

in anti clockwise direction as seen from the Northern celestial hemisphere. Its projection from the earth in Zodiac would look like in a way that it crosses the 1st sign, then enters the second sign, after crossing the 2nd sign, it enters the third one and after crossing each degree of the zodiac upto the 12th sign it enters again in the 1st sign.

Planets including the nodes have varied rates of motion. The average daily angular motion of the planets which are not constant are as follows:

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| The Sun  | : 00° - 59' - 10.68" |
| The Moon | : 13° - 20'          |
| Mars     | : 00° - 31.26' - 46" |
| Mercury  | : 1° - 40'           |
| Jupiter  | : 00° - 04' - 59.17" |
| Venus    | : 1° - 36'           |
| Saturn   | : 00° - 02' - 00.4"  |
| Node     | : 00° - 3' - 11"     |

A planet has varied aspects with other planets. In **Predictive Astrology** the inter planetary longitudinal distances of the planets play important role for the prediction of effects.

संज्ञा नक्षत्रवृन्दानां ज्ञेयाः सामान्यशास्त्रतः ।  
एतच्छास्त्रानुसारेण राशि-खटेफलं ब्रूवे ॥७॥

7. Details of the conceptual framework and dispositions of stars be known through general literature of astrology. Now I tell about the effects of planets and signs.

**Notes** : 'संज्ञा नक्षत्र वृन्दानां ज्ञेयाः सामान्य शास्त्रः' It is obvious from this line that full knowledge about the dispositions of the stars is of great importance in prediction. Though Sage Parasara has not made Nakshatras the subject of study of this book (**Hora Shastra**), he has given clear instructions to Maitreya that he should have proper knowledge about them.

यस्मिन् काले यतः खेटा यान्ति दृग्गणितैकताम् ।  
तत एव स्फुटाः कार्याः दिक्कालौ च स्फुटौ विदा ॥८॥  
स्वस्वदेशोद्भवैः साध्यं लग्नं राश्युदयैः स्फुटम् ।  
अथादौ वच्मि खेटानां जातिरूपगुणानहम् ॥९॥

influence on the fifth House of the planets, male, female and neuter.

- 4 The native has younger or elder brother or sister, this is also indicated on the basis of the sex of the planets. Thus the influence of Mars, Sun and Jupiter on the 3rd or 11th House will give the native the joy of having younger or elder brother and the influence of Venus and Moon will give him sister.
- 5 In the horoscope the sex of the thief etc. is also known by the influence of the planets.

The following example will easily explain the application of this Sutra. The date of birth of this native falls on 21.9.1952, the time of birth as per Indian Standard Time is 19.00 hours and the latitude and longitude are  $28^{\circ}-43'$ ,  $77^{\circ}-13'$  respectively.

In the present Horoscope the Ascendant is Pisces. In the Seventh House are situated: Mercury, Saturn, Sun, Venus and

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1<br>Jup                     | 11         |
| 2.                           | 12         |
| 3                            | 6          |
| 4<br>Ketu                    | 8<br>Mars  |
| 5                            | 7          |
| 6 Sun<br>Sat Mer Ven<br>Moon | 10<br>Rahu |

|      |      |  |                            |
|------|------|--|----------------------------|
| Lg   | Jup  |  |                            |
|      |      |  | Ketu                       |
| Rahu |      |  |                            |
|      | Mars |  | Mer Sat<br>Sun Ven<br>Moon |

Moon. There is no other influence on this House. The Seventh House is related to sex and the planet Venus is the significator of sex. Here Venus is in her fall and has the combination of two impotent planets, viz Mercury and Saturn. Here the Sun is situated as the Lord of the 6th House, the House of diseases etc. In the combination of, and due to her nearness to the Sun, the Moon will also become a krura (malefic) planet. Here the greatest disadvantage is being caused to Venus because she is the significator planet of the 7th House. Due to Venus's combination with an impotent planet her sexual ability or potency has been completely destroyed. The same thing happened with this native.

and pure rays and is auspicious. During the period of Yamyayana he becomes weak due the Sun's defective rays. In this period the movement of the Sun is towards the South. The Lord of Ayana is the Sun

**Muhurtha** : One Muhurtha is of 2 gharis or 48 Minutes (1Ghari = 24 Minutes) some writers, out of illusion, have divided day duration into 15 parts and one part is regarded as Muhurtha. This has become a blind tradition and it is a very fatal tendency. This has been done by the religious essayists because, due to their ignorance of the mathematics of Time, they have made 15 divisions of the day duration and have made Kutuya and Rantiya etc Muhurthas. This is clearly unreasonable, because on our Earth, day duration goes on getting lesser or greater. What arrangement will these essayists make at such places. Therefore, the muhurtha must be regarded as a period of 2 gharis. The Lord of Muhurtha is the Moon.

**Ahoratra (Day and Night)**.Duration of a day and a night is termed as Ahoratra i.e. 24 hrs or 60 gharis make an Ahoratra. Its Lord is Mars.

### **Ritu (Seasons) The Ritus are six**

| Ritu        | Situation of the Sun | Lunar Month          |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shishir  | Capricorn, Aquarius  | Magh, Phalgun        |
| 2. Basant   | Pisces, Aries        | Chaitra, Baisakh     |
| 3. Greeshma | Taurus, Gemini       | Jyeshtha, Ashadha    |
| 4. Varsha   | Cancer, Leo          | Shravan, Bhadrapada  |
| 5. Sharad   | Virgo, Libra         | Ashwina, Kartika     |
| 6. Hemant   | Scorpio, Sagittarius | Margh Shirsha, Pausa |

Therefore, Ritu is of about two months, because Ritu is the time taken by the Sun in crossing two signs. The Lord of Ritu is Mercury.

**Masa** :The time from one sunrise to another sunrise is called one sawan day. In the same way 30 sawan days make one Sawan Masa. Its Lord is Mercury.

**Paksha** : Paksha is equal to the half of the Sawan Masa. From Shukla Pratipada (the first day of the Moon rise) to Amavasya

| Planets                      | Sun   | Moon    | Mars      | Mercury | Jupiter   | Venus  | Saturn |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Exalted Signs                | Aries | Taurus  | Capricorn | Virgo   | Cancer    | Pisces | Libra  |
| Deepest Exaltation Degrees   | 10    | 3       | 28        | 15      | 5         | 27     | 20     |
| Debilitated signs            | Libra | Scorpio | Cancer    | Pisces  | Capricorn | Virgo  | Aries  |
| Deepest debilitation Degrees | 10    | 3       | 28        | 15      | 5         | 27     | 20     |

रवेः सिंहे नखांशाश्च त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ।  
 उच्चमिन्दोर्वेषे त्रयंशास्त्रिकोणमपरेऽशकाः ॥५१॥  
 मेषेऽर्काशास्तु भौमस्य त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ।  
 उच्चं बुधस्य कन्यायामुक्तं पञ्चदशांशकाः ॥५२॥  
 ततः पञ्चांशकाः प्रोक्तं त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ।  
 चापे दशांशा जीवस्य त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ॥५३॥  
 तुले शुक्रस्य तिथ्यंशास्त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ।  
 शनेः कुम्भे नखांशाश्च त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ॥५४॥

51-54. *The Mool Trikona Signs of Planets* : In the sign Leo the first 20 degrees are the Sun's Mooltrikona while the rest portion is called his own house. In the same way, in Taurus sign the first 3 degrees are the Moon's exaltation portion and the rest is her Mooltrikona. In Aries, the first 12 degrees are the Mooltrikona of Mars and the rest portion is his own house. For Mercury, in Virgo the first 15 degrees form his exaltation zone, the next 5 his Mooltrikona and the last 10 his own house. In the sign Sagittarius, the first 10 degrees are Jupiter's Mooltrikona and the rest, his own house. In the sign, Libra the first 15 degrees are Venus's Mooltrikona the rest his own house and Saturn has his Mooltrikona in the sign Aquarius upto 20 degrees and in the rest his own house.

त्रिकोणात् स्वात्-सुख-स्वान्त्यधीर्मायुःस्वतुङ्गाः ।  
 सुहृदो रिपवश्चान्ये समाश्चोभयलक्षणाः ॥५५॥

55. *Natural Relationships* : The lords of the signs which are the 4th, 2nd, 12th, 5th, 9th and the 8th from the Mooltrikona sign of a planet and the Lords of the exalted sign of each planet are the

shown in the table that follows:

| Planet  | Friends             | Enemies         | Neutrals                     |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Sun     | Moon, Mars, Jupiter | Venus Saturn    | Mercury                      |
| Moon    | Sun, Mercury        | —               | Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn |
| Mars    | Sun, Moon, Jupiter  | Mercury         | Venus, Saturn                |
| Mercury | Sun, Venus          | Moon            | Mars, Jupiter Saturn         |
| Jupiter | Sun, Moon, Mars     | Mercury Venus   | Saturn                       |
| Venus   | Mercury, Saturn     | Moon, Sun       | Mars, Jupiter                |
| Saturn  | Mercury Venus       | Sun, Moon, Mars | Jupiter                      |

*The relationship of Rahu and Ketu is as follows:*

**Rahu :** Jupiter, Venus and Saturn are Rahu's friends. The Sun, the Moon and Mars are his enemies while Mercury is his neutral.

**Ketu :** Mars, Venus and Saturn are Ketu's friends. The Sun, the Moon are his enemies while Mercury and Jupiter are his neutrals. But there are differences of opinion about their relationship.

दशदन्ध्याय सहज स्वान्यस्थास्ते परस्परम् ।  
तत्काले मित्रतां यान्ति रिपवोऽन्यत्र संस्थिताः ॥५६॥

**56. Temporary Relationship or Horoscopic Relationships :** The planets Sun etc. situated in the 10th, 4th, 11th, 3rd, 2nd or the 12th from another are mutual friends (or friends to that planet). If they are situated in other than these places they act as his enemies.

**Notes :** According to this formula the relationship of the planets (of temporary nature) will be different. Here is a table for this relationship.

### Temporary (Tatkalika) Relationship or friendship

| Planets | Sun   | Moon   | Mars                                      | Mercury                                    | Jupiter                                   | Venus  | Saturn                                  | Rahu  | Ketu  |
|---------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| FRIEND  | Mars, Jupiter                                       | Rahu   | Sun<br>Mercury<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Ketu | Sun<br>Moon<br>Jupiter                     | Sun<br>Mercury<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Ketu | Mars<br>Jupiter                                  | Mars<br>Jupiter<br>Rahu                 | Moon<br>Saturn                                      | Mars<br>Jupiter                                   |
| ENEMY   | Moon,<br>Mercury<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Rahu<br>Ketu | Sun<br>Mercury<br>Mars<br>Jupiter<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Ketu | Moon<br>Jupiter<br>Rahu                   | Mercury<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Rahu<br>Ketu | Moon<br>Mars<br>Rahu                      | Sun<br>Moon<br>Mercury<br>Saturn<br>Rahu<br>Ketu | Sun<br>Moon<br>Mercury<br>Venus<br>Ketu | (Sun<br>Mars<br>Mercury<br>Jupiter<br>Venus<br>Ketu | Sun<br>Moon<br>Mercury<br>Venus<br>Saturn<br>Rahu |

**Speculam of 5 Fold Relationship**

| One relation ship |   | Another relation ship |   | Net Relationship   |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Friendship        | + | Friendship            | = | Extreme friendship |
| Neutrality        | + | Friendship            | = | Friendship         |
| Enmity            | + | Enmity                | = | Extreme enmity     |
| Neutrality        | + | Enmity                | = | Enmity             |
| Enmity            | + | Friendship            | = | Neutrality         |

The horoscope, given to illustrate verse 56, in the notes, is to be re-examined. The 5 fold relationship as per this formula will be obtained in the following way.

**5 Fold Relationship or Compound Relationship**

| Planet             | Sun             | Moon                               | Mars                       | Mercury         | Jupiter                          | Venus             | Saturn               |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Extreme Friendship | Mars<br>Jupiter | —                                  | Sun                        | —               | Sun                              | —                 | —                    |
| Friendship         | —               | —                                  | Venus<br>Saturn            | Jupiter<br>Mars | Saturn                           | Mars<br>Jupiter   | Jupiter              |
| Neutral            | Moon            | Sun<br>Mercury                     | Moon<br>Mercury<br>Jupiter | Sun<br>Venus    | Moon<br>Mars<br>Mercury<br>Venus | Mercury<br>Saturn | Mars<br>Mercury      |
| Enmity             | Mercury         | Mars<br>Jupiter<br>Venus<br>Saturn | —                          | Saturn          | —                                | —                 | —                    |
| Extreme Enmity     | Venus<br>Saturn | —                                  | —                          | Moon            | —                                | Sun<br>Moon       | Sun<br>Moon<br>Venus |

Here in the temporary relationship Mars and Jupiter are friendly and they are also friendly in the natural relationship. Therefore, Mars and Jupiter are extremely friendly. The Moon is enemy in the temporary relationship and friendly in the natural relationship; therefore, the Moon is neutral to the Sun. Mercury is enemy in temporary relationship and neutral in natural relationship; therefore, Mercury remains enemy to the Sun. Again, Venus and Saturn are enemy in temporary relationship and they are enemy in the natural relationships. Therefore, these two planets become extreme enemy to the Sun.

स्वोच्चे शुभं फलं पूर्णं त्रिकोणे पादवर्जितम् ।  
स्वर्क्षेऽर्धं मित्रगेहे तु पादमात्रं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥५९॥

पादार्थं समभे प्रोक्तं शून्यं नीचाश्च ।  
तद्दृष्टफलं ब्रूयाद् व्यत्ययेन विचक्षणः ॥६०॥

59-60 *Ratio of Effects* : When in his exaltation, a planet gives fully good effects, in his Mool Trikona sign, three fourth or 75%, in his own sign half or 50%, in his friendly sign one fourth or 25%, in the sign of his neutral planet half of one fourth or 12.5% and when he is in his fall, or is set or is in enemy house, it should be predicted by the wise astrologer that his effects are nil. Inauspicious effects are quite reverse with reference to these houses.

**Notes** : This verse may be shown in table form in the following way :

#### Auspicious Effect

| Exaltation | Mooltri<br>kona | Own<br>House | Friendly<br>Sign | Equal<br>Sign | Debilitation |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1          | .75             | .50          | .25              | .125          | 0            |

#### Inauspicious Effect :

| Exaltation | Mooltri<br>kona | Own<br>Sign | Friendly<br>Sign | Equal<br>Sign | Debilitation |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0          | .125            | .25         | .50              | .75           | 1.00         |

त्र्यंशादयस्त्रिभागैश्च चतुर्भेः सहितो रविः ।  
धूमो नाम महादोषः सर्वकर्मविनाशकः ॥६१॥  
धूमो मण्डलतः शुद्धो व्यतीपातोऽत्र दोषदः ।  
सषड्भोऽत्र व्यतीपातः परिवेषोऽतिदोषकृत् ॥६२॥  
परिवेषश्च्युतश्चक्रादिन्द्रचापस्तु दोषदः ।  
वित्र्यंशात्यष्टिभागादयश्चापः केतुखगोऽशुभः ॥६३॥  
एकराशियुतः केतुः सूर्यतुल्यः प्रजायते ।  
अप्रकाशग्रहाश्चैते पापा दोषप्रदाः स्मृताः ॥६४॥

61-64 *Non-Luminous Upagrahas* : (Sub planets) From the addition of 4 signs 13 degrees and 20 kalas (minutes) to the Sun's longitude at the moment of birth is obtained the all inauspicious Dhooma. When Dhooma is reduced from 12 signs we arrive at Vyatipata which is also inauspicious. By adding 6 signs to Vyatipata is known the exact position of Parivesha which is extremely

day time) on which Gulika is to be determined. For example, if we have to know the Gulika on Sunday in the day time, the Lord of the first portion will be the Sun, that of the second Moon, of the third Mars, of the Fourth Mercury, of the 5th Jupiter, of the sixth Venus and of the 7th Saturn. The 8th portion will be Lordless. Therefore, on this day, the seventh portion of the Dinmana is the portion of Gulika. If the Gulika of the day of Mercury is to be known, then the Lord of the first portion will be Mercury, that of the Second Jupiter, of the 3rd Venus, of the 4th Saturn, of the 5th Sun, of the 6th Moon and of the 7th Mars. On Wednesday, in the day time, Saturn is the Lord of the 4th portion, therefore the Lord of the fourth portion is Gulika. In the same way, Saturn's portion of all the other days will be considered as the portion of Gulika. But when the time of birth falls in the night the portion of Gulika is arrived at by a different method. In that case the night duration (Ratrimana) is divided by 8. Then the Lord of the 5th day from the day of birth is taken to be the Lord of the First portion. Counting in this way respectively, the Gulika of the night of birth will be that portion the Lord of which is Saturn. To know the Gulika of the night of Sunday, the Ratrimana (night duration) is to be divided by 8. The Lord of the First portion will be Jupiter instead of the Sun, for he is the 5th from the Sun. In the same way, the Lord of the 2nd will be Venus, that of the 3rd Saturn and so on. The 8th portion is Lordless in the night too. In this way on the night of Sunday the portion of Gulika falls on the 3rd portion of Ratrimana (night duration)

### Lord of the Portion of Day's Gulika

| Day     | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sunday  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  |
| Monday  | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     |
| Tuesday | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    |
| Wed.    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    |
| Thurs.  | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury |
| Friday  | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter |
| Sat.    | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   |



**Lord of the Portion of Night's Gulika**

| Day     | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sunday  | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury |
| Monday  | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter |
| Tuesday | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   |
| Wed.    | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  |
| Thurs   | Moon    | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     |
| Friday  | Mars    | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    |
| Sat     | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus   | Saturn  | Sun     | Moon    | Mars    |

**Gulika-Dhruvanka (CONSTANT)**

| Planet | Sun | Moon | Mars | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus | Saturn |
|--------|-----|------|------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Day    | 7   | 6    | 5    | 4       | 3       | 2     | 1      |
| Night  | 3   | 2    | 1    | 7       | 6       | 5     | 4      |

The method of preparing Gulika lagna may be described in this way:

The number of that portion, the Lord of which is Saturn, is the Dhruvanka. The 8th portion of the day or the night is multiplied by that number (Dhruvanka) and the time arrived at by multiplying it is the time of Lagna spashta (Longitude of the Ascendant). Whatever the Lagnaspashta comes in this way will be the Lagnaspashta of the Gulika. It should be noted here that if the time of birth is the day, the Gulika spashta is found out at that time which is arrived at by multiplying by the 8th portion, while, if the time of birth is night, the Ratrimana is divided by 8 and the number arrived at is multiplied by the Dhruvanka of the Lord of the day and is added to the day duration (Dinmana).

For instance, the Dinmana (Day duration is 33 ghatis and 52 palas; 1 ghati = 60 palas, 1 ghati = 24 Minutes). Deduce Dinmana from 60 ghati, it gives Ratrimana (The total mana of day and night is 60 Ghatis).

$$\begin{array}{r}
 60 - 0 - 0 \\
 - 33 - 52 - 0 \\
 \hline
 26 - 08 - 0
 \end{array}$$

Divide it by 8 which gives 3-16. This is the mana of every portion. Suppose the birth time

and Ketu) and in retrograde planets the process is reversed and is made positive negative. Then the planets of that time will be clear.

**Notes :** In the old almanacs the planetary position was given of midnight each after eight days. This is called Pankti. Some Astrologers call it Prastaar also. Along with planetary positions the planetary movement is also given.

The difference between the Ishta Kaala and Mishra Kaala is called Chaalana. This Chaalana is either Aishya (+) or Yaata (-). If the Ishta Kaala is of time before the Mishra Kaala, then the Chaalana is negative (Yaata Sanjaka); and if the Ishta Kaala is of the time after the Mishra Kaala, then the Chaalana is positive (Aishya Sanjaka); because if the Ishta Kaala is of the time before the Mishra Kaala, then the planetary position of the Ishta Kaala will be arrived at by deducting from the planets of the Pankti Kaala; and if it is of the time after the Mishra Kaala then the planetary position of the Ishta Kaala will be arrived at by adding in the planets of Pankti Kaala. But in the case of the retrograde planets the process is reversed.

In the almanacs the Pankti of the Mishra maana Kaala is given in the following manner.

The Ishta of Planets on 8 (Ashtami) Monday 28-5-1951.  
Mishramaana Kala 47-04

| Sun | Mars | Mer. | Jup. | Ven. | Sat | Rahu | Ketu |
|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 01  | 01   | 00   | 11   | 02   | 05  | 10   | 04   |
| 13  | 10   | 23   | 15   | 27   | 03  | 23   | 23   |
| 24  | 57   | 08   | 28   | 21   | 18  | 51   | 51   |
| 36  | 49   | 58   | 10   | 08   | 55  | 07   | 07   |
| —   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —   | —    | —    |
| 57  | 42   | 94   | 10   | 64   | 00  | 03   | 03   |
| 18  | 22   | 18   | 51   | 18   | 53  | 11   | 11   |

Suppose the birth of the native occurred on Jyeshtha Krishna Trayodashi Samvata 2008. Date of birth 2-6-1951, Place of birth Hapur. The Sawaneshta or Ishta Kaala of the time of birth is 44 Ghati, 32 Pala and 20 Vipala. The day number of Saturday is Seven. Therefore, the Ishta Kaala may be called 7-44-32-20 day, Ghati etc. Pankti is of Monday dated 28-5-1951. Therefore, the Ishta Kaala of the Planets of Pankti will be 2-47-04 day ghati etc. Here the Ishta Kaala is more than the Pankti Kaala. Therefore, Pankti Kaala is

and Dual signs are respectively Narada, Augusta and Durvasha.

**Example :** Suppose the Ascendant is  $8^{\circ} - 12^{\circ} - 27' - 51''$ . This is the House of Jupiter. The sign is Sagittarius. There is the Second Decanate in it. Therefore, it is the Decanate of Aries, the 5th sign from Sagittarius.

### Drekkana Chakra

| Speculum Of Decanates |              |            |             |              |             |             |              |             |                |            |            |              |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Lord<br>स्वामी        | Sign<br>राशि | ARI<br>मेष | TAU<br>वृषभ | GEM<br>मिथुन | CAN<br>कर्क | LEO<br>सिंह | VIR<br>कन्या | LIB<br>तुला | SCO<br>वृश्चिक | SAG<br>धनु | CAP<br>मकर | AQA<br>कुम्भ | PIS<br>मीन |
| NAR<br>नारद           | $10^{\circ}$ | 1          | 2           | 3            | 4           | 5           | 6            | 7           | 8              | 9          | 10         | 11           | 12         |
| AGU<br>आगस्त्य        | $20^{\circ}$ | 5          | 6           | 7            | 8           | 9           | 10           | 11          | 12             | 1          | 2          | 3            | 4          |
| DUR<br>दुर्वासा       | $30^{\circ}$ | 9          | 10          | 11           | 12          | 1           | 2            | 3           | 4              | 5          | 6          | 7            | 8          |

स्वर्क्षादिकेन्द्रपतयस्तुर्यशेषः

क्रियादिषु ।

सनकश्च

सनन्दश्च

कुमारश्च

सनातनः ॥९॥

9. *Chaturthamsha* : In the signs Aries etc., the Lords of chaturthamshas are the Lords of the First, Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Signs and the deities of these are respectively Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanat Kumar and Sanatana.

**Notes :** Chaturthamsha is the  $1/4$ th part of a sign: It is of  $7^{\circ}$  and  $30'$  kalas. The first chaturthamsha is ruled by the Lord of its own sign, the second one by that of the 4th, the third one by that of the 7th and the last one by that of the 10th.

### Chaturthamsha Chakra

| Speculum Of Chaturthamshas |                           |            |             |              |             |             |              |             |                |            |            |              |            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Lord<br>स्वामी             | Sign.<br>राशि             | ARI<br>मेष | TAU<br>वृषभ | GEM<br>मिथुन | CAN<br>कर्क | LEO<br>सिंह | VIR<br>कन्या | LIB<br>तुला | SCO<br>वृश्चिक | SAG<br>धनु | CAP<br>मकर | AQA<br>कुम्भ | PIS<br>मीन |
| SAN<br>सनक                 | $7^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$  | 1          | 2           | 3            | 4           | 5           | 6            | 7           | 8              | 9          | 10         | 11           | 12         |
| SAN<br>सनन्दन              | $15^{\circ}$              | 4          | 5           | 6            | 7           | 8           | 9            | 10          | 11             | 12         | 1          | 2            | 3          |
| KUM<br>कुमार               | $22^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$ | 7          | 8           | 9            | 10          | 11          | 12           | 1           | 2              | 3          | 4          | 5            | 6          |
| SAN<br>सनातन               | $30^{\circ} - 00^{\circ}$ | 10         | 11          | 12           | 1           | 2           | 3            | 4           | 5              | 6          | 7          | 8            | 9          |

**सप्तमाश चक्र SAPTAMAMSHA CHAKRA**

| LORD<br>स्वामी  | SIGN<br>राशि | ARI<br>मेष | TAU<br>वृषभ | GEM<br>मिथुन | CAN<br>कर्क | LEO<br>सिंह | VIR<br>कन्या | LIB<br>तुला | SCO<br>वृश्चिक | SAG<br>धनु | CAP<br>मकर | AQU<br>कुम्भ | PIS<br>मीन |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| KSH<br>क्षार    | 4°-17'-8"-57 | 1          | 8           | 3            | 10          | 5           | 12           | 7           | 2              | 9          | 4          | 11           | 6          |
| KSH<br>क्षीर    | 8°-34'-17    | 2          | 9           | 4            | 11          | 6           | 1            | 8           | 3              | 10         | 5          | 12           | 7          |
| DAD<br>दधि      | 12°-51'-25   | 3          | 10          | 5            | 12          | 7           | 2            | 9           | 4              | 11         | 6          | 1            | 8          |
| AAJ<br>आज्य     | 17°-8'-34    | 4          | 11          | 6            | 1           | 8           | 3            | 10          | 5              | 12         | 7          | 2            | 9          |
| IKS<br>इक्षुरास | 21°-25'-43   | 5          | 12          | 7            | 2           | 9           | 4            | 11          | 6              | 1          | 8          | 3            | 10         |
| MAD<br>मद्य     | 25°-42'-52"  | 6          | 1           | 8            | 3           | 10          | 5            | 12          | 7              | 2          | 9          | 4            | 11         |
| SHU<br>शुद्ध जल | 30°-00'-00   | 7          | 2           | 9            | 4           | 11          | 6            | 1           | 8              | 3          | 10         | 5            | 12         |

**Notes:** KSH-Kshaara, KSH-Ksheera, DAD-Dadhi, AAJ-Aajya, IKS-Ikshurasa, MAD-Madya, SHU-Shudhdha

|     |                     |             |    |    |   |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |   |    |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| 19. | RAK<br>राक्षस       | 21°-6'-40"  | 7  | 10 | 1 | 4  | 7  | 10 | 1 | 4  | 7  | 10 | 1 | 4  |
| 20. | VIS<br>वरुण         | 22°-13'-20" | 8  | 11 | 2 | 5  | 8  | 11 | 2 | 5  | 8  | 11 | 2 | 5  |
| 21. | VIS<br>विश्वदेव     | 23°-20'-00" | 9  | 12 | 3 | 6  | 9  | 12 | 3 | 6  | 9  | 12 | 3 | 6  |
| 22. | GOV<br>गोविन्द      | 24°-26'-40" | 10 | 1  | 4 | 7  | 10 | 1  | 4 | 7  | 10 | 1  | 4 | 7  |
| 23. | VAS<br>वसु          | 25°-33'-20" | 11 | 2  | 5 | 8  | 11 | 2  | 5 | 8  | 11 | 2  | 5 | 8  |
| 24. | VAR<br>वरुण         | 26°-40'-00" | 12 | 3  | 6 | 9  | 12 | 3  | 6 | 9  | 12 | 3  | 6 | 9  |
| 25. | AJA<br>अजपात        | 27°-46'-40" | 1  | 4  | 7 | 10 | 1  | 4  | 7 | 10 | 1  | 4  | 7 | 10 |
| 26. | AHI<br>अहिर्बुध्न्य | 28°-53'-20" | 2  | 5  | 8 | 11 | 2  | 5  | 8 | 11 | 2  | 5  | 8 | 11 |
| 27. | POO<br>पूषा         | 30°-00'-00" | 3  | 6  | 9 | 12 | 3  | 6  | 9 | 12 | 3  | 6  | 9 | 12 |

**NOTES:** ASH-Ashvani, YAM-Yama, VAN-Vana, BRA-Brahma, CHA-Chandrama, ISH-Isha, ADI-Aditi, JEE-Jeeva, AHI-Ahi, PIT-Pitara, BHA-Bhaga, ARY-Aryama, SUR-Surya, TWA-Twashta, MAR-Maruta, SHA-Shakragni, MIT-Mitra, VAS-Vasav, RAK-Rakshasa, VIR-Varuna, VIS-Vishvedeva, GOV-Govinda, VAS-Vasu, AJA-Ajapaata, AHI-Ahimbudhanya, POO-Poosha.

| त्रिंशंश चक्र TRIMSHAMSHA CHAKRA              |              |            |              |             |             |            |              |  |              |             |             |              |                |            |            |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| विषम राशि का त्रिंशंश Trimshamsha of odd sign |              |            |              |             |             |            |              | सम राशि का त्रिंशंश Trimshamsha of even Sign |              |             |             |              |                |            |            |
| LORD<br>स्वामी                                | SIGN<br>राशि | ARI<br>मेघ | GEM<br>मिथुन | LEO<br>सिंह | LIB<br>तुला | SAG<br>धनु | AQU<br>कुम्भ | LORD<br>स्वामी                               | SIGN<br>राशि | TAU<br>वृषभ | CAN<br>कर्क | VIR<br>कन्या | SCO<br>वृश्चिक | CAP<br>मकर | PIS<br>मीन |
| AGN<br>अग्नि                                  | 5°-00'       | 1          | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1          | 1            | VAR<br>वरुण                                  | 5°-00'       | 2           | 2           | 2            | 2              | 2          | 2          |
| VAY<br>वायु                                   | 10°-00'      | 11         | 11           | 11          | 11          | 11         | 11           | KUB<br>कुबेर                                 | 12°-00'      | 6           | 6           | 6            | 6              | 6          | 6          |
| IND<br>इन्द्र                                 | 18°-00'      | 9          | 9            | 9           | 9           | 9          | 9            | IND<br>इन्द्र                                | 20°-00'      | 12          | 12          | 12           | 12             | 12         | 12         |
| KUB<br>कुबेर                                  | 25°-00'      | 3          | 3            | 3           | 3           | 3          | 3            | VAY<br>वायु                                  | 25°-00'      | 10          | 10          | 10           | 10             | 10         | 10         |
| VAR<br>वरुण                                   | 30°-00'      | 7          | 7            | 7           | 7           | 7          | 7            | AGN<br>अग्नि                                 | 30°-00'      | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8              | 8          | 8          |

NOTES: AGN—Agani, VAY—Vayu, IND—Inder, KUB—Kuber, VAR—Varun

|     |                |         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 21. | YAK<br>यक्षरा  | 15°-45' | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  |
| 22. | GAN<br>गंधर्व  | 16°-30' | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  |
| 23. | KKA<br>काल     | 17°-15' | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  |
| 24. | VIR<br>वरुण    | 18°-00' | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  |
| 25. | VIS<br>विष्णु  | 18°-45' | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  |
| 26. | CHA<br>चन्द्र  | 19°-30' | 2  | 8  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 8  |
| 27. | MAR<br>मरीचि   | 20°-15' | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  | 3  | 9  |
| 28. | TWA<br>त्वष्टा | 21°-00' | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 | 4  | 10 |
| 29. | DHA<br>धाता    | 21°-45' | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 4  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 | 5  | 11 |
| 30. | SHI<br>शिव     | 22°-30' | 7  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 6  | 12 |
| 31. | RAV<br>रवि     | 23°-15' | 8  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 7  | 1  |

|     |                   |         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                   |
|-----|-------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|
| 25. | DEV<br>देव        | 12°-30' | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | KAN<br>कण्टक      |
| 26. | ARD<br>आर्द्र     | 13°-00' | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | YAM<br>यम         |
| 27. | KAL<br>कलिनाश     | 13°-30' | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | GHO<br>घोर        |
| 28. | KSH<br>क्षितीश्वर | 14°-00' | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | DAV<br>दावाग्नि   |
| 29. | KAM<br>कमलाकर     | 14°-30' | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | KAA<br>काल        |
| 30. | GUL<br>गुलिक      | 15°-00' | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | MAR<br>मृत्यु     |
| 31. | MRA<br>मृत्यु     | 15°-30' | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | GUL<br>गुलिक      |
| 32. | KAA<br>काल        | 16°-00' | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | KAM<br>कमलाकर     |
| 33. | DAV<br>दावाग्नि   | 16°-30' | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | KSH<br>क्षितीश्वर |
| 34. | GHO<br>घोर        | 17°-00' | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | KAL<br>कलिनाश     |
| 35. | YAM<br>यम         | 17°-30' | 11 | 12 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | ARD<br>आर्द्र     |
| 36. | KAN<br>कण्टक      | 18°-00' |    | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | DEV<br>देव        |
| 37. | MAH<br>महेश्वर    | 18°-30' | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | MAH<br>महेश्वर    |

relating to Liver and upper part of abdomen.

**Drekkana** : If in a horoscope the third house is occupied by a male sign, the Lord of the third house is situated in a male sign, there are male planets in the third house and the third house is aspected by male planets and Mars who is the significator of younger brother is also strong, then this combination gives younger brother to the native. If the Drekkana Ascendant and the third house from this ascendant has also all these conditions, then it can be predicted with certainty that the native will be blessed with a younger brother. The younger brother's health, habits or nature and longevity may also be correctly guessed. The presence of the Lord of the Drekkana Ascendant, the Lord of the third house from the Drekkana Ascendant together and Mars getting Vimshopaka strength in between 15 and 20 Vishwa, is a positive point.

The use of Drekkana is made in **Predictive Astrology** extensively in a number of things, the exhaustive description of which has been made in our Book '**Parasara and the Sixteen Divisions**'. It will not be out of place to give here some additional information

The Drekkana (Decanate) has some peculiar names such as

1. **Ayudha Drekkana** : It is as follows in various signs :

|    | <u>Name of the sign</u> | <u>Order of the Drekkana</u> |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Aries                   | I and III                    |
| 2. | Gemini                  | II and III                   |
| 3. | Leo                     | I, II and III                |
| 4. | Sagittarius             | III                          |
| 5. | Aquarius                | I, II and III                |
| 6. | Pisces                  | I and II                     |

2. **Sarpa Drekkana** : In various signs in I, II and III order the Sarpa Drekkana is distributed in the following way :

|    | <u>Name of the sign</u> | <u>Order of the Drekkana</u> |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Taurus                  | II                           |
| 2. | Cancer                  | II and III                   |
| 3. | Scorpio                 | I and II                     |
| 4. | Pisces                  | III                          |

3. **Nigada (Bedi) Drekkana** : Only the first Drekkana of



**bringing Drekkana.**

Drekkanas should be considered necessarily when starting on a journey. Thus, if Ayudha Drekkana is situated with or is aspected by malefic planets, journey should not be made in the Ayudha Drekkana because its effect will be litigation, defeat in Test Matches and competitions. The effect of the situation or aspect of benefic planets in this Drekkana signifies triumph.

Making journey in Sarpa (Bhujanga) Drekkana or in Nigada (Pasha) Drekkana results in getting the native arrested.

The beginning of the case under Article 302 or Verdict (judgement) of the case in the Pasha Drekkana means getting death punishment by hanging.

If there is the Chatushpada Drekkana and it has the aspect of malefic planets, it causes death of the cattle in the native's house. There should be no purchase of cattle in such Drekkana.

**Effects of Drekkanas :**

| <u>Name of the sign</u> | <u>Order of the Drekkana</u> | <u>Designation</u> | <u>Effect</u>  |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 5,1,11,8,10             | I                            | Kroor              | Evil or wicked minded, of roving (wandering) nature, engaged in wicked, sinful deeds & quarrelsome   |
| 5,7,8,12                | III                          |                    |  |
| 4,8                     | II                           |                    |  |
| 4,12                    | I                            | Watery             | Giver of alms, pleasure loving, kind hearted, getting wealthy by farming, watery objects (Fish etc.) merchant navy etc., large bodied and emotional. |
| 12,6                    | II                           |                    |  |
| 2,3                     | III                          |                    |  |
| 1,2,9,10,11             | II                           | Saumya             | Happiness, wealth, having son, kind hearted, handsome body.  |
| 7,3,6                   | I                            |                    |  |
| 6,9,11                  | III                          |                    |  |
| 1,4,10                  | III                          | Mixed              | Of bad conduct and character, traversing another's wife, stern, evil eyed and volatile soul or nature.   |
| 2,9                     | I                            |                    |  |
| 3,5,7                   | II                           |                    |  |

All the Drekkanas have their own peculiar features or qualities which are used in knowing the features of a thief.

of the Shodasavargas such as Kshetra (Lagna). Hora, Trimshamsha and Drekkana have the Bala or strength of 1 each, Shodashamsha 2, Navamamsha 3, Kshetra (Lagna or Graha)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Shashtiamsa 4, and the remaining nine vargas have each the Bala or strength of  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Vimshopaka Bala remains as 20 when the planet is in his own vargas, in the varga of extreme friend it is 18, in that of friend 15, of equal 10, of enemy 7, of extreme enemy 5. (These figures are known as Varga Vishwas).

वर्गविश्वाः स्वविश्वघ्नाः पुनर्विशतिभाजिताः ।  
 विश्वाफलोपयोग्यं तत्पञ्चोनं फलदो न हि ॥२६॥  
 तदूर्ध्वं स्वल्पफलदं दशोर्ध्वं मध्यमं स्मृतम् ।  
 तिष्ठूर्ध्वं पूर्णफलदं बोध्यं सर्वं खचारिणाम् ॥२७॥

26 - 27. *Vimshopaka Proportional Evaluation* : When the Vimshopaka Bala of all the Vargas is multiplied by the Vimshopaka Bala (varga vishwa) mentioned in the house varga of extreme friend etc and is divided by 20, it gives the exact Vimshopaka Bala or strength to predict the effect of all the vargas. If it is below 5 then it is not capable of giving auspicious results; if it is above 5 but below 10, the planet gives some auspicious effect, it being 10 to 15 the auspicious effect will be mediocre and, wholly favourable result will be yielded if it is 15 to 20.

**Notes** : All the Vargas (Shadavarga, Saptavarga, Dashavarga and Shodasavarga) have 20 Vimshopaka or 20 point strength. For easy grasp these are tabulated as below :

Table

| Varga      | Shad<br>Varga | Saptha<br>Varga | Dasa<br>Varga | Shodasa<br>Varga |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Rasi       | 6             | 5.0             | 3.0           | 3.5              |
| Hora       | 2             | 2.0             | 1.5           | 1.0              |
| Drekkana   | 4             | 3.0             | 1.5           | 1.0              |
| Navamsa    | 5             | 2.5             | 1.5           | 3.0              |
| Dvadasamsa | 2             | 4.5             | 1.5           | 0.5              |
| Trimsamsa  | 1             | 2.0             | 1.5           | 1.0              |
| Saptamsa   | -             | 1.0             | 1.5           | 0.5              |

|                 |    |      |      |      |
|-----------------|----|------|------|------|
| Dasamsa         | -  | -    | 1.5  | 0.5  |
| Kalamsa         | -  | -    | 1.5  | 2.0  |
| Shastiamsa      | -  | -    | 5.0  | 4.0  |
| Vimsamsa        | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Chatur Vimsamsa | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Bhamsa          | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Turyamsa        | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Khavedamsa      | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Akshavedamsa    | -  | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| Total           | 20 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |

This table makes it clear that in the shadavarga the Lagna gets 6 points, Hora 2, Drekkana 4, Navamamsha 5, Dvadashamsha 2 and Trimshamsha 1. This point (strength) which Lagna, Hora etc. get is called Swavishwa. For example, in Shadavargas Hora gets two Swavishwa.

The strength which a planet gets when he is situated in extreme friends' friend's and his own house is called Varga Vishwa.

The formula given below is used in order to arrive at the Vimshopaka .

$$\frac{\text{Swavishwa} \times \text{Vargavishwa}}{5}$$

**Example :** Suppose the native's birth falls on 12-7-1952 Indian Standard Time (IST) 9.15 at Latitude  $28^{\circ} - 43'$  and Longitude  $77^{\circ} - 47'$ . Then

|           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Ascendant | $4 - 14^{\circ} - 0' - 37''$   |
| Sun       | $2 - 26^{\circ} - 31' - 54''$  |
| Moon      | $11 - 00^{\circ} - 48' - 27''$ |
| Mars      | $6 - 13^{\circ} - 58' - 10''$  |
| Mercury   | $3 - 22^{\circ} - 52' - 01''$  |
| Jupiter   | $0 - 22^{\circ} - 30' - 16''$  |
| Venus     | $3 - 01^{\circ} - 17' - 43''$  |
| Saturn    | $5 - 15^{\circ} - 51' - 23''$  |
| Rahu      | $9 - 28^{\circ} - 32' - 56''$  |
| Ketu      | $3 - 28^{\circ} - 32' - 56''$  |

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{The 11th House} & 7-28^{\circ}-50'-53''-20''' \\
 \text{The Moon} & (-) & 0-26^{\circ}-47''-25''' \\
 \hline
 & 7- & 2^{\circ}-3'-28''-20'''
 \end{array}$$

Here the difference is more than 6 and less 10 signs

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & 10- & 0^{\circ}-0'-0''-0''' \\
 & (-) & 7-2'-3'-28''-20''' \\
 \hline
 & 2-27^{\circ}-56'-31''-40'''
 \end{array}$$

It is converted into degrees etc

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 2 \times 30 & = & 60^{\circ} \\
 & + & 27^{\circ}-56'-31''-40''' \\
 \hline
 & 87^{\circ}-56'-31''-40'''
 \end{array}$$

It is divided by 2

$$87^{\circ}-56'-31''-40''' \div 2 = 43^{\circ}-58'-15''-50''' \text{ Aspectual Value}$$

Aspect on the 12th House

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{The 12th House} & 8-23^{\circ}-57'-47''-40''' \\
 \text{The Moon} & 0-26^{\circ}-47''-25''-0''' \\
 \hline
 & 7-27^{\circ}-10'-22''-40'''
 \end{array}$$

The difference is less than 10 and more than 6 signs.

Therefore

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 10- & 0- & 0- & 0- & 0 \\
 & - & 7-27^{\circ}-10'-22''-40''' \\
 \hline
 & 2- & 2^{\circ}-49'-37''-20'''
 \end{array}$$

It is converted into degrees etc  $2 \times 30 = 60 + 2^{\circ} - 49' - 37'' - 20''' = 62^{\circ}-49'-37''-20'''$

It is divided by 2  $62^{\circ}-49'-37''-20''' \div 2 = 31^{\circ}-24'-48''-40'''$  Aspectual Value.

रूपाधिके विना राशि भागा द्वयाप्तश्च दृग् भवेत्।  
 एवं राश्यादिके शेषे शनौ द्रष्टरि भो द्विज! ॥९॥  
 एकमे नवमे भागा भुक्ता भोग्या द्विसंमुणाः।  
 द्विर्भेऽशार्धोन्निताः षष्टिरष्टमे खामिन्युग् लवाः ॥१०॥

9-10. O Brahmin, if Saturn is the aspecting planet, find out the difference between him and the aspected planet. If the difference is above one sign, then (ignoring the sign) multiply the degrees etc by 2 and thus is obtained the Sphuta-Drishti. If the difference is above 9 signs then ignoring the signs, the degrees etc

## Speculum of Aspetual Values (Computerized)

| Deg:Mn Virupa |      | Deg:Mn Virupa |       | Deg:Mn Virupa |       |
|---------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 30:0          | .00  | 41:30         | 5.75  | 53:0          | 11.50 |
| 30:30         | .25  | 42: 0         | 6.00  | 53:30         | 11.75 |
| 31:0          | .50  | 42:30         | 6.25  | 54: 0         | 12.00 |
| 31:30         | .75  | 43: 0         | 6.50  | 54:30         | 12.25 |
| 32:0          | 1.00 | 43:30         | 6.75  | 55:0          | 12.50 |
| 32:30         | 1.25 | 44: 0         | 7.00  | 55:30         | 12.75 |
| 33:00         | 1.50 | 44:30         | 7.25  | 56:0          | 13.00 |
| 33:30         | 1.75 | 45: 0         | 7.50  | 56:30         | 13.25 |
| 34:0          | 2.00 | 45:30         | 7.75  | 57:0          | 13.50 |
| 34:30         | 2.25 | 46: 0         | 8.00  | 57:30         | 13.75 |
| 35:0          | 2.50 | 46:30         | 8.25  | 58:0          | 14.00 |
| 35:30         | 2.75 | 47: 0         | 8.50  | 58:30         | 14.25 |
| 36:0          | 3.00 | 47:30         | 8.75  | 59:0          | 14.50 |
| 36:30         | 3.25 | 48: 0         | 9.00  | 59:30         | 14.75 |
| 37:0          | 3.50 | 48:30         | 9.25  | 60:0          | 15.00 |
| 37:30         | 3.75 | 49:0          | 9.50  | 60:30         | 15.50 |
| 38:0          | 4.00 | 49:30         | 9.75  | 61:0          | 16.00 |
| 38:30         | 4.25 | 50:0          | 10.00 | 61:30         | 16.50 |
| 39:0          | 4.50 | 50:30         | 10.25 | 62:0          | 17.00 |
| 39:30         | 4.75 | 51:00         | 10.50 | 62:30         | 17.50 |
| 40:0          | 5.00 | 51:30         | 10.75 | 63:0          | 18.00 |
| 40:30         | 5.25 | 52:0          | 11.00 | 63:30         | 18.50 |
| 41:0          | 5.50 | 52:30         | 11.25 | 64: 0         | 19.00 |

| Hora | Sun  | Mon  | Tue  | Wed  | Thu  | Fri  | Sat  |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9.   | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  |
| 10.  | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars |
| 11.  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  |
| 12.  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  |
| 13.  | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc |
| 14.  | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon |
| 15.  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  |
| 16.  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  |
| 17.  | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars |
| 18.  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  |
| 19.  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  |
| 20.  | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc |
| 21.  | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon |
| 22.  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  |
| 23.  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jup  |
| 24.  | Merc | Jup  | Ven  | Sat  | Sun  | Moon | Mars |

तन्मानं

शमंबुगुशुचंरादिखेटानां

सप्तहृतषष्टिरेकाष्टेकोत्तरैर्हता ।

क्रमतो द्विज ! ॥१४ ॥

14. **NAISARGIKA BALA** : The quotient that is obtained by dividing 60 Kalas by 7 is multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and it gives the Naisargika Bala of respectively Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus the Moon, and the Sun.

**Notes** : According to this rule the Naisargika Balas of the planets will be in the following way. These Balas are Unchangeable.

The Sun = 1.000 Rupa

The Moon = 0.857 Rupa

Mars = 0.286 Rupa

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. The Sun the 1st House   | (Self Soul, Constitution, health energy etc.)  |
| 2. Jupiter the 2nd House   | (Finance, family, all the persons living in the family, the signifier of all these is Jupiter as he has Jeeva as one of his names) |
| 3. Mars the 3rd House      | (Later born, Courage)  |
| 4. The Moon the 4th House  | (Mother, heart & Mind, emotions etc.)  |
| 5. Jupiter the 5th House   | (Issues-sons, intellect , learning)  |
| 6. Mars the 6th House      | (Enemies)  |
| 7. Venus the 7th House     | (Wife)   |
| 8. Saturn the 8th House    | (Longevity)  |
| 9. Jupiter the 9th House   | (Fortune and Religion and Fame)  |
| 10. Mercury the 10th House | (Status, profession, tact etc.)  |
| 11. Jupiter the 11th House | (Preborn)  |
| 12. Saturn the 12th House  | (Expenditure)  |

The signifiers are to be applied with their reference. For this it is necessary that we should have a detailed knowledge of the Karakatavas of the planets. Thus, with reference to the eye the signifiers of the 2nd House will be the Sun and the Moon and not Jupiter and in the context of the Respiratory canal the signifier of the 3rd House will be Mercury and not Mars.

पुनस्तन्वादयो भावाः स्थाप्यास्तेषां शुभाऽशुभम् ।  
 लाभस्तृतीयो रन्ध्रश्च शत्रुसंज्ञथनव्ययाः ॥३५॥  
 एते भावाः समाख्याताः क्रूराख्या द्विजसत्तम ! ।  
 एषां योगेन यो भावस्तस्य हानिः प्रजायते ॥३६॥  
 भावा भद्राश्च केन्द्राख्याः कोणाख्या द्विजसत्तम ! ।  
 एषां संयोगमात्रेण ह्यशुभोऽपि शुभो भवेत् ॥३७॥

35-37. **AUSPICIOUSNESS OR INAUSPICIOUSNESS OF THE HOUSES** : O excellent of the Brahmins, after the above procedure, the astrologer should establish the planets in the Houses beginning from the Tanu (the First or the Ascendant House) and so on and then should know the good or evil effects of them. Of these Houses

| The Planets | Basic | Years  | acquired |        |       | Reduction   |
|-------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|---|
|             | Years | Months | Days     | Ghatas | Palas | years-months-days-ghatis-palas-Vipalas                          |
| Sun         | 16    | 11     | 25       | 21     | 2     | 5 - 7 - 28 - 28 - 20 - 40<br>(Due to his being in enemy's sign) |
| Moon        | 24    | 6      | 24       | 45     | 25    |   |
| Mars        | 10    | 6      | 22       | 59     | 45    | 5 - 3 - 11 - 29 - 52 - 30<br>(Due to his being combust)         |
| Mercury     | 7     | 6      | 13       | 1      | 24    |   |
| Jupiter     | 10    | 5      | 19       | 58     | 15    |   |
| Venus       | 15    | 5      | 1        | 8      | 3     | 5 - 1 - 20 - 22 - 41 - 0<br>(Due to her being in enemy's sign)  |
| Saturn      | 17    | 4      | 25       | 24     | 40    | 3 - 5 - 23 - 4 - 56 - 0   |
| Lagna       | 9     | 7      | 18       | 59     | 34    | (Due to his falling in the visible half)                        |

### Net Longevity of Planets

| The Planets | Years | Months | Days | Ghatas | Palas | Vipalas |
|-------------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| Sun         | 11    | 3      | 26   | 52     | 41    | 20      |
| Moon        | 24    | 6      | 24   | 45     | 25    | 00      |
| Mars        | 5     | 3      | 11   | 29     | 52    | 30      |
| Mercury     | 7     | 6      | 13   | 1      | 24    | 00      |
| Jupiter     | 10    | 5      | 19   | 58     | 15    | 00      |
| Venus       | 10    | 3      | 10   | 46     | 22    | 00      |
| Saturn      | 13    | 11     | 2    | 19     | 44    | 00      |
| Lagna       | 9     | 7      | 18   | 59     | 34    | 00      |
|             | 93    | 0      | 8    | 13     | 17    | 50      |

Therefore, the native will live a long life of 93 years, 0 months, 8 days, 13 ghatis, 17 palas and 50 vipalas.

A SIMPLER METHOD as under can also be focussed:

The preceding method of calculating Pindayu, apart from being cumbersome is time consuming. In this process, one is likely to commit error. It will be much simpler and convenient if the longitude of the planets are converted into fraction of degrees at first stage and thereafter the described method is followed. There will be a marginal difference in the end result and this too can



| Planet | Longitude | Exaltation Point | Differences                      | Sputa Ayurvarsha                       |
|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| SUN    | 48.14     | 10               | 38.14<br>< 180°<br>360 - 38.14   | $\frac{321.86 \times 19}{360} = 16.98$ |
| MOON   | 0.26      | 33               | 353.26                           | $\frac{353.26 \times 25}{360} = 24.57$ |
| MARS   | 44.47     | 298              | 106.47<br>< 180°<br>360 - 106.47 | $\frac{253.53 \times 15}{360} = 10.56$ |
| MERC.  | 31.09     | 165              | 226.09                           | $\frac{226.09 \times 12}{360} = 7.54$  |
| JUP.   | 346.33    | 95               | 251.33                           | $\frac{251.33 \times 15}{360} = 10.47$ |
| VENUS  | 92.66     | 357              | 264.34                           | $\frac{264.34 \times 21}{360} = 15.42$ |
| SAT.   | 153.27    | 200              | 313.27                           | $\frac{313.27 \times 20}{360} = 17.40$ |

### ASCENDANT'S CONTRIBUTION :

The procedure to ascertain the grant of Ascendant has been described in Slokas 14 -15 and according to which one sign (30<sup>0</sup>) lends one full year to Sphuta Ayurvarsha.

The longitude of the Ascendant is 9<sup>s</sup>-19<sup>0</sup>- 4'- 42".

The 9 signs will appportion 9 years. The fraction from 19<sup>0</sup>-4'-42" (19.08 degrees) will come to 19.08 - 30 (one sign) = 0.64 year there by totalling 9.64 years as the contribution of the Ascendant.

### REDUCTIONS (HARANAS)

Now the various kinds of reductions as described earlier, are to be applied on the period obtained so far. (For Chakrapatha reduction the position of planets is taken from Bhava Chakra)