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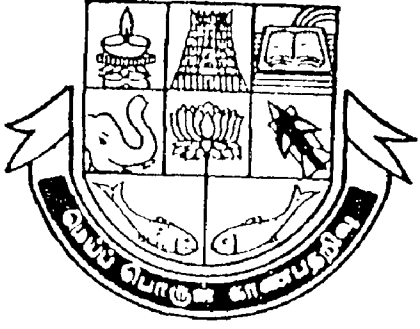


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DIPLOMA IN ASTROLOGY

PAPER - II CASTING OF HOROSCOPE



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DIRECTORATE OF

DISTANCE EDUCATION

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DIPLOMA IN ASTROLOGY

PAPER - II

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE

**Madurai Kamaraj University
Madurai - 625 021**

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DIPLOMA IN ASTROLOGY

PAPER II

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE

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4. VAKYA PANCHANG
5. DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG

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LESSON – 1

TERMINOLOGY

1-1-1 Introduction:

In the first paper we learnt about the Panchanga, Thithi, Vara, Nakshathra, Yoga and Karana and their importance in astrology. In this second paper we will learn about the basic principles of Palmistry, Numerology and the casting of Horoscope or the Natal chart of a person using a Panchang. The basic principles of mathematical astrology has been dealt in this paper. The calculation and the casting of horoscope is made according to the longitude and latitude of TamilNadu only. So the students are expected to learn 8^o to 13^o which cover the various places of Tamilnadu. More over the additional book 'Hand Book' given to you can be used for the calculation and casting of horoscope of those who have born at various places in Tamil Nadu only. For academic interest students can make use Lahari, B.V.Raman and K.S. Krishnamurthi ephemeris for other states. Since the students are expected to understand and acquire the knowledge of the basic principles you are expected to go through the study materials thoroughly and make use of this materials for the preparation of your examination and expected to write the answers based on this study materials and Hand book only. We hope that all the students will make use of this study materials given for the second paper "casting of Horoscope".

1-1-2 What is a horoscope?

'Jathaka' is the correct Sanskrit equivalent to the term Horoscope. In English it is called as the Natal chart. 'Jatha' means the person who have born. 'Jathaka' means noting of the positions of various planets at the time of birth. Since birth is an incident, casting of horoscope can be extended to any incident apart from the birth. Determination of Muhurtha, fixation of time for an auspicious occasion or to learn about any future consequence horoscope enlight us in many ways.

The Uthra Kalamrutham of Kalidasa says

"JANANEE JANMA SOWKYANAM, VARDHANEE KULA SAMPATHAM
PATHAVEEM POORVA PUNYANAM, LIKYADHE JANMA PATHRIKA"

From this stanza, it is clearly said that a horoscope is written to understand the conditions of health and wealth of the child born and also of the mother and father. Then the horoscope is used to determine about one's heritage and the

professional career according to the deeds of the previous birth or káarma of the person.

Sage Varahaamihira in his monumental work Laghu Jatakam has said that one's horoscope enlightens many things about the newborn from his birth to death, his parentage and heritage could be understood clearly Ayya Swamyam and Sarajothimala, two astrological texts also confirm the same.

The first and the foremost important Samskara of a Hindu is the Jathaka Karma, that is casting of Horoscope for a child. Jathakalankaram of Keeranur Nataraja says that the horoscope of a person is helpful in many ways; it acts as a walking stick when a person walks on slippery ground, it acts as a friend when he earns for his livelihood it acts like a learned minister when he travels in a unknown land and acts a log when he accidentally falls into a turbulent sea. Finally it leads him to move towards and reach the blessings of the Almighty.

Kalyana Varma's Saravali says that with the help of the horoscope of a person an astrologer can determine the education, profession, marriage, children health and wealth and finally the good and bad happenings that would have occurred in his previous birth, present birth and the next birth.

Apart from these a person may have number of defective causes which hinders his progress. These are called dhoshas for which the remedial and propitiatory methods can be determined through one's horoscope.

1-1-3 Some important terminology

(a) Natal Chart: A chart erected for the moment of the birth. It is the map of heaven which shows the position of planets signs and zodiac signs relating to the earth and relating to the individual born on the earth at the given time in a specified place. It is also known as Horoscope or Birth chart of the individual.

Natal chart has been erected from the following particulars (i) The longitude and the latitude of the place of birth (ii) the date of birth and (iii) the time of the birth. From the above said particulars the ascending degree and the sign of ascendant and the position of various planets in the zodiac signs are determined.

(b) Longitude (Geographical): The longitude is the distance of any place, or any point on the surface of the earth in east or west from the 0° longitude which is known as prime meridian which runs vertically over the earth through north and south poles. The Geographers measures the longitudes in Degrees, Minutes and

seconds. The Astronomers in Hours, Minutes and Seconds. Greenwich is taken as zero longitude point.

For example Ujjaini is 82° Degree 30' minutes away from Greenwich. According to Geographers it is 82° Degree 30' minutes away. Point according to Astronomer is it is 5 Hours 30 minutes away from Greenwich. That is if the sun rises at 6 hour in Greenwich time, the sun will rise at 11 hours 30 minutes at Ujjaini according to Greenwich time. That is sun will rise after 5 Hours 30 minutes from the Greenwich mean time.

(c) Longitude (Celestial): It refers to the measurement of the distance of a point or a planet along the path of the sun (ecliptic) in signs and degrees taking the first point of Zodiac or 0° Aries.

For example, the celestial longitude of mercury is 215° , it means it is located at 5° in scorpion or Vrischika.

(d) Latitude (Geographical): The Latitude is the distance measured in degrees of any planet, point or body located in north or south of the equator.

(e) Latitude (Celestial): It is the distance measure in degrees of a planet, star or any point in north or south of the ecliptic or sun's heavenly path.

(f) Latitude (Ecliptical): It is the distance measured in degrees of any planet, body or point in north or south of the ecliptic taking the latitude of the sun as zero.

(g) Indian Standard Time (I.S.T): Indian Standard Time is the common clock time taken for official purpose. This is not the actual time of a place which varies according to the sun rise of a place.

(h) Local Mean Time (L.M.T): This is considered to the actual time of a particular place. When the birth place of a child deviates from the standard time meridian taken we have to subtract or add 4 minutes for each degrees of deviation. If the place is in the eastern side of the standard time meridian we have to add the time difference according to the deviation of latitude, on other hand if the place is in the western side we have to subtract the time difference.

Let us consider the following examples in calculation of Local Mean Time.

Example No. 1

A child is born at 9.15. 1st in Madurai whose latitude is $9^{\circ}.58'$ N and Longitude is $78^{\circ}.10'$ E.

The standard time meridian taken in India is the Longitude of Ujjain which is $82^{\circ}.30'$ E.

Procedure for calculation

- (i) We have to calculate the difference between longitude the standard time Meridian and Madurai.
- (ii) The difference in longitude is converted into time.
- (iii) This time difference is subtracted from the Indian Standard Time if the place is in the western side of the time meridian and added to I.S.T. if the place is eastern side of the time meridian

(i) Calculation of Longitude difference

	Degree.	Minutes	
The Longitude of Standard Time Meridian	= 82.	30	E
The Longitude of Madurai	= 78.	10	E
The Longitude difference	4.	20	

(ii) Conversion of Longitude difference in time

		Minutes.	Seconds	
The Time for $4^{\circ} = 4 \times 4$ minutes	=	16.	00	
The time of $20' = 4 \times 20$ seconds = 80 seconds	(i.e) (+)	=	1.	20
			17.	20
Longitude correction	=	17.	20	
$\frac{2}{3} \times 78 = \frac{156}{3} = 52$ seconds	=	0.	52	
The time difference	=	18.	12	

(iii) Since Madurai is in the western side of the standard time meridian this time has to be subtracted from Indian Standard Time of Birth

		Hrs.	Mts.	Secs.
Indian Standard Time of birth		9.	15.	00
The time difference	(-)	0	18.	12
Local Mean Time of birth		8.	56.	48

Example No. 2

Calculate the L.M.T. of birth of a child who is born at Chotanagpur having a Latitude $23^{\circ}.00$ N and a Longitude $85^{\circ}. 12'$ W at 16.10 p.m.

i) Calculation of Latitude difference		Deg. Min
Longitude of Chotanagpur		85. 12
Longitude of standard time meridian	(-)	82. 30
Difference in latitude		2. 42
ii) Conversion of longitude difference into time		Min. Sec
2×4 minutes		8. 00
$42 \times 4 = 168$ seconds = 2 min. 48	(+)	2. 48
Longitude correction		10. 48
$\frac{2}{3} \times 85 = \frac{170}{3} =$ seconds		0. 57
Total Time difference		11. 45

iii) Calculation of L.M.T.

Since Chotanagpur is in the eastern side of the place of standard time meridian the difference in time has to be added to the I.S.T.

		Hrs.	Mts. Sec
I.S.T of birth of the child		16-	10- 00
Time added	(+)	0.	11- 45
The LMT of the time of birth		16.	21- 45

(i) Sidereal time: Sidereal time is the astrological time related to the movement of sun across the meridian and it is determined by or from a particular star. So it is called as the star time.

We know that when the sun rises at the Mesha Rasi in 0° degree, it is the beginning day of that year. If we observe on the next day, it is seen that sun rises at the first degree of mesha. So it is seen that sun rises at the first degree of mesha. So it appears that 0° has already crossed at the time of the sun rise. That is if the sun rises at 0° in Aswini star on the first day on the next day it rises at 1° in Aswini star, at each and every day the sun takes about 23 hours and 56 minutes to circumscribe the zodiac system instead of 24 Hours. The duration of 23 hours 56 minutes is called as the sidereal day.

One day of rotation of the sun = One sidereal day + 4 minutes.

\therefore For 30 days of sun's rotation = 30 sidereal days + 120 minutes

If we consider the 31st day of the sun's rotation; the sun rise is taking place with an excess of 2 hours. That is if the sun rises at 6 O' clock in the morning on the 31st day the sidereal time at the sun rise will be about 8 hours.

The sidereal time plays an important role in the determination of Lagna or ascendant and also helpful in casting of rasi and bhava chakras correctly.

So sidereal day can be defined as the interval between two successive passage of the vernal equinoxes over the meridian and it is shorter than a mean solar day by 4 minutes and the side real time is measured by apparent diurnal motion of the stars. Generally it is determined at 12 O' clock of the local Mean times.













In standard ephemeris like Raphael's Ephemeris and Laharis ephemeris the sidereal time at 12 Noon is given. In Jathaka Pallavam it is given at 6.00 a.m. in the morning at the time of sun rise. In some Indian Panchang the sidereal time is given at 0 hours and 5.30 A.M.

The Lagna or the Ascendant: Ascendant is the degree of zodiac rising over the Eastern horizon at the moment of birth of the child. This is one of the sensitive point in the zodiac which change at every four minutes. Therefore the astrologers insist upon getting the accurate time of birth of a child.

Cusps: The lines which separates the houses in a birth chart. For example the cusp of the second house marks the end of the first house and the beginning of the second house. The cuspal point receives the power and energy of both the houses. If any planet is located at the cuspal point it will have the power and energy of both the houses.

Equinox: It means equal night, the day which has equal deviations of day and first night. In Astrology it marks the sun in the first degree of the first sign Aries, it is called spring equinox or in the first degree of seventh sign.

Signs and Symbols of twelve signs of Zodiac

Indian Terminology	English Terminology	Symbol	Symbol
Mesha	Aries		The Ram
Rishaba	Taurus		The Bull
Mithuna	Gemini		The Twins
Kataka	Cancer		The Crab
Simha	Leo		The Lion (Lion's tail)
Kanya	Virgo		The Virgin with a bundle of wheat
Thula	Libra		The Balance scales
Vrischika	Scorpion		The Scorpion
Dhanush	Sagittarius		The Archer
Makara	Capricorn		The Animal with man's head and body of horse
Kumbha	Aquarius		The Water Pot bearer
Meena	Pisces		The two fish touching the tails of one another

Names and Symbols of planets

Indian Terminology	English Terminology	Symbol
Soorya	Sun	
Chandra	Moon	
Kuja	Mars	
Budha	Mercury	
Guru	Jupiter	
Sukra	Venus	
Shani	Saturn	
Rahu	Dragon's head	
Ketu	Dragon's tail	
Indra	Uranus	
Varuna	Neptune	
Yama	Pluto	

Ephemeris:

It is an almanac or panchanga having the daily positions of planets and allied data. It can be universally used. Raphael's Ephemeris is an International Ephemeris. Lahiris Ephemeris is most popular Ephemeris and widely used by astrologers. So many Ephemeris written by B.V. Raman, K.S. Krishnamurthi are other Ephemeris used by Astrologers.

Ecliptic:

The apparent heavenly path of the sun is called as the ecliptic.

Actually the Earth moves around the sun in a direction west to east along the ecliptical orbit. But as we see from the Earth, sun appears to move in a direction east to west around the earth.

Zodiac:

Zodiac is an imaginary belt stretching about 9° in north and 9° in the south of the ecliptic in which all the planets including the sun and the moon revolve

around the earth. The Zodiac is divided into 12 signs from Aries to Pisces. More over all the 27 stars from Aswini to Revathi are also accumulate within the Zodiac.

1-2-1 Explanation for 12 Bhavas

1st House-Lagna or Dhanu Bhava:

It denotes physical appearance complexion, mental characteristic, nature of birth, general health and personality.

2nd House:

It is called Dhana, Kutumbha and Vak Sthana. It signifies financial prosperity, family, speech and vision.

3rd House:

It is called as Bharthru Sthana. It signifies the younger brothers and sisters, communication, courageousness, short travel, and change of residence.

4th House:

It is called as Mathru Sthana. It signifies mother, education, inheritance, property, acquisition of wealth, domestic environment and possession of rare articles and vehicles.

5th House:

It is called as Puthra and Poorva Punya Sthana. It signifies progeny, intelligence, sports, fine arts, creative nature faith in God, Karma due to previous birth and speculative tendencies like gambling, lottery and share markets.

6th House:

It is called as Roga, Runa Sthana. It signifies debts, loans, litigations, diseases, accidents, enemies, mental affliction and misfortune. It also indicates about mother's brother and competition and competitive examination.

7th House:

It is called as Kalathra Sthana. It mainly signifies about marriages, marital happiness of husband and wife, business partners, friends, social behaviour reputation and influence in foreign lands.

8th House:

It is called as Ayush Sthana. It signifies longevity, legacies, heritage, gift, unearned wealth, mode and nature of death, disgrace, allegation, legal litigation and sorrow.

In the case of female this house is called the Mangalya Sthana, which signifies the longevity of her husband.

9th House:

It is called as Pithru and Bhagya Sthana. It signifies father fortune, high education, long travels, pilgrimage, name and fame, grand children, second marriage and all thing acquired by righteousness. In the case of females this also signifies progeny.

10th House:

It is called as the Karma Sthana. It signifies the profession, occupation, jobs, honours and prestige obtained by profession and stature, self respect, dignity and foreign travels.

11th House:

It is called as Labha Sthana. It signifies gains through profession and job, elder brother, fortune, fulfillment of desire, freedom from misery and poverty and speculation.

12th House:

It is called as Vyaya or Vraya Sthana. It signifies losses, extravagance, expenditure, confuction of property imprisonment. It also indicates the left eye, rebirth, divine knowledge, final emancipation or Moksha and Sayana-Sukha (pleasure of the coach or bed comforts).

LESSON – 2

BOOKS ON ASTROLOGY AND AUTHORS

Introduction:

Generally an Astrologer is expected to read many kinds of books to improve his knowledge. Because Astrology is not only confined to prediction but it deals with almost all the science existing in this world. Let us have a list of books in Sanskrit, which are supposed to be read by an astrologer.

Almost all the Vedas contain some verses related to astrology Rig Veda contains about 36 stanza which are called ARCHA JYOTHISHAM, Yajur Veda contains 42 stanza which are called YAAJUSHA JYOTHISHAM, Atharvana veda contains about 162 stanzas which are called ATHARVANA JYOTHISHAM, and the astrological part of Sama Veda has not been obtained till today. The oldest text available in Sanskrit is Yavana Jathakam the author is Yavaneswara and the probable period of this book is 169 B.C.

A list of books in Sanskrit on Astrology:

1. Arishta Deepika	30. Jathaka Bhavanam
2. Ashta Iswaryam	31. Jathaka Deshmarga
3. Bhava Kuthukalam	32. Jathakalankara
4. Bhavartha Ratnakaram	33. Jyothisharnavam
5. Brahma Yamalam	34. Sripathi Jathaka Pathathi
6. Brihath Jathakam	35. Kalavidhanam
7. Brihat Parasara Hora sastra	36. Grahodhaya Paribhakam
8. Brihat Triloka Prakasam	37. Gopala Rathnakaram
9. Brihat Samhitha	38. Santhana Deepika
10. Brihat Vivaha Patalam	39. Siddhantha Siromani
11. Bhaivara Deepika	40. Srutha Keerthi
12. Brihat Yatra	41. Gnana Pradeepika
13. Brihat Yavana Jathakam	42. Thajika Neelakanteeyam
14. Bhupala Vallabha Nirnaya Sindhu	43. Thajika Mukthavali.
15. Bhuvana Deepika	44. Daivagna Vilasam
16. Hora Saram	45. Pancha Siddhanthika
17. Jathaka Chandrika	46. Phala Deepika
18. Jathaka Deepika	47. Muhurtha Chinthamani
19. Jathaka Deepam	48. Muhurtha Sindhu.
20. Jathaka Tatwam	49. Laghu Jatakam
21. Jathaka Navaneetham	50. Laghu Jathakam
22. Jathaka Parijatham	51. Vriddha Samhitha

23. Jathaka PanchaSiddhantham	52.Sarvartha Chinthamani
24. Jathaka Siromani	53.Saravali
25. Jathaka Sanghraham	54.Vyavahara Rathna
26. Jathaka Jambu Nadhavyam	55.Muhurtha Dharpanam
27. Jambu Hora	56.Kalaprakasika
28. Jambu Hora Prakasika	57.Poorva Kalamritham
29.Jathakarnavam	58. Uthra Kalamritham

Some of the important Authors

1.Sage Parasara	11.Kalyana varma
2.Aryabhatta	12.Neelakanta
3.Lulla	13.Mahadeva
4.Varahamihira	14.Kalidhasa
5.Manthreswara	15.Kesava Deivagna
6.Bhattothphala	16.Bhanunatha Deivagna
7.Manitha	17.Mahadeva Deivagna
8.Mandavya	18.Ganesha Deivagna
9.Sathyacharya	19.Podumana Somadh
10.Yavanacharya	20.Sripathi

Some of the important books with authors

1. Yavana Tajakam	Yavaneswar
2. Thajak Neelakanteeya	Neelakanta
3. Devakeralam	Keralacharya
4. Jathaka Pathadhi	Sripathi
5. Jathaka Deshmarga	Podumana Somadh
6. Jatakalankaram	Ganesh Deivagna
7. Jathaka Tatvam	Mahadeva Deivagna
8. Uthra Kalamrutham	Kalidasa
9. Saravali	Kalyana Varma
10. Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra	Sage Parasara
11. Aryabhatteyam	Aryabhatta
12. Leelavathi Ganitham	Bhaskaracharya
13. Vyavahara Rathna	Bhanunatha Deivagna

ASTROLOGICAL BOOKS IN TAMIL:

Ayyaswamiyam	Jodhisa Sigamani
Kannuswamiyam	Veemeswara Ullamudayan
Kuppuswamiyam	Thandavamalai
Kumaraswamiyam	Jinandhramalai
Chandrakaviyam	Jothida Ariviyal
Saptharishinadi	Pulippani Jothidam
Sarajothimalai	Chandrabharanam
Jathakaganitham	Mangaleswariam
Jathaka Chinthamani	Bhujandar Nadi
Jathaka Choodamani	Thajika Neelakanteeyam
Jathakalankaram	Varushadhi Nool
Siddhantha Siromani	Ududasa Pradeepika
Sundharasekaram	Sakunapala Nirnayam
Chudamani Ullamudayan	Jathaka chandrika
Jodhida Sigamani	
Thiagaraja Sekaram	

LESSON – 3

DIVISIONAL CHARTS – (VARGA CHAKRA)

Explanation For Divisional Charts:

Astrology is a Divine science. All events can be predicted through the Horoscope or Rasi chart prepared at the time of birth. Maharishi Parasara has given two chapters for the importance of sixteen divisional charts in his valuable book 'Brihat Parasara Hora Sashtra'.

Divisional charts play an important role in deciphering a natal horoscope. Various divisional charts represents different aspects of human life. These divisional charts are called as vargachakras. These charts unlock the hidden doors which refuse to open even after a clear examination of one's Rasi Chart. Kalyana Varma an eminent ancient Astrologer said that the obscurity in a natal chart can be better understood by casting the varga chakras.

A learned Astrologer will make use of Shodasa Varga (16 charts) to predict the life of a person very accurately. Generally Saptha Varga (7 charts) are considered for predictive system.

The Rasi chart as the basic diagnostic report, the other divisional charts are different kinds of analytical reports. Each and every report has its own value like x-ray, scanning and other pathological reports used to diagnose a disease and to prescribe proper medicine to cure a person.

3-1-2 Different types of Varga chakras are obtained by dividing a rasi or a zodiac sign into different segments or parts. They can be given as follows.

Division Sign into	Name Rasi	Subject
1 2	Hora	Physical body and nature of a person Wealth and prosperity
1 3	Drekkana	Coborn, success of own effort and nature of death
1 4	Chathurthamsa	Wealth, properties and fortune
1 5	Panchamsa	Name, fame, power and spiritual inclination

1 6	Sashtamsa	Health condition
1 7	Sashtamsa	Children, grand children and their life.
1 8	Ashtamsa	Unexpected troubles and litigation
1 9	Navamsa	Marriage and everything related to spouse, Dharma, Basic skills.
1 10	Dasamsa	Profession, career job power, activities and achievement
1 11	Ekadasamsa	Death and destruction
1 12	Dwadasamsa	Everything related to parents and blood-relatives of parents
1 16	Shodasamsa	Luxurious life, vehicles and happiness, comforts and discomforts.
1 20	Vimsamsa	Spiritualism and philosophic, Religious matters.
1 24	Chathur Vimamsa	Higher learning, knowledge and Education
1 27	Bhamsa	Strength and weakness, inherent nature.
1 30	Trimsamsa	Evils and punishment and some diseases Danger.
1 40	Khavedamsa	Auspicious and inauspicious events
1 45	Akshavedamsa	All matters
1 60	Sashtiamsa	Karma of previous birth. Influence of planets on one's happiness and sorrow, all matters.

From the various positions occupied by the planets in divisional charts are analysed and compared systematically with other charts and the person's ups and downs of a particular aspect is understood.

The different kinds of divisional charts are calculated from the various longitudinal positions of the planets used to cast one's horoscope.

RASI CHAKRA OR NATAL HOROSCOPE OR JANMAKUNDLI

We know our zodiac consists of twelve division called signs or Rasis. Rasi actually means 'Heap' or collection of several aspects and indications. Generally zodiac circle commences from Mesha, where once the ascendant or lagna of a person is fixed in this zodiac circle it is called Rasi Mandala which commences from the Ascendant or Lagna as the first house. Each Rasi has 30°. Rasi is also known as 'Kshetra'.

The names of twelve Rasis and their ranges in degrees and Lord of the sign can be given as follow:

Rasi	Sign	Range	Lord of the Rasi
Mesha	(Aries)	0° to 30°	Kuja (Mars)
Rishaba	(Taurus)	30° to 60°	Sukra (Venus)
Mithuna	(Gemini)	60° to 90°	Bhutha (Mercury)
Kataka	(Cancer)	90° to 120°	Chandra (Moon)
Simha	(Leo)	120° to 150°	Surya (Sun)
Kanya	(Virgo)	150° to 180°	Bhudha (Mercury)
Thula	(Libra)	180° to 210°	Sukra (Venus)
Vrischika	(Scorpion)	210° to 240°	Kuja (Mars)
Dhanush	(Sagittarius)	240° to 270°	Guru (Jupiter)
Makara	(Capricorn)	270° to 300°	Shani (Saturn)
Kumbha	(Aquarius)	300° to 330°	Shani (Saturn)
Meena	(Pisces)	330° to 360°	Guru (Jupiter)

The Luminaries sun and moon get the lordship of only one sign where as other five planets get the lordship of two signs.

The Rasi chakra or the Natal Horoscope or Janma Kundli indicates the Ascendant or Lagna and the positions of various planets at the time of birth of a person.

CLASSIFICATION OF RASIS

(A) As odd and even rasis

Mesha, Mithuna, Simha, Thula, Dhanush are odd rasis. These are also known as Ojah Rasis and Male Rasis.

Rishaba, Kataka, Kanya, Vrischika, Makara and Meena are even rasis. These are also known as Yukma Rasis and Female Rasis.

(B) Chara, Sthira and Upaya Rasis

Chara Rasis: are Mesha, Kataka, Thula and Makara. They are said to be fast moving rasis. The planets in these rasis give good or bad effects quickly. These rasis are also known as movable signs or cardinal signs.

The person having chara lagna is quick in his action attract others easily and forget his ordeals immediately and work effectively. He does not care for his fall, he has the leadership quality and has the aspect of the Sri Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

Sthira Rasis: are Rishaba, Simha, Vrischika and Kumbha. They are said to be immovable rasis. The planets in these rasis are said to be stagnant and give results very very slowly. These rasis are also known as Fixed signs.

The person born in Sthira lagna is stable, confident, tolerant, has sharp mind and has high aims in his life. He prepares to face any ordeal and succeeds step by step.

Upaya Rasis are Mithuna, Kanya, Dhanush and Meena. They are said to be partially movable. The planets in these rasis give mixed results. These rasis are also known as common signs.

The person born in upaya lagna is not constant in his mind and action he frequently changes his actions and programmes according to the situations. Generally he is a person with good knowledge and having ego.

(C) Panchavitha Sthanas:

A planet can do good or bad things for a native according to the place occupied by the planet from the Ascendant or Lagna. This position of the planet is called accidental dignity of the planet. Generally five main positions are given importance in Hindu Astrology. These are called as Panchavitha Sthana. They can be given as follows.

i) Kendras (Quadrants): 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th rasis from Lagna are called as Kendra Sthanas or quadrants. Kendra Sthanas are generally good places. If benefic planets occupy the Kendras or become the lords of the Kendras they become malefics and do not give good results. Each Kendra has a difference of 90° from each other.

The powers of the Kendra increase in the following order. Lagna Kendra, Chaturtha Kendra, Sapthama Kendra and Dasamakendra. A planet in Dasama Kendra is most powerful.

If a malefic occupies a Kendra house it gives good result. In the case of benefics an exception is given, if a planet occupies a quadrant without having the rulership or ownership of any quadrant can give good results.

Jupiter, Venus, Moon and Mercury give bad effects because of the kendrashipathaya Dhosha –

ii) Trikonas (Trines): 1st, 5th and 9th houses from Lagna are called as Trikonas. These are extremely good places. The Lord or the occupant of the place is more powerful than those of 5th place. Generally it is said that the lord or the occupant of the 5th and 9th place give good results. Benefic in trikona gives extremely good results, where as malefic gives good result depending upon the position, status, conjoining and aspects of other planets.

iii) Panaparas (Succeedants): 2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th houses from the lagna or the houses next to kendras are called as Panaparas. The planets are not so good in these houses, they can give good or bad results according to the strength acquired by them at these places. These sthanas indicate about gain.

iv) Apoklimas (Cadents): 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th houses from Lagna or the houses next to Panaparas are called as Apoklimas. The planets in these houses can give good or bad results according to the strength acquired by them in these houses. These sthanas indicates about welfare of younger brother and sisters, welfare of father and ill health of the native.

v) Upachayas: 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 11th houses from the Lagna, are called as Upachaya Sthanas. These are good and malefic occupying these rasis give excellent results even better than the benefics. The Lords of these houses are not good the lords of Upachaya rasis are in the increasing order 3rd is least powerful 6th is more powerful than 3rd. 10th is more powerful than 6th and the lord of the 11th house is most powerful in nature. Out of these 11th the house is extremely good. 10th house is a Kendra.

Other Accidental Dignities:

Apart from the above Panchavitha Sthanas there are few more rasis to be considered for prediction. These can be given as follows:

vi) Beeda Rasis: 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th houses from lagna are called Beeda Rasi. Malefic in Beeda Rasis do not give good results. Benefic give good result when they are in 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th houses. Where as in 8th and 12th houses even benefic also gives bad results. The good or bad results are depending upon variable conditions like the position of the planets, aspects, dasa bukthi and gocharam.

vii) Dhushthanas: Generally 6th, 8th and 12th houses from lagna are called Dhushthanas. Benefic in these houses loose their powers and malefic gives good result. When the lords of 6th, 8th or 12th are in parivarthana or interchange with each other they give good result due to Vipareetha Raja Yoga.

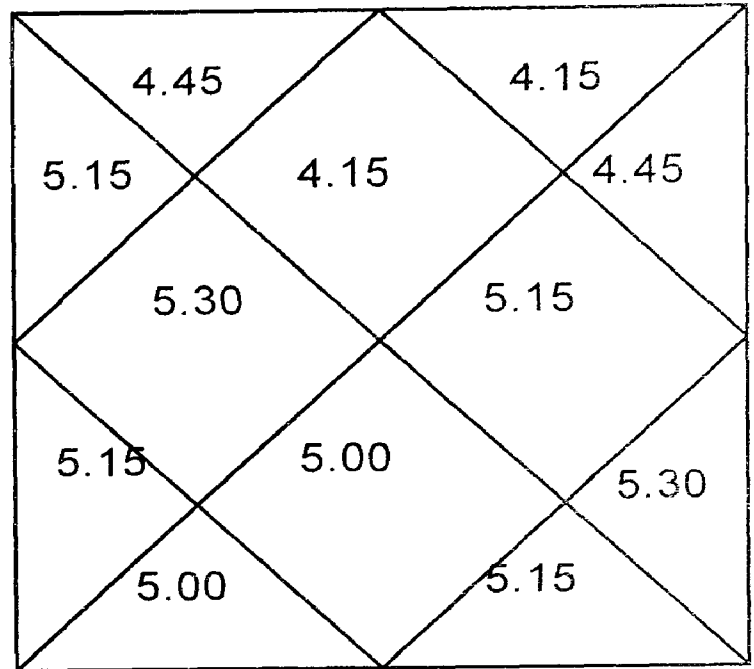
viii) Maraka Sthanas: These are the death inflicting houses for Chara rasis or movable signs the 2nd and 7th houses from lagna are marakasthanas and their lords are death inflicting planets. For Sthira rasis or fixed signs 3rd and 8th houses from lagna are maraka sthanas and their lords are death inflicting planets. For upaya rasis or common signs 7th and 11th houses from lagna are maraka sthanas and their lords are death inflicting planets. These houses and their lords determine one's death during the dasabukthi's and transit of death inflicting planets. Even the other planets posited in these houses can also be the death inflicting planets.

ix) Badhaka Sthanas: These are the places for doing grievous sin For chara rasis or movable signs 11th house from lagna, for sthira rasis or fixed signs 9th house from lagna and for upaya rasis or common signs 7th house from lagna are Badhasthanas. The lords of these houses and the planets posited in these houses make one to be a sinner during their dasa bukthis and gocharam.

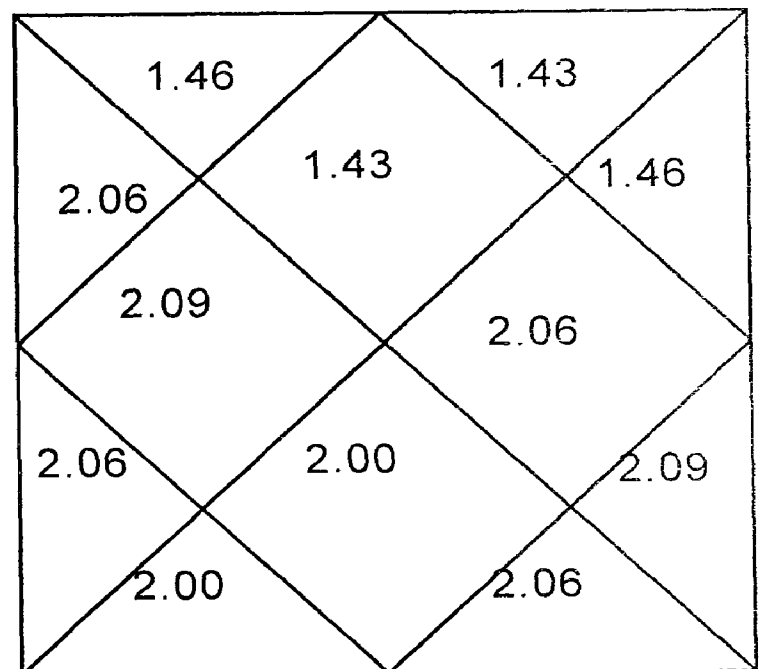
Duration of each rasis: Each rasis or zodiac time do not have constant time. The inter attractive and repression forces with sun the duration of rasi varies. The duration of each rasi or sign in the zodiac system can be given as follows.

[General Rasimana]

4.15	4.15	4.45	5.15
4.45	In Ghatis and Vighatis		5.30
5.15			5.15
5.30	5.15	5.00	5.00



1.43	1.43	1.46	2.06
1.46	in hours and minutes		2.09
2.06			2.06
2.09	2.06	2.00	2.00



Classification according to five elements:

Five elements are Fire, Earth, Air, water and sky. Since sky is spread and all over the universe Indian astrologers have classified the zodiac signs as Fiery, Earthy, Airy and water signs which can be given as follows:

Therefore all the twelve signs of zodiac are divided in four groups of three signs and called as triplicity of zodiac. The signs containing same elements form trikona or trine relation and they are 120° away from each other, creating a basis of harmony.

Fiery Signs: Mesha (Aries), Simha (Leo) and Dhanush (Sagittarius) are the fiery signs. They represent inspiration, activity, vitality and self expression.

Earthy signs: Rishaba (Taurus), Kanya (Virgo) and Makara (Capricorn) are the earthy signs. They represent stability, practical mind, and all actions related to earth.

Airy signs: Mithuna (Gemini), Thula (Libra) and Kumbha (Aquaris) are the airy signs. They represent mental strength, communicative nature, intellectual quality and quick witness.

Watery signs: Kataka (Cancer) Vrischika (scorpion) and Meena (Pisces) are watery signs. They represent the principle of universality, emotional and psychic nature and creative experience in life.

Hora Chakra: When a rasi is divided into two equal parts of 15⁰ each, it is called Hora chakra.

For odd signs the first hora belongs to sun and the second hora belongs to moon. For even signs the first hora belongs to moon and the second hora belongs to sun. In the hora chart the two luminaries or royal planets. Sun and moon only are considered for lordship and other planets have no lordship in hora.

Hora chart explains the financial status, prosperity and habits of a person.

Drekkana (Dreshkana chart): When a rasi is divided into three equal parts of 10⁰ each, it is called drekkana.

The first ten degree is called the first drekkana, the second ten degree is called the second drekkana and the third ten degree is called the third drekkana.

The first drekkana is the rasi itself, the second drekkana is the 5th house from the rasi and the third drekkana is the 9th house from the rasi. The lords of the 1st, 5th and 9th rasis become the lords of the first, second and third drekkana.

The drekkana chart shows about the position and prosperity of younger brother and sisters and their impact on the native's life. Secondly we can also analyse the health of native.

Navamsa: When a rasi is divided into nine parts of 3⁰ 20' each the chart is called Navamsa chakra.

There are 108 Navamsa starting from Mesha to Meena because there are 27 stars each having 4 padas. The navamsa of the 1st pada of Aswini is Mesha itself, the second pada of Aswini is Rishaba, third pada of Aswini is Mithuna and the fourth pada of Aswini is kataka and it continues until Meena Rasi. The lords of the navamsa are as same as the lords of the respective houses.

The chart given below makes one to fix up the navamsa easily and readily.

Stars of :

Kethu – Aswini, Makha, Moola

Moon – Rohini, Hastha, Shravana

Guru – Punarvasu, visakha, P.Bhadrapada

4 th pada Meena	1st pada Mesha	2ndpada Rishaba	3 rd pada Mithuna
3 rd pada Kumbha			4 th pada kataka
2 nd pada Makara			1st pada Simha
1 st pada Dhanus	4 th pada Vrischika	3 rd pada Thula	2 nd pada Kanya

Stars of:

Sakra – Bharani, P.Phalguni, P.Ashada

Kuja – Mrigasira, Chitta, Dhanishta

Shani – Pushyami, Anuradha, U.Bhadrapada

Stars of:

Sun – Krithiga, U.Phalguni U. Ashada

Rahu – Arudhra, Swathi, Sadhabisha

Budha – Aslesha, Jyeshtha, Revathi

Using the above mentioned chart we can exactly fix up the planets in the Navamsa chart. For example if a planet is posited in the 3rd pada of Punarvasu, in navamsa chart it occupies the sign Mithuna.

All the 1st pada stars of Kethu, Moon and Guru start from Mesha and the 4th pada end at kataka. Similarly all the stars of sukra, kuja and shani starts from Simha and end at Vrischika and all the stars of sun, Rahu and Budha start from Dhanush and end at Meena.

When Rasi chakra is considered to be head of a coin Navamsa charka is considered as the tail of the coin.

Navamsa chart plays a vital role in determining the feature of the spouse of a native, it also throw light on fortune prosperity, marriage and so many related affairs based on the position of a planet in the particular pada of a star.

Dwadhasamsa: When a rasi is divided into twelve equal parts of 2^o.30' the chart is called Dwadasamsa chart.

The first dwadhasamsa rasi starts from lagna and the twelfth dwadhasamsa rasi ends at the twelfth rasi.

For example if the first dwadasamsa starts with Thula, the second will be at Vrischika, the third will be at Dhanush and so on, finally the twelfth dwadhasamsa will end at Kanya.

From the dwadasamsa chart we can understand the acquisition of good and bad things from the parents, according to one's karma.

Trimsamsa: When a rasi is divided into five unequal parts having the lordship of Kuja, Shani, Guru, Budha and Sukra, the chart is called Trimsamsa chart. Sun and Moon do not enjoy the rulership. Similar to Hora chart, the trimsamsa chart is divided according to odd and even rasi which can be given as follows.

Odd signs: Mesha, Mithuna, Simha, Thula, Danush and Kumba		Even signs: Rishaba, Kataka, Kanya, Vrischika, Makara and Meena	
Division in degrees	Lord of the Trimsamsa	Division in degrees	Lord of the Trimsamsa
0° – 5°	Kuja	0° – 5°	Sukra
5° – 10°	Shani	5° – 12°	Budha
10° – 18°	Guru	12° – 20°	Guru
18° – 25°	Budha	20° – 25°	Shani
25° – 30°	Sukra	25° – 30°	Kuja

From Trimsamsa chart we can understand the misfortune, adversity and evil results. It also shows the character of a person. Benefic planets give good results and malefic planets give adverse results.

The above mentioned six charts namely Rasi, Hora, Drekkana, Navamsa, Dwadhasamsa and Trimsamsa are called as Shad varga chakras. The analytical study of these charts gives a clear picture about one's life.

Sapthamamsa: When a rasi is divided into seven equal parts of 4°-17-.8.56".

Here also we consider odd and even signs. The first sapthamamsa of the odd rasis start with the same rasi and ends in the seventh rasi where as in the case of the even rasis the first sapthamamsa start from the seventh rasi and ends in the same rasi. The lordship in odd rasis starts from the rasi itself and for the even rasis starts from the seventh rasi. This can be shown as follows.

For odd signs:

Rasi	1 st Sapthamamsam	7 th Sapthamamsam
Mesha	Mesha	Thula
Mithuna	Mithuna	Dhanush
Simha	Simha	Kumbha
Thula	Thula	Mesha
Dhanush	Dhanush	Mithuna
Kumbha	Kumbha	Simha

For even Signs:

Rishaba	Vrischika	Rishaba
Kataka	Makara	Kataka
Kanya	Meena	Kanya
Vrischika	Rishaba	Vristhika
Makara	Kataka	Makara
Meena	Kanya	Meena

Sapthamamsa throws light on dynasty, sons and grand sons, their property, wealth and social status.

Sapthamamsa along with the shad varga is called as Saptha varga.

Dhasamsa: When a rasi is divided into ten equal parts of 3⁰ each, the chart obtained is called Dhasamsa chart.

For odd rasis the first dhasamsa and the lord of the dhasamsa starts from the rasi itself where as in the case of even rasis the first dhasamsa and the lord of the dhasamsa start from the ninth house and proceed as rich. They can be given as follows.

Odd signs

Mesha	Mesha	Makara
Mithuna	Mithuna	Meena
Simha	Simha	Rishaba
Thula	Thula	Kataka
Dhanush	Dhanush	Kanya
Kumbha	Kumbha	Vrischika

Even Signs

Rishaba	Makara	Thula
Kataka	Meena	Dhanush
Kanya	Rishaba	Kumbha
Vrischika	Kataka	Mesha
Makara	Kanya	Mithuna
Meena	Vrischika	Simha

From Dhasamsa we can understand the livelihood profession, social status, position, power and authority of the native. Generally dhasamsa chart is considered as an extension to the 10th house of the natal chart.

Shodasamsa: When a rasi is divided into sixteen equal parts of 1° 52' 30" the chart thus obtained is called the shodasamsa chart.

The first shodasama of all chara rasis or movable signs start from Mesha and end at kataka; the first shodasamsa of Sthira rasis or fixed signs start from Simha and end at Vrischika and the first shodasamsa of Upaya rasi or common signs start from Dhanush and end at Meena.

The lordship for various shodamsa differ for odd rasis and even rasis which can be give as follows.

Shodasamsa	Lords for odd sign	Lords for even sign
1 st – 0° – 0' – 0" to 1° 52' 30"	Brahma	Sun
2 nd – 1° – 52' – 30" to 3° – 45' – 00"	Vishnu	Maheswara
3 rd – 3° – 45' – 00" to 5° – 37' – 30"	Maheswara	Vishnu
4 th – 5° – 37' – 30" to 7° – 30' – 00"	Sun	Brahma

The lords repeat from 5th, 9th and 13th Shodamsa.

Shodasamsa is also known as kalamsam or Nirupamsam. Kalamsam indicates the sixteen different stages of moon from Amavasya to Pournami.

This chart shows the happiness, misery vehicle and immovable property which are the karatkatwa or significance of the natal chart.

Sashtisamsa: When a rasi is divided into sixty equal parts of ½ degree or 30 minutes each, the chart obtained is called sashtiyamsam.

Chapter – 4

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO VAKYA PANCHANGA

Importance of horoscope

Casting of horoscope or natal chart is very important aspect of mathematical and predictive astrology.

In India we make use of any one of the following two methods. The first method is the casting of horoscope according to Vakya Panchang and the second method is according Drikganitha Panchang.

In the first method we consider Earth as the centre and the planets circumscribe in orbits around the Earth. In this method we makes use of some principle or Vakya prescribed by our ancient seers. Hence it is Geocentric method.

In the second method we take sun as the centre and the planets circumscribe in orbits around the sun. Though this method of casting the horoscope based on the concept of Surya Siddhartha, it was not popular until the interaction of Western astrological methods and the modern astronomical theories.

Though there are some differences exist between these two methods. The casting of horoscope by Vakyaganitham is predominantly used in India, even the village astrologers adopt this method. The casting of horoscope using Drikganitham is used only by the learned astrologers having the basic knowledge in astronomy and mathematics.

Procedure for calculation

Now let us consider the casting of a horoscope or natal chart by using the method of vakya ganitham.

(A) The data required

- (i) The Date of birth
- (ii) The Time of birth
- (iii) The place of birth with the longitude and latitude or the longitude, and latitude of the important place nearer to the place of birth of the child.
- (iv) The Panchang or Almanac used in the region, where the child is born. This is used to determine Thithi, Day, Yoga, Karana, Nakshathra, the planetary position, sunrise and the remaining Lagna Rasimana on the day of the birth of the child.

(B) Steps of calculation

I. The time of birth of the child from the sunrise is calculated and converted into Ghatis and Vigatis. This interval time is called as 'UDHAYADHI JANMA or JANANA GHATI'

II. The lagna or the Ascendant related to the udhayadhi janma ghati is calculated.

III. The total duration of the star or Nakshathra, in which the child is born, is calculated. This is called Adhiyantha Parama Ghati. (Adhi-beginning; Antha – end and Parama – Total)

IV. The quarter of the star or the padha of the nakshathra in which the child is born is determined.

V. The remaining part of the nakshathra after the birth of the child is calculated. From this the remaining dhasa is calculated.

VI. The planetary positions, Thithi, Yoga and Karana are ascertained from the Panchang.

VII. Using the positions of planets and Lagna, Rasi, Navamsa and Drekkana are determined.

Note: (i) In this chapter calculation and determination of essential datas are given in stepwise manner, with specific examples.

(ii) Thereafter casting of various chart using Hand Book is systematically given with few examples.

(iii) Students are requested to make use of the procedure given to cast more horoscope.

Step I – Calculation of UDHAYADHI JANMAGHATI

Convert the time of birth into railway time.

(a) If the child is born between the time of sun rise and 12 Hrs 59 minutes in the noon time, do not add any hours to convert into railway time.

(b) If the child is born between 1.00 p.m and 12.59 midnight add 12 hours to convert into railway time.

(c) If the time of birth of the child is between 1.00 a.m. (midnight) and the time of sunrise on the next day add 24hours to convert into railway time.

Step II – Subtract the time of sunrise from the calculated railway time. This gives the interval time after sunrise in hours and minutes.

Step III – Convert the interval time into ghatis and vigatis by multiplying hours by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain udhayathi janma ghati.

Worked example

1. A child is born at 9.30 AM on a day having the sunrise at 5.45 AM. Calculate the udhayadhi janma ghati.

Time of birth of the child	9.30 A.M.
Time added to convert into Railway time	00.00
Time of birth of the child In Railway time	9.30 Hours
Time of the sunrise	(-) 5.45 A.M.
Interval time	3.45 Hours

Conversion of 3.45 Hours into Ghati and Vighatis to obtain Udhayadhi janma ghati.

	Ghatis	–	Vighatis
3 Hr × $2\frac{1}{2}$ ghatis	7		30
45 minutes × $2\frac{1}{2}$ Vighatis	1		52½
∴ Udhayadhi janma ghati of the child	9 Gt		22½ Vgt

Worked example 2

The time of sunrise of the day is 6.05 A.M. The time of birth of the child is 6.45 p.m. Calculate the udhayadhi janma ghati.

Time of Birth of the child	6.45 p.m.
Time added to convert into railway time (+)	12.00
Time of Birth in Railway time	= 18.45
Time of sunrise	(-) 6.05 A.M.
Interval Time	12.40 Hours

Conversion into Ghati and Vighatis

	Gt. Vgt
12 Hrs × 2½ Ghati	30.00
40 min × 2½ Vighati	1.40
∴ Udhayadhi Janana Ghati	31.40

Worked example 3

A child is born at 2.20 A.M. in the midnight on a day having sunrise at 6.00 A.M. Calculate the time of birth of the child after sunrise in ghatis and vighatis.

	Hrs. Mins
Time of Birth	2. 20 A.M.
Time added to convert into railway time	(+ 24. 00
Time of Birth in railway time	26. 20 Hours
Time of sunrise	(-) 6. 00 A.M.
Interval time	20. 20 Hours

Conversion of Ghatis and Vighatis using Table No. 1 of Hand Book.

	Gts. Vgts.
For 20 hours	50. 00
For 20 minutes	00 50
Interval Time in Ghatis and vighatis	50.50
Udhayadhi Janana Ghati	50.50

Step II – Calculation of Lagna

Step I – After calculating Udhayadhi Janana Ghati, subtract the time of the balance of the “rasimana” given in the panchang. Take the remaining time.

Step II – Use Table No. 4 in Hand book or the general chart of the timing of various rasis.

Suppose if only the place of birth of the child is given, then refer Table No. 5 in Hand book to ascertain the longitude of the place of birth or the nearest town or city. Then make use of Table No. 4 in Hand book to ascertain the Lagna according to the longitude of the place.

General Table of the duration (Rasimana) of various rasis

Meena 4.15	Mesha 4.15	Rishaba 4.45	Mithunam 5.15
Kumbha 4.45			Kataka 5.30
Makara 5.15			Simha 5.15
Dhanush 5.30	Vrischika 5.15	Thula 5.00	Kanya 5.00

RASI		Duration Ght Vght	
Mesha	Meena	4	15
Rishaba	Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna	Makara	5	15
Kataka	Dhanush	5	30
Simha	Vrischika	5	15
Kanya	Thula	5	00

Step III – Use Table No. 5 in Hand Book to determine the nakshathra pada of lagna (or in which quarter of the star the ascendant falls)

Worked Example 1

Calculate Lagna and lagna pada chara of the child born at 10.40 p.m on the day having sunrise 6.00 a.m. The remainder of Meena rasimana on the day is 2 ghatis 20 vighatis.

Time of birth	10.40 p.m
Time added to convert into railway time	(+) 12.00 Hours
Railway Time of birth	<u>22.40</u>
Time of sunrise	(-) 6.00 a.m.
Interval Time	<u>16.40</u>

Conversion into ghatis and vighatis

According to Table No. 2 of Hand Book	Gts. Vgts
For 16 Hrs	40.00
For 40 mins	(+) <u>1.40</u>
Udhayathi Janana Ghati	41.40
Remaining of Meena Rasimana	(-) <u>2.20</u>
	39.20

From Table No. 4 of Hand Book Upto Thula Rasi	(-) 35. 00
Remainder in Vrischiga Rasi	<u>4. 20</u>
From Table No. 5 of Hand Book Upto Jyeshtha 2 nd pada	(-) 4. 05
Elapsed in Jyesta 3 rd pada	<u>0. 15</u>

The Lagna of the child is Vrischika Lagna and the Lagna pada chara is Jyeshtha 3rd pada.

Step III – Calculation of Adhiyantha Parama Ghati (Adhi = beginning, Antha = end)

The duration of the star per day is not 60 ghatis exactly. But it varies from 52 ghatis to 67 ghatis due to various astronomical reasons. More over no star commences at the beginning of the day during the sun rise. But a star may commence at any time during the day, it may extends upto two or three days, sometime three stars exist in the same day.

In our Panchang the remaining duration of the star is given from the Sunrise. For example, if Panchang refers Uthrabhadrapada (Uthiratathi) 12 ghatis 48 vighatis, it means from the sunrise to 12 ghatis 48 vighatis the later part of Uthrabhadrapada extends upto 12 ghatis and 48 vighatis. Thereafter the star Revathi commences and extends upto the next day. Suppose if Revathi present for 15 ghati 43 vighatis, we can calculate the duration of Revathi as follows.

	Ghatis. Vighatis
Total duration of one day	60. 00
Remaining duration of U.BhadhraPada	(-)12. 48
	<u> </u>
Duration of Revathi on the day	47. 12
Duration of Revathi on the next day	(+)15. 43
Total duration of the star Revathi	<u>62. 55</u>

This total duration is called as Adhiyantha Parama ghati (Adhi – beginning; Antha – end Parama – Total; ghati – duration in ghatis and vighatis).

Worked Example 1

Calculate the adhiyantha parama ghati of Swathi from the following details taken from a panchang. The remainder of Chitta on 27.3.2005 is 47 gts 03 vgts and the remainder of swathi on 28.3.2005 is 47 gts 04 vgts.

Total duration of one day		Ghatis. Vighatis
Remaining duration of Chitra on 27.3.2005	(-)	60. 00
Remaining duration of swathi on 27.3.2005		47. 03
Duration of Swathi on 28.3.2005	(+)	<u>12. 57</u>
		47. 04
		<u>60. . 01</u>

∴ Adhiyantha Parama Ghati of Swathi 60 ghatis 01 vighatis.

Worked example 2

Calculate the Adhiyantha Parama Ghati of the star Arudhra from the details given below. Remaining duration of Punarvasu on 21.5.2004 is 53 gts. 40 vgts. Duration of Arudhra on 22.5.2004 is 60 ght. 00 vight. And remaining of Arudhra on 23.5.2004. is 1 ght. 14 vight.

Total duration of one day		Ghatis. Vighatis
Remaining duration of the star Punarvasu on 21.5.2004	(-)	60. 00
Duration of Arudhra on 21.5.2004		<u>(-)53. 40</u>
Duration of Arudhra on 22.5.2004	(+)	6. 20
Remaining duration of Arudhra on 23.5.2004	(+)	(+)60. 00
		(+) 1. . 14
The total duration of Arudhra		<u>67. 34</u>

Adhiyantha Parama Ghati of Arudhra is 67 ghatis 34 vighatis. Since the star Arudhra extends for 3 days, the day 22.5.2004 is called Thridhina spruk.

Determination of the nakshathra pada in which the child is born

It is very essential to determine the nakshathra pada or in which quarter of the star the child is born. Because there is a specific dhasa period for a Nakshathra is given. This period is very essential to commence with the specific prediction from the time of birth.

Procedure for determination of the Nakshathra pada.

- Calculate the total duration of the star in which the child is born.
- Calculate the elapsed duration of the star at which the child is born.
- Divide the total duration of the star into four parts.
- Fix up the exact duration of the birth star in one of the four parts.

This can be better understood by working out few examples.

Worked example 1

If Udhayadhi Janma Ghati is calculated as 21 ght. 15 vght. The child is born on 21.12.2005 where the remaining duration of Makha star is 39ght 07vght. The remaining duration of the previous star Aslesha is 32 ght 45 vght on 20.12.2005. Determine the pada of the Makha star in which the child is born.

Discussion

In this example the Udhayadhi Janma Ghati given as 21 ght 15 vght on 21.12.2005.

The remaining duration of Makha star is 39 ght 07 vght. Which is the later part of the star.

Since the birth time 21 ght 15 vght is within the duration Makha star, the child is born in the Makha star.

So we have to calculate the total duration of Makha star to determine the nakshathra pada at which the child is born.

Therefore we have to calculate the earlier part of the star Makha on the previous day (20.12.2005) by subtracting the remaining of the Aslesha star from 60 ghatis and add the balance of the Makha star on the day of birth (21.12.2005).

Calculation

	Ghatis.	Vighatis
(a) Total duration of one day	60.	00
Remaining duration of Aslesha on 20.12.2005	(-)	32. 45
Duration of Makha on 20.12.2005		27. 15
Remaining duration of Makha on 23.12.2005	(+)	39. 07
Total duration of Makha		66. 22

(b) Duration of Makha completed at the time of birth in the womb of the mother

Udhayathi Janana Ghati on 21.12.2005	(+)	21. 15
Duration of Magha on (20.12.2005)		27. 15
Duration of Makha elapsed at the time of birth		48. 30

c) Divide the total duration into four parts

$$= \frac{66\text{ght. } 22\text{vght}}{4}$$

Duration of one pada = 16 ght 35 ½ vght.

Duration upto 1st pada = $\begin{array}{r} 16\text{ght} \quad 35\frac{1}{2}\text{ vght} \\ \hline 16\text{ght} \quad 35\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

Duration upto 2nd pada = $\begin{array}{r} 33\text{ght} \quad 11\text{vght} \\ \hline 16\text{ght} \quad 35\frac{1}{2}\text{ vght} \end{array}$

Duration upto 3rd pada = $\begin{array}{r} 49\text{ght} \quad 46\frac{1}{2}\text{ vght} \\ \hline 16\text{ght} \quad 35\frac{1}{2}\text{ vght} \end{array}$

Duration upto 4th pada = $\begin{array}{r} 66\text{ght} \quad 22\text{ vght} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$

(d) Duration of Makha elapsed at the time of birth is 48 ghatis and 30 vighatis.
This lies at limitation of 3rd pada.

Therefore the child is born at the 3rd pada of Makha star on 21.12.2005.

Worked example 2

A child is born at 25 ght 30 vght after sunrise on 5-2-2006. The remaining of the star Bharani is 6ght 10 vght. The remaining of the star krittika on 6.2.2006 is 5ght 42 vgt. Determine the nakshathra pada of the birth star of the child.

Discussion

The remaining duration of the star Bharani on 5.2.2006 is 6ght 10 vght.

Since the time of birth of the child is 25 ght 30 vght. So the child is born at the star Krittika.

So we have calculate the total duration of Krittika star to determine the pada at which the child is born.

Therefore we have to calculate the duration of the earlier part of Krittika star on the birthday of the child (5.2.2006) by subtracting the balance of duration of the star Bharani from 60 ghatis and add the duration of the later part of the star Krittika given on the next day (6.2.2006).

Calculation

		Ghatis. Vighatis
(a) Total duration of one day		60. 00
The Duration of the remaining star Bharani on 5.2.2006		(-) 6. 10
The Duration of Krittika on 5.2.2006		53. 50
The Duration of krittika on the next day 6.2.2006		(+) 5. 42
	=	59. 32

(b) Duration of Krittika completed at the time of birth in the womb of the mother		Ghatis. Vighatis
Time of birth on 5.2.2006 after sunrise		25. 30
Remaining duration of Bharani on 5.2.2006		(-) 6. 10
Duration of krittika elapsed at the time of birth		19. 20

(c) Divide the total duration of the Krithiga star into four parts

$$= \frac{59 \text{ ght } 32 \text{ vght}}{4}$$

$$= 14 \text{ ght } 53 \text{ ght}$$

		Ghatis. Vighatis
Duration upto 1 st pada		14. 53
Duration upto 2 nd pada		14. 53
		29. 46
Duration upto 3 rd pada		14. 53
		44. 39
Duration upto 4 th pada		14. 53
		59. 32

(d) Duration of krittika completed is 19 ght 20 vght This is greater than 1st pada and lesser than 2nd pada. Hence the child is born in the 2nd pada of krittika

Calculation of Dasa Bukthi

The 27 stars are divided into nine groups. Each group is allotted to a ruling planet having an influence over the native for some years on the native. This can be given as follows.

STARS			Ruling planets	Dasa years
Aswini	Makha-	Moola	Kethu	7
Bharani	P.Phalguni	P.Ashada	Sukra (Veuns)	20
Krittika	Uthra	U.Ashada	Soorya (Sun)	6
Rohini	Hastha	Shravana	Chandra (Moon)	10
Mrigaseera	Chitra	Dhanishta	Kuja (Mars)	7
Arudhra	swathi	sathabish	Rahu	18
Punarvasu	Vishaka	P.Bhadrapada	Guru (Jupiter)	16
Pushyami	Anuradha	U.Bhadrapada	Shani (Saturn)	19
Aslesha	Jyeshtha	Revathi	Budha (Mercury)	17

When a child is born at some specified time in a star, it indicates that it has completed the specified dasa out of the planet allotted to the star. Thereafter the child has to experience good and bad, results of the remaining period of the star.

This is calculated as follows.

- The elapsed duration of the star at the time of birth is subtracted from the total duration of the star.
- This Remaining is multiplied by the Dasa years of the planet allotted to the birth star and divided by Total Duration of birth star.

Let us consider the examples worked out in –2–4 for the determination of Nakshathra pada to calculate the dhasa-bukthi.

We can make use of the following generalized formula for calculating the balance of dhasa at the time of the child's birth.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Balance Dasabujthi} &= \frac{(\text{Total duration} - \text{Elapsed duration})}{\text{Total duration}} \times \text{Dhasa year of the planet.} \\
 &= \text{Balance of Dasa Period} \\
 &= \frac{(\text{Remaining duration})}{\text{Total duration}} \times \text{Dhasa year of the planet} \\
 &= \text{Balance of Dasa period}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: (i) This calculation is some what tough and time consuming.

(ii) If we make use of a calculator, we can work out the dhasa period in few minutes.

(iii) So the students are requested to carefully follow the procedure of the calculation in step by step.

Worked example 1

The total duration of the star Makha is 66 ghatas 22 vighatis. The duration of Makha completed at the time of the birth of the child is 48 ghatas 30 vighatis. Calculate the balance of Ketu dhasa bukthi at the time of the birth of the child.

	Ghatas.	Vighatis
Total duration of the star Makha .	66.	22
Duration of the star elapsed at the time of birth	(-)48.	30
	<hr/>	
Remaining duration of the star	17.	52
	<hr/>	

Calculation

Since the child is born in Magha star, the ruling planet is Kethu, Duration of Dasa years is 7.

$$\text{Balance of Kethu Dhasa} = \frac{17 \text{gt } 52 \text{vgt}}{66 \text{gt } 22 \text{vgt}} \times 7 \text{ years}$$

Using a calculator in the steps given below.

1st step Conversion of 17ght and 52 vighatis into vighatis. $17 \times 60 + 52 = 1072$ vighatis (A)

2nd step Conversion of 66 ght and 22 vighatis into vighatis
 $66 \times 60 + 22 = 3982$ vighatis (B)

3rd step Dividing A by B and multiplying by dasa years
 $= \frac{1072}{3982} \times 7 \text{ years} = 1.8844801 \text{ years}$

4th step Subtracting the year
 $1.884480161 - 1 \text{ year} = 0.8844801 \text{ years}$

5th step Multiplying the fraction of the year by 12 months.
 $0.884480161 \times 12 = 10.613761 \text{ months}$

6th step Subtracting the months
 $10.61376193 - 10 = 0.613761 \text{ months}$

7th step Multiplying the fraction of the month by 30 days
 $0.61376193 \times 30 = 18.41283 \text{ days}$

leaving the fraction of a day and taking the days
in whole number = 18 days.

∴ The balance of the kethu dhasa is = 1 year 10 months 18 days at the time of birth.

Example No. 2

Total duration of the star Krithiga is 59 ghatas 32 vighatis. The duration of the star elapsed at the time of birth is 19 ghatas 20 vighatis. Calculate the balance of the period of sun:

	Gts	Vgts
Total Duration of the star Krithiga is	59.	32
Duration of the star elapsed at the time of birth	(-) 19.	20
Remaining duration of the star	=	<u>40.</u> <u>12</u>

Calculation

$$\text{Balance of Dasa period of sun} = \frac{40gt \ 12vgt}{59gt \ 32vgt} \times 6 \text{ years}$$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ step} = 40 \times 60 + 12 = 2412 \text{ vighatis}$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ step} = 59 \times 60 + 32 = 3572 \text{ vighatis}$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ step} = \frac{2412}{3572} \times 6 = 4.0515117 \text{ years}$$

$$4^{\text{th}} \text{ step} = 4.0515117 (-) 4 = 0.0515117$$

$$5^{\text{th}} \text{ step} = 0.0515117 \times 12 = 0.6181404$$

$$6^{\text{th}} \text{ step} = 0.6181404 (-) 0 = 0.6181404$$

$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ step} = 0.6181404 \times 30 = 18.544212$$

$$8^{\text{th}} \text{ step} = \text{since the fraction of day is above 0.5 the number of days is taken as 18 days.}$$

∴ The balance of the period of sun at the time of birth of the child is 4 year 0 months 18 days..

Note: (i) The mathematical calculation part of the casting of horoscope is concluded.

(ii) Now we have to refer a panchang for a thithi, vara yoga and karana.

(iii) Using the planetary positions of the day in various nakshathra pada are taken from the panchang and using the table 6 in the Hand Book Horoscope or the natal chart at the time of birth is determined along with Navamisa and Drekkana charts.

Systematic casting of a horoscope

Cast the horoscope of the child born at 10.20 p.m. on 17-11-2005 at Coimbatore. On the 2nd day of Karthiga month in the Parthiba year.

Panchang particulars are Vara – Thursday, Thithi – pradhama – upto 00gt 39 vgt, Nakshatra – Rohini – upto 50 gt 37 vgt, Namayoga – parika – upto 1gt 15 vgt and karana – kaulava – upto 1gt 15 vgt.

Balance of Vrischiga rasimana 5.12; sun rise at 6.15 a.m. Duration of Kritihiga nakshathra on the previous day is (16.11.2005) 48.47.

Duration (Rasimana) of various rasis.

Rasi	Rasi	Duration	
		Ghati	Vighati
Mesha	Meena	4	15
Rishaba	Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna	Makara	5	15
Kataka	Dhanush	5	30
Simha	Vrischika	5	15
Kanya	Thula	5	00

Note: Write this in the column given in the 1st page of the format.

Planetary positions

16 11	Sun	Visakha	4
9 11	Kuja (R)	Bharani	4
16 11	Bhudha	Visakha	1
8 11	Guru	Swathi	2
15 11	Sukra	Poorvashada	2
9 11	Shani	Pushyami	4
11 11	Rahu	U.bhadrapada	4
11 11	Kethu	Hastha	2

Calculation

(A) Calculation of Lagna

	Hours.	Minutes
Time of Birth	10.	20 p.m
Time added to get railway time	(+)12.	00 hrs
Railway time of Birth	22.	20
Sun rise	(-) 6.	15a.m
<hr/>		
Time of Birth after sunrise	16.	05

Conversion into ghatas and vighatis

	Ghatas.	Vighatis
Using Table No. 2 of Hand Book	40.	00
For 16 hours	0.	12½
For 5 minutes	40.	12½
Uthayathi Janana Ghati	<hr/>	

	Ghatas.	Vighatis
∴ Uthayathi Janana Ghati is taken as =	40.	13
The balance of Vrischika rasi on 17.11.2005	(-) 5.	12
Duration time to determine the lagna	35.	01
Using Table No.4 Hand Book, of duration upto	34.	00
Mithuna rasi	1.	01
∴ Lagna of the child is kataka	<hr/>	

Using Table No. 5 Hand Book

Duration up Aslesha 1 pada is 1. 13

∴ Janma Lagna or Ascendant of the child born is kataka and its nakshathra pada is Aslesha 1st pada.

Note: The duration of 34 ghatas upto Mithuna can also be obtained by adding the time duration of rasis from Dhanush to Mithuna in the duration of Rasi table given along with the question.

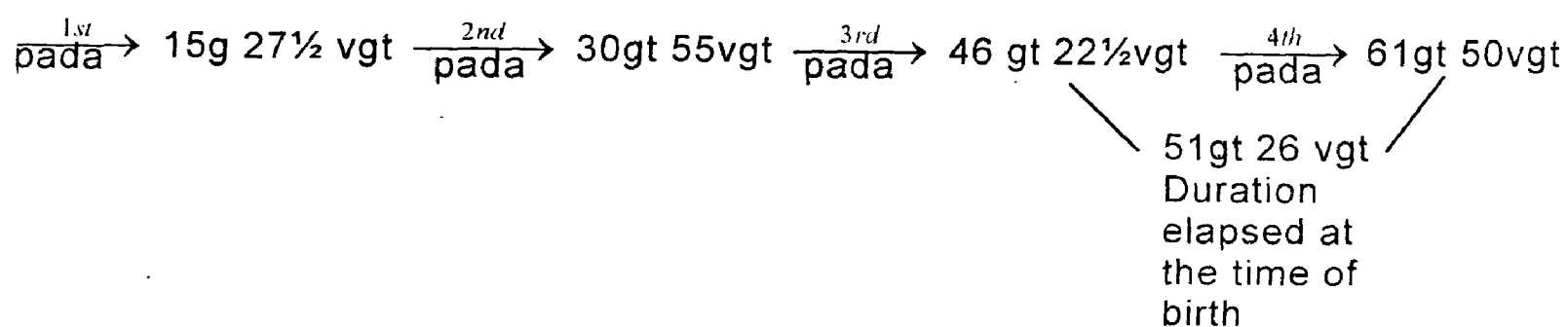
(B) Determination of star of Birth and the Total duration of the star.

Uthayathi Janana Ghati is 40 ghatas 13 vighatis. Since Rohini is upto 50 ghatas 37 vighatis. So the Birth star of the child is Rohini.

	Ghatis. Vighatis
Total duration of one day	60. 00
Duration Krithiga on 16.11.2005*	(-)48. 47
	11. 13
Remaining duration of Rohini on 16.11.2005	(+)50. 37
	61. 50
Duration of Rohini on 17.11.2005	
The Duration of Rohini completed upto the birth of the child (Udayadhi Janana Ghati)	(+) 40. 13
The Duration of Rohini completed on 16.11.2005	11. 13
Total duration of Rohini elapsed at the time of birth	51. 26

(c) Determination Nakshathra pada

The duration for 1 pada = $\frac{61gt\ 50vgt}{4} = 15\ gt\ 27\ \frac{1}{2}\ vgt.$



The Nakshthra pada of the birth star is Rohini 4th pada.

(D) Calculation of Dasa

The star lord of Rohini is Chandra (Moon)
The duration of major period of Dhasa is 10 years.

Balance of Chandra dhasa = $\frac{61.50 - 51.26}{61.50} \times 10$ 61. 50

$\frac{51. 26}{10. 24}$

$= \frac{10.24}{61.50} \times 10 =$

Calculator is used

Step 1 – Conversion of 10.24 into vighatis $10 \times 60 + 24 = 624$ vighatis

Step 2 – Conversion of 61.50 into vighatis $61 \times 60 + 50 = 3710$

Step 3 – Calculation of balance of dhasa in years = $\frac{624}{3710} \times 10 =$

= 1.6819407 years

Step 4 – Subtract 1 year – balance in months = 0.6419407 months

Step 5 – Conversion into months = 0.641940701 × 12
= 8.1832884 months

Step 6 – Subtract 7 months – balance in days = 0.1832884 months

Step 7 – Conversion into days = 0.1832884 × 30
= 5.498652 days.

Step 8 – Since the fraction of the day is smaller than 0.5 it is neglected, the number of days is 5.

∴ The balance of Chandra dasa 1 year 8 months 5 days.

Note: (i) The Nakshathra pada of the planetary positions are taken as such without giving any consideration to dates and time given.

(ii) Along with the planetary position the position of Lagna and Moon are added.

(iii) Using table No. 6 the horoscope is drawn along with navamsa and drekkana charts.

Format for the Horoscope

SwasthiSree PARTHIBA year KARTHIGA Month 2nd day (17-11-2005).

Thithi PRATHAMA, 0 ghati 39 vighati thereafter DWEEDHIYA.

Nakshathra ROHINI, 50 ghatis 37 vighatis.

Nakshathra in previous / Next day is KARTHIGA, 48 ghati 47 vighatis

Yoga PARIGA; 1 ghati 15 vighatis thereafter SIVA

Karanam KAULAVA; 1 ghati 15 vighatis thereafter TITULA

On this auspicious day the male/female child is born at 10 hours 20 minutes.

(Morning/Noon/Evening/Night); Sun rise at 6.15 a.m.

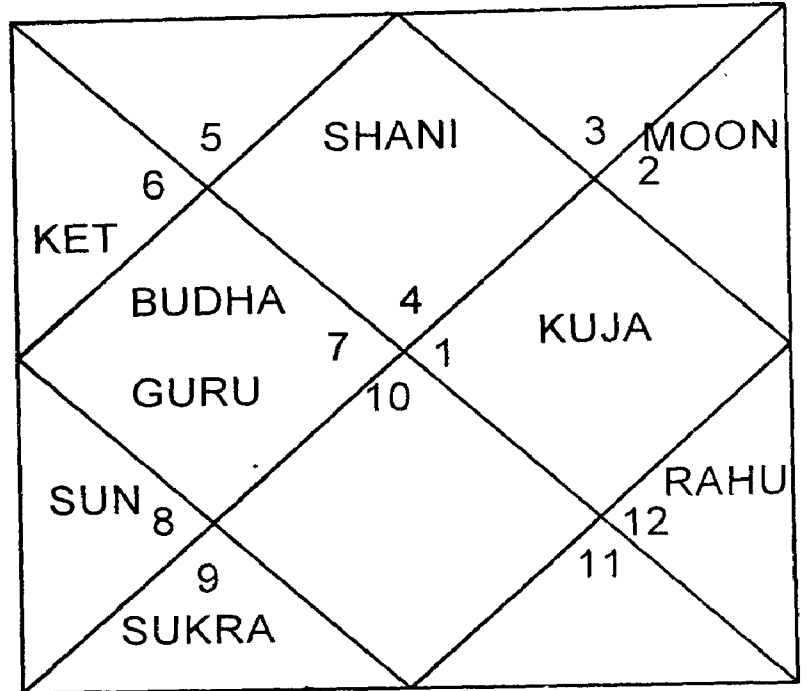
Hence the child is born at 40 ghatis 12 ½ vighatis

No.	Planets	Star	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Drekkana
1	Lagna	Aslesha	1	Kataka	Dhanush	Vrischika
2	Sun	Visakha	4	Vrischika	Kataka	Vrischika
3	Moon	Rohini	4	Rishaba	Kataka	Makara
4	Kuja (R)	Bharani	4	Mesha	Vrischika	Simha
5	Budha	Vishaka	1	Thula	Mesha	Mithuna
6	Guru	Swathi	2	Thula	Makara	Kumbha
7	Sukra	P.Ashada	2	Dhanush	Kanya	Mesha
8	Shani	Pushyami	4	Kataka	Vrischika	Vrischika
9	Rahu	U.BadhraPada	4	Meena	Vrischika	Kataka
10	Kethu	Hastha	2	Kanya	Rishaba	Makara

Janma nakshathra ROHINI; Total Duration of the star 61 ghati 50 vighati.
 Balance of Moon MAHADASA / 1 year 08 months 05 days.

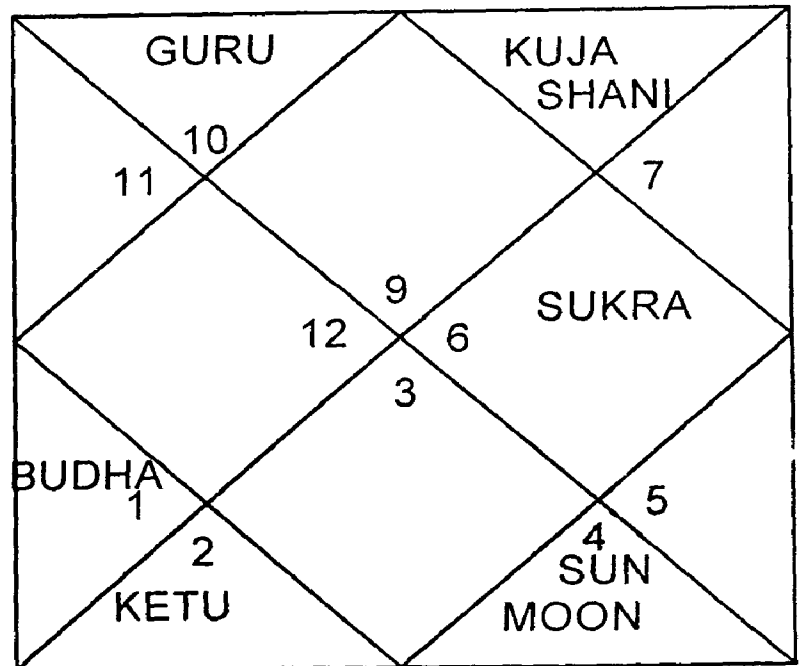
RASI

Rahu	Kuja	Moon	
	RASI		ASC Shani
Sukra	Sun	Budha Guru	Ketu



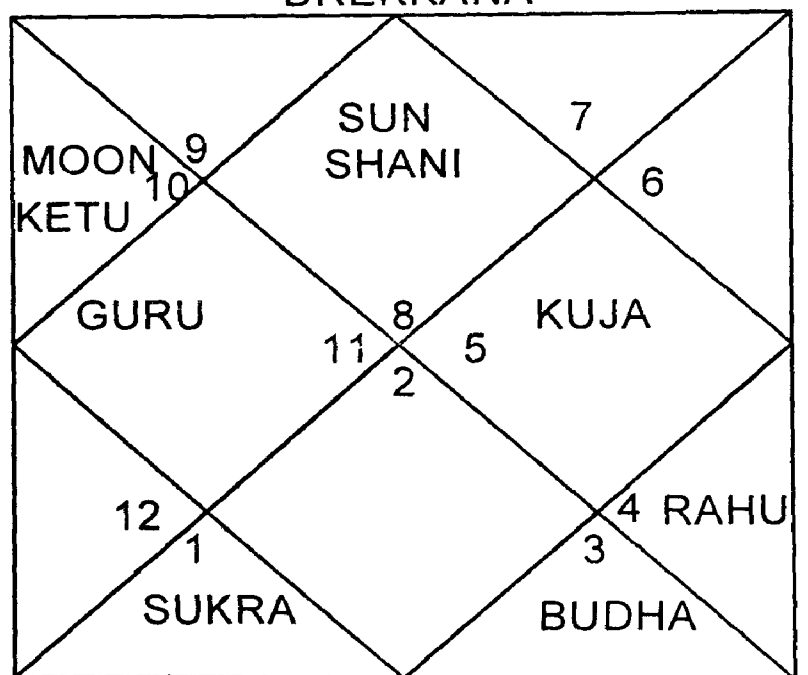
NAVAMSA

	Budha	Ketu	
	NAVAMSA		Sun Moon
Guru			
ASC	Kuja Shani Rahu		Sukra



DREKKANA

	Sukra		Budha
Guru	DREKKANA		Rahu
Moon Ketu			Kuja
	ASC Sun Shani	Budha Guru	



WORKED EXAMPLES

(According to Vakya Panchang)

Example No. 1

Cast the horoscope of the male child born on 10.12.2005 at Salem that is on 25th day of Karthiga month of Parthiba year, at 8.30 A.M. on Saturday, Sukla paksha dhasami 42.15, Uthrabadhira star 6.18 Vyathipadha Yogam 29.52 and Thaithula Karanam 35.59. Sunrise is at 6.30 A.M. Remainder of Vrischika rasi is 1.04. Remaining of Poorva Bhadhra on the previous day is 8.20.

Duration of Rasis

Planets	Nakshatra	Pada
Sun	Jyeshtha	4
Kuja (vakra)	Bharani	1
Budha	Anuradha	1
Guru	Swathi	3
Sukra	Uthrashada	3
Shani (vakra)	Aslesha	1
Rahu	Uthra Bhadrpada	4
Ketu	Hastha	2

Mesha	Meena	4.15
Rishaba	Kumbha	4.45
Mithuna	Makara	5.15
Kataka	Dhanush	5.30
Simha	Vrischika	5.15
Kanni	Thula	5.00

(A) Calculation of time of birth in ghatis and vighatis, lagna and lagna padasara

	Hrs.	Mins
Time of birth	8.	30
Sun rise	(-) 6.	30
Time of birth after sun rise	<u>2.</u>	<u>00</u>

Conversion of time of birth after sunrise into ghatis and vighatis as per table No. 2 of Hand Book.

	Ght.	Vight
For 2 Hours	5	00
Remaining of Vrischika lagna (-)	1.	04
The time remainder	<u>3</u>	<u>56</u>

Using Table No.4 Lagna upto 5.30 is Dhanush

Using Table No. 5 Nakshatra Pada of lagna

The time Remainder	3	56
Upto Poorvashada 2 nd Pada	(-) 3	40
	<u>0.</u>	<u>16</u>

∴ Lagna of the child is Dhanush, Poorvashada 3rd pada

(B) Calculation of Total duration of the birth star, Nakshathara pada of M. n and remaining Dasa.

	Gh.	Vig
Total duration of one day	60	00
Duration of P.Bhadrapada on 9.12.2005	8	20
(-)		
Duration of U.Bhadra on 9.12.05	51.	40
Duration of U.Bhadrapada on 10.12.05 (+)	6.	18
Total duration of U.Bhadrapada	57.	58

ii) Duration of U.Bhadrapada elapsed at the time of birth
On 9/12/05

51. 40

On 10.12.05 (Udayadhi Jananagati) (+)

5 00

56. 40

iii) Duration of U.Bhadrapada remaining after birth

Total duration 57 58

Duration elapsed (-) 56. 40

Remaining duration 1. 18

Balance period of Shani Dasa = $\frac{1.18}{57.58} \times 19$

Step 1 – $1 \times 60 + 18$ = 78 vighatis

Step 2 – $57 \times 60 + 58$ = 3478 vighatis

Step 3 – = $\frac{78}{3478} \times 19 = 0.4261069$

= 0 year

Step 4 – Subtract the years = $0.4261069 (-) 0 = 0.426169$

Step 5 – Multiply the remainder by 12 = $0.4261069 \times 12 \text{ months} = 5.1132828$

Step 6 – Subtract the months = 5.1132828 – 5 = 5 months.

Step 7 – Multiply the remainder by 30 = 0.1328328 × 30 = 3.398484

Step 8 – Take the days as = 3
(if the remainder is above 0.5
Take it as 1 day)

Balance period of Shani Dasa = 0 year 5 months 3 days

HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO VAKYA PANCHANG

SwasthiSree PARTHIBA year KARTHIGA month 25th day (10/12/2005)
on Saturday day.

The Balance of Sukla paksha DHASAMI `thithi 42 ghatish 15 vighatish there
after Ekadasi thithi.

The Balance of UTHRABHADHRAPADA nakshathra 6 ghatish 18 vighatish
thereafter Revathi nakshathra. The balance of POORVA BHADHRAPADA
nakshathra on the previous day 8 ghatish 20 vighatish.

The Balance of VYATHIPATA nama yoga 29 ghatish 52 vighatish thereafter
Variyan yogam.

The Balance of TAITILA karana 39 ghatish 52 vighatish thereafter GARA
karana.

On this auspicious day in the morning / noon / evening / night at 8 hours 30
minutes (IST) the male /female child is born at SALEM. Sun rise is at 6 hours 30
minutes, so the udayathi janana ghati is 5 ghatish 0 vighatish.

S.No	Graha or Planet	Nakshathra or star	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Trekkana
1	Lagna	Poorvavashada	3	Dhanush	Thula	Simha
2	Sun	Jyeshtha	4	Vrischika	Meena	Kataka
3	Moon	U.Bhadrapada	4	Meena	Vrischika	Kataka
4	Kuja (R)	Barani	1	Mesha	Simha	Simha
5	Budha	Anuradha	1	Vrischika	Simha	Vrischika
6	Guru	Swathi	3	Thula	Kumbha	Kumbha
7	Sukra	Uthrashada	3	Makara	Kumbha	Makara
8	Shani (R)	Aslesha	1	Kataka	Dhanush	Vrischika
9	Rahu	U.Bhadhra	4	Meena	Vrischika	Kataka
10	Ketu	Hastha	2	Kanya	Rishaba	Makara

Janma nakshathra or Birth star is UTHRABHADHRAPADA, 4pada
 Adhiyantha parama ghathi or Total duration of the star is 57 ghatis 58 vighatis.
 The Balance of Shani mahadasa 0 years 5 months 3 days.

Rahu Moon	Kuja (R)		
	Rasi		Shani (R)
Sukra			
Lagna	Sun Budha	Guru	Ketu

Sun		Ketu	
Guru Sukra	Navamsa		
			Kuja Budha
Shani	Moon Rahu	Lagna	

Guru	Drekkana		Sun Moon Rahu
Sukra Ketu			Lagna Kuja
	Budha Shani		

Example No. 2 (According to Vakya Panchang)

A female child is born on 16.12.2005, Friday at 6.30 p.m, in Coimbatore. The exact Tamil equivalent of the day of birth is Parthiba year, Margasira Month 1st day.

Pradhama Thithi is 40.21, Mrigaseera Nakshathra is 10.30, Subha namayoga is 8.43, Balava Karana is 9.09. Balance of Dhanush is 5.19, sun rise is 6.25 A.M. Next day Arudhra balance is 14.34.

Positions of Planets

Planet	Month	Day	Time	Nakshathra	Pada
Sun*	Karthiga	30	46.18	Moola	1
Kuja (Vakra)	Margasira	1	26.10	Bharani	2
Budha	Margasira	1	20.19	Anuradha	3
Guru	Margasira	1	26.23	Swathi	4
Sukra	Karthika	24	32.20	Uthrashada	3
Shani (Vakra)	Karthika	15	Retrogradation	Aslesha	1
Rahu	Karthika	16	24.41	Uthrabhadrapada	4
Ketu	Karthika	16	24.41	Hastha	2

Longitude of Coimbatore is 11°.00' N

Latitude of Coimbatore is 77° .00' E

Note: (i) In this example the child is born at 5.30 p.m, so the time of birth is about 30 ghatis. So the Thithi, Yoga Karana and nakshathra are likely to change to the next one.

(ii) Positions of the planets are given according to the months, days and time of transits of the planet. Though they transit at different months, days and times, they continue to stay in the same nakshathra padas until the time of birth of the child.

(iii) In this problem the table of duration of various rasis is not given. We have to refer the duration of various rasis from table no 4 and 5 of Hand Book for 11° .00' the longitude of Coimbatore to fix up the lagna and lagna padacharam.

Calculation of Uthayadhi Janana ghati, Lagnam and Lagna pada charam.

		Hrs.	Min	
Time of Birth	=	6.	30	p.m (IST)
Time added to convert into Railway Time	(+)	12.	00	
Time of birth as per Railway Time	=	18.	30	
Time of sun rise	(-)	6.	25	
Time of Birth after sun rise	=	12.	05	

Conversion into Indian Timing using Table 2. of Hand Book..

		Gh.	Vig
For 12 hours		30.	00
For 05 minutes	(+)	0.	12½
Uthayathi Janma ghati		30	12½
This time is taken as	=	30	13

Udhayathi Janma Ghatish	=	30	13
The balance of Dhanush rasi (-)		5.	19
The balance of timing to determine lagna		24.	54

From Table 4 of Hand book for the month Margaseera upto Rishaba for 11°.00' (-)

23.	02
-----	----

The Lagna extends upto Mithuna	1.	52
--------------------------------	----	----

From Table 5 of Hand Book Nakshathra Padacharam for 11°00' in Mithuna extends upto Arudhra 1st pada

1.	49
----	----

The lagna pada chara extends upto Arudra 2 nd pada	0.	03
---	----	----

Lagna is Mithuna and Lagna padachara is Arudhra 2nd pada.

(B) Calculation of Adhiyantha parama ghati of the janma nakshathra (Total duration of the birth star), nakshathra pada, the balance of Dasa at the time of birth.

Note: The child is born at 30 ghatis 13 vighatis.

The balance of Mrigaseera nakshathra on 16.12.2005 is only 10 ghatis. 30 vighatis. So the child is born at the star Arudhra. So we have to calculate the total duration of Arudhra star.

	Gh.	Vig
(A) Total duration one day	60	00
Balance of Mrigaseera star (-)		
on 16-12-2005	10	30
Balance of Arudhra star on 16.12.2005	49	30
Balance of Arudhra star on 17.12.2005	14.	34
(+)		
Adhiyantha paramaghathi of Arudhra is	64.	04

Note: The time of birth of the child after the sun rise includes the balance of Mrigaseera Nakshathra. So we have to deduct this from the time of birth to get the balance of Arudhra star spent in the womb of mother and the nakshathra pada at the time of birth.

If this time is subtracted from the total duration of the star we obtain the balance duration of the star to be spend after the birth, from which we can calculate the balance of Dasa.

	Gh.	Vig
Time of Birth (Udayati Janana Ghati)	30.	13
Duration of Mrigaseera (-)	10.	30
Duration of Arudhra elapsed	<u>19.</u>	<u>43</u>

Note: Calculation of nakshathra pada – Each nakshathra has 4 padas. If we divide the total duration of the nakshathra by 4 we will obtain the time duration for one pada and we can fix up the nakshathra pada at the time of birth of the child.

(C)

Total duration of Arudhra = 64-04

Dividing this by 4 $\frac{64-04}{4} = 16.01$

Duration of Arudhra elapsed = 19 – 43

Duration upto 1st pada = 16 – 01

Duration upto 2nd pada = $\frac{16-01}{32-02}$

Duration of Arudhra elapsed lies in 2nd pada of the birth star.

So the nakshathra pada of the child is Arudhra 2nd pada.

(D) Calculation of Balance of Dasa at the time of birth.

Remaining Balance of Dasa = $\frac{\text{duration of the star}}{\text{Total duration of the star}} \times \text{Dasa year of the planet}$

You can make use of a calculator

$$= \frac{64.04 - 19.43}{64.04} \times 18 = \frac{44.21}{64.04} \times 18$$

$$\text{Step 1} = 44 \times 60 + 21 = 2661$$

$$\text{Step 2} = 64 \times 60 + 04 = 3844$$

$$\text{Step 3} = \frac{2661}{3844} \times 18 = 12.460457 \text{ years}$$

Step 4 = Subtract the number of years and multiply by 12 months

$$= 12.460457 (-) 12 = 0.460457$$

$$= 0.460457 \times 12 = 5.525484 \text{ months}$$

Step 5 = Subtract the number of months and multiply by 30 days

$$= 5.525484 (-) 5 = 0.525484$$

$$= 0.525484 \times 30 = 15.76452 = 16 \text{ days}$$

Since the fraction of the day is 0.76453 is greater than 0.5, the day is taken as 16.

A dhiyantha parama ghati of Arudhra 64 ghatis 04 vighatis

The duration of star elapsed in mother's womb 19 ghatis 43 vighatis.

The nakshathra pada in which moon is posited is Arudhra 2.

The Balance of Dasa Rahu Maha dasa 12 years 5 months 16 days.

HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO VAKYA PANCHANG

SwasthiSree PARTHIBA year MARGASIRA month 1st day (16/12/2005) on FRI day.

The Balance of Sukla / paksha PRADHAMA `thithi 40 ghatis 21 vighatis there after DWITEEYA thithi.

The Balance of MRIGASIRA Nakshathra 10 ghatis 30 vighatis thereafter ARUDHRA Nakshathra. The balance of ARUDHRA Nakshathra on the previous / next day 14 ghatis 13 vighatis.

The Balance of SHUBHA nama yoga 8 ghatis 43 vighatis thereafter SUKLA yogam.

The Balance of BALAVA karana 9 ghatis 09 vighatis thereafter KAULAVA karana.

On this auspicious day in the morning / noon/ evening / night at 6 hours 30 minutes (IST) the male /female child is born at COIMBATORE . Sun rise is at 6 hours 25 minutes, the Udhayadhi janana ghati is 30 ghatis 13 vighatis.

S.No	Graha or Planet	Nakshathra or star	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Trekana
1	Lagna	Arudhra	2	Mithuna	Makara	Thula
2	Sun	Moola	1	Dhanush	Mesha	Dhanush
3	Moon	Arudhra	2	Mithuna	Makara	Thula
4	Kuja (R)	Bharani	2	Mesha	Kanya	Simha
5	Budha	Anuradha	3	Vrischika	Thula	Meena
6	Guru	Swathi	4	Thula	Meena	Kumbha
7	Sukra	Uthrashada	3	Makara	Meena	Makara
8	Shani (R)	Aslesha	1	Kataka	Dhanush	Vrischika
9	Rahu	Uthrabhadhrapada	4	Meena	Vrischika	Kataka
10	Ketu	Hastha	2	Kanya	Rishaba	Makara

Janma nakshathra or Birth star is ARUDHRA, Adhiyantha parama ghati or Total duration of the star is 64 ghatis 04 vighatis. The Balance of RAHU mahadasa 12 years 05 months 16 days.

Rahu	Kuja (R)		Lagna Moon
	Rasi		Shani (R)
Sukra			
Sun	Budha	Guru	Ketu

Guru Sukra	Sun	Ketu	
	Navamsa		
Lagna Moon			
Shani (R)	Rahu	Budha	Kuja (R)

Budha			
Guru	Drekkana		Rahu
Sukra Ketu			Kuja (R)
Sun	Shani (R)	Lagna Moon	

LESSON – 5

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO DRIK GANITHA PANCHANGA

Introduction

Casting of horoscope according to Drik Ganitha Panchang is more accurate method. In this method we calculate the Longitudinal positions of planets and the ascendant. Thereafter we can calculate the Bhava chart of the native based on the sidereal Time of Birth. More over we can also determine the various divisional charts. **By making use of the Hand Book we can simplify the tedious mathematical calculation.**

The particulars required for casting the horoscope according to Drik Ganitha panchang are as follows:

1. The date of birth of the child
2. The time of birth of the child
3. The place of birth of the child
4. The longitude and latitude of the place or a place or city nearer to the place of birth.
5. The Drik Ganitha Panchang used in the area or an ephemeris to obtain the position of the planets at a particular hour, generally at 5.30 a.m.
6. Tables of Ascendant
7. Hand Book, which is used to calculate A to Z of a natal chart.

Procedure for calculation

Step (1) Convert the time of birth given in IST to Railway time of birth.

Step (2) Convert the Railway time of birth into Local Mean Time of birth according to the longitude of the place of birth.

Step (3) Determine the Sidereal time of birth from the LMT.

Step (4) Determine Longitude or bhava sphuta of the 4th Bhava according to the Sidereal time.

Step (5) Determine the longitude or bhava sphuta of other bhavas according to the sidereal time and the latitude of the place.

Step (6) Calculate the planetary longitude at the time of birth.

Step (7) Calculate the Dasa balance, thithi, yoga karana and nakshathra.

Step (8) From the longitude of planets and the ascendant we can generate divisional charts.

We can cast the horoscope and other divisional charts by taking an illustration which will give a clear picture about the method of calculation and casting of the natal chart and divisional charts

Let us consider a male child is born in Madurai at 11.30 AM IST on 14-11-2005. Monday (Parthiba Aippasi month 28th day).

The planetary positions at 5.30 A.M. on 14-11-2005 are as follows.

Planets	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
			Deg.	Min.
Sun	203	46	01	01
Moon	305	51	14	09
Mars (R)	020	10	0	21
Mercury	225	49	0	29
Jupiter	180	18	0	13
Venus	250	38	0	57
Saturn	107	15	0	01
Rahu	347	50	0	03

Note: (i) Place of Birth is Madurai – Refer Table No. 7 and note the longitude and latitude of Madurai and the LMT correction which has to be subtracted from time of birth to obtain LMT (Local Mean Time).

Longitude = 9° N 58' taken as 10°, Latitude – 78° E 10', LMT correction for Madurai is 18 Minutes 12 seconds.

- (ii) From the LMT of birth subtract 6 hours. Because the value for SRT is given at 6.00 A.M. So we can calculate the SRT for remaining hours.
- (iii) Using Table No. 8, SRT at 6.00 is noted for 14th November.
- (iv) SRT correction for 2005 is taken from Table No. 10 and added with the SRT noted for the 14th day of November.
- (v) Note the SRT values for 5 hours 11 minutes and 48 seconds from Table No. 9 and added with previous step.
- (vi) Since the SRT for seconds do not have greater variation they are taken as such.

Calculation of Sidereal time

		Hr.	Min.	Sec.
Time of birth		11	– 30	– 00
LMT correction	(–)	0	– 18	– 12
Local Mean Time of birth		11	– 11	– 48
Time at which SRT is given	(–)	6	– 00	– 00
The time for which SRT to be determined		5	– 11	– 48
SRT for 14 Novemeber at 6.00 A.M		9	– 30	– 37
SRT year correction for 2005	(+)	0	– 02	– 16
Corrected SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 14-11-2005		9	– 32	– 53
SRT Hours for 5 hours	(+)	5	– 00	– 49
SRT Minutes for 11 minutes	(+)	0	– 11	– 02
SRT seconds for 48 seconds	(+)	0	– 00	– 48
SRT at the time of birth		5	– 12	– 39
SRT for Determination of Bhavas		14	– 45	– 32

$$= 14 - 46$$

Since the second is greater than 30, it is taken as 1 minute.

Determination of Longitude of 1st Bhava to 6th Bhava for SRT = 14 Hrs. 46 Min

Notes (i) The sidereal time is taken as 14 hours 46 minutes.

(ii) Using Table 18 – The longitude (or sphuta) of the 4th Bhava is noted for 14 hrs 46 minutes. 4th bhava is universal and same for all latitudes therefore its value is taken as such.

By looking at SRT 14 in horizontal column and 46 minutes in the vertical column in Table No. 18.

(iii) Using Table No. 19 for latitude of Madurai, which is taken as 10° – the longitudes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Bhavas are noted for 14 hours in horizontal column and 46 minutes in vertical column from Table No 17 (b) for the longitude 10°.

(iv) From table No. 11 – Ayanamsa correction for 2005 is noted and subtracted from the longitudes of the 1 to 6 Bhavas.

(v) On adding 180° to those Bhavas whose longitudes are less than 180° we obtain the longitude of opposite Bhava.

(vi) On subtracting 180° to this Bhava whose longitudes are greater than 180° we obtain the longitudes of opposite Bhava.

vii) Opposite Bhavas

$\frac{1st}{7th}$	$\frac{2nd}{8th}$	$\frac{3rd}{9th}$	$\frac{4th}{10th}$	$\frac{5th}{11th}$	$\frac{6th}{12th}$
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Bhavas	1 st		2 nd		3 rd		4 th		5 th		6 th	
	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.
Longitudes	282.41		315.27		348-12		020.58		048.12		075.27	
Ayanamsa Correction For 2005(-)	(-) 0.56		(-) 0.56		(-) 0.56		(-) 0.56		(-) 0.56		(-) 0.56	
	281.45		314.31		347.16		020.02		047.16		074-31	
± 180	(-)180.00		(-)180.00		(-)180.00		(+)180.00		(+)180.00		(+)180.00	
Longitudes of	101.45		134.31		167.16		200-02		227-16		254-31	
Bhavas	7 th		8 th		9 th		10 th		11 th		12 th	

Determination of the Longitudes of planets at the time of birth:

Note: (i) Calculate the difference between the time of birth in IST and the time at which the planetary position is given in IST because the time of planetary position is given in IST. You should not make use of LMT or SRT.

(ii) Motion of each planet for 24 hours is given from which we have to calculate the motion of any planet for 6 hours. Using the Table Nos 18 and 19 the motions for 6 hours can be taken.

(iii) Motions of planet for 6 hours is added to the positions of the planets at 5.30 A.M. to obtain the correct position of the planet at the time of birth.

(iv) If a planet is in retrogradation then its movement for 6 hours has to be deducted from the position of the planet given at 5.30. A.M.

(v) If the seconds obtained is more than 30 seconds it is taken as a minute and added. If it is less than 30 seconds it is neglected.

	Hr	Mt.
Time of Birth	11.	30 A.M.
Time of planetary position	5.	30 A.M.
Difference in Time	<hr/>	
	6.	00 Hours

S.No	Planets	Position at 5.30 A.M(A)		Motion for 24 hours		Motion for 6 hours (B)			Position at the time of birth (A+B) M
				D	M	D	M	D	
1	Sun	203	46	1	01	0	15	204	01
2	Moon	305	51	14	09	3	32	309	23
3	Mars (R)	20	10	0	21	0	05	20	05
4	Mercury	225	49	0	29	0	07	225	56
5	Jupiter	180	18	0	13	0	03	180	21
6	Venus .	250	38	0	57	0	14	250	52
7	Saturn	107	15	0	01	0	00	107	15
8	Rahu	347	50	0	03	0	01	347	49

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Longitude of Rahu} &= 347 - 49 \\
 &(-) &= 180 - 00 \\
 \text{Longitude of Ketu} &= \underline{167 - 49}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Determination of balance of Dasa from the longitude of Moon

Note: (i) Longitude of Moon is noted. Then the longitudes in degrees in additions of 30° are subtracted and the remaining longitude is taken.

(ii) Using the table No. 16, the Rasi or House in which Moon is located is determined. From the remaining value of longitude Balance of dhasa upto $9^\circ.20'$ is noted.

(iii) The balance of dhasa for $0.03'$ is noted from the Table No. 17 and subtracted from the value obtained from Table No. 15.

Longitude of Moon		Deg.	Min.
		$309^\circ -$	23'.
Longitude upto Makara	(-)	$300^\circ -$	00'
Moon in Kumbha at	=	<u>9 -</u>	<u>23</u>
		Y. M.	D.
Balance of Rahu Dhasa for $9^\circ.20'$ (From Table No. 16)		14. 04	24.
Dasa balance for $03'$ (From Table No. 17)	(-)	<u>00. 00</u>	<u>24.</u>
Balance of Rahu Dasa at the time of birth		<u>14. 04</u>	<u>00.</u>

2. Determination of Thithi, Yoga, Karana

(a) Thithi is obtained by subtracting the longitude of sun from the longitude of Moon and refer the Table No. 12.

$$309.23 - 204.01 = 105^{\circ}.22' = \text{Sukla Navami Thithi}$$

(Sukla Navami is from 96° to 108°).

(b) Yoga is obtained by adding the longitude of sun to the longitude of the moon and refer the Table No.13.

$$309^{\circ}.23' + 205^{\circ}.01' = 514^{\circ}.24' - 360 = 154^{\circ}.24' = \text{Dhruva Yoga}$$

(Dhruva Yoga is from $146^{\circ}.40$ to 160°).

(c) Karana is obtained by subtracting longitude of sun from the longitude of Moon and refer the Table No. 14

$$309^{\circ}.23' (-) 204^{\circ}.01' = 105^{\circ}.22' = \text{Kaulava Karana}$$

(Kaulava Karana is from 102° to 108°)

FORM 'B'

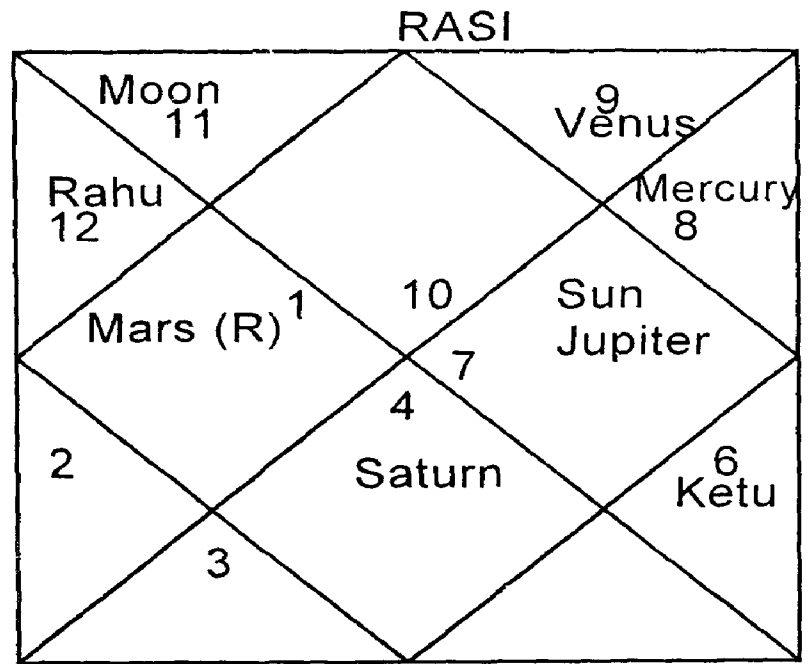
Casting of horoscope according to Drik Ganitha

1. Date of Birth	:	14.11.2005
2. Day of Birth	:	Monday
3. Time of Birth	:	11.30 A.M. IST
4. Place of Birth	:	Madurai
5. Longitude of the place of birth	:	78° E 10'
6. Latitude of the place of birth	:	9° N 58' taken as 10°
7. Local Mean Time	:	11 hrs 11 min 48 sec.
8. Sidereal Time	:	14 hr 46 min
9. Star	:	Sadhabisha

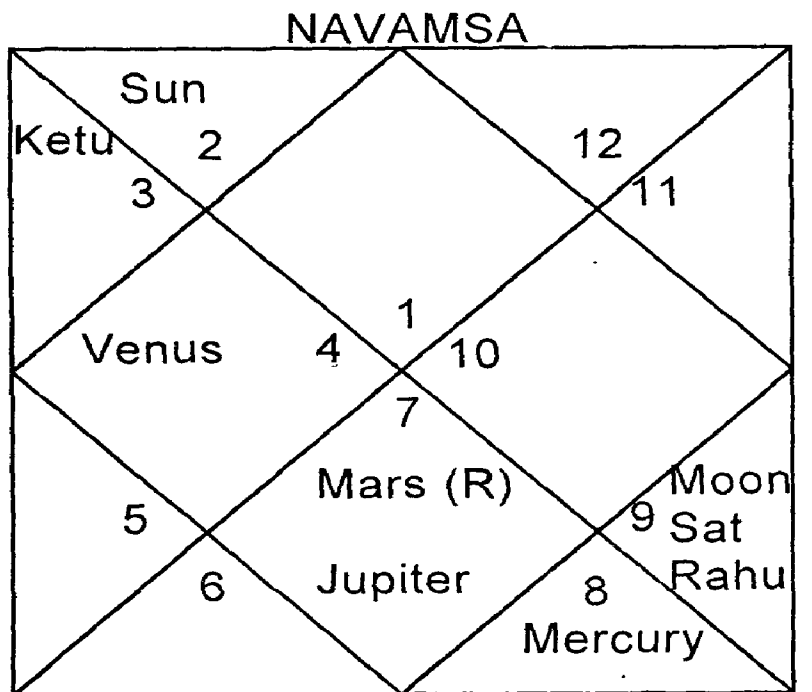
10. Pada	:	1
11. Rasi	:	Kumbha
12. Ascendant	:	Makara
13. Navamsa of Lagna	:	Rishaba
14. Thithi	:	Sukla Navami
15. Yoga	:	Dhuruva
16. Karana	:	Kaulava
17. Dasa balance at the time of birth	:	Rahu Mahadasa
Years	:	14
Months	:	04
Days	:	00

S.No	Planets	Positions at the time of Birth		Nakshatra	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Drekkana	Dwadasamsa	Hora	Thrimsamsa	Sapthamamsa
		Deg	Min									
1.	ASC	281	45	Shravana	1	Makara	Mesha	Rishaba	Rishaba	Moon	Kanya	Kanya
2.	Sun	204	01	Visakha	2	Thula	Rishaba	Mithuna	Kataka	Moon	Mithuna	Meena
3	Moon	309	23	Sathaisha	1	Kumbha	Dhanush	Kumbha	Rishaba	Sun	Kumbha	Mesha
4	Mars(R)	20	05	Bharani	3	Mesha	Thula	Dhanush	Dhanush	Moon	Mithuna	Simha
5	Mercury	225	56	Anuradha	4	Vrischika	Vrischika	Meena	Rishaba	Sun	Meena	Simha
6	Jupiter	180	21	Chithra	3	Thula	Thula	Thula	Thula	Sun	Mesha	Thula
7	Venus	250	52	Mooia	4	Dhanush	Kataka	Mesha	Mesha	Sun	Dhanush	Kumbha
8	Saturn	107	15	Aslesha	1	Kataka	Dhanush	Vrischika	Makara	Sun	Meena	Rishaba
9	Rahu	347	49	Revathi	1	Meena	Dhanush	Kataka	Thula	Sun	Meena	Makara
10	Ketu	167	49	Hashta	3	Kanya	Mithuna	Makara	Mesha	Sun	Meena	Kataka

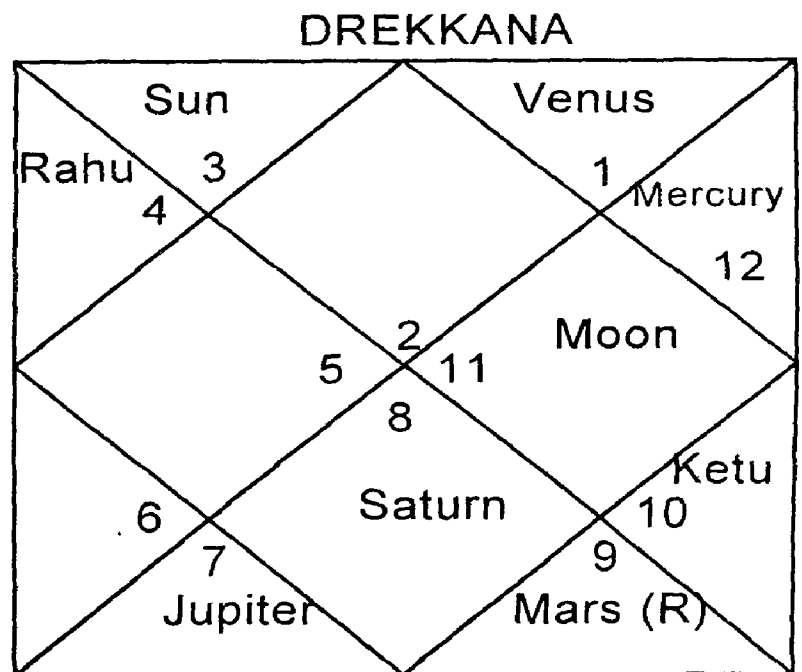
Rahu	Mars (R)		
Moon	Rasi		Saturn
ASC			
Venus	Mercury	Sun Jupiter	Ketu



Mercury	Venus	ASC	Sun
Moon	Trekkanā		Rahu
Ketu			
Mars (R)	Saturn	Jupiter	

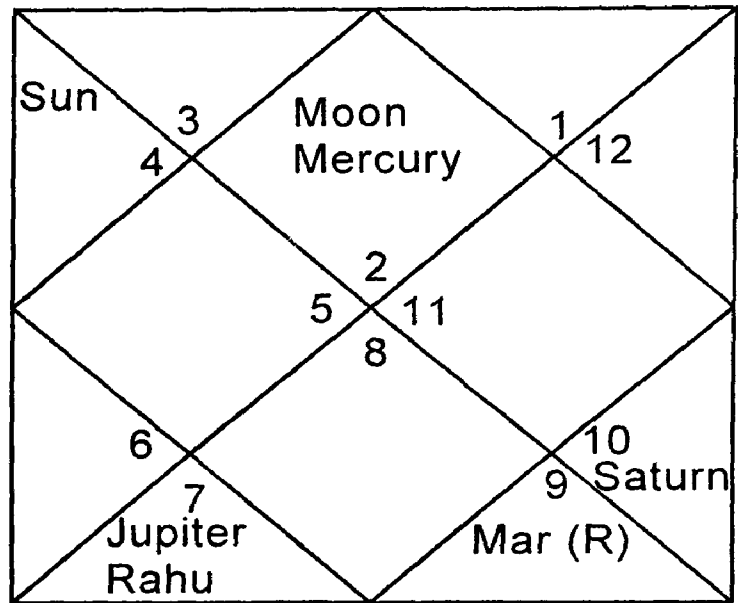


Mercury Saturn Rahu	Jupiter		Sun Mars (R)
Moon	Thrimamsa		
Venus			ASC Ketu



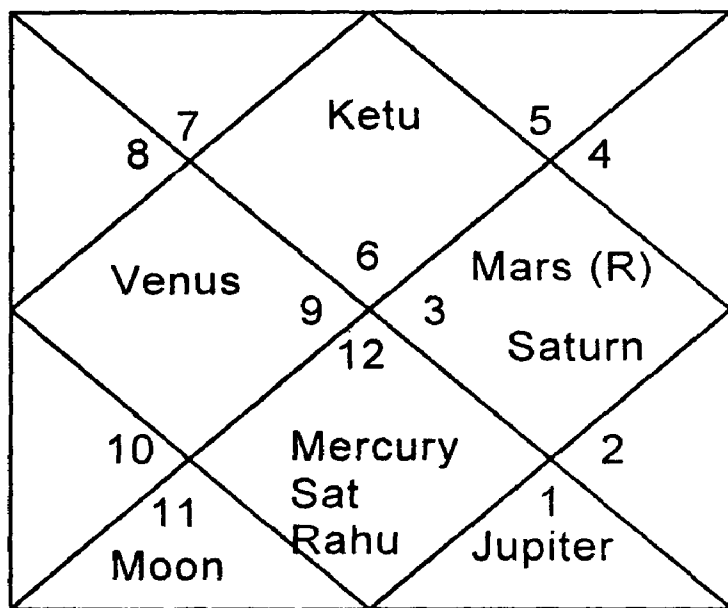
	ASC Ketu	Sun	Ketu
Moon	Navamsa		
ASC	Navamsa		
Moon Saturn Rahu	Mercury	Mars (R) Jupiter	

DWADASAMSA



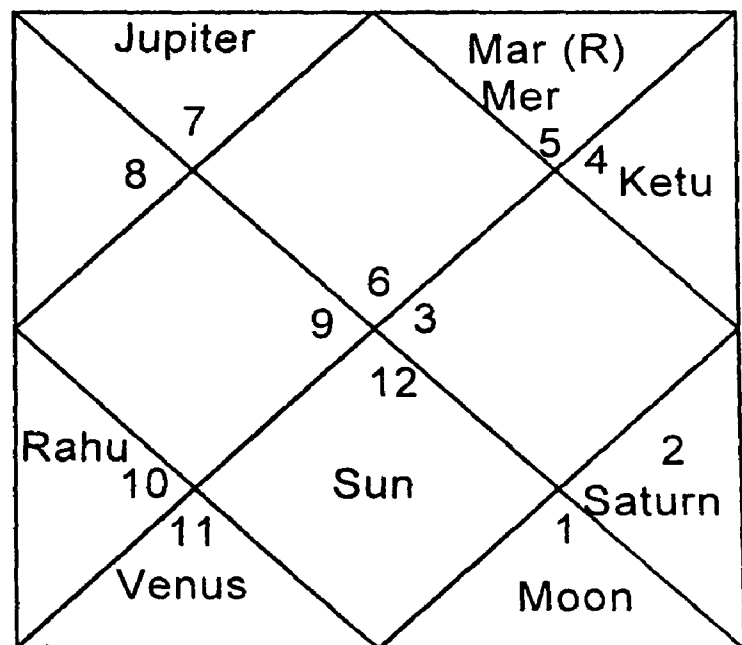
	Venus Ketu	ASC Moon Mars	
	Dwa Dasamsa		Sun
Saturn	Dwa Dasamsa		
Mars (R)		Jupiter Rahu	

THRIMSAMSA



Sun	Moon	Saturn	
Venus	Sapthamamsa		Ketu
Rahu	Sapthamamsa		
		Jupiter	ASC

SAPTHAMAMSA



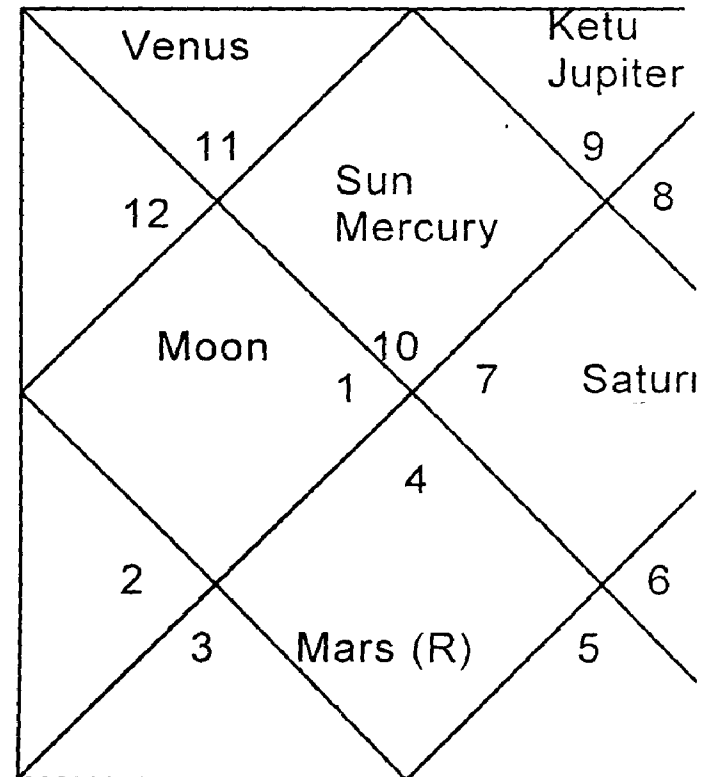
HORA

Ascendent	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn	Rahu	Ketu	Sun
Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Moon

Longitudes of Bhavas

	From	
	Deg.	Min
1 st Bhava ☾	281	45
2 nd Bhava -	314	31
3 rd Bhava	347	16
4 th Bhava	020	02
5 th Bhava	047	16
6 th Bhava	074	31
7 th Bhava	101	45
8 th Bhava	134	31
9 th Bhava	167	16
10 th Bhava	200	02
11 th Bhava	227.	16
12 th Bhava	254.	31

Rahu III – 347-16	IV – 020-02 Mars	V – 047-16	VI – 074-31
II – 314-31 Moon	Bhava Chart		VII – 101-45 Saturn
I – 281-45			VIII – 134-31
XII – 254-31 Venus	Mercury XI – 227-16	Sun X – 200-02 Jup	IX – 167-16 KETU



CASTING OF HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO DRIK GANITHAM

Example: 1

Cast the horoscope of the male child born on 24th July 2005 – 8th day of Ashada month of Parthiba year.

Time of birth – 11.30 A.M. IST

Place of birth – Madurai

Longitude – 9° 58' North

Latitude – 78° 10' East

Sunday, Chathurthi (upto 2.10 A.M)

Sathabisha (upto 4.09 P.M) Sobanam (upto 5.10 A.M)

Karajai (next day 11.00 A.M)

Nirayana Planetary position at 5.30 A.M. on 24-7-2005

Planet	At 5.30a.m		Daily Motion	
	Deg.	Min	Deg.	Min
Sun	97	17	0.	58
Moon	313	26	14.	39
Kuja	3	35	0.	36
Budha (R)	116.	3'	0.	07
Guru (R)	168	19	0.	07
Sukra	127.	14	1.	12
Shani	97.	03	0.	08
Rahu (R)	353.	36	0.	03

Note: Step I Conversion of IST into LMT

You have to calculate the difference between LMT and 6.00 at which SRT is given.

Then refer Table Number 8. and note the SRT for the difference in time add it to the SRT given at 6.00 A.M.

You will get the SRT for the time of birth of the child.

Step II

Make use of Table No. 18 to get the longitude of 4th Bhava.

Make use of Table No. 19 (C) for longitude of Madurai 9° 58' which has taken as 10° and note down the longitudes of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Bhavas.

Subtract the Ayanamsa corrections from 1st to 6th Bhavas to get the correct longitudes of the Bhavas.

Add or subtract 180° to 1st to 6th Bhavas to obtain the longitudes of 7th to 12th Bhavas.

Step III

Subtract 5.30 A.M. from the Time of Birth of the child 11.30 A.M. This difference become 6 hrs.

The longitudes of the daily motions of the planets are given for 24 hours. Since 6 hours is ¼ of 24 hours. Divide the daily motions by 4 and add the longitudes to the longitudes of the planets given at 5.30 A.M.

Step IV. Using the longitude of Moon Thithi, Yoga, Karana, star and Dasa calculations.

Step I – Calculation of Sidereal Time

Time of Birth of the child = 11-30-00 A.M
 LMT correction (-) = 00-18-12
 Local Mean Time = 11-11-48

		Hr.	Min.	Sec
(a) Local Mean Time		11	11	48
Time at SRT is given	(-)	06	00	00
The difference in time		05	11	48
SRT at 6.00 A.M on 24 th July	=	02	05	06
SRT correction for 2005	(+) =	<u>00</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>16</u>
SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 24-7-2006	=	02	07	22
SRT for 5 Hours	=	05	00	49
SRT for 11 minutes	=	00	11	02
SRT for 48 seconds	=	00	00	48
SRT for Interval Time	=	<u>05</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>39</u>
		<u>05</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>39</u>
		<u>07</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>01</u>

SRT at 11.30 A.M. on 24-7-2006 is 07-20.

(d) SRT at 11.30 A.M. or at the Birth time of the child is taken as 7.20

Step II

Houses	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Longitudes	177-09	206-35	236-02	265-28	296-02	326-36
Ayansa Correction For 2005	(-) 0.56	(-) 0.56	(-) 0.56	(-) 0.56	(-) 0.56	(-) 0.56
	176-13	205-39	235-06	264-32	295-06	325-40
Add or Subtract 180°	(+) 180.00	(-) 180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00
Longitudes of House	356-13	025-39	055-06	084-32	115.06	145.40
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII

Step III: (The planetary positions and Daily motions are obtained from Panchang.)

Planets	(A) At 5.30a.m Deg. Min		(B) Daily Motion Deg.Min		(C) Motion for differences 6hrs Deg. Min		D = A + C Actual Position of Planets at Birth time	
	Sun	97	17	0.	58	0.	15	97.
Moon	313	26	14.	39	3.	40	317.	06
Kuja	3	35	0	36	0.	09	3	44
Budha (R)	116.	31	0.	07	0.	02	116.	29
Guru	168	19	0.	07	0.	02	168	21
Sukra	127.	14	1.	12	0	18	127.	32
Shani	97.	03	0.	08	0.	02	97.	05
Rahu	353.	36	0.	03	0.	01	353.	35

Kethu (Subtract 180 from the longitude of Rahu)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Position of Rahu} = 353.35 \\
 \quad \quad \quad (-) = 180.00 \\
 \hline
 \text{Position of Ketu} = 173.35
 \end{array}$$

Step IV

Balance of Dasa

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Longitude of Moon} = 317^{\circ}.06' \\
 \text{Subtract Longitude upto Makara} = 300^{\circ}00' \\
 \hline
 \text{Moon in Kumbha} = 17^{\circ}.06'
 \end{array}$$

From Table 16 upto 17° in Kumbha Rahu Dasa = Yr.Mon.Days.
4. 00. 18

From Table 17 Subtract for 0.06' 0. 01. 18
3. 11. 00

**Balance of Dhasa period is
Rahu Maha Dasa 3 years 11 months 00 days**

Calculation of Thithi and Karana

Longitude of Moon = 317° .06'
Longitude of sun (-) = 97° .32'
Difference in longitude 219° .34'

Thithi as per Table No. 12 Krishna Chaturthi
Karana as per Table No. 14 = Bava

Calculation of Yogam

Longitude of Moon 317° .06'
Longitude of sun (+) 97.32
414..38'
(-) 360.00
54.38'

Yogam as per Table No. 13: SHOBANA

Example: 2

A baby is born on 24.02.2006 at 5.30 p.m. in Chennai (on 12th day of Magha month in the year Parthiba) cast the horoscope of the baby.

Friday, Ekathasi upto 7.10 p.m, Poorvashada upto 12.25 a.m thereafter Uthrashada. Siddhinamayoga upto 4.02 p.m. thereafter Vyagatha yoga. Balava Karana upto 8.23 p.m.

Planetary positions at 5.30 a.m. and Daily motion are obtain from Panchang.

Planet	At 5.30a.m Deg. Min		Daily Motion Deg.Min	
Sun	311	19	1	00
Moon	259	19	14.	28
Kuja	39	08	0.	30
Budha	329	23	0	57
Guru	204	50	0.	01
Sukra	269.	22	0.	38
Shani (R)	101.	53	0	03
Rahu	342.	13	0	03

Note:

Step I – Sidereal Time of birth.

Step II Make use of Table No. 18 to get the longitude of 4th bhava.

Make use of Table No. 19 to get the longitudes of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th bhava.

Subtract the Aynamsa correction for 2006 to get the correct longitudes of 1st to 6th bhavas.

Add or subtract 180° from the longitudes of 1st to 6th bhavas to obtain the longitudes of 7th to 12th Bhavas.

Step III

Calculate the time difference between 5.30 A.M. (at which longitudes of the position of the planets are given) and the birth time of the child.

Calculate the motion of the planets at the time of birth.

Add the longitude of the motions of the planet to the positional longitudes of planets at 5.30 A.M to obtain actual longitude of the planets at the time of birth.

Step IV

Using the longitude of the Moon and sun calculate thithi, Yoga, Karana, and balance of dasa using respective tables.

Step I Calculation of Sidereal Time for the time of birth

(i) Time of birth		Hr	Min	Sec	P.M
		5	30	00	
Time added to obtain railway time	(+)	12	00	00	
(ii) Railway Time of birth		17.	30	00	
LMT correction for Madras	(-)	0	09	45	
(iii) LMT at the time of birth		17.	20.	15	
Time at which SRT is given	(-)	6.	00	00	
Difference of time for which SRT to be calculated		11.	20.	15	
SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 24-2		16	13	43	
SRT correction for 2006	(+)	00	01	19	
SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 24-2-2006		16	15	02	

SRT for 11 hrs = 11-01-48
 SRT for 20 mins = 00-20-03
 SRT for 15 sec = 00-00-15
11-22-06

SRT for time interval

	11	22	06
(-)	27	37	08
	24	00	00
	3	37	08

SRT at 5.30 P.M. on 24-2-2006

Taken as = 03 - 37

Step II Calculation of longitudes of Bhavas

Bhavas	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Longitudes From Table 18 & Table 19	122-04	152-34	183-04	213-34	243-04	272-34
Subtract Ayanamsa Correction For 2006	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57
longitudes for 1 st to 6 th bhavas	121-07	151-37	182-07	212-37	242-07	271-37
	(+) 180.00	(+)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00
Longitudes of 7 th to 12 th bhavas	301-07	331-37	002-07	032-37	062-07	091-37
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII

Step III Calculation of the actual longitudes of the planets at the time of birth.

(i) Calculate the time of difference between the Railway time of birth and 5.30 A.M. the time at which planetary positions are given.

	Hr.	Min.
Railway Time of birth	17.	30
Time at which planetary positions are given	(-) 5	30
Time interval	12	00Hrs

Note: Since the time difference is 12.00 hours instead of referring Hand Book for motion for 12 hours, you can simply divide the daily motion of the planet per day by 2 and add to this positions given at 5.30 A.M.

Planets	(A) At 5.30a.m Deg. Min		(B) Daily Motion Deg.Min		(C) Motion for 12hrs Deg. Min		D = A + C Actual position at the time of birth Deg. Min	
	Sun	311	19	1	00	0.	30	311
Moon	259.	19	14.	28	7	14	266	33
Kuja	39	08	0.	30	0.	15	39.	20
Budha	329.	23.	0	57	0.	29	329.	52
Guru	204	50	0.	01	0.	01	204	50
Sukra	269	22	0	38	0	19	269	41
Shani (R)	101.	53	0.	03	0.	02	101	51
Rahu	342.	13	0.	03	0.	02	342.	11
Ketu	Positions of Rahu (-) 180.00						162.	11
Ascendant	(from step II)						262.	25

Step IV – Calculation of Thithi, Yoga, Karana, star and Dasa balance

Longitude of Moon 266° 33' – Longitude of sun 311° 49'

Thithi using Table No. 12 Krishna Ashtami.

Yoga using Table No. 13

Karana using Table No. 14 Balavam

Star using Table No. 12 Poorvashada 4th pada

Balance of Dasa

Longitude of Moon = 266° 33'

Longitude upto Vrischika

30 × 8 (-) 240° 00'

Moon in Dhanush 26° 33'

Dasa balance upto 26° 30' Sukra Dasa

Yr.	Mon	Day
0.	03.	00.

From Table 15

Sukra dasa for 0.03' (-) 0. 00 27.

Balance of Sukra Dasa at the time of birth

0.	02.	03
0yrs	02	03
	months	Days

Calculation of Thithi, karana and Yoga

Longitude of Moon 266° 33'

(+)

360° 00

		626° 33'
Longitude of sur	(-)	311° 19'
		<hr/> 314° 14'

Thithi as per Table No. 12
Karana as per Table No. 14

Krishna Dwadhasi
Kaulava.

Calculation of Yoga

Longitude of Moon		266° 33'
Longitude of sun		311° 19'
		<hr/> 577° 52'
	(-)	360° 00'
Yogam as per Table No. 13		<hr/> 217° 52'

Example No. 3

Cast the horoscope of the male child born on 14.04.2006 – 1st day of chithra month of Vyaya year.

Time of birth – 5.30 A.M.
Place of birth – Tiruchirapalli

Friday, Pradhama (upto 11.30 P.M) Chithrai (upto 11.49 A.M)
Harsha Yogam (upto 11.24 A.M) Balava Karanam (upto 10.53 A.M)

Nirayana Planetary positions at 5.30 A.M on 14.04.2006

Planet	At 5.30a.m		Daily Motion	
	Deg.	Min	Deg.	Min
Sun	359.	58	0.	58
Moon	183.	24	12.	24
Kuja	66.	02	0.	34
Budha	332.	54	1.	13
Guru (R)	202.	32	0.	06
Sukra	314.	31	1.	05
Shani	100.	29	0.	01
Rahu	339.	35	0.	03

Note: Step I In this example the time of birth of the child is 5.30 A.M.

So we have to calculate the Sidereal time for 5.30.

The time difference between the birth of the child and the time at which SRT is given is 0.30 minutes (6.00 A.M–5.30 A.M) LMT and SRT for time differ minutes can be calculated and subtracted from the SRT at 6.00 A.M.

Step II

The longitudes of 4th bhava and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th bhavas can be noted from the tables of Jathaka pallavam.

Ayanamsa correction is subtracted from the longitudes of 1st bhava to 6th bhava.

180° is added to 1st to 6th bhava to obtain the longitudes for 7th to 12th bhavas. These are directly entered in Page 4 of the format 'B'.

Step III

Since the longitude of the planets are given at 5.30 A.M., we need not calculate the differences in motion using the daily motion of the planets.

For the longitude Kethu we have subtract 180° from the longitudes of Rahu.

Longitude of Ascendant can be taken as the longitude of the 1st house as calculated in the step II.

Step IV

The star, thithi, Yoga, Karana and dasa years can be determined from tables No. 11,12,13 and 14 of the Jathaka Pallavam.

Step I Calculation of Sidereal Time at the time of birth of the child.

Time of Birth	=	05 – 30 – 00 A.M
LMT correction	(–) =	00 – 15 – 48
LMT	=	05 – 14 – 12

The time at which SRT is given	=	06 – 00 – 00 A.M.
LMT	(–) =	05 – 14 – 12
The time difference for calculation of SRT	=	00 – 45 – 48

SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 14 th April	=	19 – 26 – 54
Year correction for 2006	(+) =	00 – 01 – 19

$$\text{SRT for 14-4-2006 at 6.00 A.M.} = 19 - 28 - 13$$

Calculation of SRT for Time difference

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SRT for } &= 45 \text{ minutes} &= & 00 - 45 - 07 \\ \text{SRT for } &= 48 \text{ seconds} &= & 00 - 00 - 48 \\ & & & \hline & & & 00 - 45 - 55 \end{aligned}$$

Note: This has to be subtracted from the SRT calculated at 6.00 A.M. on 14-4-2006.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SRT at 6.00 A.M. on 14-4-2006} &= 19 - 28 - 13 \\ \text{SRT for Time difference } &(-) = 00 - 45 - 55 \\ \hline \text{SRT for 5.30 A.M. (at the time} &= 18 - 42 - 18 \\ &\text{of Birth)} \end{aligned}$$

Step II Determination of the longitude of 1st to VIth bhavas – Longitudes for Tiruchirapalli. Latitude 10° 50' is taken as 11°N.

Bhavas	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Table 18 for IV bhava				076-39		
Table 19 for other bhavas	349-28	018-32	047-35	076-39	107-35	138-32
Ayanamsa correction for 2006	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57	(-) 0.57
	348-31	017-35	046-38	075-42	106-38	137-35
± 180°	(-)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00	(+) 180.00	(+)180.00
The longitude of bhavas	168-31 VII	197-35 VIII	226-38 IX	255-42 X	286-38 XI	317-35 XII

Step IV

Longitudes of the planets and the time of birth are 5.30 AM. It is taken as such from the Nirayana longitude Table given for 5.30 AM.

Planets	Deg. Min
Sun	359.58
Moon	183.24
Kuja	66.02
Budha	332.54
Guru (R)	202.32

Sukra	314.37
Shani	100.29
Rahu	339.35
Kethu	159.35
Lagna	356.43

→ (subtracting 180° from longitude of Rahu 339°25)

→ (Longitude of 1st house)

Enter the above longitude in Page 2 of format II and note the star. Pada, Rasi, Navamsa upto Sapthanamsa from Table No. 15 – Then fill up Page 3 of format II.

Step IV

Calculation of Balance of Dasa and Thithi, Yoga, Karana according to the difference of longitudes between Moon and the sun.

Moon's longitude – 183°24'
Sun's longitude – 359°58'

For Thithi and Karana

Since Moon's longitude is lesser than Sun's longitude add 360° to Moon's longitude and subtract sun's longitude.

Moon's longitude – 183°24'
(+) 360.00
543.24
Sun's longitude (-) – 359°58'
Difference between sun
and moon 183.26

Thithi from Table No. 12 Krishna Prathama

Karana from Table No 14 Balava

For Yoga

Moon's longitude – 183° - 24'
Sun's longitude (+) 359 - 58
543 - 22
(-) – 360° - 00
Refer Table: Harshana 183 - 22

Calculation of Dasabukthi

Moon's longitude	–	183° .24'
Longitude upto Kanya 6 × 30	–	<u>(–) 180° .24'</u>
Moon in Thula		<u>3° .24'</u>

As per table 16 upto 3° .20' in Thula		Yrs. M. D
Period of Mars		01 - 10 - 02
As per table 17 Difference for 4'	(–)	<u>00 - 00 - 13</u>
		<u>00 - 09 - 29</u>

Balance of Mars Dhasa at the time of birth is

00 year 09 month 29 days

LESSON – 6

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO EPHEMERIS

In casting of horoscope using an ephemeris is same as the casting of horoscope using a Drik Ganitha Panchang. There is no difference in procedure in the calculation. The only difference is the sidereal time can be given at any time like night 12.00 O' clock (0.00 Hours) or in the mid noon 12.00 O'clock. Generally the Sidereal time is given at 12.00 in the noon.

The following illustrations give an idea how we could calculate the sidereal time of birth of the child, if the sidereal time is given at 12.00 noon. If the child is born in the morning hours the difference in sidereal time is subtracted from the Sidereal time given at 12.00 noon. Similarly if the child is born after the noon time the difference in Sidereal time is added as we have done in the calculation using the Drik ganitha method.

Illustration No. 1

A child is born at 10.20 a.m in Chennai on 30th November 2005. The Sidereal Time at 12.00 noon is 16hrs 36 mins 56 sec. Calculate the SRT at the birth of the child.

The time of birth in IST is converted into LMT. By referring Table No. 7 in which the following details are given.

Longitude of Chennai	13° 04' N
Latitude of Chennai	8° 17' E
LMT correction	09 Min 45 sec.

(i) Conversion of Birth time into LMT

	Hr.	Mins.	Sec
Time of Birth	10.	20.	00
LMT correction	(-)	0.	09 45
LMT at the time of birth	10.	10.	15

(ii) The difference between the time of SRT

Time of SRT	12	00	00
LMT of child birth	10	10	15
Time difference	1.	49	45

(iii) Determination of SRT for the time differences using table No. 9

SRT Hour for 1 hour	1.	00.	10	
SRT Minutes for 49 minutes	0.	49	08	
SRT seconds for 45 seconds	0.	00	45	
	1.	50	.03	

(iv) By subtracting this value from SRT at 12.00 Noon we obtain the SRT of the birth time of the child

SRT at 12.00 Noon (As per Lahiri's ephemeris)	16.	36	56	
SRT for time difference (-)	1	50	03	
	14	46	53	

Since the seconds are greater than 30, take it as 1 minute, So the sidereal time is =
14 - 47.

Illustration No. 2

Calculate the Sidereal time of birth of a child if it is born at 10.20 p.m. in Chennai on 30.11.2005. The Sidereal time given in Lahiri's ephemeris at 12.00 noon is 16 hours 36 minutes 56 seconds.

(i) Conversion of Birth time into LMT:

Time of Birth				= 10 - 20 - 00 P.M.
The time added to convert into Railway time				
				= 12 - 00 - 00
			22 - 20 - 00	
LMT correction (-)				00 - 09 - 45
			22 - 10 - 15	
The time at which SRT is given (-)				12 - 00 - 00
The Interval time between 12-00 Noon and LMT				
				10 - 10 - 15

(ii)

SRT for this Interval Time

SRT hours for 10 hours	=	10	01	39
SRT minutes for 01 minutes	=	0.	01	00
SRT seconds for 15 seconds	=	0	00	15
The SRT for Interval time	=	10.	02	.54

This SRT is added to the SRT at 12. 00 noon.

(iii)

SRT at 12.00 Noon		16.	36.	56
(As per Lahiris Ephemeris)				
SRT difference till the child birth		10.	02.	54
SRT at the time of birth		26.	39.	50
Subtract	(-)	24.	00.	00
		2	39	50

The sidereal time at the time of birth 2 Hrs 40 minutes.

Note: Since the Sidereal Time given at Noon from the Standard ephemeris includes the annual correction of Sidereal Time. We need not carry out the annual correction in the calculation of Sidereal Time differences.

Casting of Horoscope According to Ephemeris

Note: Casting of horoscope according to ephemeris is as same as the casting of horoscope according to Drik ganitha.

In Drik ganitha we are making use of the Sidereal time given at 6.00 A.M. where as using the ephemeris we will make use of the Sidereal time at 12.00 noon as given in N.C. Lahari's ephemeris.

There is no change in calculation of other aspects, except a change in the calculation of Sidereal Time.

The given example No. 1 is the calculation and casting of horoscope as per the example No.3 given in the Drik ganitham and the example No.2 is also a repetition of example No. 3 given with the time difference in the birth time and the different place of birth.

Example No. 1

Cast the horoscope of the male child born on 14.04.2006 on the 1st day of the month of Chithra in the year Vyaya.

Day of Birth – 14.04.2006
 Time of Birth – 5.30 A.M
 Place of Birth – Thiruchirappalli

Sidereal time at 12 Noon is 11 Hr. 29 Min. 13 sec.

Friday, Prathama Thithi (upto 11.24 A.M) Chithra Nakshathra (upto 11.49 A.M)

Harsha Yogam (upto 11.24 A.M)

Balava Karana upto (10.53 A.M)

Nirayana planetary position at 5.30 A.M. on 14.04.2006.

Planet	At 5.30a.m		Daily Motion	
	Deg.	Min	Deg.	Min
Sun	359.	58	0.	58
Moon	183.	24	12.	24
Mars/Kuja	66.	02	0.	24
Mercury/ Budha	332.	54	1.	13
Jupiter (R) / Guru (R)	202.	32	0.	06
Venus./Sukra	314.	31	1.	05
Saturn/Shani	100.	29	0.	01
Dragons Head/Rahu	339.	35	0.	03

Note – Step I

In this example the time of the birth is given as 5.30 A.M

Sidereal time for the day is given at 12.00 noon.

So difference between the time of birth and the time 12.00 hours, at which the Sidereal time has to be calculated. (12.00 – 5.30 = 6.30 Hours.)

This 6.30 hours is converted into LMT and SRT. This time difference in SRT calculated is subtracted from the SRT given at 12 noon to obtain the SRT at the time of birth.

Step II

Longitude of 4th bhava is noted from the Hand Book for this SRT.

Longitudes of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th bhavas are noted from the Hand Book using the SRT and the Longitude of Tiruchirapalli.

Ayanamsa correction for 2006 is subtracted from the longitudes of 1st bhavas to 6th bhava and 180° is added or subtracted to obtain the longitudes for 7th to 12th bhavas and there are directly entered in Page 4 of the format.

Step III

Since the child is born at 5.30 A.M, there is no change in the longitudes of the planets. Therefore we can take the positions of the planets as such at 5.30 A.M.

Step IV

Star Thithi, Yogam, Karanam, Dasabukthis at the time of birth can be calculated from the longitudes of the Moon and the Sun.

Calculation of Sidereal time

Time of birth	= 05 – 30 – 00 A.M.
LMT correction	(-) = <u>00 – 15 – 48</u>
LMT	<u>05 – 14 – 12</u>
The time at which SRT is given	= 12 – 00 – 00 Noon
LMT	= <u>05 – 14 – 12</u>
The difference time which SRT has to be determined	= 06 – 45 – 48
SRT at 12.00 Noon on 14-4-2006 =	<u>01 – 29 – 13</u>

SRT for time difference

SRT for 6 hours	= 06 – 00 – 59
SRT for 45 minutes	= 00 – 45 – 07
SRT for 48 seconds	= 00 – 00 – 48
	<u>06 – 46 – 54</u>

This has to be subtracted from the SRT given at 12.00 Noon.

SRT at 12.00 Noon on 14-4-2006 = 01 – 29 – 13 – as per Lahiris Ephemeris
 add (+) = 24 – 00 – 00
 25 – 29 – 13
 SRT for time difference = 06 – 46 – 54

The SRT at the time of child
 Birth = 18 – 42 – 19
18 – 42 – 19

Since the SRT second 19 is lesser than 30 it is neglected, taken as = 18 – 42.

Step II Using table 18 and 19 (D) the longitudes of the 1st to VIth bhavas are noted.

Bhavas	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Longitudes						
Ayanamsa Correction for 2006	349-28 (-)0.57	018-32 (-)0.57	047-35 (-)0.57	076-39 (-)0.57	107-35 (-)0.57	138-32 (-)0.57
Bhava sphuta	348-31	017-35	046-38	075-42	106-38	137-35
Adding or subtracting	(-)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00	(+)180.00
Bhava Sphuta of VII to XII bhavas	168-31 VII	197-35 VIII	226-38 IX	255-42 X	286-38 XI	317-35 XII

These are carried to the format.

Step III

Since the time of Birth of the child is 5.30 A.M there is no change in the longitude of the planets as given in the panchang or Ephemeris..

Planets	At 5.30a.m Deg. Min	
Sun	359.	58
Moon	183.	24
Mars	66.	02
Mercury	332.	54
Jupiter (R)	202.	32
Venus	314.	31
Saturn	100.	29
Rahu	339.	35
Ketu	159.	35
Ascendant	357.	52

These particulars are taken to Page 2 of the format and referring chart No. 15 the star, Rasi, Hora, Trekkan, Navamsa etc are noted.

Step IV

Calculation of Balance of Dasa, Thithi, Yoga and Karana at the time of the birth of the child using tables of Hand Book and from the longitude of Moon and sun.

Longitude of Moon $183^{\circ}24'$

Longitude of sun $359^{\circ}58'$

Calculation

Longitude of Moon	=	$183^{\circ}24'$
Longitude upto Kanya (6×30)	=	<u>$180^{\circ}00'$</u>
Remaining in Thula		<u>3.24</u>

As per Table

		Y.	M.	D
Mars Dasa upto $3^{\circ}20'$ is		01.	09.	00
Difference of Dasa for $0.04'$ is	(-)	<u>00.</u>	<u>00.</u>	<u>13.</u>
		<u>01.</u>	<u>08.</u>	<u>17.</u>

Thithi and Karana

Longitude of Moon		$183^{\circ}24'$
(+)		<u>$360^{\circ}00'$</u>
		$543^{\circ}-24'$
Longitude of sun	-	$(-)\ 359^{\circ}-58'$
Refer Table for		<u>$183^{\circ}-26'$</u>

As per table – Thithi is Krishna Prathama

As per table – Karana is Balava

Yogam

Longitude of Moon	=	$183-24'$
Longitude of sun (+)		<u>$359-58'$</u>
		$543:22'$
	(-)	<u>$360^{\circ}00'$</u>
Refer Table for		<u>$183^{\circ}22'$</u>

As per table 12 Yoga = Harshana

The Mars Dasa balance at the time of birth is 1 year 8 months 17 days.

Worked Example No. 2

Cast the horoscope of the female child born on 14.04.2006 on the 1st day of Chithra month of the year Vyaya.

Date of Birth – 14.04.2006
Time of Birth – 5.30 P.M
Place of Birth – Chennai

Sidereal time at 12 Noon is 1 hr 29 Min 13 sec. (as per Lahiris Ephemeris)

Friday, Pradhama Thithi (upto 11.24 A.M) Chithra star (upto 11.49 A.M)
Harsha Yogam (upto 11.24 A.M) Balava Karanam (upto 11.24 A.M)

Nirayana longitude of the planets at 5.30 A.M on 14.04.2006.

Planet	At 5.30a.m		Daily Motion	
	Deg.	Min	Deg.	Min
Sun	359.	58	0.	58
Moon	183.	24	12.	24
Kuja	66.	02	0.	24
Budha	332.	54	1.	13
Guru (R)	202.	32	0.	06
Sukra	314.	31	1.	05
Shani	100.	29	0.	01
Rahu	339.	35	0.	03

Note: Step I Birth Time (IST) converted into LMT

The difference of time between the LMT and the time at which SRT given is calculated.

It is converted into corresponding LMT and SRT.

The time difference in SRT is added to the SRT given at 12.00 Noon to obtain the correct SRT at the time of the birth of the child.

Step II

Using this SRT and the longitude for Chennai, the longitudes of Bhava I to Bhava VI are noted from the Hand book..

The Ayanamsa correction is subtracted from the longitudes of Bhavas Ist to VIth to obtain the correct Bhavasphutas.

Then 180° are added or subtracted accordingly to obtain the Bhavasphutas of VII th to XIIth Bhavas.

The values of Ist to 12th Bhavas are entered in Page 4 of the format.

Step III

The planetary movements in longitude for 12 hours are calculated by dividing the daily motions by 2 and added to the longitudinal positions of the

planets at 5.30 A.M to obtain the actual positions of the planets at the time of birth of the child.

The positions of the planets are entered in the Page 2 of the format. Then refer the Hand book to determine the positions of the planets in various divisional charts and entered in the Page 2 of the format.

Step IV. The Balance of Dasa Thithi, Yoga, Karana at the time of birth of the child are determined using Tables.

Calculation of Sidereal time at the time of birth of the child.

		Hr.	Min.	Sec
The time of Birth of the child	=	05	- 30	- 00 P.M.
The Hours added to convert into railway time (+)	=	12	- 00	- 00
		17	- 30	- 00
LMT correction	(-) =	00	- 09	- 45
		17	- 20	- 15
The time at which SRT is given	(-) =	12	- 00	- 00
The difference of time for which SRT to be Calculated	=	5	- 20	- 15

SRT at 12 noon on 14-4-2006	=	01	- 29	- 13
SRT for interval time:				
SRT for 5 hours	=	05	- 00	- 49
SRT for 20 minutes	=	00	- 20	- 03
SRT for 15seconds	=	00	- 00	- 15
		05	- 21	- 07
SRT at the time of birth of the child	=	06	- 50	- 20

Step II

Determination of the longitudes of various bhavas from the tables.

Bhavas	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Longitudes	169-22	199-05	228-47	258-30	288-47	319.05
Deduction of Ayanamsa Correction for 2006	(-)0.57	(-)0.57	(-)0.57	(-)0.57	(-)0.57	(-)0.57
	168-25	198-08	227-50	257-33	287-50	318-08
Addition or subtraction of 180°	(+)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00	(-)180.00
	348-17	018-08	047-50	077-33	107-50	138-08
Bhavas	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII

These values of all the twelve bhavas are entered in Page No. 4 of the format.

Step III:

Determination of the longitudinal position of the planets at the time of birth

	Hr.	Min.	
The time of birth of child	5	30	PM IST
The number of hours added to get	12	00	
Railway time (+)	-----		
Railway Time of birth	17	30	
Time at which planetary position is given	<u>5</u>	<u>30</u>	AM IST
Time through which the planets are moved	<u>12</u>	<u>00</u>	Hours

Planet	Position at 5.30		Daily motion for 24 hours		Motion for 12 Hours		The position of planet at the time of birth	
	Deg.	Mins.	Deg.	Mins.	Deg.	Mins.	Deg.	Mins.
Sun	359	58	0	58	0	29	00	27
Moon	183	24	12	24	6	12	189	36
Kuja	66	02	0	24	0	12	66	14
Budha	332	54	1	13	0	37	333	31
Guru (R)	202	32	0	06	0	03	202	29
Sukra	314	31	1	05	0	33	315	04
Shani	100	29	0	01	0	01	100	30
Rahu	339	35	0	03	0	02	339	33
Ketu	Longitude of Rahu $\pm 180^\circ$ (339.33 - 180 $^\circ$.00) 159.33							
Ascendant	Longitude of 1 st bhava 168-25							

These are entered in Page 2 and using Table 15. The Star, Rasi, Hora to Sapthamsa are noted and the charts are entered in Page 3 of format.

Step IV

Determination of Balance of Dasa Thithi, Yoga and Karana.

Longitude of Moon $189^{\circ}36'$ Longitude of sun – $00.27'$

Longitude of Moon –		$189^{\circ}-36'$
Longitude upto Kanya	(–)	$180^{\circ}-00'$
Longitude of Moon at Thula		<u>$9^{\circ}-36'$</u>

Y. - M - D

Upto $9^{\circ} 30'$ Rahu Dasa is	=	$14 - 02 - 03$
Dasa balance for $06'$	(–) =	<u>$0 - 01 - 19$</u>
Rahu Dasa at the time of Birth	=	<u>$14 - 00 - 14$</u>

Determination of Thithi and Karana

Longitude of Moon –	$189^{\circ}36'$
Longitude of sun (–)	<u>$000^{\circ}27'$</u>
	<u>$189^{\circ}.09'$</u>

As per Table Thithi's is Krishna Pradhama = (Pratipat)

As per Table Karana is Kaulava

Longitude of Moon –	$189 - 36$
Longitude of sun (+)	<u>$000 - 27$</u>
	<u>$190 -.03$</u>

As per Table Yoga is Vajra

LESSON – 7

DIFFERENT KINDS OF CHARTS

We know that the astrology is as important as our eyes. It helps us to understand our past, present and future life by calculating the positions of planets, stars zodiac signs and Ascendant.

Ancient seers of astrology like Parasara, Jainini, Varahamihira and Kalyana Varma had constructed the Natal Chart or Horoscope of a person in which the exact positions of the planets, stars, zodiac signs have been shown in a palm leaf or on a sand bed. Even today in Kerala, the prasna astrologers draw the prasna chart on the ground.

The Natal Chart is supposed to be the actual representation of celestial bodies in the universal space, which help us to understand and predict the past, present and future life of a person.

Different regions in India make use of different kinds of charts to represent the Natal charts. The following charts are commonly used in India.

Let us consider the positions of planets and ascendant as given below and caste the Natal Chart in different forms used in India.

Illustration

Planets	Longitudes	Stars	Pada	RASI	D. M.
Lagna	227° 59'	Jyeshtha	1	Vrischika	17° 39'
Sun	315° 50'	Sathabisha	3	Kumbha	15° 50'
Moon	354° 44'	Revathi	3	Meena	24° 44'
Mars (R)	138° 42'	P.Phalguni	2	Simha	18° 42'
Mercury	331° 41'	P.Bhadhra	4	Meena	1° 41'
Jupiter (R)	146° 41'	Uthra	1	Simha	26° 41'
Venus	302° 36'	Dhanishta	3	Kumbha	2° 38'
Saturn	287° 53'	Shravana	3	Makara	17° 53'
Rahu	314° 55'	Sathabisha	3	Kumbha	14° 55'
Ketu	134° 55'	P.Phaguni	1	Simha	14° 55'

The planets are accommodated at respective places in different kinds of charts used in India.

Chart 1

	Moon Mer				Sat
Sun Moon Rahu	Sun Ken Rahu	Rasi			Mer
	Sat			Mars (R) Jup (R) Ketu	Ketu
ASC Jup (R)		ASC			Mars (R)

Ven

			Sat
Sun Moon Rahu	Navamsa		Mer
			Ketu
ASC Jup (R)		Ven	Mars (R)

This is the quite common form of the chart used for all purposes. The planets are accommodated from Mesha to Meena in clock wise direction. Generally this form of chart is used in Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and in Ceylon. Generally Vakya, Drikgamitha and K.P. System charts are of the same form. The respective Navamsa charts are also given in the same form. But in Kerala the positions of the planets in the Navamsa chart are given outside the Rasi chart as shown in the chart.

Chart 2

6 1	Moon Mer			Sat
5 5 1	Sun Moon Rahu	Rasi		Mer
6	Sat			Ketu Mars (R) Jup (R)
		ASC		
				5 5 9
				6

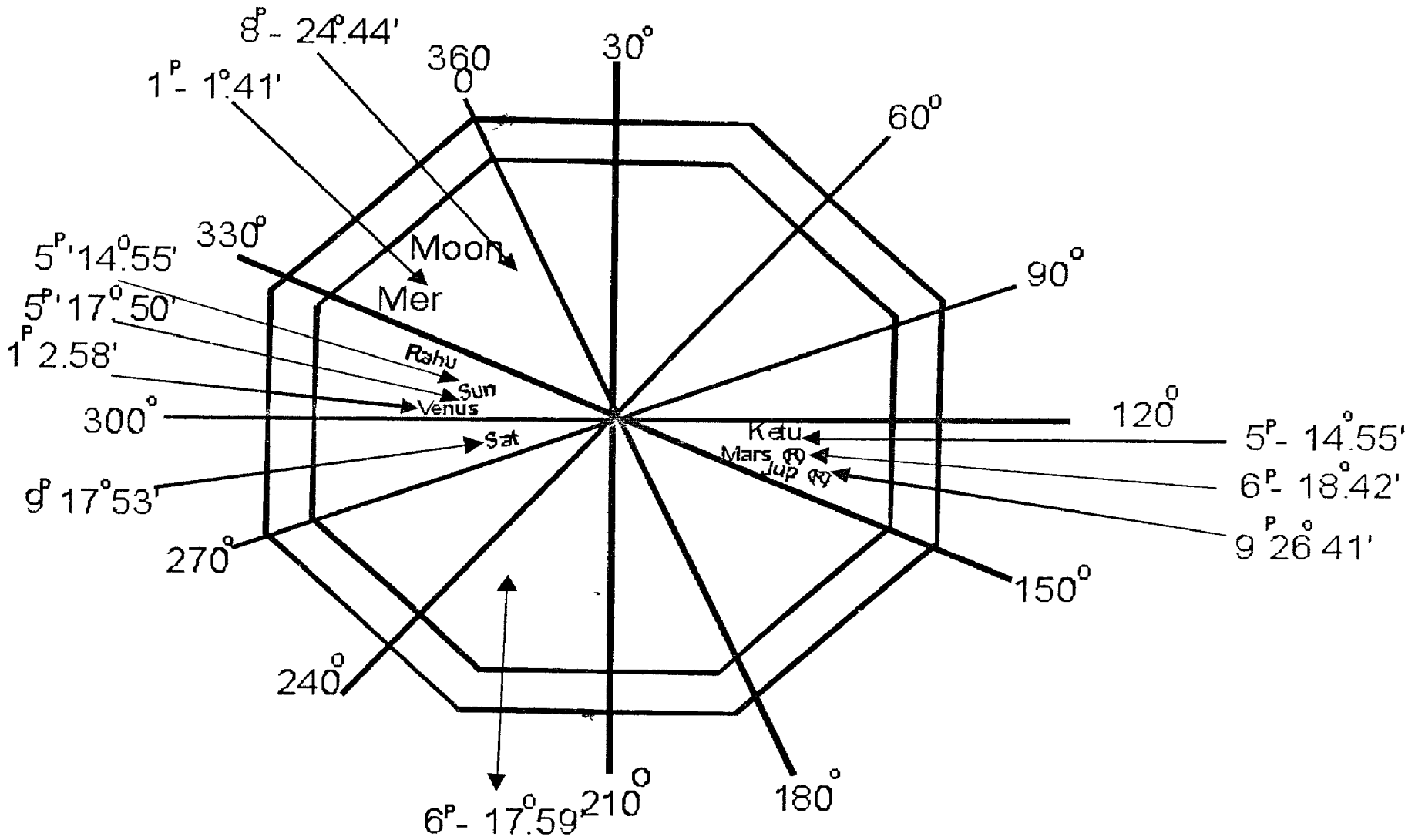
This chart is rarely used in Tamil Nadu by learned astrologer. The actual positions of planets and Ascendant are shown within the nine nakshathra pada of the a sign or Rasi. This is an important feature of this chart.

From the positions of the nakshathra pada we can obtain many information, the important information is the aspects of a planet.

If we consider the aspect of Jupiter, according to the general rule Jupiter aspects the seventh house and the planets in the seventh house. According to this rule Jupiter aspects Kumbha rasi and the planets Sun, Rahu and Venus.

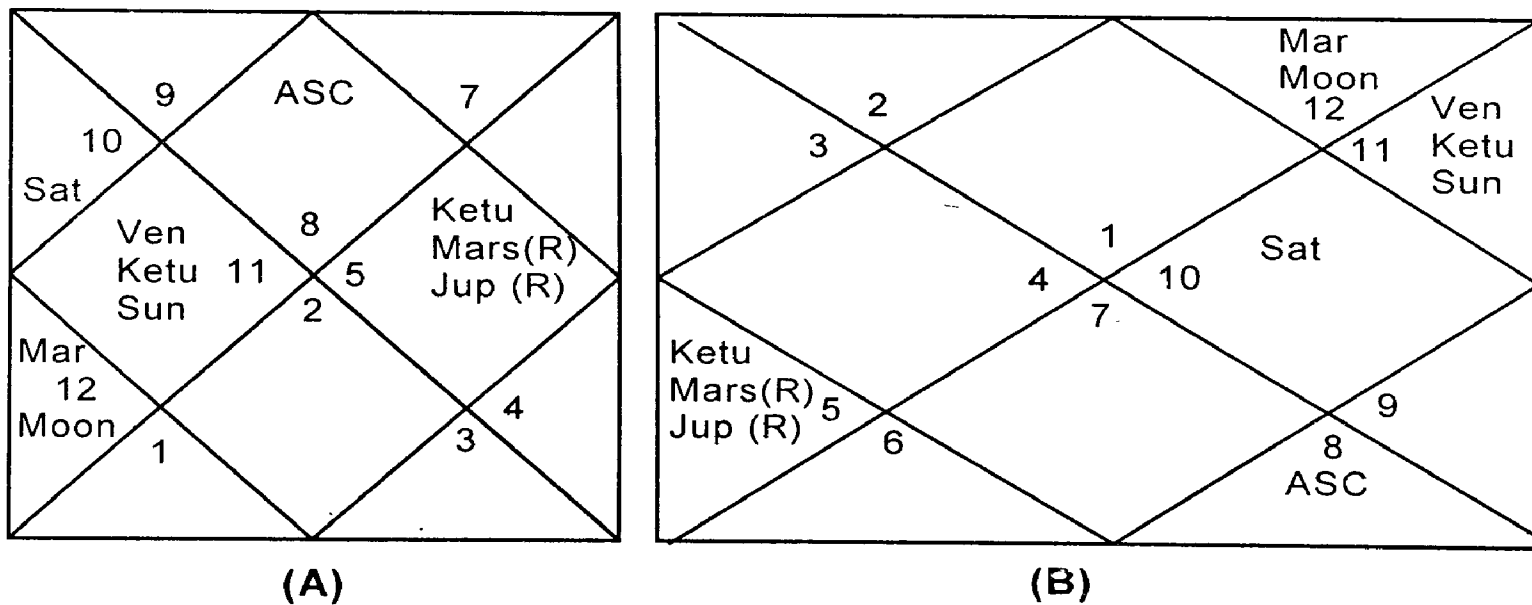
If we consider the aspect of Jupiter through pada chara or in terms of nakshathra pada. The aspects of Guru from Sathabisha 3rd padha to Uthra Bhad. a 4th pada. The signs covered by these padas as Kumbha and Meena. The planets located in this padas are Rahu, Sun and Mercury. So it is clear that Venus is not aspected by Jupiter. So the Bhava Madhyama and Aspect Madhyama change as per the aspects of Jupiter.

Chart 3



This chart was used by the astrologers of Tamilnadu during the end of the 19th century as an impact of Western Astrology. The Ascendant and the planets are accommodated in an octagonal chart in clockwise direction as shown above. The Nakshatra pada and the position of the planet in degrees are indicated by an arrow. Such types charts are common among the upper class people. Now it has become a chart of purely academic interest.

Chart 4

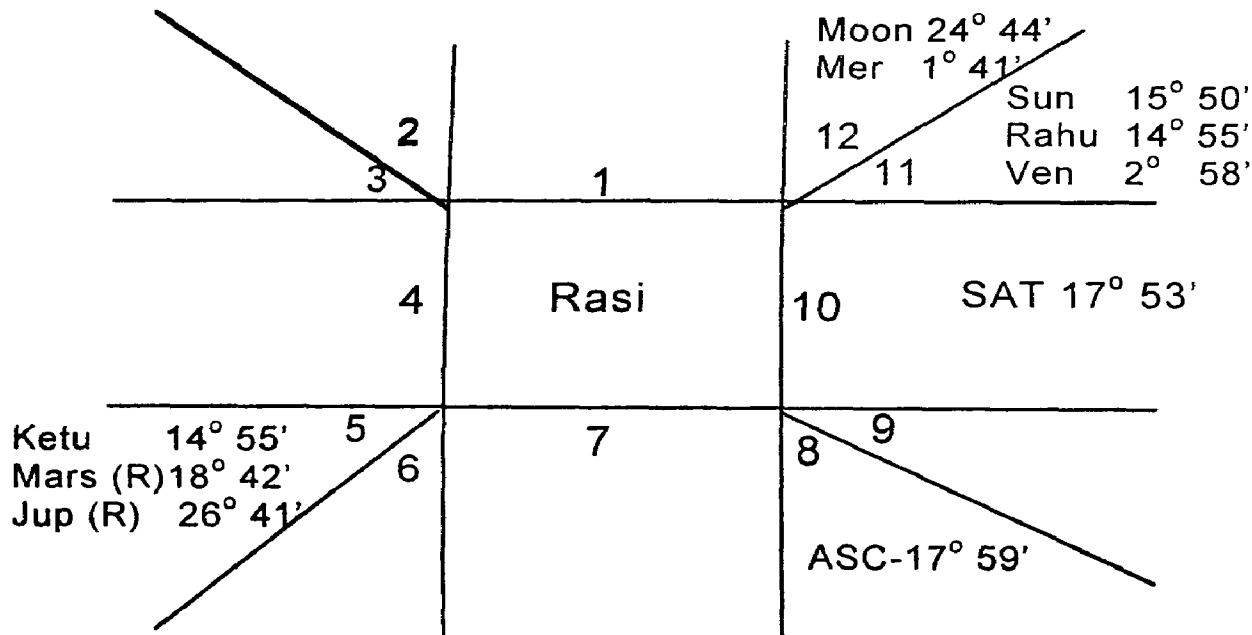


The charts (A) or (B) either as a square or as a rectangle is used in Maharashtra, Gujarath, Delhi and Kashmir provinces.

In this chart the houses are written in an anti clock direction. In the first chart the zodiac sign Mesha or Aries starts at the bottom of the left hand side corner. In the second chart the zodiac sign Mesha or Aries starts at the centre quadrangle of the upper part. The quadrants or kendras are in the inner cycle and the trines or trikonas are located in the outer cycle.

This chart (A) or (B) supposed to represent the celestial zodiac in a diverted or condensed form.

Chart – 5

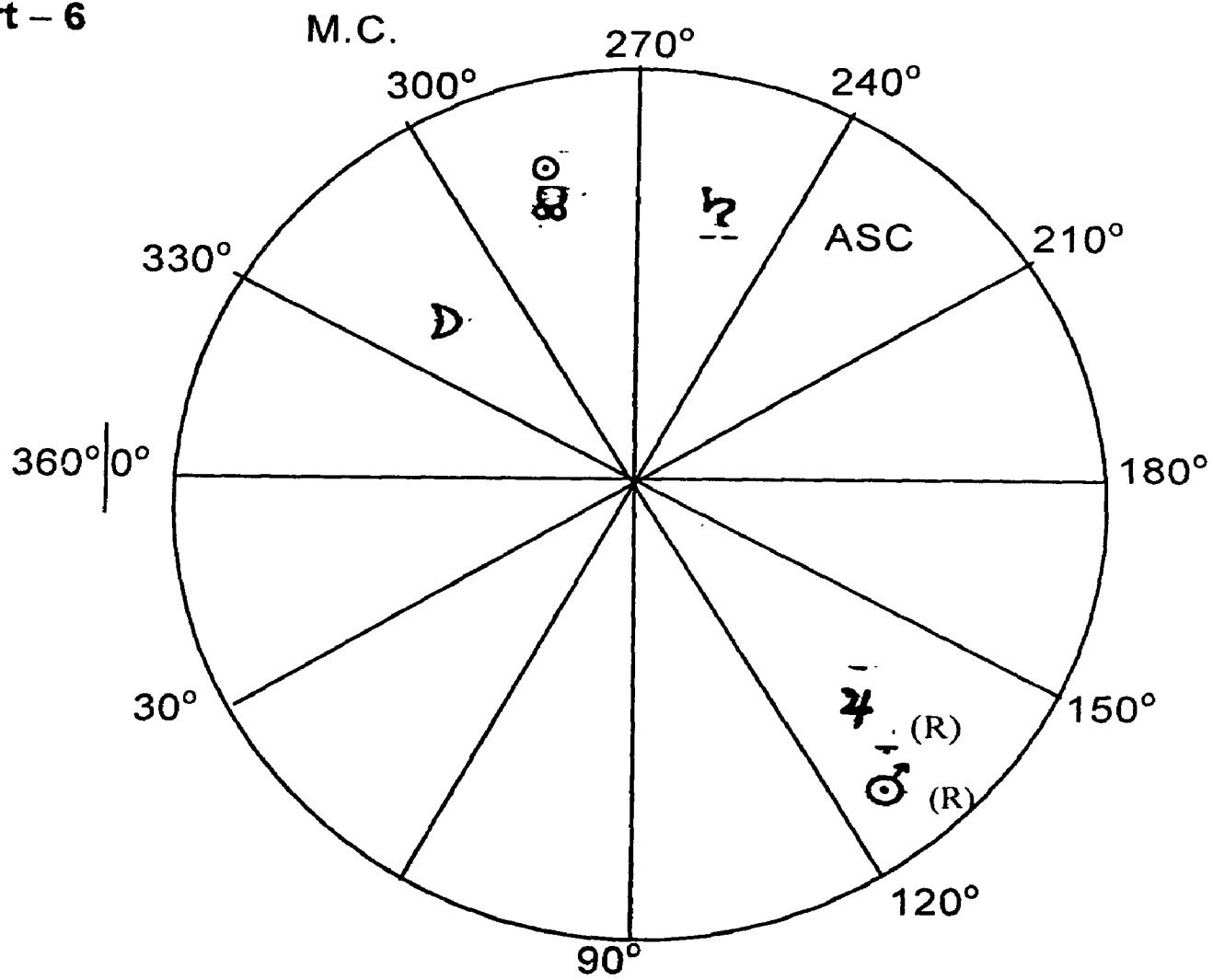


This types of chart is generally used in the North eastern parts of India especially in Orissa and Bengal.

The first sign Mesha or Aries starts from the centre of the upper part of the chart and the signs and planets are accomadated in anti clock wise direction.

This chart is in accordance with the configuration of kalapurusha.

Chart – 6



This chart is the chart used in Western countries specifically in European countries. In this the signs and planets are located in anti clock wise directions. It starts from the left hand side.

LESSON – 8

NUMEROLOGY

Introduction and History

Numerology is universal, each and every country has its own system of numerology. Count Louis Hammond or Cheiro is known as the father of modern numerology. Cheiro spent more than thirty years in India to study about Astrology, Palmistry and Numerology.

Each and every ancient civilization had its own system of numerology and the predictions were made according to its own system.

In numerology there is a number value assigned to each letter of this alphabet. Language and number are our means of communication thoughts and concepts. When a name is converted into a number system it helps one to understand ourselves and determines the talent potential, knowledge and the trend of one's life. The letter and the number produce a suitable vibrations as a result of which we can predict one's life.

The evolution of numbers is still in dark. The primitive men used sticks and pebbles for counting. Ancient civilizations like Indian, Egyptian, Greek, Babylonian or Chaldean, Hebrews and Chinese used number systems to decode some secret messages. Indians and Chaldeans were the first to study the occultic significances of numbers and letters of this alphabets.

In 580 B.C. Pythagoras the Greek philosopher found a university at Crotona for the study of numbers. Pythagoras traveled India, Egypt, Chaldea and Assyria. He thought that mathematics, music and astronomy formed the triangle of all arts and sciences. For practical calculation he used arithmetic and for spiritual consideration he used numerology.

Pythagoras believed that every thing could be explained in number. For example he took a long string and made it to vibrate, then reduced the vibrating segment to half of its length and continued for number of times and had found out the seven musical notes. Then he continued the same experiments with wires with different thickness and confirmed that the numbers the letter and different sound produced by the letters possessed mysterious significance. Pythagoras said that chanting of mantra in the Indian tradition is more significant and had a positive or negative effects due to the vibrations produced.

Pythagorean numerology formed the spiritual basis for many secret societies in the western countries such as the Rosicrucian, the Free Masons and

the Anthrosophists. During the period of Renaissance Numerology and Astrology were taught in the European Universities.

History of Indian Numerology

In India certain syllables were considered as holy and chanting of mantras produce the expected effects. So the four Vedas consisted of chanting of mantras, metres and frequencies of chanting, vibration created by them and the practical applications of mantras.

Indus Valley civilization used the numbers with precision, they knew square and cubical relations. In Vedamaga Jyothisha, the angular relationship are used for calculating the positions of sun and moon and their influences on other aspects. Taithriya Samhitha speaks about lunar calendar and changes of sound, climatic conditions, energy changes which occur in nature Samhitas and Satapatha Brahmana speaks about the practical application of the sound produced by the letter and their changes in frequencies by numerical relations.

Every Indian cosmologies are based on squares and the series of numbers 4,12,28 and 60. Number 16 played a vital role in all aspect. They expressed larger number as the powers of 10. In Satapatha Brahmana the chanting of manthra in front of fire, water or air are said to change vibrations and frequencies to greater power and effects and causes of these mantra. So letters and numbers play a vital role in our day to day life.

In 476 AD Aryabhatta I one of the forerunner of Astrology had written a book called Aryabhatteeyam which consisted of three major divisions of mathematics. They are called as Geetika padam, Ganitha Padam and Gola padam. In Geetika pada Aryabhatta had given lower values for consonant higher values for tens ($10, 10^2, 10^3, \dots, 10^{70}$) have been given to vowels. So using the alphabets. Intially these values for alphabets of higher values. In 950 A.D. Aryabhatta II has simplified this system alphabets. His system is called as Kadapayadhy system, which forms the system of vedic numerology.

Kadapayadhi Paddhathi

In 950 AD Aryabhatta II had given `Kadapayathi Paddhathi in which he has correlated the letters and the numbers depending upon the pronunciation and pronouncing frequencies.

For example Ja is indicated by a number 8 by 1. If we write Jaya means if the positive characteristic number is 81 and the negative characteristic is reverse in order and the number is 18. So naming the child with the name Jaya is more positive in character.

Mantra, Yantra and Tantra are closely connected to Astrology and Numerology. Mantra is a sound with definite frequency when it is repeated for definite number of times gives rise to psychic energies which can be used to produce material effects.

Sound waves have numerical frequencies which distinguish from others. Ancient Indians were aware of that the combination of mantra with certain sound frequencies had the power to channelise deeper astral energies to produce required effects in our worldly life. Vedas called anantha shavaha. Bible calls it as Logos, Quran says it as kalma-i-ilahi when sound with proper frequencies and vibration is generated when sound with proper frequencies and vibration is guaranteed in our human body it leads to this vibration of spirit.

Modern Numerology

Through out the world we make use of the principles of numerology formulated by Cheiro existing or Count Louis Hamon. Cheiro has studied almost all existing systems of numerology and he made use of Pythagorean number system.

He has given the following system of numbers for the letter of English alphabets which are universal in nature.

A, I, J, Q, Y	=	1
B, K, R	=	2
C, G, L, S	=	3
D, M, T	=	4
E, H, N, X	=	5
U, W, W	=	6
O, Z	=	7
F, P	=	8

According to Pythagorean system Number 9 is a complex number which can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 8 &= 9 \\ 2 + 7 &= 9 \\ 3 + 6 &= 9 \\ 4 + 5 &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

In Chaldean system the numbers are allocated to alphabets in the following manner and number 9 is also included.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	

For all practical purposes we can follow Pythagorean number as used by Cheiro which gives accurate prediction.

Others who have made significant contributions to numerology in the western countries are Sepharial, Helyn Hitchcock, Mrs Don Ballist and Kathreen Roguemin Mathew Oliver Goodwin. In India Harish Johari, S.Bright Anupam V.Kapil and Manik Chand Jain are some of the important authors. In Tamil Pandit Sethuraman, Pandit Lakshmidoss, Vai Muthukrishnan, TamilVanan and Guhagarndoss.

Numbers and the planets

Indian System	Western System
1 – Surya	1 – Sun
2 – Chandra	2 – Moon
3 – Guru	3 – Jupiter
4 – Rahu	4 – Uranus
5 – Budha	5 – Mercury
6 – Sukra	6 – Venus
7 – Kethu	7 – Neptune
8 – Shani	8 – Saturn
9 – Kuja	9 – Mars

The Western system of the relationship of number and planets had been formulated by Cheiro who has given the number 4 for Uranus and the number 7 for Neptune. Pandit Sethuraman of Tamilnadu has allotted the number 4 for Rahu and the number 7 for kethu.

NUMBER 1

The person who have born on 1st, 10th, 19th or 28 the day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth becomes 1 and if the total sum of the name number is 1. They are said to be born under the influence of number 1. Sun is the ruler of the number 1. Sun is the athmakara or the signification of one's soul.

Physical Characteristic

They have strong body, more vitality than others, broad forehead, long hands, strong teeth, dark hair, curved eyebrows and medium height. Their body have stamina to withstand stress and strain.

Mental Characteristics

They are bold and do everything independently. They have their own principles and do not deviate from it. They love beauty of the nature and religions to certain extent. They have fertile brain and come with new thoughts and ideas.

Positive quality

They are helpful and even help the strangers. They work hard and efficient in their jobs. They are honest and true. They take proper decisions, work hard and think to reach the highest rank.

Negative quality

They are highly egoistic in nature, If they are not given respect or properly attended on any session they are highly irritated and become non cooperative. Over ambitions, self boasting, too authoritative and want to be too independent.

Finance

Though they earn well but they are not in a position meet both ends together. So they have deficient budgets and not in a position to save something for their future. But they live a happy and contented life.

Diseases

They suffer from circulatory problems and they may have high blood pressure at later age. Some time they may also have chronic eye troubles. When they travel or walk in sunshine or expose themselves to heat, they will have chronic bile troubles as a result of which they become angry have fear and grief and their digestive system become weak.

Professions and Jobs

Generally they will be in the top ranking positions in their jobs. They command others and do their jobs loyally to the utmost satisfaction of their superiors. Generally they serve in Government or any public institution.

Marriage life

They should not marry these persons with number 1. They will have happy married life with these persons having numbers 2 or 3. They have late marriage and frequently quarrel with spouses.

Lucky day	Sunday, Monday
Lucky direction	East
Lucky dates	1,10,19,28,2,11,29
Lucky stone	Yellow,saphite, pukraj
Lucky months	July and August
Lucky Dates	8,17,26
Unlucky colour	Black

Great person born in No. 1

1. Annie Beasant	1.10.1846
2. Martin Luther	10.11.1483
3. Jayprakash Narayanan	10.10.1902
4. James Watt	19.1.1736
5. Dr. U.V.Swamynatha Iyer	19.2.1885

NUMBER 2

The persons who have born on 2nd, 11th, 20th or 29th day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth becomes 2 and if the total sum of the name number is 2. They are said to be born under the influence of the number 2. Moon or Chandra is the ruler of the number 2. Moon is the manokaraka or the signification of soul.

Physical characteristic

They have attractive physical feature, beautiful eyes, soft hair, small ears, thick and broad lips and some time they have slightly bulged belly.

Mental characteristics

They live in the world of imagination. They spend time in enjoying natural beauty and forget themselves. They lack self confidence. If any one encourage and direct them in a proper way they can do wonders at time. They have oratorical capacity.

Positive quality

Moderate in all walks of life, have psychic and intuitive powers, interest in literature, resourceful person, have more than one profession or job, they can readily change their mind and action to avoid failures.

Negative quality

Generally they do not believe any one easily, lazy in nature, they are under the influence of women, suspicious in nature, quarrel some and meet legal litigation at young age.

Finance

There are great ups and down in financial matters. They do not have the attitude to save for the future. However it may be, they can manage their critical financial condition.

Diseases

Generally they suffer from stomach diseases. They have weak heart and mind, therefore they don't withstand any shock, stress and strain. They suffer from psychological defects. Women easily become the victim of psychiatric disease.

Profession and Job

Generally they are good tradesmen and earn their lively hood in business. They rarely serve in government and in private firms. They are good at preparing and selling of fancy goods and have interest in story telling and writing of poetry. If they deal with milk, butter and any milk products they mint money.

Married Life

Generally they indulge in love affairs and succeed in their attempts. They can marry spouses having the number 3,6 and 8. They have a normal, happy and contended life.

Lucky day	Monday
Lucky direction	North
Lucky dates	1,2,7,10,11,16,25
Lucky stones	Pearl
Lucky months	June 20 th to July 25 th
Unlucky Dates	8,9,18,26
Unlucky colours	Black, deep blue and dark red
Unlucky days	Tuesday, Saturday

Great person born in number 2

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mahathma Gandhi | 2.10.1869 |
| 2. Lalbahadur Sastri | 2.10.1904 |

3. Mahakavi Bharathi	11.9.1882
4. Adolf Hitler	20.4.1889
5. John Keats – Poet	29.10.1895
6. Sri Ramana Maharish	29.12.1829

NUMBER 3

The persons who have born on 3rd, 12th, 21st and 30th day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth becomes 3 and if the total sum of the name number is 3. They are said to be born under the influence of the number 3. Guru or Jupiter is the ruler of the number 3. Guru is called as Dhanakaraka or the signification of wealth.

Physical characteristic

They have round face, broad forehead, big eyes having bluish black eye balls, soft hair, medium height and some what flubby body.

Mental characteristic

They obey the natural law and accept the social norms. They are god fearing and philonthropia in nature. They have good character and behave well. They are optimistic and cheerful.

Positive quality

They are very ambitious and always think about great deals. They have high responsibility. They have wide knowledge and have a tendency to help others voluntarily. They are devoted to their duties. They gain the love and affection of all. They respect elderly people and get their blessings.

Negative quality

They are short tempered are create problems. They use harsh words and injure the feelings of others. They condemn others even for a silly mistake. They become dictatorial and tyrannical at home. They are spend thrift. They live a disorderly life.

Finance

Financially they are well off. They can tacitly tackle any critical situation. They may have the money of any one else and use others money on rotation.

Disease

Generally they will have nervous trouble and suffers from paralysis. Some time they will also suffer from chronic skin diseases and frequently have fever of unknown causes.

Profession and Job

Generally they shine well as a teacher, preacher, lawyer or a judge. They will act as a trust member in religious, philosophical and educational institutions. Some writers and astrologers have born in this number 3.

Married life

They love wife and children and expect them to extend their love only towards themselves. Though their spouses are good they feel that they are lacking something. They lead a happy life.

Lucky day	Thursday
Lucky direction	North east
Lucky dates	3,12,21,9,27
Lucky stone	Yellow,blue sapphire, pukraj
Lucky months	February 19 th to March 21 st – November 21 st to December 21 st .
Lucky Dates	6, 8
Unlucky colours	Green, Black and Red
Unlucky day	Friday, Saturday

Great persons born in number 3

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	3.12.1880
2. Swamy Vivekananda	12.1.1863
3. Sir. C.V. Ramaswamy Iyer	12.1.1879
4. Abraham Lincoln	12.2. 1809
5. Henry Ford	30.7.1863

NUMBER 4

The persons who have born on 4th, 13th or 22nd day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth becomes 4 and if the total sum of the name number is 4, they are said to be born under the influence of 4. The ruler of the number 4 is Rahu. According to Cheiro the ruler of the number 4 is Uranus Rahu is the Karaka or significator of the worldly affairs.

Physical characteristics

Their body is strong above the legs. The legs are weak normally they are black in complexion. They have large eyes and deep vision. They are medium in height.

Mental characteristics

They are humble in nature and have an inferiority complex. They respect elderly people, generally obedience to superiors and even to their subordinates. They want modernization in all respects.

Positive quality

They can withstand any type of stress and strain, struggle hard and come up in their life. They are good conversationalist and easily cover others by their talks and thoughts. They successfully carry out their plans and continuously work and succeed to achieve their goal. They become either a prince or a pauper overnight. They are reliable and patient.

Negative quality

They are stubborn and give no importance to other's suggestions or advices. Throughout their life time, they face criticism. Generally they are rough and rustic and frequently among their wife, children and parents. They do not give importance to the opinion of the majority but oppose them vehemently. If they are arrogant they will have very bad enemies.

Finance

They are steady in money matter. They can become a prince or a pauper over a night. Generally they have paternal properties. They earn and spend then and their. They do not have the habit of saving for their future. They do not envy at others who are in a higher status and financial condition.

Disease

Generally they suffer from liver and pancreatic troubles. Jaundice, anemia and brain diseases. They do not sleep well and take rest and do not have proper food habits.

Profession and Job

They would like to be subordinate instead of a master to earn their lovely hood. Generally they shine well as a lawyer, chemists and brokers.

Married Life

They will have happy and contented married life if the numerological number of the spouse is 4 or 7. They marry at a younger age and shoulder the problems of the family.

Lucky day	Sunday
Lucky direction	South
Lucky dates	1,10,19,7,16,25
Lucky stone	(Gomethak) Hassonite, yellowish diamond
Lucky colours	Brownish yellow, blue, grey
Lucky months	June 21 st to August 21 st
Lucky Dates	8.17.26
Unlucky colours	Black, Red
Unlucky day	Saturday

Great persons born in Number 4

1. Sarojini Naidu 13.2.1879
2. Alexander the great 22.7.356 B.C.
3. George Washington 22,2,1682
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 22.5.1772
5. Sardar Vallabhai Patel 31.1.1875

NUMBER 5

The persons who have born on 5th, 14th and 23rd day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth is 5 and if the total sum of the name number is 5, they are said to be born under the influence of number 5. Budha or Mercury is the ruler of Number 5. He is the Karaka or signification of education.

Physical characteristic

Generally they are very high and have long limbs. Their forehead is broad and eyes are bright having sharp vision, nose is long and sharp. They have attractive face and body and medium in complexion.

Mental Characteristic

They are very dynamic in nature and understand anything easily. They are progressive in nature and want quick changes in life. Generally they learn everything from Astronomy to Zoology. They like wandering for knowledge.

Positive quality

They are very prompt in doing every thing in a systematic way. They are ambitious and desirous to acquire knowledge. They reveal the unknown secrets of the universe. They are good at mathematics, commerce, computer sciences and can learn any developing sciences. They will earn money through Astrology. They are good business man and industrialists. They have foreign contact.

Negative quality

Some of them are Jacks of all trades and master of none. They are not constant and work for selfish motive. They cheat others by their cunning words. They spend more money for amusement and gambling. They give false promises to others to escape from their criminal activities.

Finance

They have good income, so that others envy at them but most of them are spend thrift and do not save anything for themselves. They are always in bad debts but live a happy and contended life by borrowing money.

Diseases

They will suffer from nervous disorder. Since the live under tension, their eyes are weakened and may have paralysis at an earlier age. Some people become psychometric patients.

Profession and Job

Generally top ranking scientist, novelists, poets, actors and artists are under the influence of number 5. Mathematics, Commerce and Law also give better income. Those who are in business and commercial industries will lead extremely good life.

Married life

If the numerological number of the spouse is 5 or 9 they will lead a good life, otherwise there will be frequent quarrels and compromises take place between the husband wife. Generally the persons with number 5 try to be away from family and be happy with friends and well wishers.

Lucky day	Wednesday
Lucky directions	All directions North is most favourable
Lucky dates	5,14,23,9,27
Lucky stone	Emerald green, diamond
Lucky colours	Light shades of all colours, whitish grey, cream
Lucky months	21 st August to 23 rd September
Lucky Dates	8.17.26
Unlucky colours	Black
Unlucky day	Sundays having the dates 8,17,26

Great persons born in Number 5

1. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai	5.9.1872
2. Dr. Radhakrishnan	5.9.1888
3. Jawaharlal Nehru	14.11.1895
4. William Shakespeare	23.4.1564
5. Subash Chandra Bose	23.01.1891

NUMBER 6

The person who have born on 6th, 15th or 29th day of any month; If the total sums of the date, month and year is 6 and if the total sum of the name number is 6, they are said to be born under the influence of the number 6. Sukra or Venus is the ruler of the number 6.

Physical characteristic

They have attractive physical features and majestic look. Everyone is attracted by the magnetic force of the person. Generally they speak kind and soft word which make others to fall into the hands of the persons born in number 6. They spend more time in dressing, in make up and in decorating themselves and their houses.

Mental characteristic

They are clever and tactful and are able to understand the hidden secrets of one's mind without great efforts. They like fine arts and have wide circle of friend. They are very cordial with the member of the family.

Positive quality

They are neat and tidy. Decorate the homes and dress decently. Though they are slow and steady finally they will win the race. They do not vehemently expose their internal feelings, but slowly make others to understand the same. They are good friends and readily help others.

Negative quality

They are sensuous persons and indulge in unusual sexual activities. They are lazy and easily agitated for no valid reason. They create problems and enter into unwanted sexual relationships. They tackle cash and every thing in a diplomatic manner and finally fall as the victims of circumstance. They do not agree and live according to the social norms.

Finance

Generally their financial position is good. They earn money easily. They may also got wealth from their parents. They are very popular among friends and colleagues who can give huge some of money. Since the number 6 people are not accepting any social norms, they indulge in antisocial activities and earn a lot.

Disease

Though they have higher longevity, they frequently suffer from head-ache, chest pain, nervous disorders and sexually transmitted diseases. Generally their health is not good.

Profession and Job

Mostly they earn for their livelihood as artists, musicians, actors, dramatists, architects and men of fine arts. They will also earn through running restaurants, tourist home, lodges, bakeries and hotel.

Married life

They will have handsome and proud spouses. If the numerological number of the spouse is 4 or 6 their house will be good. If it is 5 they will have a predominating spouse. Some time they will have secret connections with other sex.

Lucky day	Friday, Wednesday
Lucky direction	West, South east
Lucky dates	6,9,15,24,27
Lucky stone	Diamond, emerald with yellow tinge
Lucky colours	Yellow, Foliage, sky blue
Lucky months	April 20 th to May 20 th ; September 21 st to October 24 th
Lucky Dates	8.12,21,4,13,22,31,8,17,26
Unlucky colours	Black, Brown, Red
Unlucky day	Sunday

Great person born in 6

1. Ravindranath Tagore	6.5.1861
2. Sir Walter Scott (Novelist)	15.8.1771
3. K.Kamaraj	15.7.1903
4. C.N. Annadurai	15.9.1909
5. Queen Victoria	24.05.1819

NUMBER 7

The person who have born on 7th, 16th and 25th of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth is 7 and if the total sum of the name number is 7, they are said to be born under the influence of number 7. Ketu or Dragon's tail is the ruler of the number 7. In Western system Neptune is the lord. Ketu is the kara or significator of Gnana and Moksha.

Physical characteristic

Slim, lean and tall physical body wide forehead, attractive eyes, sharp and curved nose and attractive lips.

Mental characteristic

Childish in nature. They are very timid and much afraid of small consequences. At the same time they are stubborn in nature. They do not have much interests in worldly affair.

Positive quality

They want to have a clean home and environment. They like simplicity and also expect others to live simple life. Generally they do not enter into any controversy. They earn to meet both ends together. They think many times to arrive at a conclusion and decide any thing perfectly.

Negative quality

They live aloof and do not mingle with the society. They do not express their views on a common matter and do not accept others to advice them. Some time they behave harshly. They do not reveal the persons who do wrong, in the society.

Finance

They will earn to their requirements. They do not have interest in accumulation of wealth or purchase of lands, house, vehicle and ornaments. They do not spend their hard earned money for wasteful purposes.

Disease

They will suffer from skin diseases, paralysis and chronic wounds. Periodically they suffer from ear trouble.

Profession and Job.

Generally they are employed in printing press, judicial department, oil refinery, chemical industry and machine shops at various calibers. Some of them shine well in publication and in astrology. Normally they work only according to scheduled time.

Married life

Generally they will have a happy and contented life with those spouse having numerological number 2 or 7. Spouses with other numbers are quarrelsome and life will end in calamities.

Lucky day	Monday, Sunday
Lucky direction	South east
Lucky dates	7,16,25,2,11,20,29
Lucky stone	Cost's eye, pearl
Lucky colours	Light green, light yellow, grey
Lucky months	June 21 st to August 21 st .
Lucky Dates	8.17.26,9,18,27
Unlucky colours	Black, Red
Unlucky day	Tuesday, Saturday

Great persons born in number 7

1. Madam Curie	7.11.1867
2. Wordsworth (Poet)	7.4.1770
3. Isacc Newton	25.12.1642
4. Charlie Chaplin	16.4.1889
5. Right (inventor of Aeroplane)	16.4.1867

NUMBER 8

The persons who have born on 8th, 17th and 26th of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year is 8 and if the total sum of the name number is 8, they are said to be born under the influence of this number 8. Shani or Saturn is the ruler of the number 8. He is the karaka or significator of Ayush or longevity.

Physical characteristic

They are medium in height generally have blackish complexion, sharp eyes, broad eye brows, thick and hard skin, broad palms and strong hands and legs.

Mental characteristics

They have revolutionary mind and pity for other's suffering. They have strong will power. They try to live alone and spend most of the time in deep thoughts. They are philosophical in nature and have good knowledge of scriptures and holy books.

Positive quality

They fight for right causes. They make use of art and artist to revolt against the social atrocities. They help others in all respects. They have soft corner for the poor and socially handicapped people.

Negative quality

Generally they do not believe even their best friends. They make the people to fight against the rulers and the government as a result of which the country loses peace and calamities take place with the loss of national wealth. They are selfish and indulge in antisocial activities.

Finance

Their financial position is not good. Generally they run in deficient budgets as a result of which they borrow money and become permanent debtor. However it may be they tacitly manage any situation and tackle the financial setbacks.

Disease

Indigestion, stomach ache, amoebas and eye trouble are common diseases. Nervous trouble, skin disease and stomach ulcer are chronic diseases for which they take prolonged treatment.

Profession and Job

They deal with building materials, agricultural implements. Some of them are civil contractors and agriculturists. Generally they prefer to be an independent worker rather than employed as a servant under any one else.

Married life

Generally they will have good spouse, Spouse with numbers 4,5, or 6 will be more suitable for their happy married life.

Lucky day	Monday, Sunday
Lucky direction	East, west
Lucky dates	1,5,6,10,14,15,19,23,24,28
Lucky stone	Blue Sapphire, Pukraj
Lucky colours	Yellow, Blue, Purple, dark green
Lucky months	21 st December to 22 nd February
Unlucky Dates	8,17,26
Unlucky colours	Black, Red
Unlucky day	Saturday

Great persons born in Number 8

1. Swami Sivanandha = 8 – 09 – 1887
2. Guru Nanak = 8 – 11 – 1470
3. Hyder Ali = 8 – 12 – 1872
4. Bernardsha = 26 – 07 – 1756
5. Benjamin Franklin = 17 – 01 – 1706

NUMBER 9

The persons who have born on 9th, 18th and 27th day of any month; If the total sum of the date, month and year of birth is 9 and if the total sum of the name number is 9. They are said to be born under the influence of the number 9. Kuja or Mars is the ruler of the number 9. He is the karaka or significator of Coborn.

Physical characteristic

They have very good, strong and well built muscular body. They have majestic look, reddish eyes, straight look, broad chest and shoulder fair colour and fearful appearance.

Mental characteristic

They have their own principles in each and every walk of life and they do not change their principles. They do not hide anything and they are out spoken. Generally they don't harm anyone else.

Positive quality

They are helpful to others. They want to have modernization in all aspects. They work hard even at old age. Generally they work out big schemes and succeed in all of them. They are bold enough to tackle any situations.

Negative quality

They are adamant and do not adjust with other person as a result of which each and every body condemn and quarrel with them. Some time they play dual role and create troubles in family, society or the place in which they live.

Finance

Their financial condition is not so good. They struggle hard to earn a lot, but because of their stubborn nature and revolutionary spirit they lose their gain. How ever they manage the finance by continuous hard work.

Disease

Generally they maintain good health. They suffer from heart problems, circulatory troubles, urinary troubles, kidney problems and nervous disorder.

Profession and Job

Generally they serve in power military and other defense services. They are very successful in a job when discipline plays a vital role. Some of them enter in medical services as surgeon.

Married life

If they marry those who are under the numerological number 3 or 6 they live a happy and contented life.

Lucky day	Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
Lucky direction	West, south
Lucky dates	9,18,27,6,15,24,5,14
Lucky stone	Coral, Ruby
Lucky colours	Red, sky blue, purple
Lucky months	21 st March to 21 st April 21 st October to 27 th November
Unlucky Dates	2,11,20,29
Unlucky colours	Black
Unlucky day	Monday, Saturday

Great persons born in Number 9.

1. Sri Chaitanya = 18 – 2 – 1486
2. Raja = 9 – 12 – 1878
3. Galileo = 18 – 2 – 1564
4. John Milton = 9 – 12 – 1608
5. Ayub Khan = 18 – 10 – 1901

Generally a name of a person or day of birth or date of birth can be given and you are asked to give the significance of the person.

(i) If the name of the person is given you determine the name number using the Pythagorean system.

A,I,J,Q,Y	–	1
B,K,R	–	2
C,G,L,S	–	3

D, M, T	–	4
E, H, N, X	–	5
U, V, W	–	6
O, Z	–	7
F, P	–	8

For example: If the significance of

K.RAMAN is asked determine the name number as follows.

$$2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 4 \ 1 \ 5 \\ = 15 = 6$$

K. R A M A N

The name number is 6 – you have to give the significance of the person given under the number 6.

(ii) Suppose if the date of birth is given add all the number and get the single digit number and give the significance given under the number.

Example: A person born on 15-01-1992 the total number of the date of birth is 28.

$$1 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 2 = 28 = 2 + 8 = 10 = 1$$

and the numerological number is 1. You have to give the significance of the person given under the number 1.

(iii) Suppose if only the day of birth is given make it as a single digit and give the significance given under the number.

Example: A person born on 25th March what will be the significance of the person have March and take the day alone and make it as a single digit.

$$25 = 2 + 5 = 7$$

This person will have all the characteristic features said in number 7.

LESSON – 9

PALMISTRY

History of Palmistry

Palmistry is as old as the mankind. Anthropologists have found out the pictures of human hands in many caves of France, Spain, South Africa and in Himachal Pradesh. They are of the opinion these configurations of hands would guide the primitive men of the stone age to select their leaders and rulers.

Vedic scriptures contain a scientific analysis of human physique and mental growth of mankind. The science is known as 'Samudhrika Sasthra'. This has two parts called 'Anga Samudrikam' which deals with physical features of mankind and characters, ability and personality of men and women. The next part is called 'Hastha Samudrikam' which deals with the prediction through structure, mount, lines and symbol.

The Bible says that the God has revealed every thing of a man in his hand. The seers of 563 B.C. have said Lord Buddha had some remarkable symbols in his palms and feet, which made him to be a saint. Even today, Indian palmist look for symbolical marks in the hands and feet of new born babies.

Katherine St. Holl, the author of 'The Book of the Hand' has said the oldest manuscripts of palmistry were found in Egypt written on papyrus leaves. Chiero spent about two decades in India, to study about various predictive systems has mentioned that he has seen a large number of Sanskrit verses about the science of Palmistry were written on palm leaves. He also said that these palm leave books were collected by R.C. Sen an eminent palmist of West Bengal, at present the where about of these books are not known.

In ancient Greece, Alexander the Great was selecting his army men by reading the palm and analyzing the thumb. Gypsics of European countries who lived in the Middle Age were accurately predicting many events of which occurred in the live of kings and leaders by reading their palms.

The modern history of palmistry starts from the first the book 'The Science of Hand' (Le Cheirognomy) written by the retired French army chief Stanislaus D' Arpentigny. This book is dealing only with shape, size, texture and colour of hand and fingers. Later on Adolpha Desbarolles published his famous book 'The Mysteries of the hand' (Le Mysteres de La Main) This deals with the lines, symbols and various feature of humand hand.

During the beginning of twentieth century William G. Behham wrote two books namely 'The laws of scientific hand reading' and 'How to choose Vocation from the Hand'. Comte.C. de Saint Germain the president of American National School of Palmistry has written a book called 'The Study of Palmistry for professional purpose.

During the earlier part of twentieth century Count Louis Hammon, later on called as Chiero has written many practical books on Palmistry and Numerology and popularized these sciences through out the world.

In India thousands of books on palmistry have been published in many Indian languages. The books written by Katakkar, Narain Dutt Shrimali , P.K. Lal have written treaties on palmistry. In Tamil nadu, Sakthidhasan's 'Anubhava Hastha Raka Sasthram' and Sampoorana Reka Sasthram' are the authenticated books on Palmistry and used by ametur and professional palmist.

For more than 5000 years mankind considered that the palmistry is attributed to a mystical quality. Aristotle, the Father of Natural science and philosophy had given a treaties on Palmistry to his deciple Alexander the Great. During the period of Renaissance this treaties on palmistry was revived and believed that the heavenly bodies Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars and Saturn govern the structure of our hands, lines and symbols on our palm. The predictions are also attribute to the astrological facts.

Ancient predictions of palmistry was not scientific in nature. Arpentgny, Desobarolles, Benham, Germain and Cheiro made the palmistry as more scientific in nature. These palmists of the earlier part of twentieth century correlated life and fate of a man. They had extended the scientific methods of modern palmistry to medicine, in detection of crime and in predictive systems. William G. Benham believe that the Will and the Divine Mind are coordinated to create palms and lines with a specific pattern which signify the destiny of a person. The modern psychologists explain that thought waves which are retained in our world for a long time would transmitted to our palms, as a result of which the lines and mounts undergo a change to create a distinct changes in our palms which occur once in every seven years.

The modern embryological science has established that there are a large number of nerve fibres from our brain are projected towards our palms and feet. So the surface of our palms and feet have continuous interactions with our brain. It is also said that the three permanent major lines. Life, heart and Fatelineare developed from the mind waves of the mother at the stage of gastrulation.

C.G. Jung the eminent psychologist of the twentieth century believes that the science of palmistry has the capacity to unlock the deeply hidden secrets in one's subconscious mind.

Generally palmistry and medicines are interlinked a good palmist can predict the nature and the time of one's disease. For example our eyes are interlinked with the nerves between middle finger (finger of Saturn) and the ring finger (finger of Jupiter) so any permanent diseases related to our eyes are indicated by a significant symbol or line between the Saturn and Jupiter mounts and two crosses or stars on the life line indicates the development of blindness. The theory of acupuncture depends upon the various nerves of our palms and feet which related to various parts of our body.

The palmistry plays a vital role in detection of crime. According to forensic palmistry no two persons will have the same pattern of palms. It has also been established that no man will have similar pattern of lines on both the hands. Therefore we make use of thumb impression to execute any document. In 1886 Sir Francis Galton, an Anthropologist introduced the Finger print science in detection of crimes. He explained when the child of six months in the womb of the mother develop permanent lines and ridges on the tip of the finger. As the child grows as a man these lines and ridges will enlarge and do not change at all. The Permanency, Persistency, Individuality and immutability are the main characteristics of our finger prints, which help us to identify the criminals and detect crimes.

So we can accept that the Palmistry is helpful for the mankind to determine many aspects of one's life.

Different types of hand

Depending upon the shape, structure and texture of palms and fingers, the hands are mainly classified into following four types.

a) Square Hand: The palm has a square shape and the tip of the fingers also have square appearance. The palm has a large thumb. The fingers are fleshy in nature. The knots are even in shape. The person with the square hand is said to have the influences of the sun. This type of hand is common in men than in women.

Character: They want to live a peaceful life at the same time they are also prepared to fight for the right cause. They respect opposite sex and have soft corner even for their enemies. They have moderate earning and acquire wealth during middle age. They are calculative and not spend thrift. They denote freely for charitable purpose.

b) Philosophic hand: Generally the palm is square in shape having long and bony fingers. Finger tips have long pointed nails. The knots are prominent and the fingers have wide gap when brought together. Generally we have two different opinions about the person having philosophic hand. He is said to be scholarly person and he is not rich. The second opinion is that he may be rich and spend thrift.

Character: Generally they learn and acquire knowledge. They do not believe and accept anything immediately. They do anything in a proper way. They are calculative and research oriented. They can give explanation instantaneously for anything. They are against and have a superiority complex. They can't bear even a small distress and pain. Their family life is not happy.

The character of the second type of the people having philosophic hands are highly talented in nature. They have wide knowledge in music, sports, law, nature and have the tendency to do research and discover or invent new things.

c) Psychic hand: The hand and fingers are slender and graceful. The tip of the finger is sharp where as the bottom of the finger is broad and fleshy. This type of hand is predominant in women than in men. They are highly idealistic and not practical in nature. They live in the world of fantasy and do not face the realities of the life.

Character: They are selfish, jealous, possessive and sensuous in nature. They act according to their own will and pleasure. They invite troubles, meet failure in their efforts, finally fall as the victim of the circumstance and blame others for their failures. They love fine arts and have a tendency for music, dance, drawing, painting and cover all by their sweet voice and attractive behaviour. They are mentally quick and physically slow. They become happy and rich after their marriage.

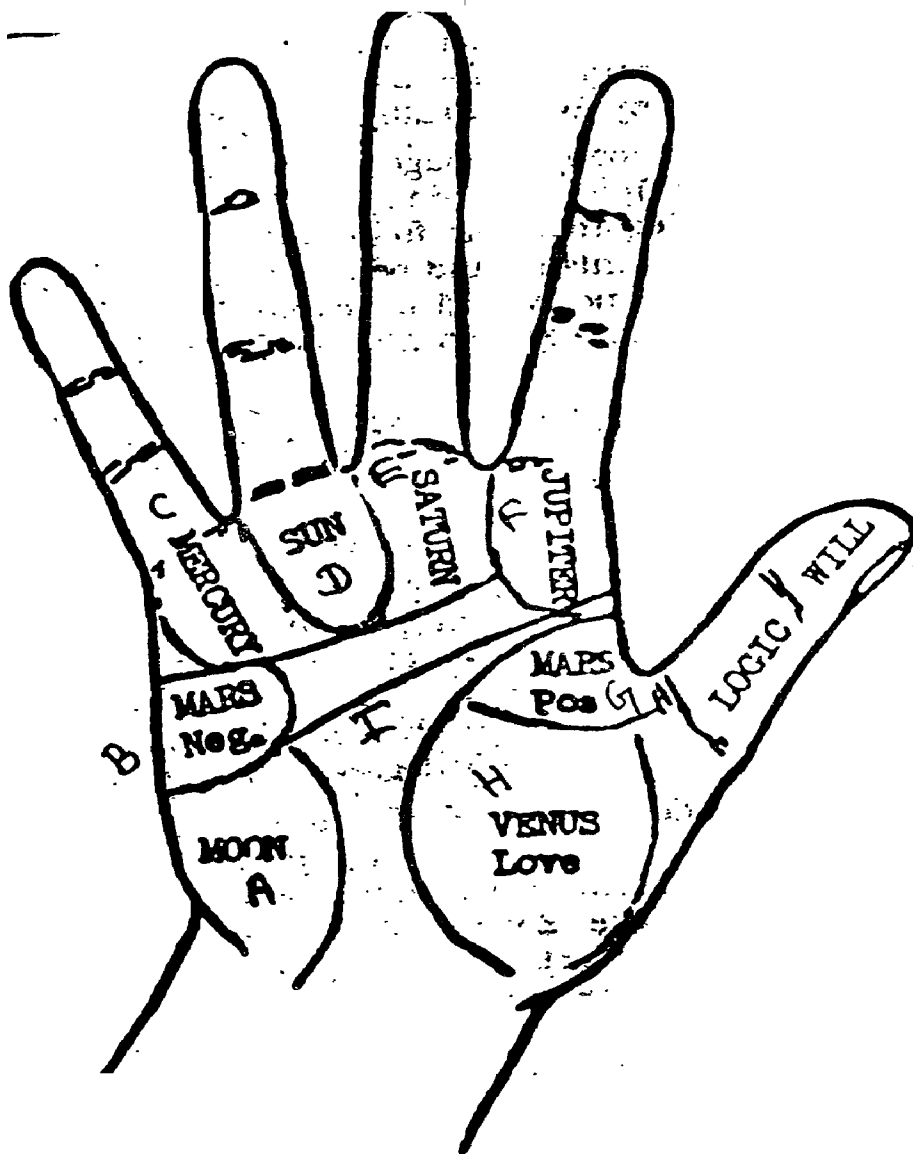
d) Mixed Hand: This type of hand has the features of square, philosophic and psychic hands and structurally stiff in nature. The finger knots are some what visible in nature. The knot below the upper phalanx is small and prominent. If the central knot is prominent the hand is called partially mixed and partially philosophic in nature. Generally the fingers are flabby and short in nature.

Character: The people with mixed hands are physical workers, dull in nature. They do not independently function themselves. They are aimless, have superstitions belief in religion, belief in devils and demons. They have hard skins, suffer from diseases. Unhappy in nature and have brutal action. They will be easily carried by the false and deceitful words of fakes.

Some palmists classify the hands into the following seven types.

- 1) square hands
- 2) Rectangular hands
- 3) Philosophic hands
- 4) Psychic hands
- 5) Artistic hands
- 6) Preliminary hands
- 7) Mixed hands

Mounds on the Palm



- a. Mount of moon
- b. Upper Mount of Mars
- c. Mount of Mercury
- d. Mount of Sun
- e. Mount of Saturn
- f. Mount of Jupiter
- g. Lower Mount of Mars
- h. Mount of Venus
- i. Plain of Mars

The fleshy part just below the fingers as shown in the above figure are called as mounts. If the mounts are normal and even in one's hand they are said to be good and give a balanced mind and action. If the mounts are flabby bulging in nature they give abnormal effects and if these are hollow and depressed they give subnormal effects. Just placing a scale horizontally on these mounts we can understand their nature and their effects.

The various characteristics of these mounts can be explained as follows:

(a) The mount of Moon:

This mount just lie between the wrist and the upper mount of Mars. This mount is said to be well developed broad, normal and even in nature. This indicates one's energy, imagination, artistic temperament, poetic tendency interest in science, scientific achievement, health and learning of many faculties.

If it is abnormal in nature, it indicates absence of commonsense, violence, mental tension, madness and unbalanced mind.

If it is sub normal in nature. It indicates that the person does not think about his future and lead a uncared life imitating others.

The lines of fate, travel and sun line start from the mount of moon.

(b) Upper Mount of Mars:

This mount lies between the mount of Mercury and the mount of Moon, and lies below the line of heart. This mount indicates courageous, fearless, powerful and war like nature of a man. The person having a well developed mount is tall and have well built muscular structure. He succeeds in his efforts. Generally such person will serve in police, military service and act as an efficient administrator.

If it is abnormal, the person will be highly ambitious adamant and fearful. If it is subnormal he is quarrelling with others, a trouble shooter and does not agree with others. Some time he looses his temperament and beat or kill others without realizing the consequences.

(c) The Mount of Mercury:

This mount lies beneath the little finger and lies above the line of heart. This line indicates the proficiency of a person in mathematics, commerce and trade, computer science, and the persons are intelligence and fertile mind. A well developed mount of Mercury shows the material prosperity, careful planning and proper execution of a work. He also gains fame in literary. pursuits.

If it is abnormal the person will be clever and cheat others by his flattering imaginative talks. If it is subnormal he wanders for his livelihood, he is fickle minded and indulge in anti social activities.

(d) The mount of Sun:

This mount lies under the third finger between the mounts Mercury and Saturn. This line is also lies on the upper part of the heart line. The fate line and the sun line terminate at this mount. This line indicates that the person is highly influential in politics, he has closer contacts with government and government officials and has good friendship. A normal mount of sun indicates that the person

will be employed either in government or in government related services he has a good parentage, succeeds in competition examination and has a sportive spirit.

If it is abnormal he quarrels with father and paternal relatives. He will be influenced by bad friends. If it is subnormal he becomes a coward frequently changes his job.

(e) The mount of Saturn:

This lies below the middle finger and between the mounts of Jupiter and Sun. This also lies above the heart line. This line indicates one's employment related to medicines, agriculture and iron machinery related. A good mount of Saturn indicates that he is a balanced wheel of all types. His character is good and likes the serious things of life.

If it is abnormal he becomes a pessimist and hate the mankind and he becomes poor, nerves debility. sad and much worried about all. If it is subnormal he becomes indifferent, does not believe the goodness of mankind and he lives a fertile life.

(f) The mount of Jupiter:

This is located below the pointing finger. It indicates one's high qualities like soft nature, honest learnedness, good family, wife and children, social status leadership qualities and good health and wealth.

If it is abnormal the person becomes proud, ambitious, selfish and egoistic in nature. If it is subnormal he becomes timid and becomes nervous and bilious. If there is a line in it indicated success in all. If there is a parallel line he becomes idealistic. If there is Solomon ring, he is wise and has high regards for his services.

g) Lower mount of Mars:

It is located just below the mount of Jupiter and above the life line. If it is formed well, he is bold and tackle any critical situation easily. Generally he will be in police or Defence services. The persons dealing with weapons and surgeons have a well formed lower mount of Mars.

If it is abnormal in one's hand, he will be a brute and indulge in criminal activities like killing others. If it is subnormal generally the person is psychiatric in character, sometimes he cries out of fear and sometimes behaves cruelly.

h) The mount of Venus:

The mount is located just beneath the life line and extend up to the wrist. It covers the fleshing part below the thumb. If it is normal in one's hand he is artistic in nature, he will have good food, enjoys the worldly pleasures and have sexual pleasure from his wife.

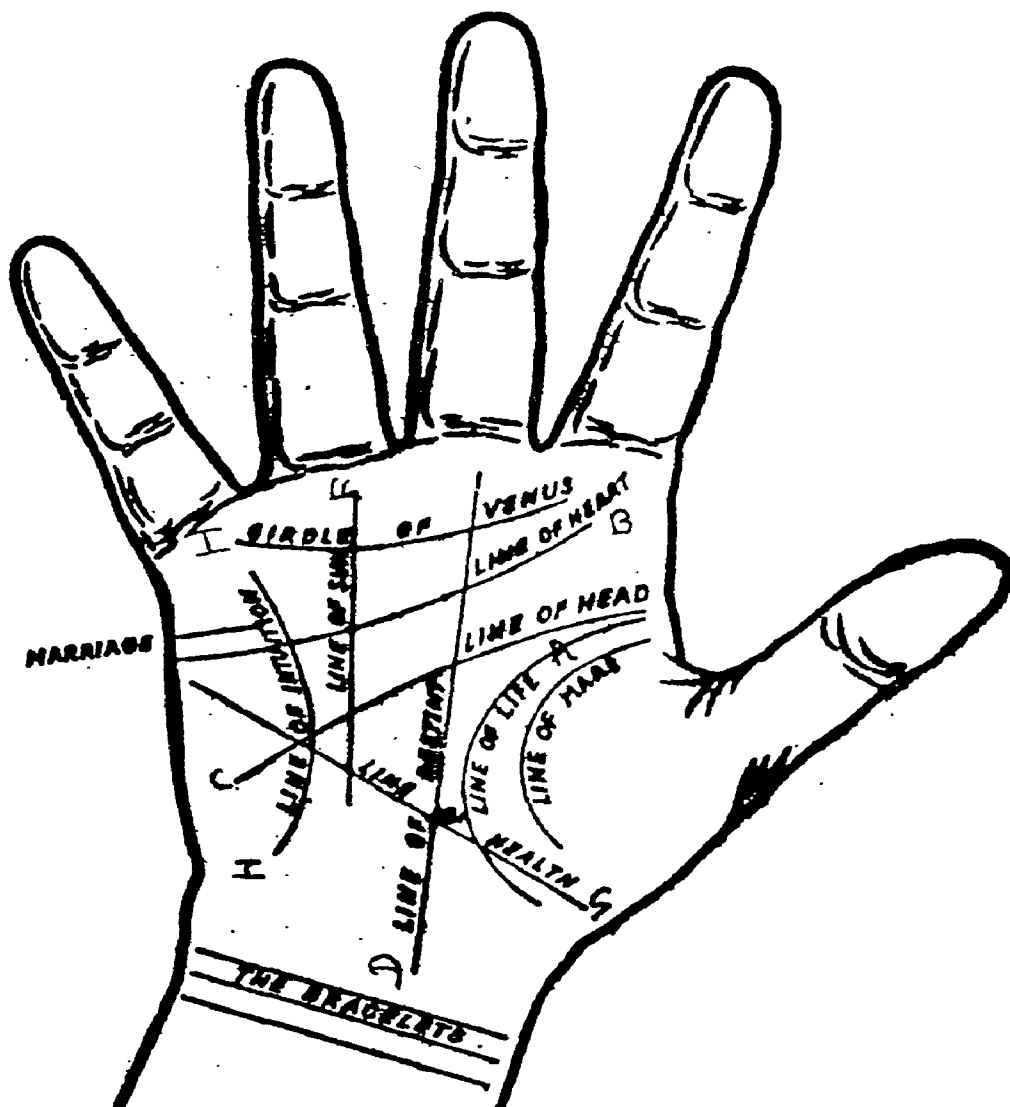
If it is abnormal he has perverted sexual feelings and give torture to the sexual partner. On the other hand if the mount is subnormal he meets crisis at young age and lose his better half or the lady whom he loves. Some time he may lead an ascetic life.

i) The plain of Mars:

The central part of our palm is called the plain of Mars. Almost all the major lines cross the plain of Mars. If it is normal in one's hand the person will lead a normal life. He has a wide knowledge in all subjects.

If it is abnormal in nature he is not if straight forward and adopt cunning and short cut method to achieve his selfish motive. If it is subnormal, the person is timid and stingy he will not spare a coin even to his parents.

The Lines of the Hand



- A – line of life
- B – line of Heart
- C – line of Head
- D – line of Destiny
- E – line of Marriage
- F – line of Sun
- G – line of Health
- H – line of Intuition
- I – Girdle of Venus

The various lines in our palms are divided into major and minor lines. The major lines are permanent lines and they are said to be formed in the hands of the child when the child is in the womb of the mother so it is formed according to the thoughts of one's mother too. The minor lines or sister lines are not permanent, they are formed then and there and vanish periodically according to the mind, thought and will of the individual. Learned palmists have discovered that these lines change once in every twenty one days. Modern psychologists also confirm that there is a link between the palms and the brain. The major lines influence a person through out his life where as the minor lines have some special meaning and specific character and have to be studied in relation to the main lines.

If any line is very thin or very broad they are said to give adverse effect. The line should be moderate and visible clearly having a pink colour is said to be good and gives beneficial results. If this colour is dark red or black then also it is said to give bad results.

Palmists have identified major lines which have been shown in the figure given above and they are named as follows:

(A) Life line: It starts beneath the mount of Jupiter and ends at the lower part of the wrist like an arc of a circle covering the mount of Venus. This line is said to be formed when the child is 8 week old in the embryo stage. This line determines one's rise and fall at a specified age. When a line from the life line shoots up to the mount of Jupiter it indicates a rise in position, if it goes to the mount of Mercury it indicates great success in business, trade and scientific achievement, if it goes to the mount of Sun, it denotes honour and distinction and if it reaches the mount of Saturn it indicates bad results. If any lines goes down the life line it indicates the set back in ones progress and also ill health. If the life line is accompanied by another line in parallel, he is the luckiest person in the world and he will be visiting many lands, acquire wealth and live a princely life.

(B) The Heart Line: The line of Heart generally rises below the mount of Jupiter and above the mount of lower Mars. It runs through the mounts of Saturn and Sun and reaches the mount of Mercury. The heart line is said to be formed in the hand of the child when it is 14 weeks old in the Embryo. This line indicates the degree of Sympathy, love and affection possessed by a person. It also represents the emotion, sentiment and the health of the person. If it is well formed in a person's hand he behaves normally and as a human being he does good to every one. If it is not formed well or short in length. The person will have brutal spirit and has no human sympathy for others. If any lines shoot up it indicates good results and if any lines goes down it indicates bad results.

(C) The Head Line: The head line generally starts from the following three points.

(1) From the mount Jupiter under the index point.

(2) From the commencement of the life line.

and (3) from the mount of Mars inside the life line or within the life line.

This line indicates the intelligence, talent, concentration and reasoning power, temperament and all others related to the mentality of the subjects. If it is formed well and arises from the mount of Jupiter touching the life line, it indicates that the individual has all potentiality. Such person controls other and powerful in administration. If there is a parallel line runs along with the head line it indicates that he can achieve anything according to his plans.

If this line is not formed well or short in nature the person is always in a confused state and put others also in a confused situation.

If any line shoots upward it gives good results. If any line goes downward it gives bad results. But if a line goes downward upto the mount of Moon it indicates a literary attitude of a person. It also indicates a great talent in fine arts.

(D) The Fate Line: Generally the Fate line starts at the bottom of the palm and rises up to the mount of Saturn or to the mount of sun. Generally fate line is formed between the age of sixteen and thirty years. In certain hand the fate line is not formed at all, in that case we have to consider other lines and mounts to determine one's fate.

If it is well formed the fate of the person is said to be good, He will lead a good, happy and contented life. If any line shoots upward he will have name and fame. Along with large income. If it is not formed well and having like going downward the life of the person is always miserable.

If the fate line ends in the mount of Sun, the line is said to be sun line or line of Apollō. This gives a great artistic tendency higher position in society, name and fame to a person. If it is broken and struck up by any major lines, he will not have a successful career through out his life and he becomes a man of many controversies.

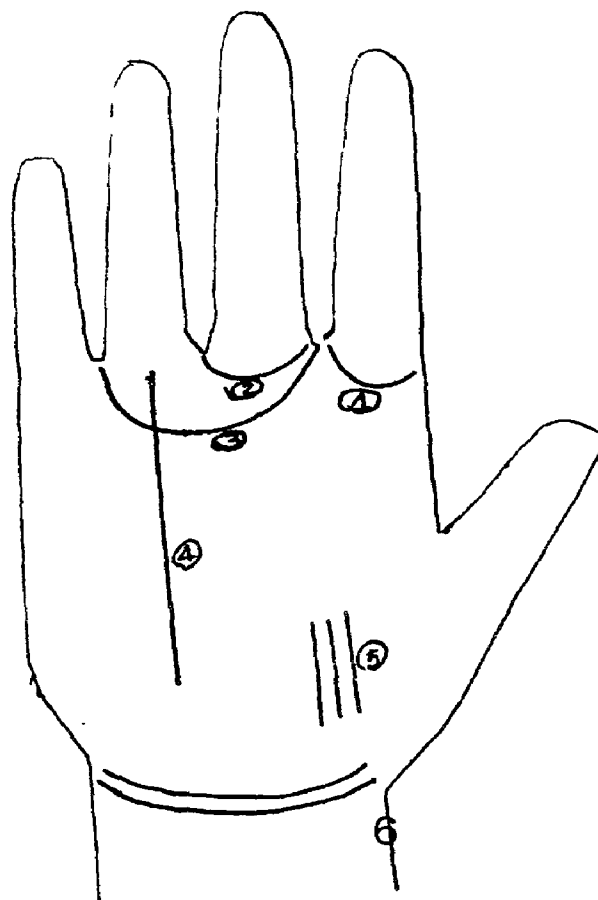
(E) The Line of Marriage: The line of Marriage is also called as the line of Union or line of Affection. This line starts horizontally below the Mercury finger and extends in the area of the mount of Mercury. The probable period of marriage can be understood from this line. If the line is closer to the Mercury finger the marriage will be at earlier age and if the line is away from the Mercury finger the

marriage will be a late marriage. If there is a bad symbol present on the line or the marriage line bends down then the life will not be happy. There will be constant quarrelling between the husband and wife. Broken marriage line indicates divorce. If there are more than one line the person will have number of spouses. If there is a parallel line along with the line of marriage the person will have the support of father in law or mother in law. The vertical lines shoot upward indicates the number at children, longer lines indicate the male children and the shorter lines indicate the female children.

(F) The line of sun: The short vertical line on the mount of the sun is called the line of sun. Some time the long Fate line ends in the mount of sun is also taken as the line of sun. Actually the shorter vertical line on the mounts are considered as sun line and the learned palmists give more importance to these shorter lines. If there is a single line is on the mount of sun, it is said to be a good indication the person will have a good heritage and born in a rich family. If there is a parallel line it gives an added benefits to one's life. If there are three shorter line on the mount of the sun, the person will have all benefits in his life and he will not face any ordeal in his life.

(G) The line of Health: This line starts either near the life line or near the head line. It crosses the mount of Moon and the mount of upper Mars and reach the mount of mercury, palmists analyse and determine one's health from this line. Generally a bad symbol on this line or if the line is not formed well a person will have abdominal troubles like ulcer, liver and pancreatic disorder. If the line is formed well, it indicates that the person is hale and healthy.

Some other important lines



(1) Solomon Ring: It surrounds the bottom of index or Jupiter finger. Ring of Solomon indicates wisdom and the person has interest in occult sciences. He is intelligent and studies the natural phenomenon and some of them are able to predict the life of others correctly and predict the natural calamities that would occur in future. This is also known as wise man's ring or teacher's ring.

(2) Line of Saturn: It surrounds the bottom of middle finger where the mount of Saturn is located. The person who has the ring or line of Saturn has unstable character. He lacks in concentration and does not attend to any job. He meets failure in all respect. If the line of Saturn is broken he is the most unlucky man in this world. He meets number of calamities in his life

(3) Girdle of Venus: Girdle of Venus is a which starts from the gap between Jupiter and Saturn fingers and ends at the gap between Sun and Mercury fingers covering the mounts of Saturn and Sun. A well formed girdle of Venus having a good mounts of Venus and Moon in the hand of a person indicates that he is highly talented person, so at a young age he should be trained in music, drawing, architecture and literary arts he will earn a lot in his life time. Otherwise he will become a dare devil and a hard nut to crack. He will also become sexually perverted and indulge in unnatural sex act. If any body is having a broken girdle of Venus, he will have a bad life and becomes a beast in sex, robbery and murder for gains.

(4) Line of Sun: The line of Sun seen in a child from the age of three years as a straight line from the bottom of the palm starting from the mount of moon will have a princely life. He is the centre of attraction in his society and loved by all. He has creative spirit and administrative capacity. He becomes the leader having name and fame. If it is broken it becomes a fate line with ordeals and tug-of war in one's life.

(5) Lines of Mars: The vertical lines on the mount of Venus, beneath the life lines are called as lines of Mars. Well formed straight lines and well formed mount of Jupiter indicate that he is a man of many good qualities and character. If the lines of Mars are not well formed or broken he is short tempered, brutal in nature and revengeful he can go to that extent to murder others. He always repents for his bad action but does not correct himself.

(6) Bracelets: There are the lines which cross the wrist. There are controversies exist among the learned palmists regarding the prediction using the bracelets. Generally one or two lines are formed. If a person has three lines he is supposed to be the luckiest person having a longevity up to 85 years. If the bracelets are formed like a long chain of a net work, the person will initially suffer and has a good life at later age. If the first bracelet is well with in the palm the person will have urinary infections. If there are number of lines shooting upward they indicate the long journeys to foreign land.

A brief study of Thumb: The thumb plays an important role in judging the person. It has been said that the Alexander the Great analysed the thumbs of his soldiers and made them to attack the enemies. In China, the ancient palmist had taken the thumb impression in bees wax and predicted once life after analyzing the thumb impression. Even today we obtain left hand thumb impression from the illiterates as their signature. Thumb impression plays a vital significance in the forensic science in identifying the criminals. So it is very clear thumbs of a person play a vital role in prediction through palmistry.

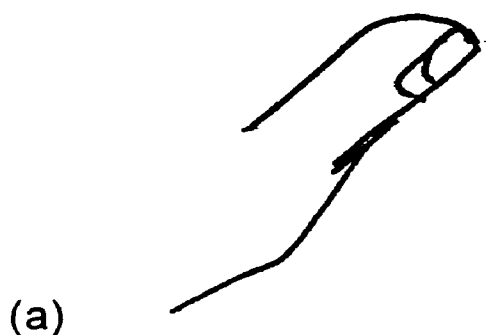
The first two phalanges form the thumb and third phalange is hidden in the mount of Venus depending upon the length, structure and flexibility of the first two phalanges some characteristic features of a person is identified. The first phalange indicates the will power, leadership quality and efficiency to do work. The second phalange indicates the reasoning ability planning and logical thinking of a person. If both are equal they have balance in both the characteristic features. If any one the phalange is longer the person will have the predominating characters related to that phalange.

If the length of the upper part of the thumb touches the second phalanx it is said to be long. The person will have greater degree of success. Napoleon was having long thumb. If the upper part of the thumb touches the third phalanx of the index finger it is said to be normal. The person with common sense having a reasonable will power. If the thumb than this length he is lacking in will power and reasoning capacity.

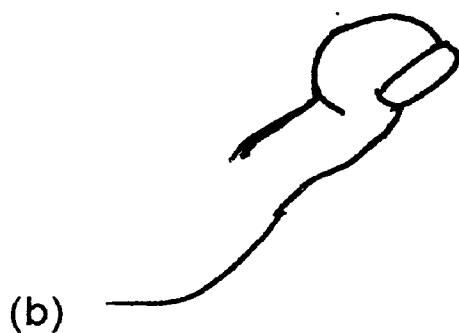
If the thumb is more flexible and open to a wider angle he is more generous in nature and has great open mindedness, If the angle is about 45° to 50° , he is energetic and normal in behaviour. If the thumb is least flexible having an angle less than 40° , the person has more logic than will power. He is stubborn in nature and a carefree person.

Some important features of the thumb:

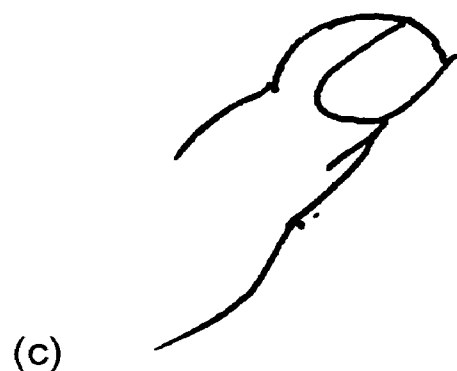
If the tip of the thumb is uniform the person has self confident and zedlons in nature.



If the tip of the thumb is developed like a club and bulges out he is violent in nature and he has a psychotic behaviour.

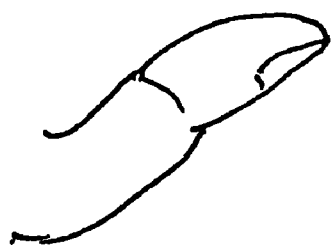


If the tip of the thumb is developed like a club and having a very broad nail, he is stubborn do not obey any social order he has a brutal spirit and indulges in criminal activities and he is not afraid of murdering any body.



If the thumb of the person is straight he is likely to be stubborn and all the time he repents for his mistakes.

(d)



If the thumb is straight, some what flexible and balanced, he is said to be an ideal man, who is tactful, practice and open minded.

Fingers:

Fingers are important in the study of palmistry medical science and in forensic science. Each and every finger is divided into three phalanges which are divided by knot, and the length of the phalanges vary from person to person. The backside of finger tips or first phalange has a nail.

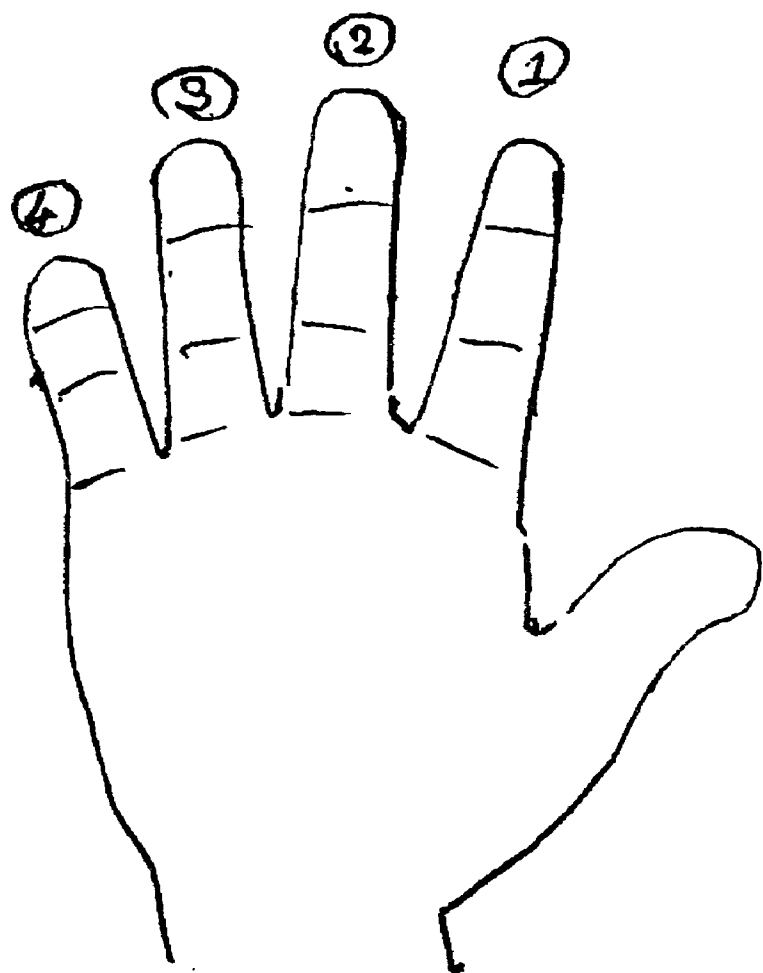
The length and the width of the first phalange determines the mental world. The middle or second phalange determines the practical world and the third phalange determines the instinctive world. If all the phalanges are equal in the hand of a person. He is said to be an ideal person. In certain cases the fingers may have only two phalanges and one knot in certain cases the person may not have any phalanges. These cases are very rare and such type of person will have high intuitive powers.

The knots in the phalanges are also plays a vital role in palmistry. The knot between the first and the second fingers is called as the first knot and the knot between the second and third knot is called as the second knot generally these knot do not appear promptly in the hands of a normal person. They will appear in the philosophic hands. If they appear very promptly, the person has a brutal spirit and lives the life of a labour.

Nails are the indicator of the health of a person. If a person is hale and healthy his nails are soft and slightly pinkish in colour. Yellowish nails indicates the bilious character broken nail or nails with the tough surface indicates that he is a diseased person. Nails and the finger tips plays a vital role in the medical palmistry in identifying diseases.

The inner finger tips of the person and the pattern and structural features of lines are made to identify the criminals. Forensic science has concluded that no two persons will have similarity in the structural features of the lines on the finger tips. More over these will not be changed through out one's life. These reasons

make the forensic scientist to identify the criminals and make records of the criminals.



1. Index finger
2. Middle finger
3. Ring finger
4. Little finger

Apart from thumb we have four fingers in our palm, each finger rises up from a mount, Depending upon the features of the fingers and the mounts the character of a person can be determined.

(1) The index finger: This is the finger next to the thumb rising from the mount of Jupiter is the first finger. It represent leadership quality, desire for recognition and prestige and the egoistic tendencies of a person.

If the tip of the index finger touches the bottom of the first phalange of the middle finger it is said to be normal finger. The person having a normal finger is good in nature, obedient to elders, popular in society and does not have any controversial behaviour. If the index finger is longer, it indicates he is a power monger highly ambitious and egoistic in nature. On the other hand if the index finger is shorter than the normal, then the person have inferiority complex, he does not freely mingle with the society, he lacks ambition and self confidence. He is lacking of any leadership qualities.

(2) The middle finger: The middle finger is next to the index finger rises from the mount of Saturn and it is known as the second finger. It is longer than all the fingers then it is considered to be normal in all respects. It indicates the balanced mind, sightedness and direct in his speech. Long middle finger indicates ascetic character and love for solitude short middle finger indicates the petty mindedness stingy nature and lust for money.

(3) The Ring Finger: The Ring Finger or the third finger rises from the mount of Sun. It is also known as Apollonian finger. It represents self expression, appreciation in the society, artistic tendency desire for fame and name and self confident. The normal finger is just $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the middle finger. The normal ring finger indicates that the person is good in all respects and an ideal person too. If it is longer the person will have adventurous spirit and interested in competitions games and challenges. Shorter the middle finger the person is not enthusiastic, not sportive and inactive in nature.

Signs on the palm:

In Indian Palmistry symbols and signs in the palms of the hands and leg play importance in predicting certain aspect. These symbols and signs may give good or bad results. Some of the common signs and their effects can be given as follows.

(i) Cross +

The cross is an auspicious sign if it is on the mount of Jupiter, it gives a confident and super egoistic tendency.


On life Line it indicates family problem and quarrels.

On Heart Line, it indicates SUN and tension and a mild neurotic condition.

On the Head Line, it indicates head-ache and lack of memory.

If a cross is formed between the head line and the heart line it is called Mystic Cross, which gives enormous potentialities and powers to a person and saves him from all dangers.

(ii) Star

Star need not to be in the shape of five pointed (*) or six pointed () when many short lines meet at a common point it is said to be a star in palmistry.

The presence of a star on the mount of Jupiter and the mount of sun always gives good result. It improves the qualities of these mounts.

Star on other mounts gives bad results depending upon the structure, texture and other qualities of the palm.

Star on life line indicate the possibility of surgery.

Star on Head line indicates mental unstably and disorder. If it is at the end of the shortened line head line he will be an abnormal palm having chronic psychological defects.

Star on Heart line indicates circulatory and nervous problem and psychoneurosis.

(iii) Island 

Island on the joint of the phalanges is good and indicates the financial security and the person will not starve for his food.

Island on the fate line which goes to the mount of Saturn indicates the loss of wealth and on the fate line which goes to the mount of sun indicates the blemishes on the name and fame of a person.

(iv) Triangle 

Any three short lines tend to form a configuration like a triangle is considered as a triangle. It is the sign of creativity. If it is on any mount or on any line it activates one's higher qualities.

(v) Square 

If any fan lines forms a fan sided configuration it is said to be a square. Square on any mount or on any line it saves the person from the adverse effect of the mount or lines.

(vi) Grill 

If any small line cross over one another form a configuration of network is called as a grill. Grill is not a good sign. It is found on any mount or line it gives an adverse effect. It makes one to struggle hard and gives an adverse effect. It makes one to struggle hard and gives a confused state of mind. A grill on the mount of Saturn makes a person to over active and indulge in a criminal activity.

vii) Fork

If any two lines form the configuration of a 'y' shape or 'v' shape it is said to be a fork. Forked line increases the power of that line on which it is found. Forked line on the line of sexuality is not good.

viii) Vertical lines

When there is a sister line run parallel to a vertical line gives very good results. The upward vertical lines always do good when compared to the downward lines. A prominent single vertical line on a mount improves the quality of that line.

ix) Horizontal line

Horizontal line on a mount is generally considered to be a bad one if there are many lines intersecting a major line they give very bad effects therefore horizontal line causes worries in one's mind. But if there horizontal lines are on the mount of Venus they increase the potentialities of the mount and give a gain from the opposite sex.

Some of the important signs given in Hastha Samudhrika Sasthram

In Hastha Samudhrika Sasthram, some usual signs are described. These signs are said divine in nature and they are found in the hands or legs of king, queen, lords and saints. Some of these signs can be described as follows.

1. Fish

When two or more lines from the configuration like a fish, it indicates success in every aspect. The person having the sign of fish lives a happy life with spouse and will have enormous wealth.

2. Square

When four lines form exactly the shape of a square the person will have successful profession and succeed in all respect.

3. Lotus

When a lotus sign is seen on the palms of hands or legs, they are supposed to be the children of the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi.

If it is found in the hands of a woman. She will marry a prince or a very rich man.

4. Bow

If the sign of a bow is seen in the palm of a person it indicates that he is bold and active.

5. Dagger

If the sign of a dagger is seen in the palm of a person he will act as the chief of the army and leads his subordinates to win the battle.

6. Couch

If the sign of a couch is seen in the palm of a person he is highly intelligent and all the people will respect him as a preacher or a teacher. He is a saint and worshiped by others.

7. Trishul

If the sign of a trishul or trident is seen in the palm of a person. He is a philanthropist and have name and fame. He leads a princely life and a god fearing man.

8. Umbrella

If the sign of an umbrella is seen in the palm of a person he lives like an emperor and he gives birth in a royal family.

9. Arrow

If the sign of an arrow is seen in the palm of a person he will acquire landed properties and buildings.

APPENDIX – 1
FORM – A
DIPLOMA IN ASTROLOGY

HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO VAKYA PANCHANG

Swasthi Sree _____ year _____ month _____ day (| | 20)
on _____ day.

The Balance of sukla/Krishna paksha _____ 'thithi' _____ ghatis
_____ vighatis there after _____ thithi.

The Balance of _____ nakshatra _____ ghatis _____ vighatis
thereafter _____ nakshathra. The balance of _____ nakshatra on the
previous / next day _____ ghatis _____ vighatis.

The Balance of _____ nama yoga _____ ghatis _____ vighatis
thereafter _____ yoga.

The Balance of _____ karana _____ ghatis _____ vighatis
thereafter _____ karana.

On this auspicious day in the morning / noon / evening / night at _____
hours _____ minutes (I.S.T) the male / female child is born at _____ village
near _____ city. Sun rise is at _____ hours _____ minutes, so the birth
time or janana ghati after sun rise is _____ ghatis _____ vighatis.

Sl.No	Planet	Nakshatra	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Drekkana
1.	Lagna					
2.	Sun					
3.	Moon					
4.	Kuja					
5.	Budha					
6.	Guru					
7.	Sukra					
8.	Shani					
9.	Raghu					
10.	Ketu					

Janma nakshathra or Birth star is _____, _____ pada Adhiyantha
 parama ghathi or Total duration of the star is _____ ghatis _____ vighatis.
 The Balance of _____ Maha dasa _____ years _____ months _____
 days.

	Rasi		

	Navamsa		

	Drekkana		

APPENDIX – II
FORM – B
DIPLOMA IN ASTROLOGY
HOROSCOPE ACCORDING TO DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG/EPHEMERIS

S.No

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Date of Birth | : | | | |
| 2. | Day of Birth | : | | | |
| 3. | Time of Birth | : | Hours | Minutes | (IST) |
| 4. | Place of Birth | : | | | |
| 5. | Longitude of place of birth | : | Degree | Minutes | East |
| 6. | Latitude of place of birth | : | Degree | Minutes | North |
| 7. | Local Mean Time | : | Hours | Minutes | Seconds |
| 8. | Sidereal Time | : | Hours | Minutes | |
| 9. | Nakshathra | : | | | |
| 10. | Pada | : | | | |
| 11. | Lagna/Ascendant | : | | | |
| 12. | Navamsa Lagna | : | | | |
| 13. | Thithi | : | | | |
| 14. | Yoga | : | | | |
| 15. | Karana | : | | | |
| 16. | Balance of Dasa | : | | | Maha Dasa
Years
Months
Days |

S.No	Graha or planets	Position		Nakshatra or star	Pada	Rasi	Navamsa	Drekkana	Dwadasamsa	Hora	Thrimamsa	Sapthamamsa
		Deg.	Min									
1.	Lagna											
2.	Sun											
3	Moon											
4	Kuja											
5	Budha											
6	Guru											
7	Sukra											
8	Shani											
9	Rahu											
10	Ketu											

	Rasi		

	Navamsa		

	Drekkana		

	Dwadasamsa		

	Trimsamsa		

	Sapthamsa		

HORA

Sun	Moon	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Shani	Rahu	Ketu	Lagna

BHAVASPHUTA

Bhavas	From
	Deg. Min
First	
Second	
Third	
Fourth	
Fifth	
Sixth	
Seventh	
Eighth	
Ninth	
Tenth	
Eleventh	
Twelfth	

	Bhava Chart		

MODEL QUESTIONS

Five Mark Questions:

1. What is ascendant (Lagna)?
2. What is Indian Standard Time?
3. What is Local Mean Time?
4. What is Sidereal Time?
5. What are the data and tools needed for calculations?
6. What is an Ephemeris?
7. How is Bava Erected?
8. How is Planetary positions are calculated?
9. How many vargas are devised?
10. What are the divisional charts stand for?
11. What are the different divisional charts stand for?
12. What is Navamsa? How is it erected?
13. What is Drekkana? How is it erected?
14. What are the relations between planets and palmistry?
15. What are the relations between planets and Numerology?
16. Calculate Local Mean Time for $78^{\circ} 10'$ E for 10–30 A.M.
17. Calculate Sidereal Time for a person born at 8.00 p.m. at $80^{\circ} 14'$ E on June 5, 2006.
18. Calculate Lagna and its Nakshatra pada for a person born at 11.30 A.M at Madurai on Thai 15^{th} (Pushya). Sun rise 6.20 A.M Balance of Makara lagna 2G. 40 V.
19. Calculate Adhiyantha Parama Ghati of Sathabisha on 21-5-2006. Sathabisha upto 24G 37 v, Dhanishta upto 28 G 7 v on 20-5-2006.
20. Calculate Balance of Dasa: Revathi Nakshatra Adhiyandha Parama Ghati 66 G. 34 V. Duration of Nakshatra elapsed 18G – 27 V.
21. Describe the character of S.Vishnu According to numerology.
22. Describe the character of a person born on 30-01-2006.
23. Calculate the Nakshatra pada of a person, Duration elapsed of Swathi 28–34, Adhiyantha Paramaghati 54–28.
24. Calculate Adhiyantha Parama ghati of Pushyami. Balance of Pushya on certain day is 28.17. Duration of Punarvasu on previous day is 30–28.

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING VAKYA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 7-9-2006
Time of Birth: 7-30 P.M
Place of Birth: Chennai

Sun Rise: 6.12 A.M
Remaining of Simha Lagna: 1 G 38 V

General Rasimana	G.	V.
Mesha & Meena	4	15
Rishaba & Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna & Makara	5	15
Kataka & Dhanus	5	30
Simha & Vrischika	5	15
Kanya & Thula	5	00

Planetary Position		
Planets	Nakshatra	Pada
Sun	Phalguni	3
Mars	U.Phalguni	3
Mercury	U.Phalguni	1
Jupiter	Vishaka	1
Venus	Magha	3
Saturn	Aslesha	3
Rahu	P.Bhadrapada	4
Ketu	U.Phalguni	2

Panchang Details:

VYA year AAVANI Month 22 Day on Thurs Day POORNIMA Tithi upto 45 G 04 V. SATHARISHA Nakshatra upto 40 G 55 V. SUGRAM Namayaga upto 12G. 30 V. BADRA Karana upto 19 G 45 V. Balance of the Dhanisuta Nakshatra on previous day is 48 G. 07 V.

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING VAKYA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 1-6-2006
Time of Birth: 10-30 A.M
Place of Birth: Madurai

Sun Rise: 6.02 A.M
Remaining of Rishaba Lagna: 2 G 18 V

General Rasimana	G.	V.
Mesha & Meena	4	15
Rishaba & Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna & Makara	5	15
Kataka & Dhanus	5	30
Simha & Vrischika	5	15
Kanya & Thula	5	00

Planetary Position		
Planets	Nakshatra	Pada
Sun	Rohini	2
Mars	Pushya	1
Mercury	Mrigasira	3
Jupiter(R)	Swathi	4
Venus	Aswini	3
Saturn	Pushya	3
Rahu	U.Bhadrapada	2
Ketu	U.Phalguni	4

Panchang Details:

VYA year VAIKASI Month 18th Day on Thurs Day PANCHAMI Tithi upto 12 G 50 V. PUSHYA Nakshatra upto 12 G 51 V. DHRUVA Namayaga upto 43G. 27 V. BALAVA Karana upto 12 G 50 V. Balance of the PUNARVASU Nakshatra on previous day is 7 G. 57 V.

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING VAKYA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 4-11-2006

Sun Rise: 6.14 A.M

Time of Birth: 4-30 P.M

Remaining of Thula Lagna: 2 G 11 V

Place of Birth: Salem

General Rasimana	G.	V.
Mesha & Meena	4	15
Rishaba & Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna & Makara	5	15
Kataka & Dhanus	5	30
Simha & Vrischika	5	15
Kanya & Thula	5	00

Planetary Position		
Planets	Nakshatra	Pada
Sun	Swathi	4
Mars	Swathi	3
Mercury(R)	Vishaka	3
Jupiter	Vishaka	4
Venus	Swathi	4
Saturn	Magha	1
Rahu	P.Bhadrapada	3
Ketu	U.Phalguni	1

Panchang Details:

VYA year AIPPASI Month 18th Day on SATUR Day SATHURTHASI Tithi upto 38 G 48 V. REVATHI Nakshatra upto 14 G 06 V. VAJRA Namayaga upto 22G. 37 V. GARA Karana upto 12 G 59 V. Balance of the ASWINI Nakshatra on 5-11-2006 is 7 G. 40 V.

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING VAKYA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 13-12-2006

Sun Rise: 6.35 A.M

Time of Birth: 10-30 P.M

Remaining of Vrischika Lagna: 0 G 33 V

Place of Birth: Coimbatore

General Rasimana	G.	V.
Mesha & Meena	4	15
Rishaba & Kumbha	4	45
Mithuna & Makara	5	15
Kataka & Dhanus	5	30
Simha & Vrischika	5	15
Kanya & Thula	5	00

Planetary Position		
Planets	Nakshatra	Pada
Sun	Jyestha	4
Mars	Anuradha	3
Mercury	Anuradha	4
Jupiter	Anuradha	3
Venus	Moola	3
Saturn(R)	Magha	1
Rahu	P.Bhadrapada	2
Ketu	P.Phalguni	4

Panchang Details:

VYA year KARTHIKAI Month 27th Day on Wednes Day ASTAMI Tithi upto 7 G 07 V. U.Phalguni Nakshatra upto 42 G 36 V. Ayushman Namayaga upto 53G. 41 V. KAULAVA Karana upto 7 G 07 V. Balance of the P.Phalguni Nakshatra on previous day is 34 G. 48 V.

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 17-6-2006

Time of Birth: 1.30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Salem

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 17-6-2006

Planet	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
			Deg.	Min.
Sun	061	44	00	57
Moon	310	44	14	12
Mars	104	03	00	35
Mercury	086	14	01	09
Jupiter (R)	195	35	00	03
Venus	027	44	01	11
Saturn	104	41	00	06
Rahu	336	12	00	04

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 10-10-2006

Time of Birth: 11-30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Chennai

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 10-0-2006

Planet	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
			Deg.	Min.
Sun	172	35	01	00
Moon	032	24	14	10
Mars	176	52	00	30
Mercury	196	19	01	21
Jupiter (R)	206	18	00	12
Venus	168	00	01	15
Saturn	118	17	00	05
Rahu	330	06	00	03

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 20-7-2006

Time of Birth: 5.30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Coimbatore

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 20-7-2006

Planet	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
			Deg.	Min.
Sun	093	12	00	58
Moon	031	13	13	11
Mars	124	19	00	37
Mercury (R)	090	28	00	37
Jupiter (R)	195	18	00	03
Venus	067	07	01	12
Saturn	108	32	00	08
Rahu	334	27	00	04

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING DRIK GANITHA PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 15-5-2006

Time of Birth: 5-30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Tiruchirapalli

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 15-5-2006

Planet	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
			Deg.	Min.
Sun	030	05	00	57
Moon	230	55	13	27
Mars	084	12	00	36
Mercury	025	28	02	09
Jupiter (R)	198	36	00	07
Venus	349	14	01	08
Saturn	101	47	00	04
Rahu	337	57	00	04

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING EPHEMERIS PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 5-6-2006

Time of Birth: 5.30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Madurai

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 5-6-2006

Planet	Sign	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
				Deg.	Min.
Sun	01	20	16	00	57
Moon	05	01	32	12	57
Mars	03	06	47	00	37
Mercury (R)	02	08	45	01	43
Jupiter (R)	06	16	28	00	05
Venus	00	13	37	01	10
Saturn	03	13	29	00	06
Rahu	11	06	51	00	04

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING EPHEMERIS PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 30-1-2006

Time of Birth: 10-30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Madurai

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 30-5-2006

Planet	Sign	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
				Deg.	Min.
Sun	09	16	00	01	00
Moon	09	21	46	15	36
Mars	00	27	14	00	26
Mercury	09	18	11	01	45
Jupiter (R)	06	23	17	00	05
Venus	08	22	28	00	08
Saturn	03	13	45	00	05
Rahu	11	13	31	00	03

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING EPHEMERIS PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 6-4-2006

Time of Birth: 1.30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Chennai

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 6-4-2006

Planet	Sign	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
				Deg.	Min.
Sun	11	22	06	00	59
Moon	02	27	45	12	06
Mars	02	01	27	00	34
Mercury (R)	10	24	35	00	57
Jupiter (R)	06	23	21	00	05
Venus	10	06	00	01	03
Saturn	03	10	26	00	00
Rahu	11	10	01	00	03

CAST HOROSCOPE ACCORDING EPHEMERIS PANCHANG

Date of Birth: 15-8-2006

Time of Birth: 11-30 P.M.

Place of Birth: Coimbatore

Planetary Position at 5.30 A.M. on 15-8-2006

Planet	Sign	Deg.	Min.	Daily Motion	
				Deg.	Min.
Sun	09	34	09	00	57
Moon	00	14	16	13	48
Mars	04	20	36	00	28
Mercury	03	11	45	01	40
Jupiter (R)	06	17	17	00	07
Venus	03	08	41	01	13
Saturn	03	21	52	00	07
Rahu	11	03	65	00	04

