

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 नक्षत्रवृद्धानां ज्येष्ठा: सामान्यशास्त्रतः ।
एतच्छास्त्रानुसारेण राशि-खटेफलं बुवे ॥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 वृद्धानां ज्येष्ठा: 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.

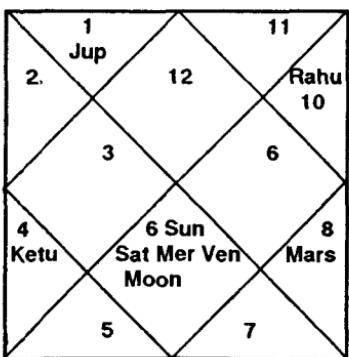
यस्मिन् काले यतः खेटा यान्ति दृगणितैकताम् ।
तत एव सुषुटाः कार्याः दिक्कालौ च सुषुटो विद्या ॥८ ॥
स्वस्वदेशोद्भवैः साथ्यं लम्नं राश्युदयैः सुषुटम् ।
अथादौ वच्चि खेटानां जातिस्त्वपगुणानहम् ॥९ ॥

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



Lg	Jup		
			Ketu
Rahu			
	Mars		Mer Sat Sun Ven Moon

Moon. There is no other influence on this House. The Seventh House is related to sex and the planet Venus is the signifier 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 signifier 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	Jyeshta, 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

रवे: सिंहे नवांशाश्च त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम्।
 उच्चमिदोर्वृषे त्रयंशास्त्रिकोणमपरेऽशका: ॥५१॥
 मेषेऽकर्णास्तु भौमस्य त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम्।
 उच्चं बुधस्य कन्यायामुक्तं पञ्चदशांशका: ॥५२॥
 ततः पञ्चांशका: प्रोक्तं त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम्।
 चापे दशांशा जीवस्य त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम् ॥५३॥
 तुले शुक्रस्य तिष्ठंशास्त्रिकोणमपरे स्वभम्।
 शने: कुम्भे नवांशाश्च 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-स्वान्त्यधीर्थमायुःस्वतुद्या: ।
 सुहदो रिपवस्त्रान्ये 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.

दशवस्त्राय सहज स्वान्तरस्थासे परस्परम् ।
तत्काले मित्रां 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 (Tatkala) Relationship or friendship

Planets	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn	Rahu	Ketu
FRIEND	Mars, Jupiter	Rahu	Sun Mercury Venus Saturn Ketu	Sun Moon Jupiter	Sun Mercury Venus Saturn Ketu	Mars Jupiter	Mars Jupiter Rahu	Moon Saturn	Mars Jupiter
ENEMY	Moon, Mercury Venus Saturn Rahu Ketu	Sun Mercury Mars Jupiter Venus Saturn Ketu	Moon Jupiter Rahu	Mercury Venus Saturn Rahu Ketu	Moon Mars Rahu	Sun Moon Mercury Saturn Rahu Ketu	Sun Moon Mercury Venus Ketu	(Sun 'Mars Mercury Jupiter Venus Ketu	Sun Moon Mercury Venus Saturn Rahu

Speculum 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 Jupiter	-	Sun	-	Sun	- -	-
Friendship	-	-	Venus Saturn	Jupiter Mars	Saturn	Mars Jupiter	Jupiter
Neutral	Moon	Sun Mercury	Moon Mercury Jupiter	Sun Venus	Moon Mars Mercury Venus	Mercury Saturn	Mars Mercury
Enmity	Mercury	Mars Jupiter Venus Saturn	-	Saturn	-	-	-
Extreme Enmity	Venus Saturn	-	-	Moon	-	Sun Moon	Sun Moon 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 ।
स्वक्षेप्तुं मित्रगेहे तु पादमात्रं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥५९॥

पादार्थ समधे प्रोक्तं शून्यं नीचासन्तु ।
तद्वृष्टफलं ब्रयाद् 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 kona	Own House	Friendly Sign	Equal Sign	Debilitation
1	.75	.50	.25	.125	0

Inauspicious Effect :

Exaltation	Mooltri kona	Own Sign	Friendly Sign	Equal Sign	Debilitation
0	.125	.25	.50	.75	1.00

अंशाद्यविश्वभागैस्त्र चतुर्भैः सहिते रविः ।
धूमो नाम महादोषः सर्वकर्पविनाशकः ॥६१ ॥
धूमो पण्डलतः शुद्धो व्यतीपातोऽत्र दोषदः ।
सप्तद्वृष्टत्र व्यतीपातः परिवेषोऽतिदोषकृत् ॥६२ ॥
परिवेषस्युतश्वकादिन्द्रचापस्तु दोषदः ।
विक्रांशात्यष्टिभागाद्यश्वापः केतुखगोऽशुभः ॥६३ ॥
एकराशियुतः केतुः .सूर्यतुल्यः प्रजायते ।
अप्रकाशग्रहाश्वते पापा दोषप्रदः सृताः ॥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 Dinmanna 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

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

from 60 ghati, it gives Ratrimana (The total mana of day and night is 60 Ghatis).

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 Jyeshta 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 $8^{\circ} 12' 27'' 51''$. 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 स्वामी	Sign गणि	ARI मेष	TAU बृष्ण	GEM मिथुन	CAN कर्क	LEO सिंह	VIR कंपा	LIB तुला	SCO वृश्चिक	SAG धनु	CAP मकर	AQA कुम्भ	PIS मीन	
NAR नारद	10°	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AGU आगस्ट्य	20°	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
DUR दर्विसा	30°	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

स्वर्कार्यादिकेद्वयपत्तयस्तुर्याशेशाः क्रियादिषु ।
सनकरश्च सनन्दरश्च कुमाररश्च सनातनः ॥१९ ॥

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 1/4th part of a sign: It is of 7^0 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 स्वामी	Sign, राशि	ARI मेष	TAU वृषभ	GEM मिथुन	CAN कर्क	LEO सिंह	VIR कन्या	LIB तुला	SCO वृषभिक	SAG धनु	CAP मकर	AQA कुम्भ	PIS मीन	
SAN सनक	7°-30°	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SAN सनदन	15°	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
KUM कुमार	22°-30°	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
SAN सनातन	30°-00°	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

सप्तमाश चक्र SAPTAMAMSHA CHAKRA

LORD स्वामी	SIGN राशि	ARI मेष	TAU वृषभ	GEM मिथुन	CAN कर्क	LEO सिंह	VIR कन्या	LIB तुला	SCO वृश्चिक	SAG धनु	CAP मकर	AQU कुम्ह	PIS भीम
KSH क्षार	4°-17'-8"-57	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6
KSH क्षीर	8°-34'-17	2	9	4	11	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7
DAD दधि	12°-51'-25	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6	1	8
AAJ आज्य	17°-8'-34	4	11	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9
IKS इक्षुरास	21°-25'-43	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6	1	8	3	10
MAD मध्य	25°-42'-52"	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11
SHU 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 राक्षस	21°-6'-40"	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4
20.	VIS वरुण	22°-13'-20"	8	11	2	5	8	11	2	5	8	11	2	5
21.	VIS विश्वेदेव	23°-20'-00"	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6
22.	GOV गोविन्द	24°-28'-40"	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7
23.	VAS वसु	25°-33'-20"	11	2	5	8	11	2	5	8	11	2	5	8
24.	VAR वरुण	26°-40'-00"	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9
25.	AJA अजपाता	27°-46'-40"	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10
26.	AHI अहिर्बुद्ध्य	28°-53'-20"	2	5	8	11	2	5	8	11	2	5	8	11
27.	POO 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-Ahirbudhanya, POO-Poosha.

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

Trimshamsha Chakra.

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

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

25.	DEV देव	12°-30'	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	KAN काटक
26.	ARD आर्द्ध	13°-00'	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	YAM यम
27.	KAL कलनाश	13°-30'	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	GHO घोर
28.	KSH क्षितीश्वर	14°-00'	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	DAV दावार्मि
29.	KAM कमलाकर	14°-30'	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	KAA काल
30.	GUL गुलिक	15°-00'	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	MAR मरु
31.	MRA म्रुत्यु	15°-30'	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	GUL गुलिक
32.	KAA काल	16°-00'	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	KAM कमलाकर
33.	DAV दावार्मि	16°-30'	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	KSH क्षितीश्वर
34.	GHO घोर	17°-00'	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	KAL कलनाश
35.	YAM यम	17°-30'	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ARD आर्द्ध
36.	KAN	18-00		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	DEV देव
37.	MAH महेश्वर	18°-30'	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	MAH 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 signifier 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 :

	Name of the sign	Order of the Drekkana
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 :

	Name of the sign	Order of the Drekkana
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 :

Name of the sign	Order of the Drekkana	Designation	Effect
5,1,11,8,10	I		Evil or wicked minded, of
5,7,8,12	III	Kroor	roving (wandering) nature, engaged in wicked, sinful deeds & quarrelsome
4,8	II		
4,12	I	Watery	Giver of alms, pleasure
12,6	II		loving, kind hearted,getting wealthy by farming, watery objects (Fish etc.) merchant navy etc., large bodied and emotional.
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) $3\frac{1}{2}$, Shashiamsa 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).

वर्गविश्वा: स्वविश्वाः पुनर्विशतिभाजिताः ।
 विश्वाफलोपयोग्यं तत्पञ्चेनं फलदे न हि ॥२६॥
 तदूर्ध्वं स्वत्पफलदं दशोर्ध्वं पद्धमं सृतम् ।
 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

Verga	Shad Varga	Saptha Varga	Dasa Varga	Shodasa 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	$3 - 28^{\circ} - 32' - 56''$

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

Here the difference is more than 6 and less than 10 signs

$$\begin{array}{l} 10-0^{\circ}-0'-0"-0"" \\ (-) \quad \underline{7-2^{\circ}-3'-28"-20"} \\ 2-27^{\circ}56'-31"-40" \end{array}$$

It is converted into degrees etc

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 30 = 60^{\circ} \\ + \underline{27^{\circ}56'-31"-40"} \\ 87^{\circ}56'-31"-40" \end{array}$$

It is divided by 2

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

Aspect on the 12th House

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

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

Therefore

$$\begin{array}{r} 10-0-0-0-0 \\ - \underline{7-27^{\circ}-10'-22"-40"} \\ 2-2^{\circ}49'-37"-20" \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{It is divided by 2 } 62^{\circ}49'-37"-20" &\div 2 = 31^{\circ}24'-48"-40" \\ \text{Aspects Value.} \end{aligned}$$

रूपाधिके विना राशि आगा द्वयाप्तस्तु दृग् भवेत्।
एवं राश्यादिके शेषे शनौ इष्टरि भो द्विज !॥९॥
एकभे नवभे आगा भुक्ता भोग्या द्विसंगुणः।
द्विर्भेऽशाधोनितः षष्ठिरष्ठभे खामियुग् लवः॥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 सप्तहृतषष्टिरेकाद्येकोत्तरैर्हता ।
शम्बुगुशुचंरादिखेटानां 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 ।
 लाभस्तुतीयो रन्ध्राः शवुसंज्ञधनव्ययाः ॥३५॥
 एते भावाः समाख्याताः कूराख्या द्विजसत्तम् ! ।
 एषां योगेन यो भावस्तस्य हानिः प्रजायते ॥३६॥
 भावा भद्रस्त्र केद्राख्याः कोणाख्यौ द्विजसत्तम् ! ।
 एषां संयोगमात्रेण हाशुभोऽपि 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	Ghatis	Palas	years-months-days-ghatis-palas-Vipalas (Due to his being in enemy's sign)
Sun	16	11	25	21	2		5 - 7 - 28 - 28 - 20 - 40		
Moon	24	6	24	45	25				
Mars	10	6	22	59	45		5 - 3 - 11 - 28 - 52 - 30		
Mercury	7	6	13	1	24				(Due to his being combust)
Jupiter	10	5	19	58	15				
Venus	15	5	1	8	3		5 - 1 - 20 - 22 - 41 - 0		
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	Ghatis	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 ghati, 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 < 180° 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 < 180° 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 (30^0) lends one full year to Sputa Ayurvarsha.

The longitude of the Ascendant is $9^{\circ}19'4''$.

The 9 signs will apportion 9 years. The fraction from $19^{\circ}4'42''$ (19.08 degrees) will come to $19.08 - 30$ (one sign) = 0.64 year thereby 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)