

Basic Lessons on Astrology



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LESSON-1**Introduction to Indian Astrology****Origin** 

The science of Astrology has great antiquity behind it. Vedas which are said to be the oldest religious literature available has references to this science. Astrology has great importance attached to it as "Vedanga Jyothisha". That means "Jyothisha or Astrology" is one of the limbs of the "Vedas" (1500 B.C.). Hindus were the original masters who had the thorough knowledge of astronomy and many rituals and religious rites were related to the position of planets and their motions. It was expected of all those who wanted to understand Vedas, to be well versed with the knowledge of astronomy and astrology.

The earliest astronomical works such as Surya Siddanta and Vedanga Jyothisha are more than five thousand years old.

Long before Kepler, Copernicus, Brahe, Galileo and other galaxy of astronomers were born, the Hindu sages had already gained much knowledge on the stellar or planetary universe.

Vedas 

Vedas are the oldest writings of the World's religious literature and in them one could see the mention of Vedanga Jyothisha. In other words there are several verses devoted to explain the astronomical knowledge in Rig-Veda and Atharvana Veda.

Yugas 

The early Siddantas are Hindu astronomical works which give us the period of Mahayuga which comprises of Kritha, Thretha, Dwapara and Kali Yugas.

It has been estimated that Mahayuga comprises of 43,20,000 (Four Million, Three hundred and twenty thousand years) and the age of our solar system is 1972,949,099 (One thousand nine hundred seventy two million and nine hundred and forty-nine thousand ninety nine years) which will be approximately 2,000 million years. This figure has been tallied with the figures given by Sir James Jeans based on geological and astronomical study. It is beyond our imagination how the Hindu Sages could know these facts without the scientific instruments available to the modern scientists.

Jyothisha 

Jyothisha has been divided into three main branches of study. 1. Siddanta, 2. Samhita and 3. Hora.

Siddantas are those which devote to astronomical study of celestial bodies.

Samhitas deal with mundane astrology, earth quakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, rainfall, weather conditions economic conditions and effects of sunspots.

The next and the very important branch is the Phalitha Jyothisha branch which concentrates on the system of predictions. And this branch has six sub-divisions, namely, Jathaka, Gola, Prasna, Nimitta, Muhurta and Ganitha.

In Palitha Jyothisha (predictive system) we have three important schools. They are Parashari, Jaimini and Thajaka.

Universally applicable school of predictive system is that of Parashari.

Nadi System 

Apart from these schools of planetary interpretations, we have what we can call as Nadi system which gives pen pictures of life and destiny patterns of people born at 12,24,48 seconds intervals. These have been written on palm leaves. Only very few experts can read and understand these, but the results and predictions are found to be amazingly accurate. Nadi, Guru, Shukra, Chandra, Budha, Suka, Narada, Markandeya, Satya Nadis are found in the oriental manuscript's library at Madras (India).

Zodiac and Planets 

The Hindu Predictive zodiac consists of 27 constellations, in 12 lunar mansions. The movements of two luminaries Sun and Moon, five major planets (Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus and Mercury) and the two nodal points of the Moon i.e., Rahu and Ketu are considered and their positions are marked. The extra Saturnine planets like Pluto, Neptune and Uranus are not recognised by the

Hindus.

Above all, Moon is taken as very important planet for predictions though it is satellite of earth. The Moon, at the time of birth is found in a particular position or in a particular star and it will be taken as the star of the person born. This star will be used for finding out the major and sub-periods of the person in his life. The transitory influences of planets in relation to the natal Moon are also studied.

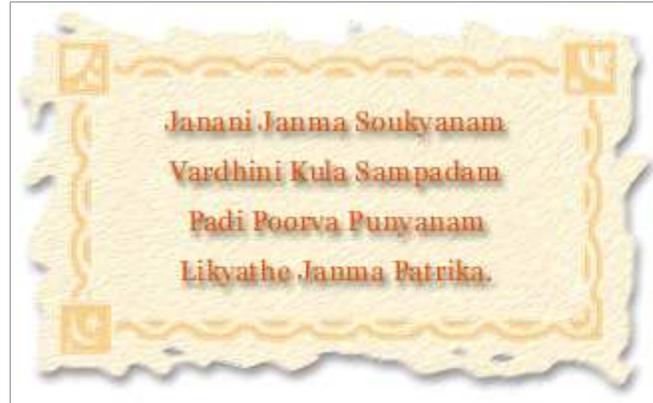
Comparison with Western Astrology



When we compare the Hindu Astrology with that of the Western Astrology there are certain general principles found in both the systems. Ownership of houses, exaltation, debilitation, characteristics of planets and 12 aspects of human life are same. In certain other aspects they differ from each other. For example the square opposition aspects are bad and trine and sextile aspects are always good in Western Astrology. Where as in the Hindu system good and bad aspects are not based on the types of aspects, but by the nature of the planets involved in the aspects. Ashtakavarga system, Shadvarga charts, Shadbala assessment and Yogavali are not found in the Western System.

The Hindu Science of Astrology also gives certain remedial measures to overcome mental, moral and physical sufferings by means of medicinal roots, mantras and yoga practices and Gemstones. Though Hindu Astrology deals with all the aspects of human life indicating materialistic success and failures, it is deeply rooted in philosophy. The Karmic theory which is akin to the Newton's third law of motion (i.e., action and reaction are equal and opposite), is also applied in the Hindu Astrology. That is why Markandeya Rishi gives this verse for Astrologers to write in the beginning of the horoscope which they cast.

Sanskrit Verse



The above verse in Sanskrit language means:

**For the welfare of the mother and the child
For the growth of the family happiness
To follow the ancient virtuous practices
The horoscope is written**

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What is Astrology ?



Astrology is the science of the influence of stars on people and life on earth. It tells us how man, both as a social being and as an individual, thinks and acts under the influence of these heavenly bodies. And as such, it is a study of the relation between heavenly bodies and earthly events. It is the science of the relationship between man and the heavens based on the assumption that there is a cosmic order, that everything in the cosmos has an assigned place.

Just as the Greek philosophers articulated that only change is constant, we are witness to change of seasons, rhythmic pattern of life in nature, natural calamities and weather fluctuations. These changes are a direct result of the relations between earth and heaven. Lives of men are continuously influenced by this flux. Out of this flux emerges an endeavour to predict our future and to prepare a guide for our lives. This endeavour is a unique mix of science and metaphysics.

Thus, the basic foundation of Astrology is the belief that there is an intelligible cosmic order, that man is the microcosm linked for ever to the macrocosm of the universe. In this way Astrology becomes a visual map of the universe providing road signs to the otherwise unpredictable nature of man.

Astrology is a scientific attempt to unravel the mysteries of the universe. It is an attempt to comprehend and apply the language of the heavenly bodies to suit the purposes of man. These heavenly bodies are mapped in the form of a horoscope. Changes in their positions, determined by mathematical and astronomical calculations, influence the happenings on earth.

At another level, Astrology is a process of divination. It is an attempt to utilise the link between man and the cosmos to his advantage. And Astrology at once becomes an interpretation, prediction and a subliminal plea by man, his society and culture to throw light on their destinies.

As a result, billions rely on the power and accuracy of Astrology to predict even mundane events on the assumption that the celestial bodies we call the planets, stars and their constellations influence and indicate changes on earth.

In the West, Astrology is considered more of a philosophy that helps explain life in new perspectives rather than as a type of mysticism that helps predict life's events. It mostly discusses not what the planets do to men and their societies but interprets actions and events based on planetary positions.

The Origins of Astrology



How did man come to believe that the Sun, Moon and the planets affect our lives and characters, productivity of our land, the plentifulness of our crops. How do they cause rain and drought and bring joy and sorrow?

It is obvious that man, as an instinctive star-gazer, must have realised the importance of the heavens at the dawn of civilization itself. As soon as he was capable of intelligent thought, he would have realised that the sun provided warmth, sheltered him from the fears of darkness and protected life.

He would have seen the moon waxing and waning, the seas swelling and the tides receding. Historians note that the earliest evidence of Astrological practices date back to about 15,000 BC when settled agricultural practices were evolving. Farmers for one realise the difference between seasons.

As a hunter-gatherer, man took help of the Sun, Moon and the stars for guidance on his long and tortuous journeys in search of food and shelter. But at the dawn of settled agriculture his long meanderings for food ended. His flights of fanciful enquiries into nature would carry him to the same stars that stood him in good stead in meaner days. From the comfort of his home he was able to realise a greater destiny for himself in the stars. Stars became for him a guide on his life, a beacon that egged him on and predicted his life's events. They acquired an aura that led him to spiritual destinations.

Man's reverence for the magical, strange moving lights in the sky, regarded as powerful agents for either famine or plenty must have led to some of the earliest recordings of the astronomical phenomena like eclipses and planetary movements.

Available historical records indicate that Astrological practices began in the Mesopotamian culture. It is likely to have spread to India. It later spread to Greece and Hellenistic influence on Rome gave rise to a sophisticated form of Astrology among the subjects of the Roman empire.

Records indicate that about 2,000 BC Babylonians engaged themselves in what may now appear eccentric practices. They relied on many omens to predict the future. Dreams, flight of birds or the birth of a baby indicated the shape of things to come.

In India, Astrological predictions were possible by the 6th century BC as is evident from the works of Varaha Mihira whose Brihat Samhita, a text book on Astrology, suggests that the portents to be seen in the skies are so many and so complex that every astrologer should have at least four assistants. Varaha Mihira also says that the king who does not honour scholars accomplished in horoscopy and astronomy and clever in all branches and accessories comes to grief.

Interest in various forms of Astrology is evident in many civilizations including in the Incan, Mayan and Mexican civilizations. The Incans and the Mayans were reputed to have relied on planets that could be seen by naked eyes - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn - for their predictions.

The Chinese too developed an elaborate and sophisticated Astrological system. The earliest Chinese astrologers did not use the ecliptic at all, but the circumpolar stars. Historically, the Chinese empire saw itself as the counterpart on earth of the Middle Kingdom of Heaven, the region of the stars that never set. The circumpolar stars are indeed seen all year round. However, in the 1st century AD the ecliptic was given a name in Chinese - The Yellow Road, in opposition to the equator which was The Red Road.

Is Astrology related to Astronomy?



Astronomical calculations are the basics of Astrology and explains why Astrology and Astronomy went hand-in-hand even before man learnt to write. The link of Astrology to Astronomy must have begun as a curiosity out of a belief that the heavens influenced the earth.

Then came the realization that the fixed stars which seemed to revolve about the earth were stationary in relation to each other. Among them, five planets rambled, in what seemed to be an illogical motion. Some lumbered slowly about the sky. Some others seemed to dart, each revolving about the earth in the same direction as the fixed stars. But these were seen to be confined to a narrow lane - the ecliptic - which looped around the earth at an angle of about 23 degree to the equator. Gradually astrologers divided this belt of the ecliptic into 12 sections.

Hindu Astrology



Hindu Astrology or Indian Astrology has its roots in the Vedas, the ancient texts which are the spiritual basis of the Hindu way of life. The Vedas which embody eternal knowledge are believed to have been composed in the third millennium before Christ. They are the oldest known religious texts in the world and several thousands of verses in the Rig and Atharva Vedas are dedicated to explaining astronomical knowledge.

The deep roots of Astrology in the Hindu way of life is also evident from the fact that Jyotishha or Astrology is considered one of the limbs of the Vedas.

Understanding astronomy and astrology has been considered a part of gaining knowledge of the Vedas. This indicates that Indians were one of the first to master the science of astronomy. From time immemorial, Hindu rituals and rites were based on elaborate calculations of planetary positions. Some of the most sophisticated works on Astrology like Surya Siddanta and Vedanga Jyotishha are considered as old as the first of the Vedas. The foremost treatise on Hindu Astrology is the Skanda Hora or Jyotishmati of Lord Subrahmanya. This work is referred to as the Mahopanishat of the Adharva Veda, dating back to 3,000 BC. From this point, all sages who composed Horas or predictive Astrology have based their works on Skanda Hora.

Thus, thousands of years before Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler and Brahe, India had created a galaxy of astronomers who had unravelled the celestial mysteries, calculated planetary positions and built a system of knowledge on these calculations.

The Greeks held Indians in great esteem. According to E M Plunkett's Ancient Calendars and Constellations, at the beginning of the Christian era, the Greeks recognised the strides India had made in astronomy. A case in point is the life story of Appollonius of Tyana, the Greek philosopher and astrologer by Philostratus written about 210 AD. According to the story, the learning and wisdom of Appollonius were considered high above his contemporaries because he had studied astronomy and astrology with the sages of India.

Pita Maha is believed to have written one of the oldest and still available treatise on Indian Astrology. The Pita Maha Siddhanta was written 3,000 years BC. About 500 years later, Vasishtah, another astrologer-philosopher, composed several seminal works on Vedic Astrology. Vasishtah Siddhanta is his most important work and it has served as a reference point for writers down the ages.

Viswamitra Maharshi too has written elaborately on the science of Astrology. The Vasishtah-Viswamitra writings comprise 54,000 Sanskrit verses and it has been found impossible for any single man to learn and remember them. However, the great sage Varamihira Acharya of 5th century AD has compressed these verses into 383 verses of multi-layered meanings. Kalyana Varma Acharya of 9th century AD wrote more extensively on predictive Astrology. His work Saravali is a landmark in the history of the development of Hindu Astrology.

The study of the Vedas is a comprehensive and difficult process. In order to decipher what lies concealed in the Vedas, a study of certain subjects is considered a prerequisite. These subjects are part of the Vedas and they are called the Vedangas, or limbs of the Vedas. These limbs are:

Shiksha - deals with the understanding of the Vedic Varnas, Swaras and Mantras. This is an exploration of the techniques of correct pronounciation.

Chhanda - deals with the appropriate lyrical expressions of the Vedic Suktas.

Vyakarana - expounds the grammatical aspects of the language.

Nirukta - explains the difficult words or padas and mantras.

Kalpa - deals with the understanding of sutras and the use of mantras and so concerned with the ritualistic aspects of the Vedas.

Jyotisha - astrology.

Various Fields of Hindu Astrological Practice

There are three major sub-divisions of Hindu Astrological practices. The are:

SAMHITA dealing with collectivity or multitudes. It encompasses areas like weather forecasts, agricultural produce, natural and man-made calamities like floods and cyclones, wars, famines. Besides, it deals with political events like change in governments, election results etc that affect the life of the masses.

Varshaphal or annual predictions are made in the Samhita field and these yearly predictions are based generally on the Hindu New Year commencing on the solar ingress into Mesha.

SIDHANTA/TANTRA/GANITA

deals with the mathematical aspects of Astrology. Among the best known treatises on Siddhanta Astrology are: Surya Siddhanta, Paulisha Siddhanta, Romaka (Lomasha) Siddhanta, Vasishtah Siddhanta and Pitamaha Siddhanta. Varahamihira prescribes proficiency in all these areas for a good astrologer.

HORA deals with individual jataka or horoscope and Muhurta or electional Astrology to determine the auspicious time of certain actions.

Horary Astrology foretells the results of any undertaking or transaction based on the zodiacal placement of planets and the rising sign at the moment a question is put to the astrologer.

Electional Astrology, on the other hand, teaches us what should be the rising sign and the configuration of planets at the time of commencement of any event. This carried out after studying the Thidhis, Asterisms, Yogas and Karana.

The Cultural Divisions

WESTERN AND HINDU ASTROLOGY

The West understands Astrology as a philosophy that helps explain life rather than as a type of mysticism that is used to predict the future. Its not what planets do to us that is important in the West. On the other hand, Western astrologers explain men and events based on planetary positions. The Western astrologer's attempt is to establish the unity of all humans and matter on this planet.

Again, to the Western eye,. Astrology does not bind man to being in a particular mould. Moreover, Astrology does not predict everything about a person's life. Instead, the attempt is to explain the energies that are related to a person. One is given a brief guidelines of these energies and their potential. In other words, a man can evolve from his Horoscopic chart.

In the West, there are different categories of Astrological practices. These include Medical, Business, Stock Market, Political, Career, Election, Business etc. Mundane Astrology is the study of politics and world events. Election Astrology, on the other hand, helps people find favorable times to get married, start a business or start on a new job. Horary Astrology is predictive. It studies questions. The most popular type of Astrology in the West, however, is still the analysis of people's future based on their time and place of birth.

Although both Tropical and Sidereal Astrology are practiced in the West, the Tropical 12-Sign Zodiac still dominates the field. In the Hindu tradition, on the other hand, Sidereal Astrology has dominance.

Tropical Astrology depends on assigning signs based on their positions in relation to the Spring Equinox, marking the Astrological New Year. This usually falls on March 21. The Equinox represents 0 degrees Aries. Sidereal Astrology depends on assigning positions based on constellations.

Hindu Astrology is based on a Sidereal Zodiac. However, there is still a branch of western Astrology that employs a Sidereal Zodiac with Western rules of interpretations.

Hindu Astrology has developed its own rules and methods for prediction. Hindu Astrology uses the 12 constellations from Babylonian charts but at the same time, has added lunar Zodiac based on 27 lunar constellations or Nakshatras.

These are based on the approximate number of days the moon takes to complete a cycle relative to the stars. These constellations are indigenous to India. And one of the most effective predictive devices of Indian Astrology, the Vimshottari Dasa System, begins with the Moon's position through these lunar signs. The Moon in these signs is also used in Muhurta or the electional method of selecting the proper times to do things.

These days the Hindu Sidereal Astrology has been gaining popularity in the West. Centres for Vedic Astrology are sprouting in the United States and countries in Western Europe and far east. The phenomenon has been explained by social scientists as an attempt by the West to return to the spiritual roots of mankind. Eastern religions like Hinduism have always relied on intuitive aspects of man and has highlighted the importance of man's inner being.

Hellenistic and Hindu Astrology

The similarities between Hindu and Greek Astrology are striking. In fact, Hindu Astrology is closer to Greek practices than Western practices in Astrology. Traditions and methods of Hindu Astrology are better preserved than any others and comprehensively prove the changes that Western Astrological practices underwent during the Middle Ages.

The similarities between Hindu and Greek Astrology prove a strong cultural interaction between the two. Besides, there are historians like David Pingree who believe that many of the methods of Hindu Astrology were brought to India during Alexander's invasion of the region around 326 BC. It is also possible that both Hindu and Greek Astrology shared common roots.

Indian Astrology and **ASTRO-VISION**

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More than 15 years of solid, dedicated research has gone into making Astro-Vision what it is today. Sharing this experience has been richly rewarding. Astro-Vision computer software now throws open this enchanting world of Astrology to you.



LESSON-2

Planets and Houses

Planets



In Hindu Astrology there are nine planets or Grahas. These include Rahu and Ketu, which are astronomical points formed where the moons orbit intersects the apparent path of the Sun around the earth. Each planet is considered to be having masculine, feminine or neutral characteristics.

Planets and their equivalents in English

Graha	English name	Sex
Ravi	Sun	♂ Masculine
Chandra	Moon	♀ Feminine
Kuja	Mars	♂ Masculine
Budha	Mercury	♁ Neutral
Guru	Jupiter	♃ Masculine
Shukra	Venus	♀ Feminine
Sani	Saturn	♄ Neutral
Rahu	Dragon head	♀ Feminine
Ketu	Dragon tail	♁ Neutral

Rahu and Ketu

The Moons apparent path intersects the ecliptic obliquely at two points called the nodes. The point where the Moon crosses the ecliptic from south to north is called the ascending node or Rahu, where it crosses the ecliptic from north to south is called descending node or Ketu. These two points are 180 degrees apart and their movement is constantly retrograde, meaning, against the normal direction of movement of planets. Rahu and Ketu are given special status and considered as planets in Indian astrology. Rahu and Ketu take approximately eighteen years and ten days to complete one round of the zodiac.

Zodiac



The Zodiac is a band 18 degrees wide and placed obliquely to the equator. This band can be imagined running around the earth in an east-west direction. Groups of stars can be located along this imaginary belt. This belt is divided into twelve equal parts called Rasi. It is also divided into 27 parts and each part named after a star or group of stars located in the division.

Houses



When a zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, each such part has an extension of 30 degrees of arc. Such a division is called a sign or Rasi.

There are 12 houses or Rasi's

	Indian system	Western system
1	Mesha	♈ Aries
2	Vrishabha	♉ Taurus
3	Mithuna	♊ Gemini
4	Karkata	♋ Cancer

5	Simha	 Leo
6	Kanya	 Virgo
7	Tula	 Libra
8	Vrischika	 Scorpio
9	Dhanu	 Sagittarius
10	Makara	 Capricorn
11	Kumbha	 Aquarius
12	Meena	 Pisces

Lords of Houses



Each Rasi has a planet assigned to it as Lord of the House.

Lords of the 12 houses		
1	Mesha	Mangal or Kuja (Mars)
2	Vrishabha	Shukra (Venus)
3	Mithuna	Budha (Mercury)
4	Karkata	Chandra (Moon)
5	Simha	Surya (The Sun)
6	Kanya	Budha (Mercury)
7	Tula	Shukra(Venus)
8	Vrischika	Kuja(Mars)
9	Dhanu	Guru(Jupiter)
10	Makara	Sani(Saturn)
11	Kumbha	Sani(Saturn)
12	Meena	Guru (Jupiter)

Exalted houses of Planets



Each planet has a point in the zodiac where it attains maximum strength. The houses where they have the maximum strength are called the houses of exaltation.

Planets and their exaltation houses (Uchcha) :

Exaltation		
1	Ravi	- Mesha
2	Chandra	- Vrishabha
3	Kuja	- Makara
4	Budha	- Kanya
5	Guru	- Karkata
6	Shukra	- Meena
7	Sani	- Tula

Debilitated houses of planets



Each planet has a point in the zodiac where it has the minimum strength. The houses where the planets have the minimum strength are called the houses of debilitation.

Debilitated houses of Planets		
1	Ravi	- Tula
2	Chandra	- Vrischika
3	Kuja	- Karkata
4	Budha	- Meena
5	Guru	- Makara
6	Shukra	- Kanya
7	Sani	- Mesha

Planetary relationship



Each planet considers another planet as friend, enemy or equal. Some relationships are not mutual, for example, while one planet considers another as a friend, the second planet in turn may not see the first one as a friend. Mercury and Moon are examples.

Planets	Friends	Equals	Enemies
Sun	Moon, Mars & Jupiter	Mercury	Venus, Sani & Rahu
Moon	Sun & Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus & Saturn	Rahu
Mars	Sun, Moon & Jupiter	Venus & Saturn	Mercury & Rahu
Mercury	Sun, Venus & Rahu	Mars, Jupiter & Saturn	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon & Mars	Saturn & Rahu	Mercury & Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn & Rahu	Jupiter & Mars	Sun & Moon

Saturn	Mercury, Venus & Rahu	Jupiter	Sun, Moon & Mars
Rahu	Mercury, Venus & Saturn	Jupiter	Sun, Moon & Mars
Ketu	Mercury, Venus Saturn & Rahu	Jupiter	Sun, Moon & Mars

Planets and gem stones



Each planet has a gem stone associated with it. The nine stones corresponding to the nine planets are called the Navaratna group of stones.

Planet	Gem stone	
Ravi	Ruby	
Chandra	Pearl	
Kuja	Coral	
Budha	Emerald	
Guru	Pushyraga (Yellow Sapphire)	
Shukra	Diamond	
Saturn	Blue Sapphire	
Rahu	Gomed	
Ketu	Cat's eye	

Planets and their colours



Planet	Colour	
Ravi	Red	
Chandra	White	
Kuja	Red	
Budha	Green	
Guru	Yellow	
Shukra	White	
Sani	Blue	
Rahu	Smoke	

Ketu	Smoke	
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Periods of stay of each planet in each sign



Planet	Period of stay
Sun	30 days
Moon	2 1/4 days
Mars	45 days
Mercury	30 days
Jupiter	1 year
Venus	30 days
Saturn	2 years and 6 months
Rahu	1 year and 6 months
Ketu	1 year and 6 months

Planets and their elements



Planet and their elements	
Mercury stands for Earthly element	
Sun stands for Fiery element	
Saturn stands for Airy element	
Jupiter stands for Ethereal element	
Venus & Moon stands for Watery element	

Types of houses



Movable (Chara)	Fixed (Sthira)	Common (Dwiswabhava)
Mesha	Vrishabha	Mithuna
Karkata	Simha	Kanya
Tula	Vrischika	Dhanu
Makara	Kumbha	Meena

Natural benefics: Jupiter, Mercury, Venus and Waxing Moon

Natural malefics: Saturni, Mars, Rahu, Ketu and Sun.

Characteristics Associated with Planets



Planets are associated with color, metal, elements, grains, seasons etc. Also they are believed to belong to certain caste and sex. These characteristics and associations are given in a table below.

Character	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Color	Copper	White	Red	Green	Mixed Gold&Silver	White/Yellow	Blue/Black
Nature	Sathwa	Sathwa	Thamas	Rajas	Sathwa	Rajas	Thamas
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Eunuch(Female)	Male	Female	Eunuch (Female)
Caste	Kshtriya	Vysya	Kshtriya	Sudra	Brahman	Brahman	Chandala
Element	Fire	Water	Fire	Earth	Ether	Water	Air
Diety	Agni	Varuna	Subramanya	Vishnu	Indra	Indrani	Brahma
Garment	Thick	New	HalfBurnt	Wet	Shabby	Strong	Rag
Metal/material	Copper	Gems	Gold	Brass	Silver	Diamond(Pearl)	Iron(Lead)
Parts	Bones	Blood	Marrow	Skin	Flesh&Brain	Semen	Muscles
Grains	Wheat	Paddy	Lentil	GreenGram	BengalGram	Beans	Sesamin
Seasons	Summer	Winter	Summer	Autumn	Snow	Spring	All Seasons
Taste	Pungent	Salt	Acidity	Mixed	Sweet&Cool	Sour	Bitter & Astringent
Residence	Place of worship	Springs	Fire	Play-ground	Store-house	Bed-Chamber	Dustbin
Temperament	Bilious	Phlegmatic	Bilious	Mixed	Phlegmatic	Windy & Phlegmatic	Windy

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LESSON-3**Characteristics of the 12 Houses****Introduction**  

As explained in the previous lessons, the Zodiac is divided into 12 houses or Rasis. The planets are positioned in these houses. The position of Moon is taken as the Birth Rasi. For example if the Moon is in the sign Mesha(Aries), the birth Rasi (Janma Rasi) is Mesha. Here you have to remember that the signs referred here as per the Indian system is quite different from the birth signs referred to in the western system of astrology. In the western system, the position of Sun is taken, in other words, it is the Sun sign. Here we use the Moon sign.

(Life of a person is ruled by the nine planets in rotation as per the Dasa system of Indian astrology. These periods are further sub-divided into Bhukti (Aphara). These concepts will be explained in the lesson to follow.)

Mesha(Aries)  

People born in this sign are ambitious and forceful in their character. Mostly they are of independent disposition. They have physical and mental energy to face any difficult situation. Dynamism and push are the catch words for these people. They enjoy personal glory and tend to dominate others. They have the weakness of exaggerating things. Often short-sighted in their approach, they are inclined to lose patience too fast. They may speak falsehood for the sake of selfish motives. Lack of self control and headstrong tendencies are likely. For people born under the sign of Aries, the dasa periods of Moon, Saturn, Mercury, Venus and Rahu are bad. Good planets are Jupiter and Sun. Their mutual aspect or conjunction are very good.

Vrishabha (Taurus)  

The people of this sign will have good appearance and personality. They are emotional in their behaviour. They have great attachment towards their people and friends. They are very luxurious in their habits. The person will be amorous, impulsive and proud. They get carried away by praise. Health of the partner will cause anxious moments. Music and mantras (ritual chanting) are associated with Vrishabha Rasi. There will be long journeys. They have practical business abilities. They have to be careful to avoid self indulgence and recognise flattery. Throat, heart and bladder usually tend to be the sensitive organs and give problems. Mercury, Sun, Saturn and Rahu dasas are good. Jupiter, Venus, Moon and Ketu dasas are bad. Saturn is benefactor.

Mithuna (Gemini)  

They will be spiritual and very analytical in mind. Art and literature fascinates these individuals. They will be versatile, eloquent and inventive and will have business acumen. They will be busy in two different fields of activity. The person of this sign will have intellectual attainments. He will have gains through his relatives. Will have public acclaim. There will be some sexual problems. If Mars, Saturn, Rahu or Ketu afflict the horoscope, particularly the Lagna or the Lagna Lord there will be more difficulty in all spheres of life. Weaknesses are : The person will have several diversified interests. Irregular sex habits are their weakness. These people will suffer from pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma and anemia. Good dasas are : Venus, Rahu and Ketu. Bad dasas are : Mercury, Jupiter, Sun and Mars.

Karkata (Cancer)  

The characteristics of this house are flexibility, interest in mysteries, travelling indisposition. It rules chest and heart of the body. Public and social prominence can be expected. The influence of the parents will be very great. Will have a secret and concealing nature. Can master many languages. The person of this rasi will be extremely sensitive. Complaints of health arise out of the emotional or worried nature. Often they tend to have problems in married life including possible loss of issues. Dasas of Mars, Jupiter and Ketu are good ones. Mars is the one and the only Yogakaraka or benefactor. Dasas of Venus, Mercury and Rahu are bad. Sensitivity of lungs and health complaints connected with brain and breathing may cause problems.

Simha (Leo)  

It gives a kingly personality, magnanimity and lion hearted nature. Martial nature may create some situations. The person will be honoured and capable of guiding and inspiring others. The person will be extremist in love and in philosophy. Will be fond of visiting forests and hilly places. Will gain esteem and governmental recognition. Will possess magnetic personality. Troubles connected with heart and poor blood circulation can be expected. Tooth and stomach are the weak parts of the body. Dasas of Sun, Mars and Rahu are good and those of Mercury, Venus and Ketu are bad.

Kanya (Virgo)  

They are very practical people. They are chaste, pure and refined. Sociable and friendly in nature, they show up occasional shyness also. Well informed and scholarly personality. Later part of the life will be peaceful. They show interest in the occult and

ancient sciences. The persons of this Rasi will have strong sense of justice. With regard to health, intestine, alimentary canal and liver pose certain problems. Good Dasas are Saturn, Venus and Ketu. Bad Dasas are Jupiter, Moon, Mars and Rahu.

Tula (Libra)

Since the Rasi is symbolic of balance, equilibrium and justice are its key notes. Weighing both the sides of every problem is its character. They have a slightly detached temperament and gentle manners. Children will be few in number. They will be interested in gaining knowledge and tend to be eloquent. Gain through woman. Will have a spiritual bend of mind and remain God fearing. Will need strong control over sexual urges. With regard to health, kidneys and liver may give problems. Dasas of Moon, Jupiter, Sun and Ketu are bad.

Vrischika (Scorpio)

Temperamentally they are emotional and possessive. They are cunning. Will have only few friends. These persons may get unexpected legacies and gifts. They have strong sexual urges compared to other signs. They are highly secretive. Trouble in sex and love affairs. Will have many relatives. Dasas of Jupiter, Sun, Moon, Rahu and Ketu are good. Dasas of Mercury, Saturn, Mars and Venus are bad. Persons born under Scorpio will suffer from trauma, colic and piles.

Dhanu (Sagittarius)

The type of people we come across here are very jovial. They are very friendly and cheerful in nature. They are of deep thinking and of high intellect with a quick temper and strong passion. They show great interest in out door sports. They are quite independent in nature. These people can handle men and matter very well. In family life, they may have many problems. Difference of opinion among family members may create difficulties. Diseases connected with excess of heat in the body will trouble these people. Good Dasas are of Sun, Moon and Mars. Bad Dasas are that of Moon and Venus.

Makara (Capricorn)

The people of this house have deep common sense. Their aspirations are very high. From a humble beginning they rise to greater heights. They face difficulties in life boldly and achieve their goals. They are likely to have many enemies. They have to face domestic strife. Difference of opinion among the house hold members will be a regular feature. Adamant by nature, persons of Makara Rasi will not be inclined to take advice from others. They keep suspecting others and mistrust their attitude. Shortage of funds will be experienced during some period in their life and great financial losses cannot be ruled out. They should be careful not to indulge in sinful deeds which will affect their mental peace. They have to be very careful regarding illegal transactions. Generally these people will be opposed by their relatives. They are likely to be separated from their parents, preceptors and their dear ones. The Dasas which are good for the persons of Makara sign are Venus and Mercury. The bad Dasas are Mars, Moon, Jupiter and Ketu.

Kumbha (Aquarius)

Very great saints and thinkers have been born in this house. Among the 12 signs of the zodiac this sign is attached to occult subjects. The people of this house will have unexpected travels. They have to face problems on the domestic front. Their friends influence them more than their relatives. They are generally idealists. If major planets favour this sign they have the potential to become ideal servants of humanity who contribute great knowledge and wisdom for the progress of mankind. The materialistic prosperity of these people are linked to their spiritual nature itself. If they lack spirituality, they are bound to become self-centered and unconcerned of the progress of humanity. Physically these people may suffer from the ailments connected with legs, teeth, eyes and ears. They may also suffer from lack of blood circulation. Good Dasas are of Ravi, Venus, Saturn and Rahu. Bad Dasas are that of Jupiter, Moon and Mars. There will be threat to life during the Dasas of Moon, Mars, Mercury and Ketu.

Meena (Pisces)

The people of this house are very analytical and emotional in their behaviour. They will be having fluctuating moods. They have great love and affection towards their friends and relatives. They may have many brothers and sisters. The children who are born to these people are fortunate. They have more compassion and desire to help all who suffer. At certain periods in their lives they may have to lead a life of seclusion. They also have a fascination to the studies of occult and physical sciences. They may have to suffer from certain ailments due to long journeys. They are likely to have more daughters than sons. If they pursue intellectual or artistic lines they are bound to succeed in life. They frequently suffer from common colds and mucous discharges. The good Dasas are that of Mars, Moon and Ketu. Bad Dasas are of Venus, Sun and Mercury and these periods will be very critical in their lives.

LESSON - 4**Stars and Planets****Nakshatras and their Nature.**

The 360 degrees of the Zodiac is divided into 27 parts called Nakshatras (Constellation of stars). Each extends to 13 degrees and 20 minutes of arc. Nakshatras are also ruled by planets. Rahu and Ketu are also allotted the ownership. Names of the Nakshatras (Stars), their appearance, nature and Lords are given in the table below.

	Star	Appearance	Nature	Ruler
1	Aswini	3 stars resembling a horse's face.	Auspicious	Ketu
2	Bharani	3 stars resembling a female sexual organ.	Inauspicious	Venus
3	Krittika	Constellation of 6 stars	Inauspicious	Sun
4	Rohini	5 stars resembling an ear.	Auspicious	Moon
5	Mrigasira	3 stars like a head.	Auspicious	Mars
6	Ardra	Star like a coral head.	Auspicious	Rahu
7	Punarvasu	5 stars like a potter's wheel.	Semi auspicious	Jupiter
8	Pushya	3 stars resembling a blood sucker.	Auspicious	Saturn
9	Ashlesha	6 stars like a serpent.	Inauspicious	Mercury
10	Makha	5 stars like a palanquin.	Destructive	Ketu
11	Purvaphalguni	2 stars resembling human eyes.	Fatal	Venus
12	Uttaraphalguni	2 stars like eyes.	Intelligent	Sun
13	Hasta	5 stars like human fingers.	Fortunate	Moon
14	Chitra	1 star like a pearl.	Auspicious	Mars
15	Swati	1 star like a sapphire.	Auspicious	Rahu
16	Vishakha	5 stars like a potter's wheel.	Inauspicious	Jupiter
17	Anuradha	3 stars resembling an umbrella.	Success giving	Saturn
18	Jyeshtha	5 stars like a crouching lion.	Destructive	Mercury
19	Moola	5 stars like a crouching lion.	Destructive	Ketu
20	Poorvashada	2 stars each forming a square.	Destructive	Venus
21	Uttarashada	2 stars each forming a square.	Intelligent	Sun
22	Shravana	3 stars like an arrow.	Happy	Moon
23	Dhanishta	3 stars like an Sun's head.	Auspicious	Mars
24	Satabhisha	100 stars resembling a flower.	Happy	Rahu
25	Poorvabhadra	2 stars each forming the legs of a cot.	Fatal	Jupiter
26	Uttarabhadra	2 stars each forming the legs of a cot.	Fortunate	Saturn
27	Revati	3 stars like a fish.	Happy	Mercury

Each of these constellations is divided into four quarters of padas and we have $27 \times 4 = 108$ padas comprising the whole of the zodiac. Each pada gets 3 degrees 20' (Three degree and twenty minutes).

Different names of 9 planets

Planet	Different Names
Sun	Ravi, Surya, Aditya, Arka and Bhanu
Moon	Chandra, Soma and Sitamsu
Mars	Kuja, Angaraka and Bhoma or Bhumija
Mercury	Budha, Soumya, Gna, Somaja
Jupiter	Guru, Jiva, Brihaspathi, Suri
Venus	Shukra, Sita, Bhrgu and Kavya
Saturn	Sani, Ravija, Asita and Manda
Rahu	Dragons' Head, Thama and Sarpa
Ketu	Dragon's Tail, Sikhi

Planetary Directions



Direction	Planet
East	Sun
West	Saturn
North	Mercury
South	Mars
North-East	Jupiter
South-East	Venus
North-West	Moon
South-West	Rahu

Planetary States



Planets are said to have certain states called 'avastas'. Avastas or planetary states are grouped into several heads. The ten states, describing the physical-mental conditions of the planets are:

- 1. Deeptha or exaltation** - gives long life, successful work, good family, promising children, wealth, fame, respect and conveyances.
- 2. Swastha or residence in their own house** - permanence, happiness, sound education, good position.
- 3. Muditha or residence in friendly sign**- good dress, fine taste, sweet scents, flowers, women, position and happiness.
- 4. Santha or planets in auspicious sub-divisions**- timely strength and courage, helping relations, comfortable life, health and happiness.
- 5. Saktha or retrograde motion**- courage, prosperity, successful position, reputation, wealth, good relations. In retrograde motion, good planets produce happiness and bad planets give evil effects and misery.
- 6. Peedyaa or planets in the last quarter or Navamsa of the sign** - hatred, quarrelsome relations, family dissension, criminal prosecutions, pilfering habits, expulsion from country.
- 7. Deena or planets in unfriendly houses**- sickness, meanness, mental worry, derangement in brain, social degradation or excommunication, bigoted persecutions.
- 8. Vikala or planets in combustion** - mental disorder, orphanage, many face expulsion from country, public disgrace of children, wife and friends.
- 9. Khala or planets in debilitation** - constant losses, vulgar birth, troubles from unexpected sources, quarrels with parents, imprisonment, disease, misery and utter disregard for that which is noble and sacred.
- 10. Bheetha or acceleration** - loss due to fire, foes, kings and thieves. Persecution, tortures, disgraceful life, vulgar habits, danger in foreign countries.

In predicting the results, it is to be noted that the evil conjunctions and aspects add to the misery and good conjunctions and aspects are beneficial.

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LESSON-5

Hindu Calendar**Lunar Years**

The Hindu Cycle contains 60 lunar years, they are

60 Hindu Years

1 Prabhava	16 Chitrabhanu	31 Hevimbi	46 Paridhavi
2 Vibhava	17 Swabhanu	32 Vilambi	47 Pramodisha
3 Shukla	18 Tharana	33 Vikari	48 Ananda
4 Pramodhati	19 Parthiva	34 Sarvari	49 Rakshasa
5 Prajothpati	20 Vyaya	35 Plava	50 Nala
6 Angirasa	21 Sarvajitu	36 Subhakritu	51 Pingala
7 Srimukha	22 Sarvadhari	37 Sobhakritu	52 Kalayukti
8 Bhava	23 Virodhi	38 Krodhi	53 Saddhartha
9 Yuva	24 Vikriti	39 Viswavasu	54 Roudri
10 Dhathu	25 Khara	40 Parabhava	55 Durmathi
11 Eswara	26 Nandana	41 Plavanga	56 Dundhubhi
12 Bhahudanya	27 Vijaya	42 Keelaka	57 Rudhirodgari
13 Pramadi	28 Jaya	43 Soumya	58 Rakthakshi
14 Vikrama	29 Manmatha	44 Sadharana	59 Krodhana
15 Vriksha	30 Dhurmukhi	45 Virodhikritu	60 Kshaya

Ayanas(Solistics)

The Hindu year is divided into two equal parts, each of which is called Ayana. They are :

1. **Uttarayana (Winter Solstice)** when the Sun moves in a northerly direction and
2. **Dakshinayana (Summer Solstice)**, when Sun moves in a southerly direction.

The solar months are named after the signs the Sun enters and travels.

Six solar months of Uttarayana

- | |
|---------------------|
| 1. Capricorn-Makara |
| 2. Aquarius-Kumbha |
| 3. Pisces-Meena |
| 4. Aries-Mesha |
| 5. Taurus-Vrishabha |
| 6. Gemini-Midhuna |

Six solar months of Dakshinayana

- | |
|-----------------------|
| 1. Cancer-Karkata |
| 2. Leo-Simha |
| 3. Virgo-Kanya |
| 4. Libra-Tula |
| 5. Scorpio-Vrishchika |
| 6. Sagittarius-Dhanus |

Months



The twelve lunar months are named as follows :

Lunar Months
1.Chaitra
2.Vyshakha
3.Jyesta
4.Ashadha
5.Shravana
6.Bhadrapada
7.Ashwayuja
8.Karthika
9.Margashira
10.Pushya
11.Magha
12.Phalguna

Seasons



These are Six Ruthus (or seasons, as different from four season, amongst the Westerners) each containing two lunar months and they are:

Ruthu	Lunar Months
1. Vasantha	Chaitra and Vyshaka, when the trees and plants blossom
2. Greeshma	Jyesta and Ashadha, when there is a good deal of wind.
3. Varsha	Sharavana and Bhadrapada, when it is rainy season.
4. Sharat	Ashwija and Karthika, when fruits are aplenty.
5. Himantha	Margashira and Pushya, when it is cold
6. Shishira	Magha and Phalaguna, when trees and plants shred leaves.

Reasons of names of months: The star on the full Moon day of the lunar month gives the name to that month. Thus in Chaitra, the star Chitra falls on the full moon day. In Vayshakha, the constellation Vishaka rules on the full moon day. In Jyesta, star Jyesta comes on Pournami (full moon) and so on for other months.

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LESSON-6**Directional strength of Planets****Directional strength of Planets:**

Birth or Ascendant denotes East direction in any horoscope. Here Jupiter and Mercury are powerful and get their directional strength (digbala).

10th house in any horoscope from the ascendant represents South direction and here Mars and Sun will become very strong and have their directional strength.

7th house in any horoscope represent West direction. There Saturn becomes powerful and gets directional strength.

The respective planets in the opposite houses shown above will lose their directional strength.

Planetary strength according to time: Moon, Mars and Saturn are powerful during nights. Mercury is always powerful.

Sun, Jupiter and Venus are strong during day times.

General strength of planets (from strongest to weakest) can be listed as Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars & Saturn.

Rahu and Ketu give results according to the houses they occupy and their lords.

Combustion

If a planet is within 5 degree of the Sun it is considered to be really combust. If it is within 20 degrees it is in ordinary combustion. If the planet is within 15 degrees it is in nominal combustion. Planets in combustion give malefic results.

Planetary Natures

Sun, Jupiter and Moon are divine planets and they have swathwika character. Venus and Mercury are Rajasa by nature. Mars, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu are Tamasa or dark and gloomy in nature.

36 Limbs of Human body

A zodiac sign or Rasi of 30 degrees is divided into three Drekkanas (Decante) of 10 degrees each. So in total, there are 36 Drekkanas spread over the 12 Rasis. The limbs and organs of the human body are associated to these Drekkanas as given in the following table.

Rasi No.	First Drekkana	Second Drekkana	Third Drekkana
1	Head	Neck	Pelvis
2	Right Eye	Right Shoulder	Generative Organ
3	Right Ear	Right Arm	Right Testicle
4	Right Nostril	Right Side	Right Thigh
5	Right Cheek	Right Heart	Right Knee
6	Right Jaw	Right chest	Right Calf
7	Mouth	Navel	Legs
8	Left Jaw	Left chest	Left calf
9	Left cheek	Left Heart	Left knee
10	Left Nostril	Left side	Left Thigh
11	Left Ear	Left Arm	Left Testicle
12	Left Eye	Left Shoulder	Arms

LESSON-7**Planets and Significators**

Some of the astrological terms are defined below.

Astrological terminology

Dasa The rising sign at the time of birth which is called Lagna or Radical.

Apoklima : The 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12 th houses from the rising sign.

Ayanas : Uttarayana and Dhakshinayana are the two periods of six months each into which Hindu Astrological year is divided. The former denotes the period when the sun is in the Northern Circle between Capricorn to Cancer. The latter is the period when the Sun is in Southern Circle between Cancer and Capricorn.

Athichara (Acceleration) : The movement of a planet faster than its mean velocity.

Common Signs : Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces.

Conjunction : The location of two or more planets in the same longitude. Conjunctions is very powerful if the planets be in the same degree and minute.

Dignities : A planet is dignified when it occupies its own house, Its moolatrikona or Exaltation,aspected by a benefic, unaspected by a malefic, when it is not retrograde and when it is increasing in light

Fixed Signs : Taurus, Scorpio and Aquarius.

Janma Nakshatra : The asterism ruled by the Moon at birth of a person.

Gochara : The configuration of planets at any given time.

Degrees of main Exaltation of Planets

The following table shows the degree of main exaltation of the different planets.

Planet Exaltation Sign	Degree of main Exaltation
Sun Aries	10
Moon Taurus	3
Mars Capricorn	28
Mercury Virgo	15
Jupiter Cancer	5
Venus Pisces	27
Saturn Libra	20

Plantess and Significators

Planet	Significators
Sun	Soul or Atma or Eye
Moon	Mind,Intellectuality
Mars	Physical Courage and Strength
Mercury	Speech and power of eloquence
Jupiter	Wisdom or Vedic knowledge and Gnana

Saturn	Sorrow and Miseries.
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Planetary Characteristics(Karakathwas)



Planet	Characteristics
Sun	Royal Cast, fond of hot things, shoulders, bold ,status, temples, father, soul fame, red colour.
Moon	Intelligent ,stout body, sweet speech, phlegmatic,mother,gems, mind water, saltish white colour.
Mars	Bold, Capricious, advantageous, fiery places, brothers and sisters, servans, red colour, military science.
Mercury	Witty , Flexible nature, prudent, cunning, good speech, knowledge, handsome countenance, green colour, intelligence, learning.
Jupiter	Stout body, gold colour, charitable, priesthood, children charitable, treasure, yellow colour,honour, wisdom.
Venus	Sexual pleasure, luxuries of life, charming ladies, wealth,vehicle, sour taste.
Saturn	Dark colour ,tall,large teech , windy constitution, cruel, vindicative,lazy , death , acid taste.
Rahu	Tanks, cultivation, rest houses and maternal grand-father.
Ketu	Grand parents, griefs,emancipation or moksham.

Duration of each house or Lagna



Ascendant in a day differ from place to place.

Duration of each house for South India is given as an example:

House	Duration
Mesha	1 hr 36 min.
Libra	2 hr 6 min
Vrishaba	1 hr 48 min.
Scorpio	3 hr 12 min
Mithuna	2 hr 6 min.
Dhanus	2 hr 12 min
Kataka	2 hr 12 min.
Makara	2 hr 6 min
Simha	2 hr 6 min.
Kumba	1 hr 46 min
Virgo	2 hr 6 min
Meena	1 hr 36 min.

Planetary Results



Planets in their exalted hous give full results. Planets in their own and moolathrikonas gives 3/4 results. Planets in their friendly signs give 1/2 good results. Planets in their unfriendly signs give 1/4 good results. Planets in their delilitated signs do not give any good.

Time One Vigati - 24 seconds 2 1/2 Vigatis - 1 minute. One Ghatika - 24 minutes 2 1/2 Ghatikas -1 hour. 60 Ghatikas - A day of 24 hours

The duration of the planetary Dasha periods



Planet	Dasa Period
Sun	6 years
Moon	10 years
Mars(Kuja)	7 years
Rahu	16 years
Jupiter(Guru)	16 years
Saturn(Sani)	19 years
Mercury(Budha)	17 years
Ketu	7 years
Venus	20 years

Asthangatha or Setting of Planet



If a planet is located within a particular degree from the sun becomes asthangatha or the planet becomes set. It can only raise when it goes away from the Sun behind their respective degrees.

Moon becomes asthangatha within 12 degrees from the Sun. Mercury becomes asthangatha within 17 degrees from the Sun. Mercury (when retrograde) within 12 degrees from the Sun. Jupiter becomes asthangatha within 11 degrees from the Sun. Venus becomes asthangatha within 10 degrees from the Sun. Saturn becomes asthangatha within 15 degrees from the Sun.

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LESSON - 8**Planets and Zodiac****Important Factors Of Hindu Astrology**

Trines : The 5th, 9th and the 1st houses from the Lagna.

Upachaya : The 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses from a sign.

Vakra (Retrograde) : Planets that do not move in the regular order of signs. Rahu and Ketu always move in the reverse direction and therefore always in Vakra. Planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn appear to reverse their motion, observed from the earth, during certain periods. They get back to the regular motion after a while. These planets when they apparently move in the reverse direction are considered to be in Vakra or Retrograde.

Vedha : A Vedha planet is one that prevents or cuts off the benefic or malefic effects manifested by another planet.

Vernal and Autumnal Equinox : The Vernal Equinox and Autumnal Equinox, occurring about March 21 and September 21, are the only two days in a year, when day and night are of equal length. The Autumnal signs are Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius and the Vernal signs are Aries, Taurus and Gemini. At each equinox day and night are of equal length. To set out for any venture at the time of equinox is believed to be inauspicious with disastrous results.

Vargothama : Planet in the same house, both in Rasi and Navamsa. A Lagna if it is of same sign both in Rasi and Navamsa is called Vargothama Lagna.

Recal : The horoscope at birth from which the past, present and future are determined. It is otherwise called Lagna.

Quadrants : The 4th, 7th and 10th and 1st houses from any sign or Lagna.

Paksha : The fortnight during which, as the Moon goes on in its orbit, the enlightened part comes more and more into view till the full Moon when the whole of the illuminated disk will be towards us is called Sukla Paksha. The next fortnight during which her enlightened side is turned more and more from us and it comes into conjunction with the Sun, forms Krishna Paksha.

Sukla means white and Sukla Paksha is the period when the Moon is waxing.

Krishna means dark and the Krishna Paksha is the period when the Moon is waning.

Thithi : A thithi is a day of the Moon. Thithis are 15 in number reckoned from New Moon day to next Full Moon or from the Full Moon to the New Moon. The 1st day i.e., the day following the New Moon or the Full Moon is called prathama, 2nd Dhwithiya, 3rd Thrithiya, 4th Chathurthi, 5th Panchami, 6th Shashti, 7th Sapthami, 8th Ashtami, 9th Navami, 10th Dasami, 11th Ekadasi, 12th Dwadasi, 13th Thrayodasi, 14th Chaturdasi.

Tarabala : If we have to assess whether a day's star is good or bad to us. We have to count from our star to the day's star and divide it by 9. The balance of number indicates the result. They are called as follows :

No	Result
1	Janma
2	Sampath
3	Vipath
4	Kshema
5	Prathyak
6	Sadhak
7	Vadha
8	Mithra
9	Param Mitra
Good stars are 2,4,6 and 9	

Dieties symbolising the planets and herbs indicated by the planets



Planets	Diety	Herbs
Sun	Siva	Arka Plant
Moon	Gowri	Palasa Plant
Mars	Kartika	Khadhra
Mercury	Vishnu	Apamarga
Jupiter	Dakshina Murthy	Fig tree(piple tree)
Venus	Lakshmi	Audumbara
Saturn	Sastra	Vanhi (Shami or Banyan tree)
Rahu	Ganesha	Darbha (Kusha)

Horoscopic Directions



1st House stands for East
7th House stands for West
4th House stands for South
10th House stands for North

Malefics, Benefics, Death inflictors and Raja Yoga giver for 12 Rasis and Langna



Lagna	Malefics	Benefics	Death Planets	Rajayoga Karakas
Mesha	Sat, Mar, Ven	Sun, Jup	Mer, Ven	Sat
Vrishabha	Jup, Ven, Moo	Sat, Sun	Jup, Ven, Moo	Sat
Mithuna	Mar, Jup	Ven	Mar, Sun, Moo	Ven
Karkataka	Ven, Sat, Mer	Jup, Mar	Ven, Sat, Mer	Mar
Leo	Sun, Mer, Ven	Jup, Mar, Ven	Sat, Ven	Mar
Kanya	Jup, Moo	Ven, Mer, Mar	Jup, Moo, Sun	Ven, Mer
Thula	Sun, Jup, Mar	Sat, Moo, Mer	Jup, Sun	Sat
Vrischika	Mer, Ven, Sat	Jup, Sun, Moo	Mer, Ven, Sat	Sun, Moo
Dhanus	Sat, Ven	Mar, Ven	Ven, Moo, Mer	Sun, Mer
Makara	Mar, Jup, Moo	Ven, Mer	Mar, Jup	Ven
Kumbha	Mar, Jup, Moo	Ven	Mar, Jup, Moo	Mar, Ven
Meena	Ven, Sat, Sun, Mer	Moo, Mar	Sat, Ven, Sun, Mer	Sat, Jup

Saptha Rishis : Marachi, Athri, Angiras, Agasthya, Balaha, Krathu and Vasishta are considered to be the seven Gurus (masters) of Vedic India.

Strength of planets during day and night



Moon, Saturn, Mars are strong during night times.
 Sun, Jupiter, Venus are strong during day times.

Mercury is strong during day as well as night times.

Important Sanskrit works to be consulted for mastery over the subject



No.	Work	No.	Work
1	Kalamrita	16	Daivagna Vilana
2	Sarvatha Chintamani	17	Horapradpika
3	Manasagari	18	Suryasiddanta
4	Mahurtha Darpana	19	Navanitarava
5	Gopalarathnakara	20	Parashara Hora
6	Saravali	21	Daivagna Bhushana
7	Nakshathra Chudamani	22	Jathaka Thathwa
8	Jinendra Mala	23	Jathaka Parijatha
9	Ududasha Pradipika	24	Jathaka Adashamarga
10	Jathakalankara	25	Brihat Jathaka
11	Yogavali	26	Horashara
12	Jathakakalanithi	27	Krishna Misriya
13	Karale	28	Phaladeepika
14	Jathakachandrika	29	Uttarakalamrita
15	Daivagni Bharana		

Important Sanskrit Authors .

Vasista, Narada, Sakthi, Parashara, Vyasa, Vishnugupta, Vavana, Devala, Maya, Jaimini, Manitha, Satyaacharya, Jivasharma, Maudaya.

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LESSON-10

Characteristics Associated with Planets



Planets are associated with color, metal, elements, grains, seasons etc. Also they are believed to belong to certain caste and sex. These characteristics and associations are given in a table below.

	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Color	Copper	White	Red	Green	Mixed Gold & Silver	Yellow	Black
Nature	Sathwa	Sathwa	Thamas	Rajas	Sathwa	Rajas	Thamas
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Eunuch (Female)	Male	Female	Eunuch (Female)
Caste	Kshtriya	Vysya	Kshtriya	Sudra	Brahman	Brahman	Chandala
Element	Fire	Water	Fire	Earth	Ether	Water	Air
Diety	Agni	Varuna	Subramanya	Vishnu	Indra	Indrani	Brahma
Garment	Thick	New	HalfBurnt	Wet	Shabby	Strong	Rag
Metal/material	Copper	Gems	Gold	Brass	Silver	Diamond(Pearl)	Iron(Lead)
Parts	Bones	Blood	Marrow	Skin	Flesh&Brain	Semen	Muscles
Grains	Wheat	Paddy	Lentil	GreenGram	BengalGram	Beans	Sesamin
Seasons	Summer	Winter	Summer	Autumn	Snow	Spring	All Seasons
Taste	Pungent	Salt	Acidity	Mixed	Sweet&Cool	Sour	Bitter & Astringent
Residence	Place of worship	Springs	Fire	Play-ground	Store-house	Bed-Chamber	Dustbin
Temperament	Bilious	Phlegmatic	Bilious	Mixed	Phlegmatic	Windy &Phlegmatic	Windy

LESSON - 9

More about Stars

Nakshatras According to the first sound of the name  

The first sound of a person's name is associated with stars (nakshatra) according to the table below. Where a person does not know the date and time of birth, this table can be used as a guide to assume a birth star. This method is often used to match the people for determining compatibility for marriage.

Chu, Chey, Cho, La	Aswini
Li, Lu, Ley, Lo	Bharani
Aa, Ee, U, A	Krithika
O, Va, Vee, Vo	Rohini
Vay, Vo, Kaa, Ke	Mrigasira
Koo, Ghaa, Jna, Cha	Aridra
Kay, Ko, Haa, Hee	Punarvasu
Hoo, Hay, Ho, Daa	Pushya
Dee, Doo, Day, Do	Aslesha
Maa, Mee, Moo, May	Makha
Mo, Taa, Tee, Too	Pubba
Tay, To, Paa, Pee	Uttara
Pu, Shaa, Naa, Thaa	Hasta
Pay, Po, Raa, Ree	Chitra
Ru, Ray, Raa, Tha	Swathi
Thee, Thoo, Thay, Tho	Vishaka
Naa, Nee, Noo, Nay	Anuradha
No, Yaa, Yee, Yoo	Jaista
Yay, Yo, Baa, Dha	Moola
Bu, Dhha, Bha, Dha	Purvashada
Bay, Bo, Jaa, Jee	Uttarashada
Ju, Jay, Jo, Gha	Sravana
Gaa, Gee, Goo, Gay	Dhanista
Go, Saa, See, Soo	Satabhisha
Say, So, Daa, Dee	Poorvabhadra
Du, Tha, Jna, Thaa	Uttarabhadra
De, Do, Chaa, Chee	Revathi

Four sounds given against each star correspond to the four quarters of the star respectively.

Position of Nakshatras in the Zodiac  

ARIES (Mesha)	
0 deg to 13 deg - 20'	Aswini 1,2,3,4 quarters
13 deg - 20' to 26 deg - 40'	Bharani 1,2,3,4 quarters
26 deg - 40' to 30 deg - 00'	Krittika 1 part or quarter

TAURUS (Vrishabha)	
0 deg to 10 deg - 00'	Krittika 2,3,4 quarters
10 deg - 00' to 23 deg - 20'	Rohini 1,2,3,4 quarters

23 deg - 20' to 30 deg - 00'	Mrigasira 1 and 2 quarters
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GEMINI (Mithuna)	
0 deg to 6 deg - 40'	Mrigasira 2, 3 quarters
6 deg - 40' to 20 deg - 00'	Aridra 1,2,3,4 quarters
20 deg- 00' to 30 deg - 00'	Punarvasu 1,2,3 quarters

CANCER (Kataka)	
0 deg - to 13 deg - 20'	Punarvasu 4 quarter
3 deg - 20 to 16 deg - 40'	Pushya 1,2,3, 4 quarters
16 deg - 40 to 30 deg - 00'	Ashlesha 1,2,3,4 quarters

LEO (Simha)	
0 deg - to 13 deg - 20'	Makha 1,2,3,4 quarters
13 deg - 20 to 26 deg - 40'	Pubbha 1,2,3,4 quarters
26 deg - 40 to 30 deg - 00'	Uttara 1 quarter

VIRGO (Kanya)	
0 deg - to 10 deg - 00'	Uttara 2,3, 4 quarters
10 deg - 00 to 23 deg - 20'	Hasta 1,2,3,4 quarters
23 deg - 20 to 30 deg	Chitra 1 and 2 quarters

LIBRA (Tula)	
0 deg - to 6 deg - 40'	Chitra 2, 3 quarters
6 deg - 40 to 20 deg - 00'	Swati 1,2,3,4 quarters
20 deg - 00 to 30 deg - 00'	Vishakha 1,2,3 quarters

SCORPIO (Vrischika)	
0 deg - to 3 deg - 20'	Vishakha 4th quarter
3 deg - 20 to 16 deg - 40'	Anuradha 1,2,3,4 quarters
16 deg - 40 to 30 deg	Jyeshtha 1,2,3,4 quarters

SAGITTARIUS (Dhanu)	
0 deg - to 13 deg - 20'	Moola 1,2,3,4 quarters
13 deg - 20 to 26 deg - 40'	Purvashada 1,2,3,4 quarters
26 deg - 40 to 30 deg	Uttarashada 1st quarter

CAPRICORN (Makara)	
0 deg - to 10 deg - 00'	Uttarashada 2,3,4 quarters
10 deg - to 23 deg - 20'	Shravana 1,2,3,4 quarters
23 deg - 20 to 30 deg - 00'	Dhanishta 1, 2 quarters

AQUARIUS (Kumbha)	
0 deg - to 6 deg - 40'	Dhanishta 3,4 quarters
6 deg - 40 to 20 deg - 00'	Shatabhisha 1,2,3,4 quarters
20 deg - 00 to 30 deg	P.Bhadrapada 1,2,3 quarters

PISCES (Meena)	
0 deg - to 3 deg - 20'	P.Bhadrapad 4th quarter only
3 deg - 20 to 16 deg - 40'	U.Bhadrapada 1,2,3,4 quarters
16 deg - 40 to 30 deg	Revati 1,2,3,4 quarters

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LESSON-10

More Astrological terms

Benefics and Malefics

Planets are considered as benefics or malefics by their nature as well as association.

Benefic Planets	Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and waxing Moon
Malefic Planets	Sun, Saturn, Mars and waning Moon

Here one should understand that Moon from 8th Lunar day Suklapaksha (Waxing Moon) to 8th Lunar day of Krishna Paksha (waning Moon) is benefic in quality and it becomes a malefic from 8th day of Krishna Paksha to 8th Lunar day of Shukla Paksha. If Mercury happens to be with a malefic it also becomes Malefic.

Shadbala

The strength of a planet is determined by its six fold strength or Shadbala. Complex mathematical routines are used to determine these strengths.

1	Sthanabala or positional strength
2	Dikbala or Directional strength
3	Kalabala or Temporal strength
4	Chestabala or Motional strength
5	Naisargikabala or Permanent strength
6	Drikbala or Aspect strength

The assessment of these strengths is useful in predicting the longevity, various aspects of life and results based on the Dasa System.

Animal Signs of Rasis

Some zodiac signs have animal shapes associated with them as in the chart below.

Mesha	Goat
Vrishabha	Ox or Buffalo
Cancer	Crab and Tortoise
Simha	Tiger, Lion, Dog, Fox, Cat
Vrischika	Snake, Scorpion
Dhanu	Horse and Donkey
Capricorn	First half deer and the second half is frog and crocodile
Meena	Fish.

Animal Signs of Stars

Aswini and Satabisha	Horse
Bharani and Revati	Elephant
Krittika and Pushya	Goat
Rohini and Mrigasira	Snake
Moola and Ardra	Dog
Makha and Pubba	Rat
Aslesha and Punarvasu	Cat
Swati and Hasta	Buffalo
Vishakha and Chitra	Tiger

Jyeshtha and Anuradha	Rabbit
Uttara and Uttarabhadra	Cow
Uttarashada	Mongoose
Purvashada and Shravana	Monkey
Purvabhadra and Dhanishta	Lion

This nakshatra animation will be very useful in knowing marriage compatibility. If the stars of partners have friendly animations it is a good family partnership. If they are neither friends nor enemies it gives medium effects. If they are enemies their partnership in life will be difficult.

Enemy animal combinations are : Cow - Tiger, Elephant - Lion, Horse - Buffalo, Dog - Rabbit, Mongoose - Snake, Monkey - Goat, Cat - Rat.

Lagna etc.

Lagna : The rising sign at the moment of birth or at the commencement of a function.

Latitude : The distance of a planet from the Equator.

Longitude : The distance of a planet from the first point of Aries.

Lunar & Solar Months : The twelve Lunar (Chandra) months of a year are Chaithra, Vysakha, Jyeshtha, Ashada, Shravana, Badrapada, Aswayuja, Karthika, Mrigasira, Pushya, Makha and Phalguna. A lunar month takes its name from the ruling star on the full moon day of that month.

The twelve solar (Soura) months are Mesha, Vrishabha, Mithuna, Kataka, Simha, Kanya, Tula, Vrishchika, Dhanu, Makara, Kumbha, Meena

Moolatrikona Signs of Planets

Planets are strong and favorable when placed in their Moolatrikona Signs.

Moolatrikona Signs of Planets :

Planet	Moolatrikona Sign
Sun	Leo
Moon	Taurus
Mars	Aries
Mercury	Virgo
Jupiter	Sagittari
Venuss	Libra
Saturn	Aquarius

Movable Signs: :

Signs Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn are considered as movable signs and they indicate change and mobility.

Fixed Signs :

Signs Vrishabha, Simha, Vrishchika and Kumba are considered as fixed signs and they indicate stability.

Mixed Signs:

Signs Mithuna, Kanya, Dhanu and Meena are considered as mixed signs and they indicate balance between the fixed and

movable signs.

Planetary Aspects

All planets throw a full aspect to the 7th house, the 4th and 8th houses are aspected with three quarters of a sight, 5th and 9th houses with half a sight, 3rd and 10th houses with quarter sight.

Of the planets aspecting with a full sight the Sun, the Moon, Mercury and Venus are strongest.

Of the planets aspecting with half sight Jupiter is the strongest. Among those that aspect with three quarter of sight, Mars is strongest.

Significations of Houses

The houses counted from the lagna are called bhavas. These bhavas from 1 to 12 signify the following

Bhavas	Significance
First	Body, complexion, beauty, birth, fame, activity and high life.
Second	Family life, fortune, power of eye sight, observation, mercury, power of speech, quality of speech, imagination, wealth, treasures.
Third	Brothers, sisters, courage, patience, servants and subordinates, power of hearing, diseases of the ear, gold and silver vessels, deeds of heroism.
Fourth	Education, relations, mother, house, conveyance, comforts, domestic quadrupeds, love of work, reputation, popularity.
Fifth	Children, uncle, inheritance, intelligence, speculation, mantras, previous karma and father's women.
Sixth	Diseases, injuries, accidents, losses, humiliation, debts and enemies.
Seventh	Marriage, love affairs, happiness, relations, preference from royalty, trade, longevity of wife and freedom.
Eighth	Dangers, struggles, chronic diseases, obstacles, uneasiness, loss of money, extravagance, reputation, enmity.
Ninth	Fathers's postion, virtue, meritorious wealth, initiation, fertile fields and gardens, supply, divine favour and medicine.
Tenth	Charity, avocation, public good, mercy, wisdom, worship, renown, fortitude, clothes, meals and mendicancy.
Eleventh	Elder brothers, followers, dependents, gains, insight vehicles, power of overcoming obstacles, redemption and wealth garments.
Twelfth	Journey, residence in foreign countries on duty, expenditure, real happiness, response, sound sleep, excellent beds, disputes, generosity, sacrifice, prosperity in business, sorrow and loss.

LESSON - 11

Planetary Occupations

How to calculate occupations



In an earlier chapter you have studied the planetary states. Here you will be studying the planetary occupations, which are 27 in number. Effects of those occupations will be felt at the respective dasas or major period or Anthar dasas i.e., Sub period of the major dasas.

Steps to find the planetary occupations in a horoscope :

1. Calculate the position of Lagna (Ascendant) and place it in the chart.
2. Calculate the position of planets and place them in the 12 zodiacal houses.
3. Count from Aries to the Lagna and know its number.
For example if Virgo(Kanya) is the Lagna, it will be 6th from Aries.
4. Count the number of the houses in which the planet whose occupation we want to assess is positioned from Lagna.
For example if Saturn is in Aquarius and the Lagna is Kanya, Saturn is taken to be in the 6th House.
5. Add the figures got from 3rd and 4th methods. Double this number and multiply the total with the respective dasa period of the planet. Divide by 27. The remainder gives the number corresponding to the planetary occupation. If the remainder is zero then take it as 27.

For example:

From Aries to Lagna is 6.

From Lagna to the planetary position of Saturn is 6.

When we total these two figures we get 12.

This figure should be multiplied by 2. We get 24.

Saturn's period according to Vimshottaridasa is 19 years. Hence we should multiply above figure by 19. $24 \times 19 = 456$.

This figures "456" should be divided by 27. The remainder will be planetary occupation of the planet Saturn in the above example. 456 divided by 27 gives the remainder as 24.

Planetary occupation for 24 is as given in the list below is: Acquisition of Wealth.

When we take a horoscope, the planetary occupation of all the planets should be found out according to the method given in this lesson. All the planetary occupations of the horoscope gives us an idea to interpret the over all effect of the horoscope.

List of Planetary occupations



No.	Occupation	Effects
1	Bathing	It gives prosperity in the family with children. Better career is also indicated.
2	Dressing	Acquire wealth or valuables. The person will have great influence in the surroundings.
3	Sweet scents	Name and fame, recognition from outsiders. High honour may also be expected.
4	Preparation for worship	Money or wealth obtained from earth, earthly things.
5	Praying	Trouble from Government. Loss of wealth indicated. Dishonour may be experienced.
6	Worships	Creates benefit from bad people. Financial gains, popularity.
7	Sacrificial preparation	Digestive trouble, success in education.
8	Meditation	Association with wealthy people. Luxury is gained from earth. Failure of opponents.
9	Kneeling	Getting of many amenities. Good speech. Double or dual tendency.
10	Going round the altar	Liver trouble, criminal affairs.

11	Contemplation	Elevation in the status, Governmental power, Good family ties. Success from all directions.
12	Reception of Guests	Some unexpected wealth. Beware of foul play. Jealousy of others.
13	Dinner	Getting cheated or cheating dispositions. Ill health, irreligious.
14	Drinking Water	Unhealthy or unclean food. Bad deeds or sinful actions.
15	Anger	Boasting about oneself and selfish tendency.
16	Chewing Beetle leaves	All good indications. Good position and wealth.
17	Court Entrance	Good and calm disposition. High respect.
18	Growing	Acquirement of great knowledge or learning and wealth.
19	Private consultation	Lethargy, indefiniteness in things.
20	Delay	Actions without fore-thinking, unimpressive but it gives learning.
21	Sleeping	Sensuous nature and indulgence in wasteful things. Improper treatment to the family.
22	Drinking	Careless actions. Harmful to near people. All actions are harmful and conceited.
23	Sweet drinks	Good wife and children and luxurious life.
24	Acquisition of Wealth	Great gains in all enterprises amenable to all others.
25	Taking off the crown	Loss of important pursuits. Down fall in all enterprises.
26	Profound sleep	Disease. Trouble from those in power.
27	Sexual intercourse	Illegal connection with women of disrepute. Bad ways and deterioration in all undertakings

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LESSON - 12

Divisions of Astrology

Divisions of Astrology



The main divisions of Indian Astrology are:

- Mundane or National Astrology
- Annual Horoscope
- Natal Astrology
- Transit System
- Horary Astrology
- Electional Astrology

Explanation of Indian Astrology divisions



No.	Names of Divisions	Explanation
1	Mundane Astrology	It deals with the celestial phenomena such as Equinoxes, solstices, new moon, eclipses, planetary conjunctions and comets. It includes a study of the influence of these phenomena upon countries, nations and people.
2	Annual Horoscope	It is also called Atmospheric Astrology, which deals with the conditions of the weather, season etc.
3	Natal Astrology	Deals with individual horoscopes and foretells the character and destiny of a person.
4	Transit System	Effect of changes in planetary configurations (due to their perennial movement) from the position of Moon at the time of birth.
5	Horary Astrology	It deals with the science of foretelling the results of any undertaking or transaction based on the zodiacal placement of planets and the rising sign at the moment a question is put to the astrologer. Here the scope is limited to the immediate future.
6	Electional Astrology	It teaches us what should be the rising sign, the configuration of planets and other factors, at the time of commencement of a good function. This is done by studying the Thithis, Asterisms, Yogas, Karana and other parameters. Electional Astrology is used to fix the Muhurtha (auspicious time) for conducting weddings, entering a newly constructed house etc.



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LESSON - 13

Hindu Year & Effects

The Hindu calendar has a cycle of 60 years and are named from Prabhava to Kshaya. Generally the new Hindu year will commence from the end of April every year. In the current cycle, the year Prabhava coincides with the Christian year 1987.

Samvatsara from 1900 AD to 2020 AD



A chart showing the Hindu years (Samvatsara) from Christian era 1900 to 2020 is given below.

1900	Sarvari	1960	Sarvari
1901	Plava	1961	Plava
1902	Subhakritu	1962	Subhakritu
1903	Sobhakritu	1963	Sobhakritu
1904	Krodhi	1964	Krodhi
1905	Viswavasu	1965	Viswavasu
1906	Parabhava	1966	Parabhava
1907	Plavanga	1967	Plavanga
1908	Keelaka	1968	Keelaka
1909	Soumya	1969	Soumya
1910	Sadharana	1970	Sadharana
1911	Virodhikritu	1971	Virodhikritu
1912	Paridhavi	1972	Paridhavi
1913	Pramodisha	1973	Pramodisha
1914	Ananda	1974	Ananda
1915	Rakshasa	1975	Rakshasa
1916	Nala	1976	Nala
1917	Pingala	1977	Pingala
1918	Kalayukti	1978	Kalayukti
1919	Saddhartha	1979	Saddhartha
1920	Roudri	1980	Roudri
1921	Durmathi	1981	Durmathi
1922	Dundubhi	1982	Dundubhi
1923	Rudhirodgari	1983	Rudhirodgari
1924	Rakthakshi	1984	Rakthakshi
1925	Krodhana	1985	Krodhana
1926	Kshaya	1986	Kshaya
1927	Prabhava	1987	Prabhava
1928	Vibhava	1988	Vibhava
1929	Sukla	1989	Sukla
1930	Pramodhati	1990	Pramodhati
1931	Prajothpati	1991	Prajothpati
1932	Angirasa	1992	Angirasa
1933	Srimukha	1993	Srimukha
1934	Bhava	1994	Bhava
1935	Yuva	1995	Yuva
1936	Dhatu	1996	Dhatu
1937	Eswara	1997	Eswara
1938	Bahudanya	1998	Bahudanya
1939	Pramadi	1999	Pramadi
1940	Vikrama	2000	Vikrama
1941	Vriksha	2001	Vriksha
1942	Chitrabhanu	2002	Chitrabhanu
1943	Swabhanu	2003	Swabhanu
1944	Tharana	2004	Tharana
1945	Parthiva	2005	Parthiva
1946	Vyaya	2006	Vyaya
1947	Sarvajitu	2007	Sarvajitu
1948	Sarvadhari	2008	Sarvadhari
1949	Virodhi	2009	Virodhi
1950	Vikriti	2010	Vikriti
1951	Khara	2011	Khara
1952	Nandana	2012	Nandana
1953	Vijaya	2013	Vijaya
1954	Jaya	2014	Jaya
1955	Manmatha	2015	Manmatha
1956	Durmukhi	2016	Durmukhi
1957	Hevimbi	2017	Hevimbi



1958 Vilambi
1959 Vikari

2018 Vilambi
2019 Vikari

Influence of year of birth



Each year of the cycle is believed to have its own characteristics which will be manifested in the persons born in that year.

No.	Names of Divisions	Explanation		
1	Prabhava	A person born in this year will have collection of precious things, have good children and live long and happy.		
2	Vibhava	This person will be born rich and will be a man of artistic talents. He will become learned.		
3	Shukla	The person of this year will be very handsome, will enjoy good family life and will be of great character.		
4	Pramodhati	Person born in this year will be helpful, famous and well-honoured in life.		
5	Prajothpati	Those born in this year will be men of truth, will help the society and will be respected by others.		
6	Angirasa	The person born in this year will be proud, enjoy good luck and will have more male issues.		
7	Srimukha	The person of this year will be very intelligent. He will learn many sciences and will be very successful in life.		
8	Bhava	Person of this year will enjoy good life, earn fame and will help others generously.		
9	Yuva	Person of this year will have a brilliant countenance and will be successful and enjoy a long life.		
10	Dhathu	Those born in this year is will be successful in business enterprises, will be proficient in winning over enemies and will not be a spendthrift.	▲	▼
11	Eswara	Those born in this year will be men of anger, proficient in many things and have a good personality		
12	Bhahudanya	Those born in this year will be successful in military science and will be associated with vehicles.		
13	Pramadi	Those born in this year will be successful in business and in agriculture.		
14	Vikrama	Those born this year will be achieve great success in life and will be of great courage.		
15	Vriksha	Those born in this year will be slow in doing things, may be lazy and will mostly serve others as servants.		
16	Chitrabhanu	Those born in this year will be of principled, enjoy great intelligence and will be learned.		
17	Swabhanu	Those born in this year will be liked by those in power and will be powerful, fearless and at times may commit bad deeds.		
18	Tharana	Those born in this year will be of fickle mind. Bad deeds done by him may bring him bad name.		
19	Parthiva	Those born in this year will be lucky, enjoy good position in life and will have for company powerful and influential people.		
20	Vyaya	Those born in this year will be poor and may migrate from his home country to settle abroad.	▲	▼
21	Sarvajitu	Those born in this year are hard workers with many interests and possible success in sciences.		
22	Sarvadhari	Those born in this year will have many servants, lead a life of luxury and enjoy life to the full.		
23	Virodhi	Those born in this year will travel much and will face great oppositions in life.		
24	Vikriti	The person born in this year may be lean and dark in complexion with a defective limb and a heartless attitude at times		
25	Khara	The person born in this year will have lung trouble and will be passionate.		
26	Nandana	Those born in this year will be happy and content.		
27	Vijaya	The person born in this year will be learned and will have a highly logical mind and will be respected by others.		
28	Jaya	The person born in this year will enjoy success and will be of great valour.		
29	Manmatha	Those born in this year will be rich, enjoy female company and acquire precious articles.		

30	Dhurmukhi	Those born in this year will be harmful, will keep company with women in the lower rungs of the society and have vulgar speech.	▲	▼
31	Hevimbi	The person born in this year will be rich, enjoy possessions, lead a comfortable life and will have good character.		
32	Vilambi	Those born in this year may tend to be greedy, lazy and stingy.		
33	Vikari	The person born in this year will be fickle-minded, unwise and suffer from false pride and may do anything for self-gratification.		
34	Sarvari	Those born in this year are passionate, sexually active and incapable of doing anything on their own.		
35	Plava	Those born in this year will be indecisive in their day-to-day life and may keep wandering from place to place.		
36	Subhakritu	The person of this year is always a principled one bent on doing good to others. He will also learn many sciences and live long.		
37	Sobhakritu	A person of this year will have a good personality, success and character.		
38	Krodhi	A person of this year will always hurry about things and spoil his own undertakings. He may also be of loose morals.		
39	Viswavasu	Those born in this year will lead a life of luxury choosing the best things in life. They are even tempered and of good character.		
40	Parabhava	A person of this year will have extra-marital affairs, may lose money and suffer poverty.	▲	▼
41	Plavanga	Those born in this year will be hard working and helpful to others but may suffer from diseases.		
42	Keelaka	Those persons born in this year will have little lusture to their personality but will talk well and may be bad tempered.		
43	Soumya	Those born in this year will be learned, rich, enjoy good life and will respect elders and gods.		
44	Sadharana	The persons born in this year will commit bad deeds, may have to migrate and suffer on account of women.		
45	Virodhikritu	The person of this year will be against the society, parents and may become and outcaste.		
46	Paridhavi	The person of this year will become a learned man. He will be of great intelligence and enjoy success in business		
47	Pramodisha	The person born in this year will be against his relatives. His house may face disasters and he may be full of ill will.		
48	Ananda	The person of this year will have a good family life. His children will be good.		
49	Rakshasa	The person of this year will be happy but may hurt others.		
50	Nala	The person of this year will be a good business man and will become rich.		
51	Pingala	The person of this year will suffer from ailments of his head.		
52	Kalayukti	The person of this year will be artistically inclined, will be a great friend, earn a good name, enjoy a long life and may become rich. He is likely to suffer from some diseases.		
53	Saddhartha	The person born in this year will be a great friend, earn a good name and enjoy long life and riches.		
54	Roudri	Those born in this year will have a short life, heavy physique and may be inclined to do bad deeds. They may become a menace to others.		
55	Durmathi	Those born in this year will be selfish, unhelpful and may harm others.		
56	Dundhubhi	The person born in this year will be enthusiastic in his day-to-day affairs.		
57	Rudhirodgari	The person born in this year will be inclined to do bad deeds, may suffer from one or more diseases and may be operated upon.		
58	Rakthakshi	The person born in this year will be even tempered, kind and helpful to others.		
59	Krodhana	Those born in this year will tend to cheat others, will be lethargic and harmful to others.		
60	Kshaya	The person born in this year will loose their ancestral property and may do anything to gratify his needs.		



LESSON -14

Hindu Months & Effects**Influence of Month of birth**  

General characteristics of persons born in the 12 Hindu Lunar Months according to `Yavana Jathakam', one of the oldest Hindu Astrological works, is given below.

No.	Names of Months	Explanation
1	CHAITRA:	Those born in this month generally gain strength from celebrate life and learn quickly about the world they live in.
2	VAISHAKA:	Those born in this month will have great personality and grace, enjoy clout and will be foresighted. They will be seekers of truth and enjoy long life.
3	JYESHTA	These persons will be greatly talented and they will calculate their benefits before doing anything.
4	ASHADA	Those born in this month will find it difficult to eke out a living. They are blessed with good appetite but may suffer from some diseases.
5	SHRAVANA	Persons born in this month will be popular and will be religious minded. They will generally enjoy good family life
6	BHADRAPADHA	Those born in this month will be popular with women and will have more male issues. They will be fair in complexion.
7	ASHWAYUJA	The person born in this month will be kind hearted and enjoy a luxurious life with many servants. They will also enjoy the favours of several women.
8	KARTHIKA	The person born in this month will be talkative and will have a crooked mind. Person may remain unmarried.
9	MARGASHIRA	Persons born in this month will visit many places of religious interest. They will master many useful sciences and are suited to priestly or religious life.
10	PUSHYA	These persons will be secretive and will secretly plan to do bad deeds. They will suffer in life.
11	MAGHA	This person may become a great Yogi, philosopher and will know many worldly things too.
12	PHALGUNA:	Those born in this month are lucky, will enjoy good family life and will look to enjoying many things in life.

LESSON -15

Thithis and Effects

Thithi can be found from any horoscope if we know the positions of Sun and Moon in the natal chart. Find out the longitudes (degree) of the Sun and the Moon. Each Thithi constitutes 12 degrees. Therefore, divide the difference in longitudes between the Sun and Moon by 12. You will get the number of the lunar day.

Influence of Thithis



Influence of Thithis (Lunar days) according to "Yavana Jathaka" is given below.

Lunar Day	Names of Thithis	Explanation
1st	Prathipada	The person born in this lunar day will have a good wife and also enjoy extra-marital relationships
2nd	Dwithiya	The person born on this day will seek the truth. This person will be liked by all and will be skilled in using weapons.
3rd	Thrithiya	Those born on this day will be immoral and will be after immoral women. They will be bent on harming others.
4th	Charthurthi	Those born on this day will be greedy and will not be helpful to others. They will also be secretive.
5th	Panchami	Those born on this day will be intelligent and live long. They will have strong moral character.
6th	Shrashti	Those born on this day will have more male issues. They will be after sensual pleasures and will have a big circle of friends.
7th	Sapthami	Those born on this day will be rich and will have good character. They will respect elders and learned men.
8th	Ashtami	The person born on this day will be faithful to the spouse, have many interests and speak well.
9th	Navami	Those born on this day will be passionate and courageous. They will be interested in and talented to pursue arts and will be deadly to their opponents.
10th	Dasami	Those born on this day will be highly successful in business pursuits. They will be well-versed in sciences and will have strong convictions.
11th	Ekadasi	Those born on this day will be unprincipled. They are jealous of other's progress. Their mind will be occupied by thoughts of cohabiting with women.
12th	Dwadasi	The person born on this day will be popular with women and amass wealth. This person will have many enemies but will handle them intelligently.
13th	Thrayodasi	The person born on this day will have wide circle of relatives and will make them happy. This person will be pure at heart, enjoy good health and do everything with great care and perfection.
14th	Chathuradasi	Those persons born on this day will have a healthy body and a great personality. They will have convictions of their own on everything.
15th (in bright half of the month)	Pournami	The person born on this day will keep long hair, live up to 80 years of age and will be efficient in all undertakings.
15th (in dark half of the month)	Amavasya	The person born on this day will become deadly to opponents and will enjoy a good life.

Generally, a person born in the bright half of the month will have a long life, will be helpful to others, will be a great friend and win over women easily.

The person born in the dark half of the month will harbour thoughts of harming others and have rustic speech. This person may not have order and discipline in life.



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LESSON -16

Days of Week and Effects

Influence of Days of Week



Significance of birth during different days of the week are given below.

Day	Explanation
Sunday	Those born on this day will talk much, be courageous and like to travel
Monday	The person born on this day will be soft, calm and truth-loving and have a good personality and strong convictions.
Tuesday	The person born on this day will show anger and courage. They have the capacity to do things well and seek favours from women
Wednesday	The person born on this day will be good to look at and will have high intellectual interests
Thursday	The person born on this day will be kind, compassionate, practical and eager to use time properly.
Friday	Persons born on this day will prefer white clothes and will be practical.
Saturday	Generally, persons born on this day will be poor, lean and unwise in dealing with others. They will be emotional in nature and may be indiscrete with their emotions.



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LESSON -17

Karana and Effects

A Karana is half a Thithi or 6 degrees of arc. In thirty Thithis comprising of the Lunar month, there are sixty half-thithis or Karanas. In other words, each Thithi has two Karanas. The first Karana ends at the middle of the Thithi and the second Karana is upto the end of that Thithi.

Table of Karanas within thithis



The following chart will help you to find out the Karana from the Thithi.

Thithi	1st Karana	2nd Karana
1st	Kimstugna	Bava
2nd	Balava	Kaulava
3rd	Taitila	Gara
4th	Vanija	Vishti
5th	Bava	Balava
6th	Kaulava	Taitila
7th	Gara	Vanija
8th	Vishti	Bava
9th	Balava	Kaulava
10th	Taitila	Gara
11th	Vanija	Vishti
12th	Bava	Balava
13th	Kaulava	Taitila
14th	Gara	Vanija
15th	Vishti	Bava
16th	Balava	Kaulava
17th	Taitila	Gara
18th	Vanija	Vishti
19th	Bava	Balava
20th	Kaulava	Taitila
21st	Gara	Vanija
22nd	Vishti	Bava
23rd	Balava	Kaulava
24rd	Taitila	Gara
25th	Vanija	Vishti
26th	Bava	Balava
27th	Kaulava	Taitila
28th	Gara	Vanija
29th	Vishti	Shakuni
30th	Chatushpada	Naga

Effects of fixed Karanas



There are four Karanas that occur only once in a month. They are fixed Karanas and their effects, according to "Yavana Jathaka", are as follows.

No	Name of Karana	Influence
1st	Shakuni	The person of this Karana will be calm, composed, intelligent, gifted with intuition and full of good deeds

2nd	Chatushpada	The person of this Karana will do independent business, take great pains in work and will be truthful
3rd	Naga	The person of this Karana will be a specialist and successful in professions connected with minerals. Will be of good character and capable of mesmerising and catching snakes.
4th	Kimstugna	Persons of this Karana are intelligent but may be bent on doing bad deeds; are heartless, unpopular and may suffer much in life.

Effects of recurring Karanas



The remaining seven Karanas recur eight times during the Lunar month. Their names and effects are

No	Name of Karana	Influence
1st	BAVA	The persons born of this Karana will be poor but will be kind and content with what they get. They will be successful if they pursue a career with the Army.
2nd	BALAVA	The person born on this Karana will be handsome, courageous, sacrificing and will be interested in sports and extra-curricular activities
3rd	KAULAVA	The person of this Karana will be intent on doing bad deeds as his earlier environment was not congenial to moulding his character.
4th	TAITILA	The person of this Karana will be soft hearted, even tempered and with strong convictions. Constitutionally the person will be strong.
5th	GARA	The person of this Karana will be a good strategist, imaginative and talkative.
6th	VANIJA	The person of this Karana will have good business acumen and will be capable of succeeding in any type of business.
7th	VISHTI	The person of this Karana will be heartless, without friends and will be bent on doing bad deeds.



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