śani Dṛṣṭi Sūrya and Sūrya in Maṅgala Navāṁśa

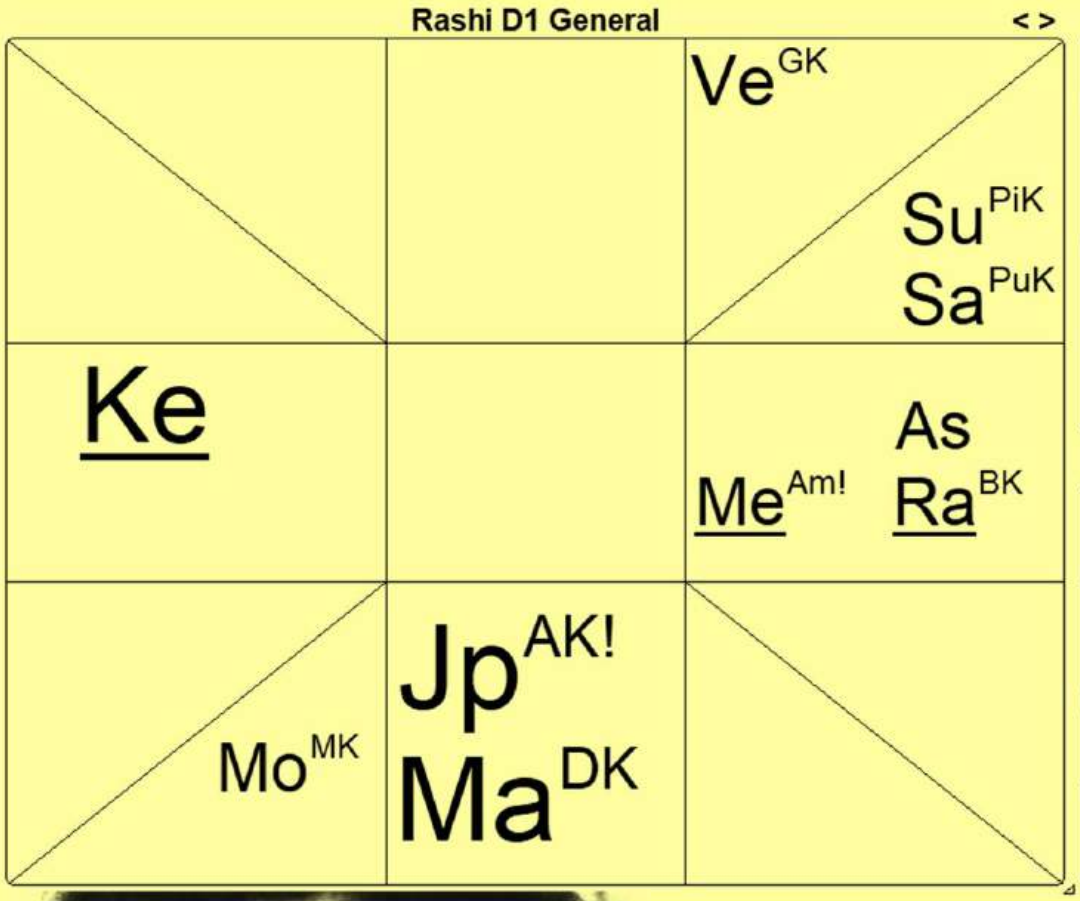
Parents death, Life abroad

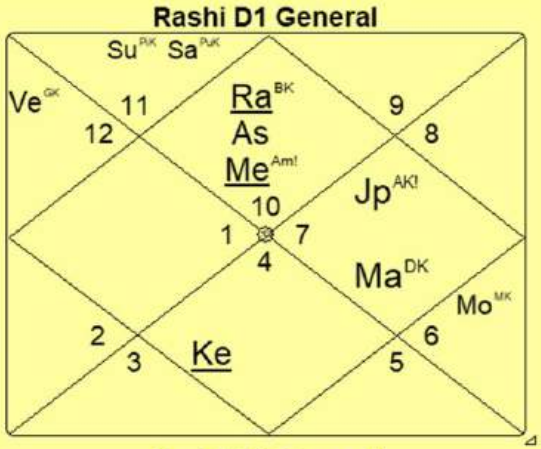
- Malefics in 4th, 10th and 12th Bhava

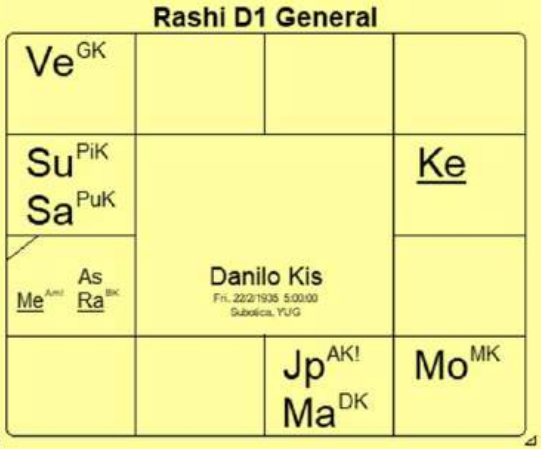
Guru – Caṇḍāla

- Guru and Rāhu together in 6th, 1st or 4th Bhava

Separation from the father



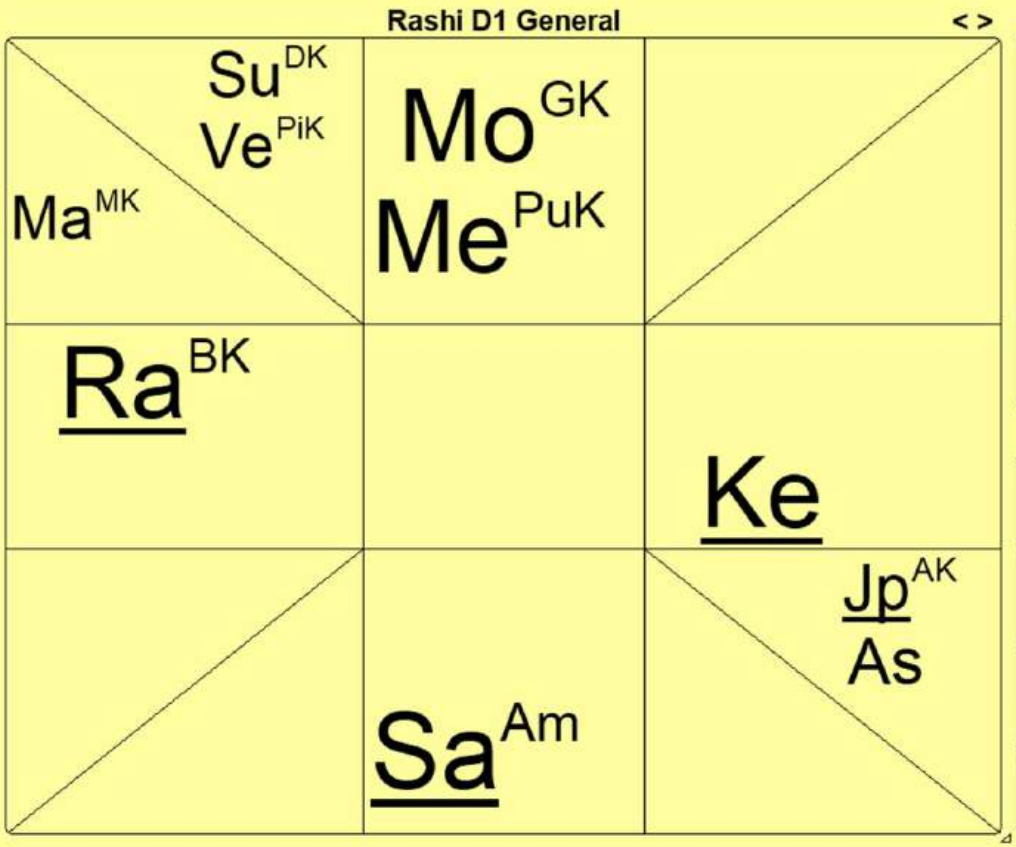


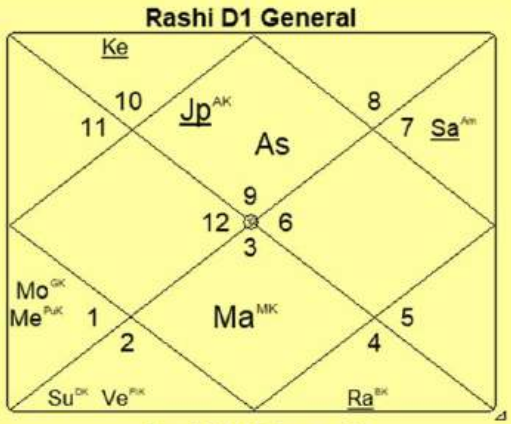


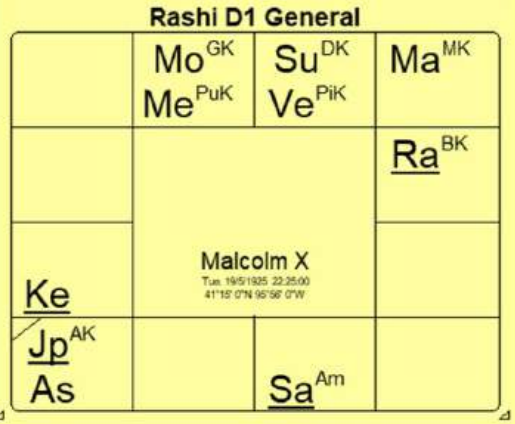
Father was institutionalized when he was 4 years old. And was taken to concentration camp when he was 6.

Dṛṣṭi on Moon	No
Parent destroyed	(Partial)
Mātṛhā	No
Goat Milk	No
Kāraka Bhava	No
Mṛtyu Bhava	(Partial)
Destruction	No
Malika Yoga	No
Chandra Kona	No
Graha Yuddha	No
Unmada	No
Marriage – Father dies	No
Pitṛ Kāraka	(Partial)
Pitṛ Kaṣṭa	(Partial)
Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra	**Yes**
Sloka 39	No
Sūrya Aṁśa	(Partial)
Parents death, Life abroad	(Partial)
Guru Caṇḍāla	No

Malcolm X



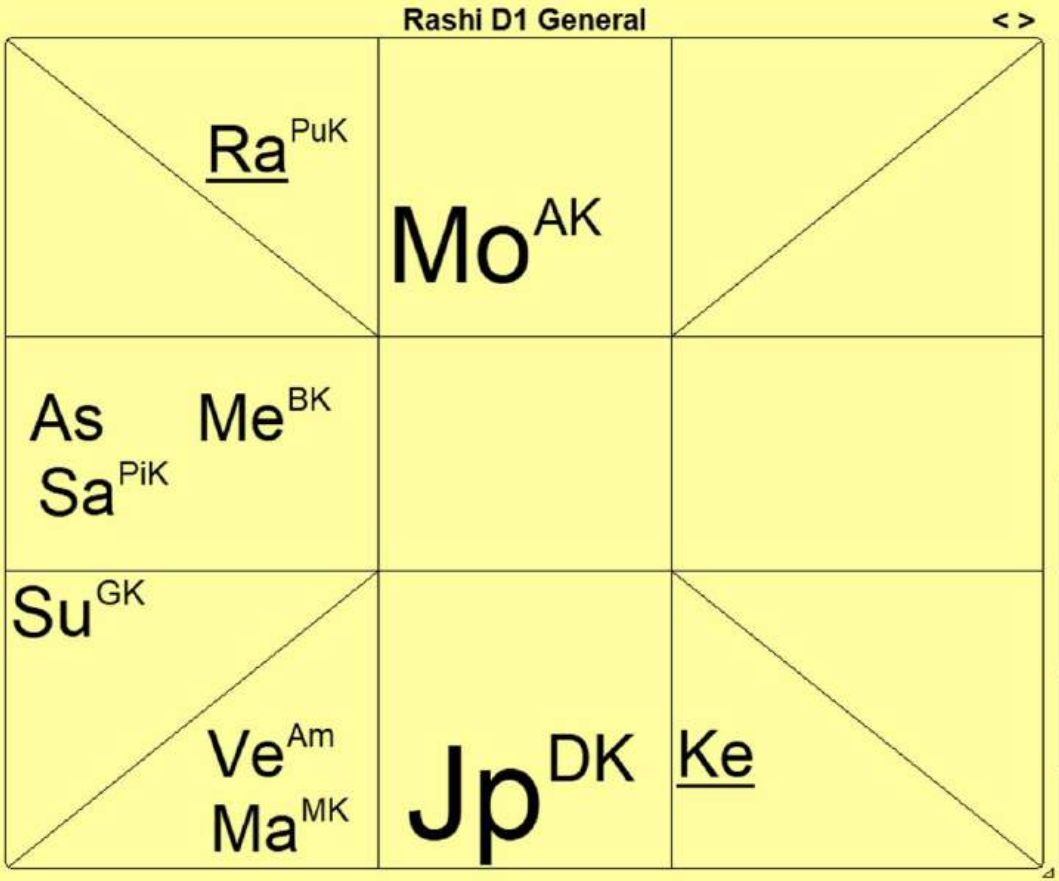


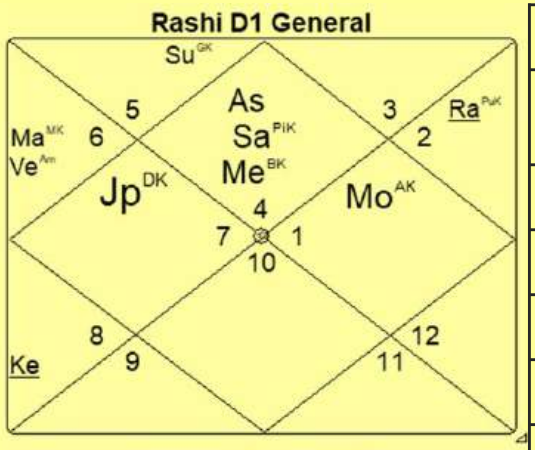


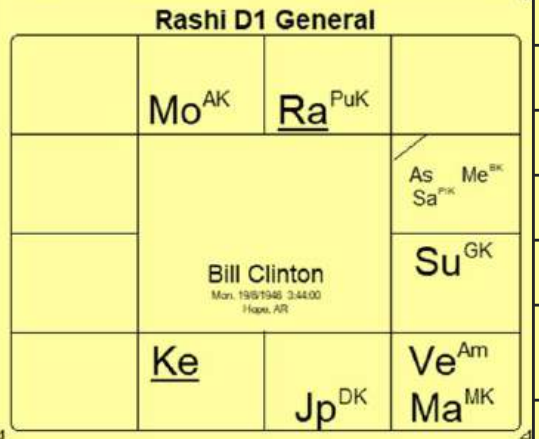
Father died when he was 6 years old
Mother is institutionalized when he was 14 years old till he was 38

Dṛṣṭi on Moon	(Partial)
Parent destroyed	No
Mātṛhā	Yes
Goat Milk	No∞
Kāraka Bhava	Yes
Mṛtyu Bhava	No
Destruction	(Partial)
Malika Yoga	(Partial)
Chandra Kona	No
Graha Yuddha	No
Unmada	(Partial)
Marriage – Father dies	No
Pitṛ Kāraka	No
Pitṛ Kaṣṭa	No
Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra	No
Sloka 39	No
Sūrya Aṁśa	Yes
Parents death, Life abroad	No
Guru Caṇḍāla	No

Bill Clinton



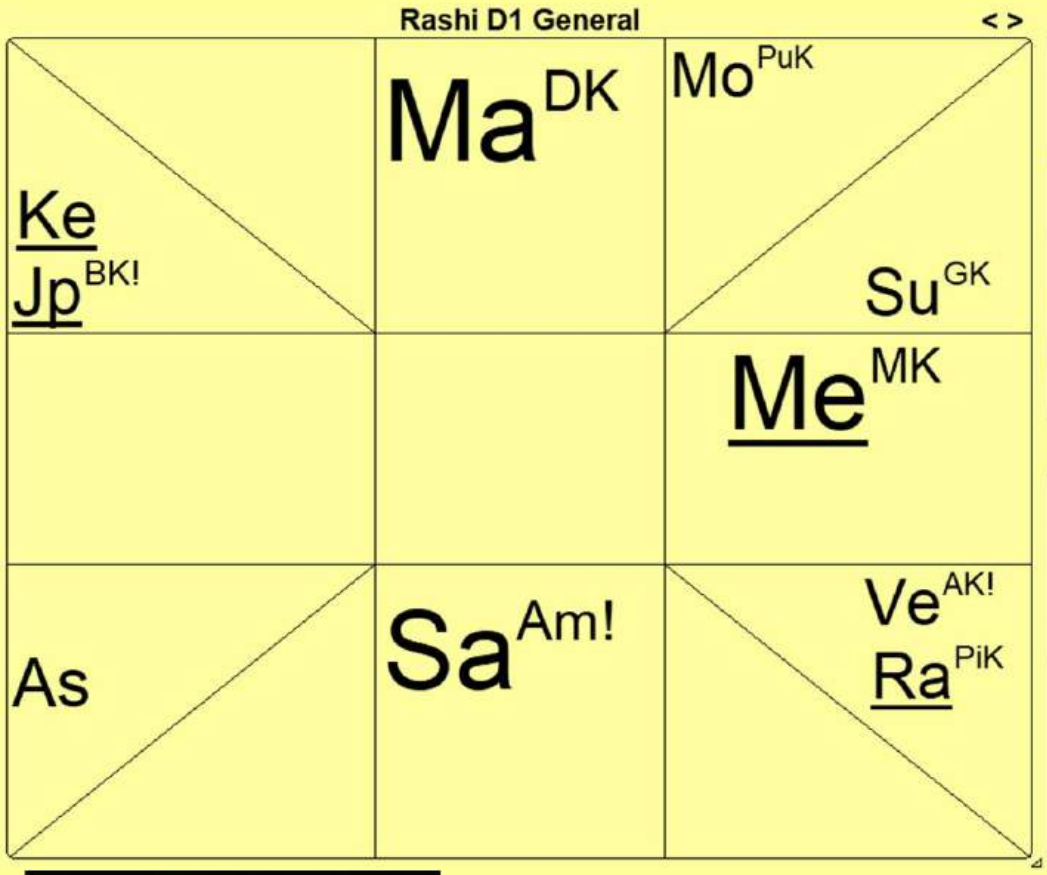


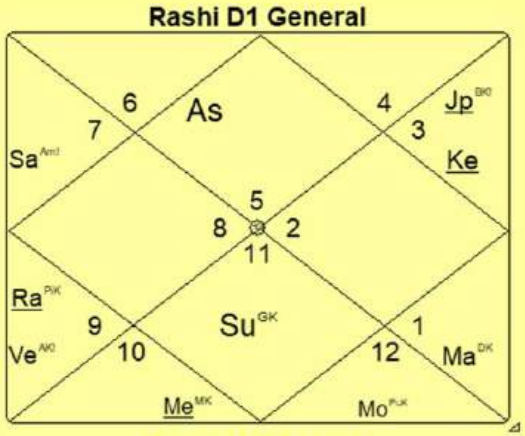


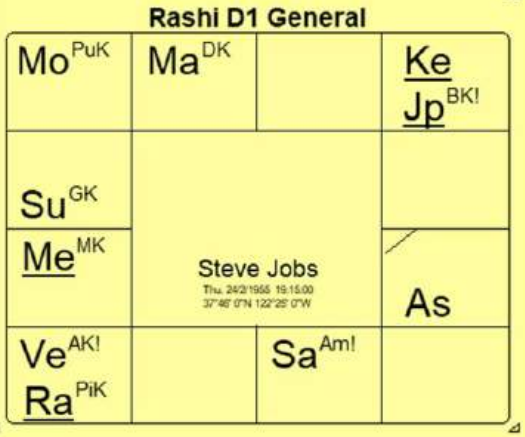
Father died before his birth
Stayed with grandparents till he was 5 years old

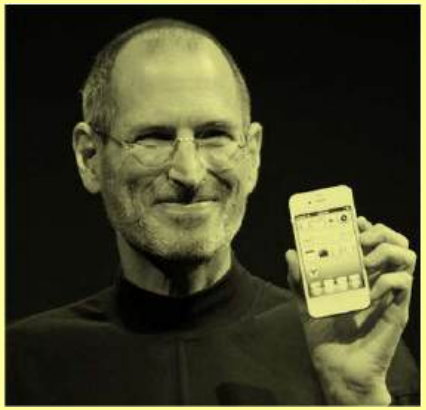
Dṛṣṭi on Moon	No∞
Parent destroyed	No
Mātṛhā	Yes
Goat Milk	No
Kāraka Bhava	Yes
Mṛtyu Bhava	No
Destruction	No
Malika Yoga	No
Chandra Kona	No
Graha Yuddha	No
Unmada	(Partial)
Marriage – Father dies	No
Pitṛ Kāraka	(Partial)
Pitṛ Kaṣṭa	No
Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra	No
Sloka 39	No
Sūrya Aṁśa	Yes
Parents death, Life abroad	No
Guru Caṇḍāla	No

Steve Jobs







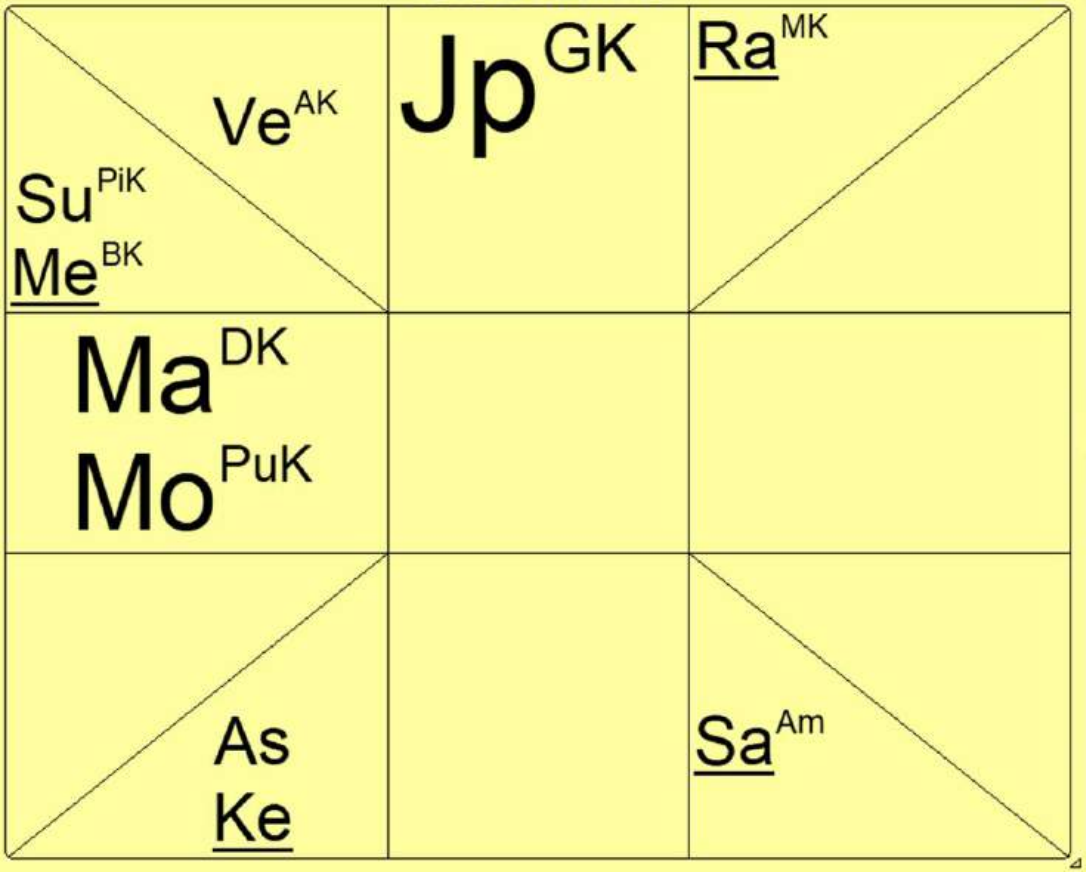


At birth was given for adaption

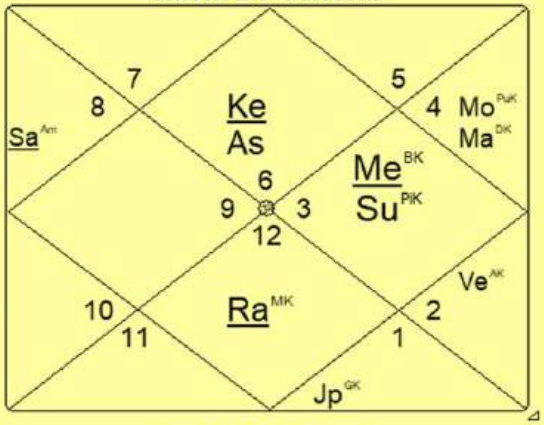
Dṛṣṭi on Moon	No
Parent destroyed	No
Mātṛhā	No
Goat Milk	(Partial)
Kāraka Bhava	Yes
Mṛtyu Bhava	No
Destruction	No
Malika Yoga	No
Chandra Kona	No
Graha Yuddha	No
Unmada	No
Marriage – Father dies	No
Pitṛ Kāraka	No
Pitṛ Kaṣṭa	No
Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra	No
Sūrya Aṁśa	No
Parents death, Life abroad	No
Guru Caṇḍāla	No

Example from Q&A

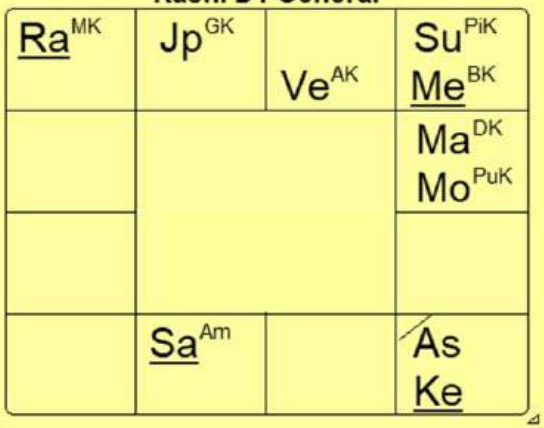
Rashi D1 General



Rashi D1 General



Rashi D1 General



Dṛṣṭi on Moon	No
Parent destroyed	No
Mātṛhā	No
Goat Milk	No
Kāraka Bhava	No
Mṛtyu Bhava	No
Destruction	No
Malika Yoga	No
Chandra Kona	Yes
Graha Yuddha	No
Unmada	No
Marriage – Father dies	No
Pitṛ Kāraka	No
Pitṛ Kaṣṭa	No
Maṅgala as Maraka Rudra	No
Sūrya Aṁśa	No
Parents death, Life abroad	No
Guru Caṇḍāla	No

Webinar 23

Dasa Avatāra

Incarnations of Viṣṇu

Avatāra Meaning

- The Sanskrit word avatāra is derived from *ava*, meaning ´down´ or descent, and *tarati*, meaning ´crossing over or tiding over.´ Avātar refers to the deliberate descent of a deity or the Supreme Being from heaven (normally Viṣṇu) for a specific purpose(s).
- Another translation is that *ava* is the guru, and *tara* is the shakti of guru. When they come together shakti and guru you get avatara.
- Note: in the very first shloka, the Paraṁpara mantra is hidden in ‘rāmakṛṣṇādayo’.

When Parashara talks of avatars, he lists Das Avatāra or ten such incarnations of Lord Vishnu. In Jyotish mathematics, these cover Nava graha & Lagna (9+1=10).

Who are Avatārs of Vishnu, and how are we different?

- The soul has a certain amount of *Jivatmamsa* (jiva+atma+amsha) or a portion of the soul that is a living creature. There is also a portion which is *Paramatamsa* (parama+atma+amsha), or part that is divinity in us.
- We are different from divine beings based on these proportions. How much of us is human, and how much of us is divine?
- Why do we learn about Avatars? We are learning this to understand how we can increase divinity within us. How can I improve my gunas and be more divine? We wish to live because our soul knows that there is an opportunity to make one step closer to the paramatma or increase paramatma.
- Parashara teachers us about Vishnu avatars to increase that satva, sustenance power while in the body.
- We do so by loving His creation.

**** Story of Sadhu and Scorpion.*

The highest level, the most excellent gunas and the attributes that any plant can achieve is that of an exaltation. Therefore a planet in exaltation is said to be an avatar rupa and of high guna, purity and qualities.

Types of avatāra

- **Purusha avatāra**, descending for the sake of upholding dharma of physical creation.
- **Lilā avatāra,** lila is a play or a drama and has to do with maya. Bhagavata Purāṇa lists 25 avatāra. Of these, 22 incarnations are considered most crucial and protect the 22 steps of the Jagannāth temple, and they symbolize the steps one has to take to achieve yoga with Jagannāth.
- **Guṇa avatāra** is based on three modeṣ of rajas, satva and tamas.There are Brahma, Viṣṇu, and Śiva.
- **Yuga avatāra** or Viṣṇu avatāra heralding the closing of a yuga and ensuring the continuity of the next.
- **Manvantāra – avatāra** also called Manu.
- **Saktyavesa – avatāra** jīvātmā (souls) empowered by Vishnu for a short duration, usually teachers.

Any list of ten incarnations can be made from the lists of various avatara of Viṣṇu indicated above. However for identifying the ten principal avatāra of Viṣṇu symbolizing the highest potential of the ten variables of Jyotiṣa (navagraha and lagna), we need to ensure that they belong to the principal list of 22 incarnations found in Bhavagata Purāna.

There are three principal lists of avatāra

1. **Parāsara Dasavatāra** (Bramins prefer Parashara list)
2. **Jayadeva Dasavatāra stotra** (more recent list, not used for Jyotish)
3. **Jagannath temple** (very old, Buddha replaced by Balarāma, to be followed for dharma devata and not for the Iṣṭa devata)

Balarāma transformed the agricultural economy by designing the plough, exaltation of Mercury is in Virgo, the plant kingdom.

Note: In our tradition, we use two lists: Parashara list is for Iṣṭa devata, Jagannath temple list is for this world and dharma devata. Worship of Balarāma for career and doing good in this world is great, but we do not need that for moksha.

Saṇsara: Balarāma for Budha. For Guru, Upendra is for saṇsara, Trivikrama for becoming a perfect bramana, Vāmana is mantra for moksha. Śukra is Ṛṣīkeśā for saṇsara as Paraśurāma overcome all the karma.

Mahāṛṣi Parāśara speaks of the Dasa avatāra

Graha	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter
Avatāra	Rāmacandra	Kṛṣṇa	Nṛsiṁha	Buddha	Vāmana
Graha	Venus	Saturn	Rahu	Ketu	Lagna
Avatāra	Paraśurāma	Kūrma	Varāha	Matsya	Kalki

Of these, pūrna avatāra are Rāma, Kṛṣṇa, Nṛsiṁha and Sūkara (Varāha). They have more paramatma in them.

- Each avātara will have Moon in the 1st house. Symbol of sustenance, satva guna. Moon symbolizes compassion.

Note: The planet in the 1st house indicates the power that you have, good or bad. Study the horoscope of Sri Rama and Sri Kṛṣṇa avatar with the sacred texts.
- Sri Kṛṣṇa is a yuga avatar who came at the beginning of Kali yuga to sustain and establish dharma for the new yuga. Nama mantra.
Assignment – Study each of the das avatāra, list their attributes and a picture.

Bhagavān mantra

Graha	Avatāra	Mantra
Sun	Rama	om namo bhagavate rāmacandrāya
Moon	Kṛṣṇa	om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya
Mars	Nṛsiṁha	om namo bhagavate narasiṁhāya
Mercury	Balarāma	om namo bhagavate balabhadrāya
Jupiter	Vāmana	om namo bhagavate vāmanāya
Venus	Paraśurāma	om namo bhagavate *ṛṣīkeśāya*
Saturn	Kūrma	om namo bhagavate akūpārāya
Rahu	Varāha	om namo bhagavate *sūkarāya*
Ketu	Matsya	om namo bhagavate mahāmatsyāya
Lagna	Kalki	om namo bhagavate kalkiṇe

- Whichever planet troubles you say this mantra for 40 days.
- This is not a suitable mantra to those who are not vegetarians.
- Vyāsa prayer for digestion of knowledge is *om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya*
- Mahāpuruśa Yoga*: om namo bhagavate mahāpuruṣāya*

Guruji's mantra list

Graha	Avatāra	Mantra
Sun	Rama	om namo bhagavate mahārājāya
Moon	Kṛṣṇa	om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya
Mars	Nṛsiṁha	om kṣrauṁ namo bhagavate narasiṁhāya
Mercury	Balarāma	om namo bhagavate balabhadrāya
Jupiter	Vāmana	namastrivikramāya
Venus	Paraśurāma	om namo bhagavate *ṛṣīkeśāya*
Saturn	Kūrma	om namo bhagavate akūpārāya
Rahu	Varāha	om bhur namo bhagavate varāhāya
Ketu	Matsya	om namo bhagavate mahāmatsyāya
Lagna Lagneśa Kendra	Jagannath Bālāji Mahāpuruśa	om namo bhagavate jagannāthāya om namo bhagavate veṇkaṭeśāya om namo bhagavate mahāpuruṣāya

List of Guruji's mantra

Sun: Mantra for power of activating Raj yoga.

Lagneśa - where your brain is put to work.

Bad graha in kendra, om namo bhagavate mahāpuruṣāya.

Webinar 24

Sūtikā

Birth circumstances

- Strong Lagna – delivery is delayed
- Śani – slow and painful
- Maṅgala – cesarian and surgery
- Ketu – forceps
- Rahu – layer of skin
- Fifth from Navāṁśa Lagna seen in Rāśi chart will show circumstances of birth