

# **VARSHAPHAL**

**OR**

**THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE**

**BANGALORE VENKATA RAMAN**

*Editor :* **THE ASTROLOGICAL MAGAZINE**

## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

The idea to write a book on the mode of casting and interpreting a Progressed Horoscope first came to my mind in the year **1931**. This was mainly due to the persuasion of my revered grandfather late Professor B. Suryanarain Rao. Then I took up the study of the Tajaka system of astrology as propounded by Kesava and Nilakantha and I was surprised to find that the results (Annual) arrived at according to this system were remarkably true in many cases. This naturally led me to make further investigations and I was impelled to prepare an exposition based on the Tajaka system, which would enable one to read one's annual results from the Progressed Horoscopes with sufficient accuracy. The manuscript was submitted for the Approval of late Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao, and it was highly appreciated by him. I calculated a number of Progressed Horoscopes and found that the indications were practically in conformity with the actual results obtained, only in such cases in which the Tajaka principles were scrupulously applied not only in the matter of aspects but with regard to the code of **interpretation** also. In regard to the Varsha-dasas (annual directions) in many cases, the commencement of Dasas synchronised with the important events during the lives of individuals.

One peculiar feature I was able to specially mark was that whenever the Progressed Horoscope was interpreted without a consideration of the birth horoscope the results went off the mark. So I concluded that the interpretation of an annual horoscope must have been intimately connected with the

birth horoscope and that if the one was divorced from the other, the conclusions were bound to prove erroneous. In my conversations on the subject with many pundits I heard some of them say that the Tajaka system of astrology could be applied only to charts of individuals who have passed the age of 30. I tested this view but was never convinced of its soundness. I can assure my readers that late Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao had also been inclined to the author's view that the Tajaka system could be applied to charts of individuals of any age. I would like very much to hear from as many readers of this book as may be possible, about their own experience, after they have tested this method of annual reading.

No apology is needed by the author for placing this exposition before the educated public in the English language for the first time with suitable illustrations, as the value of the Astrological Publications cannot be underrated especially in view of the fact that the present generation has begun to realise that astrology is as much a science as for instance zoology or botany is. In the following pages an unvarnished account of the principles of Tajaka system has been placed before the readers with the author's own humble observations. I crave the indulgence of my readers for any shortcomings in this work, and I solicit their favour of making any suggestions they think proper with a view to their being incorporated in a future edition.

BANGALORE,  
21-6-1938.

B. V. RAMAN,  
*Author.*

## PREFACE TO THE THIRTEENTH EDITION

I have been the first in India to present the Tajaka system of astrology in English for the acceptance of the educated public in an easy and simple style. This book is not a verbatim translation of any of the existing versions of the Tajaka system. But it is essentially a product of my researches in the field of Tajaka, though mainly based on Neelakanta and to a lesser extent on Kesava.

The Tajaka system has a certain uniqueness as it enables one to forecast events of immediate importance. Though not much in vogue in the South, Tajaka is of late gaining increasing adherents thanks to its own predictive importance.

The book has been thoroughly revised. Having regard to my humble experience extending over five decades, I have had to change my views not only in regard to the most important basis of the Tajaka, viz., the **duration of the year** but also certain other aspects of this system. These have been **elaborated** at the appropriate places.

The special features of this edition are :

(1) A new chapter on **Muntha** has been added giving details of its results and **significance**.

(2) While only half-a-dozen Sahams had been dealt with in the earlier editions, all the important Sahams ~ about 35 - have been **explained**.

(3) A new chapter on Yogas details their significance.

(4) The chapter on "**Hints for Judgment**" gives the author's observations in the light of his experience on the workability or otherwise of certain Tajaka principles with appropriate suggestions for research.

(5) The summary and the example horoscopes explain in detail the practical aspect of Tajaka.

There is a school of thought favouring the view that the Tajaka system is not indigenous but copied from the Greek and Arabian sources. The argument put forward that the names of the Yogas are

## VIII

non-Indian and that the "aspects" are according to Ptolemy, etc., are not convincing. It is likely that the system originally developed in India might have been copied by the Greeks about 2000 years ago when intellectual **and** commercial exchanges between the two countries were common.

In fact, the "Lots" or points of ecliptic derived from the positions of the Sun, the **Moon**, the **Lagna** and planets and the "Terms" such as those given in the *Greek Horoscopes* are nothing but reflections of the **Sahams** and the Hadda Chakra. Hindu writers might have borrowed some astrological ideas from the Greek and Arabian sources and evolved their own system of **Tajaka**, but that is no argument that the Hindus borrowed the system from the Greeks or Arabs.

The Tajaka system is an important aspect of Hindu Astrology and it will be found to be much useful in delineating yearly results accurately. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and I would respectfully commend to my readers the system of Tajaka which I have found quite useful in my extensive practice.

I should say that in a way my labours in the field of astrology, extending for nearly 50 years, have been amply rewarded as the innumerable letters, received by me make it clear that I **have** been able to make the educated public take a lively interest in the study and appreciation of astrology.

In presenting this twelfth edition of *Varshaphal* I express my grateful thanks to the public for the co-operation and encouragement they have been extending to me all these years.

I am thankful to UBS Publishers' Distributors Ltd., New Delhi, for bringing out this new edition attractively.

B.V. RAMAN

"Sri Rajeswari"  
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1st February, 1992

# C O N T E N T S

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Preface to First Edition  | — v         |
| Preface to Thirteenth Edition                                   | — vii       |
| <br><b>CHAPTER 1—Introductory</b>                               |             |
| 1. Hindu Astrology  | — 1         |
| 2. Parasari   | — 1         |
| 3. Jaimini  | — 1         |
| 4. Tajaka   | — 2         |
| 5. Nilakanta and Kesava   | — 2         |
| 6. Differences  | — 2         |
| 7. Standard Horoscope   | — 4         |
| <br><b>CHAPTER 2—Erecting the Progressed Horoscope</b>          |             |
| 8. Annual or Progressed Horoscope                               | — 5         |
| 9. Method A   | — 6         |
| 10. Tajaka Table for Yearly Horoscope                           | — 7         |
| 11. Day and Time of Progressed Horoscope                        | — 8         |
| 12. Method B  | — 9         |
| 13. Revised Table for Yearly Chart                              | — 9         |
| 14. Method of Calculation                                       | — 10        |
| 15. Locality for Casting Yearly Chart                           | — 11        |
| 16. An Explanation  | — 11        |
| <br><b>CHAPTER 3—Planetary Relations, Aspects and Strengths</b> |             |
| 17. Planetary Relations   | — 13        |
| 18. Aspects   | — 14        |

|                               | <i>Page</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 19. Balas                     | 16          |
| 20. Two Kinds of Balas        | 17          |
| 21. Dwadasavargas             | 17          |
| 22. Rasi                      | 17          |
| 23. Hora                      | 17          |
| 24. Drekkana                  | 18          |
| 25. Padamsa                   | 18          |
| 26. Panchamsa                 | 18          |
| 27. Shashtamsa                | 18          |
| 28. Saptamsa                  | 19          |
| 29. Ashtamsa                  | 19          |
| 30. Navamsa                   | 19          |
| 31. Dasamsa                   | 20          |
| 32. Ekadasamsa                | 20          |
| 33. Dwadasamsa                | 21          |
| 34. Planets and Vargas        | 21          |
| 35. Good and Bad Vargas       | 21          |
| 36. Dwadasavargeeyabala       | 21          |
| 37. Panchavargeeyabala        | 23          |
| 38. Kshetrabala               | 23          |
| 39. Ochchabala                | 24          |
| 40. Ochchabhagas              | 25          |
| 41. Hadda                     | 27          |
| 42. Haddabala                 | 28          |
| 43. Drekkanaabala             | 29          |
| 44. Navamsabala               | 29          |
| 45. Sum of Panchavargeeyabala | 29          |
| 46. General Observations      | 30          |

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>CHAPTER 4 – Lord or Ruler of the Year</b>            |             |
| 47. Varsheswara   | — 32        |
| 48. Applicants for Varshewarship                        | — 32        |
| 49. Lord of the Sign occupied by the Sun or<br>the Moon | — 33        |
| 50. Lord of Muntha                                      | — 33        |
| 51. Lord of Thrirasis                                   | — 33        |
| 52. Selection of the Year Lord                          | — 34        |
| <b>CHAPTER 5—Dasa and Bhuktis</b>                       |             |
| 53. Varsha Dasa   | — 36        |
| 54. Method of Calculating Varsha Dasa                   | — 36        |
| 55. Bhuktis   | — 38        |
| 56. Some Observations                                   | — 39        |
| <b>CHAPTER 6-Muntha</b>                                 |             |
| 57. Muntha Defined                                      | — 40        |
| 58. Munths Results                                      | — 40        |
| 59. Muntha and Planets                                  | — 43        |
| <b>CHAPTER 7-Yogas</b>                                  |             |
| 60. Remarks   | — 45        |
| 61. Sixteen Yogas                                       | — 45        |
| 62. Ishkavalayoga                                       | — 45        |
| 63. Induvarayoga  | — 46        |
| 64. Ithasala  | — 46        |
| 65. Easapha Yog?  | — 49        |
| 66. Nakta Yoga  | — 49        |
| 67. Yamaya Yoga   | — 50        |
| 68. Manahoo Yoga  | — 51        |
| 69. Kamboola Yoga                                       | — 52        |
| 70. Gairikamboola Yoga                                  | — 53        |



|   |   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|---|-------------|
| 71. Khallasara Yoga   | — | 53          |
| 72. Radda Yoga  | — | 54          |
| 73. Dupparikutha Yoga   | — | 54          |
| 74. Duttota Yoga  | — | 55          |
| 75. <b>Thambira</b> Yoga                                      | — | 55          |
| 76. Kuttha Yoga   | — | 56          |
| 77. Durupha Yoga  | — | 56          |
| <b>CHAPTER 8—On Sahams</b>                                    |   |             |
| 78. What are Sahams ?   | — | 57          |
| 79. Results of Sahams   | — | 62          |
| 80. Timing the Event  | — | 65          |
| <b>81. A Suggestion</b>                                       | — | 66          |
| <b>CHAPTER 9- Hints of Judgment</b>                           |   |             |
| <b>82. General Observations</b>                               | — | 68          |
| 83. Precautions Necessary                                     | — | 69          |
| 84. Important Points to be considered in<br><b>Prediction</b> | — | <b>69</b>   |
| 85. Caution Necessary to Predict Results of<br>Dasas          | — | 70          |
| 86. Further Observations                                      | — | 71          |
| <b>CHAPTER 10—Results of Varsheswara</b>                      |   |             |
| 87. General Observations                                      | — | 74          |
| 88. The Sun as Year-Lord                                      | — | 74          |
| 89. The Moon as Year-Lord                                     | — | 75          |
| 90. Mars as Year-Lord   | — | 76          |
| 91. Mercury as Year-Lord                                      | — | 77          |
| 92. Jupiter as Year-Lord                                      | — | 78          |
| 93. Venus as Year-Lord  | — | 80          |
| 94. Saturn as Year-Lord                                       | — | 81          |

**CHAPTER II—Results of Bhavas**

|      |                            |   |     |
|------|----------------------------|---|-----|
| 95.  | General Remarks            | — | 83  |
| 96.  | First Bhava                | — | 84  |
| 97.  | Special Combinations       | — | 84  |
| 98.  | Planets in the First Bhava | — | 86  |
| 99.  | Second House               | — | 86  |
| 100. | Special Combinations       | — | 87  |
| 101. | The Third House            | — | 90  |
| 102. | Special Combinations       | — | 90  |
| 103. | Planets in the Third       | — | 91  |
| 104. | Fourth House               | — | 92  |
| 105. | Special Combinations       | — | 92  |
| 106. | Planets in the Fourth      | — | 93  |
| 107. | Fifth House                | — | 94  |
| 108. | Special Combinations       | — | 94  |
| 109. | Planets in the Fifth       | — | 95  |
| 110. | The Sixth House            | — | 96  |
| 111. | Special Combinations       | — | 97  |
| 112. | Planets in the Sixth       | — | 98  |
| 113. | Seventh House              | — | 99  |
| 114. | Special Combinations       | — | 99  |
| 115. | Planets in the Seventh     | — | 101 |
| 116. | Eighth House               | — | 102 |
| 117. | Special Combinations       | — | 102 |
| 118. | Planets in the Eighth      | — | 105 |
| 119. | Ninth House                | — | 106 |
| 120. | Important Combinations     | — | 106 |
| 121. | Planets in the Ninth       | — | 108 |
| 122. | Tenth House                | — | 109 |

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| 123. Special Combinations                           | — 109       |
| 124. Planets in the Tenth                           | — 112       |
| 125. The Eleventh House                             | — 112       |
| 126. Special Combinations                           | — 112       |
| 127. Planets in the Eleventh                        | — 114       |
| 128. The Twelfth House                              | — 115       |
| 129. Special Combinations                           | — 115       |
| 130. Planets in the Twelfth                         | — 116       |
| <b>CHAPTER 12—Results of Dasas</b>                  |             |
| 131. Lagna Dasa                                     | — 118       |
| 132. Ravi Dasa                                      | — 118       |
| 133. Chandra Dasa                                   | — 119       |
| 134. Kuja Dasa                                      | — 120       |
| 135. Budha Dasa                                     | — 120       |
| 136. Guru Dasa                                      | — 121       |
| 137. Sukra Dasa                                     | — 121       |
| 138. Sani Dasa                                      | — 122       |
| <b>CHAPTER 13—Summary</b>                           | — 123       |
| <b>CHAPTER 14—Some Examples</b>                     | — 133       |
| <b>APPENDIX I</b>                                   | — 145       |
| <b>APPENDIX II—Tables of Lords of Dwadasavargas</b> | 146         |
| <b>AN INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS</b>                  | — 155       |

**VARSHAPHAL**

## Introductory

1. **Hindu Astrology.**—In Hindu Astrology there are, broadly speaking, three systems, viz., Parasari, Jaimini and Tajaka.

2. **Parasari.**—Almost all astrological books today are after Parasara. The generality of astrologers adopt this method of predictions so that, for purposes of clarity and distinction, we shall define the Parasari system as that expounded by such celebrated writers as Varahamihira, Venkatesa, Kalyanavarma and a host of others too numerous to mention.

3. **Jaimini.**—Jaimini, on the other hand, differs from Parasari in many respects such as for instance, reckoning of Dasas, mode of interpretation of the results of Dasas, longevity, etcetera. It is strange, however, that in spite of Jaimini being held in high esteem as the author of the recondite philosophical aphorisms, his system of astrology is not in vogue in India excepting that it is employed as an alternative to Parasari. Thanks to the indefatigable labours of late Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao, the modern Varaha

**mihira**, an English Translation of \* *Jaimini Sutras* is now available.

**4. Tajaka.—Coming** to the Tajaka on which the present exposition is based, it is found that this system is of later origin and growth. It must be clearly understood that our conception of the term 'later' is different from that held by oriental scholars. The Hindus were fully aware of this method of Progressed Horoscope many centuries before Christ. But it seems to have been put in a language which could be understood by more than the scholars, as far back as 500 B.C.

**5. Nilakantha and Kesava.—Out** of many writers these are the two great authors who have made a definite departure from the canons of Parasari and written books on the Tajaka system.

**6. Differences.—The** Tajaka system differs from the other two, mentioned above, in many respects. It would be out of place to catalogue here all the existing differences, excepting to quote a few. As the reader goes through the book, he will be able to understand these differences for himself. It must be carefully remembered that in interpreting the Annual Horoscope, a connection is recognised with the Birth Chart by an actual mathematical point known as the *Muntha*. The New Year or anniversary is said to

commence at the moment when the Sun comes back to the place where he was at the time of birth. According to Tajaka the Moon, Mercury and Venus are feminine and the Sun, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter are masculine. No eunuchs or hermaphrodites are considered. The female planets are powerful during night while the male planets are strong during day. Another peculiar feature of Tajaka is, the consideration of *Harshasthana*, *Muntha-Hadda* and *Thrirasyadhipathi*. In the determination of *Thrirasyadhipatis*, in addition to their permanent or natural lordships, the planets have *Tatkalika* (temporary) lordship also. The lord of the year in question plays an important part in an Annual Horoscope. For determining the lord, what is called *Panchavargeeyabala* (five-source energy or strength) is taken into account. For deciding the benefic and malefic nature of a planet another kind of planetary strength is also considered, viz., the *Dwadasavargeeyabala* (twelve-source energy).

The mode of calculating Dasas based on the longitudes of planets is entirely different from the method of Parasari. The Yogas are based more on the mutual aspects of **planets—applying, full and separating—rather** than on definite groupings. While the Bhavas or houses, 12 in number, play their own vital role, the introduction of certain sensitive points or *sahams* signifying events is a novel aspect of Tajaka.

In the next chapter we shall directly describe the method of erecting the Progressed Horoscope without making any apology for assuming a knowledge of the rudiments of **astrology** and the ability to erect a horoscope which can be gathered from any standard book on the subject or *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*.

**7. Standard Horoscope.**—In order to illustrate the principles of Tajaka system, we shall consider the nativity of a male born on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 33-52 ghaties after sunrise or 7-23-6 (L.M.T.) Thursday, at a place on 13° N. Lat., and 5h. 10m. 20s. E. Long. The Standard Horoscope is the yearly chart cast for the commencement of the 24th year in respect of this nativity.



## Erecting the Progressed Horoscope

**8. Annual or Progressed Horoscope.**—For a correct appreciation of the results to be obtained in a particular year, it is necessary to erect a horoscope according to approved astronomical rules and then subject it to the closest scrutiny in the light of prescribed principles of predictive astrology. The annual or progressed horoscope (sidereal solar return according to Western astrology) is cast the same way as the birth horoscope. The time of the commencement of the anniversary, known as *Varsharambha*, is said to begin at the exact moment when the Sun comes to the same position he was in at the time of birth. In other words the individual's New Year begins **when** the Sun comes back to the same point he **held** at the time of birth.

I have given both the **traditional** Hindu method (Method A) based on the duration of the year as per *Suryasiddhanta* and the correct method (Method B) based on the duration of the year as per modern

calculations. I favour the latter method. Those who think that the duration of the year given in ancient books is merely symbolical and not astronomical are welcome to follow the traditional method.

**9. Method A.**—**Kesava** gives the duration of the solar year as 365 days, 15 ghatīs, 31 vighatīs and 30 paras. This, expressed in English measure, would be equal to 365 days, 6 hours, 12 minutes and 36 seconds. But, for the sake of convenience, we are retaining the Indian Terminology. 24 minutes of Western time make one *ghatī*, 60 *vighatīs* make one *ghatī*, and 60 *paras* comprise one *vighatī* or 24 seconds. The time of commencement of the anniversary or new year can easily be ascertained from the following table. The year constant (*Samvatasara Dhruvam*) is obtained by dividing the duration of the year as given above by 7, rejecting the quotient and retaining the remainder. Thus,

$$\frac{360 \text{ d. } 15 \text{ gh. } 31 \text{ vig. } 30 \text{ paras}}{7} = \text{casting off the quotient,}$$

we get 1 day, 15 ghatīs, 31 vighatīs and 30 paras as the year constant. This is the starting-point for our future calculations. If a person was born, for instance, on 8-8-1912 A.D. at 33-52 ghatīs after sunrise, then his second year would commence on **1913** August at the time and on the day obtained by adding one day, 15 ghatīs, 31 vighatīs and 30

paras to the (number of) weekday and time of birth. The days of the week are numbered thus :—**Sunday 1**, Monday 2, Tuesday 3, Wednesday 4, Thursday 5, Friday 6 and Saturday 7. For applying the following table, it is better to mark the time of birth in ghatīs, etc., instead of in English hour, to save confusion. Multiply the number of hours passed from sunrise (L.M.T.) by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and the result will be the birth time in ghatīs. Thus, in our example horoscope, the sunrise on the day of birth was at 5-50-6 a.m. (L.M.T.) and the birth took place at 7-23 p.m. (L.M.T.). Taking the difference between these two, and multiplying the same by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  we get 13h. 32m. 54s.  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$  - Gh. 33-52.

#### 10. 'Tajaka Table for Yearly Horoscope.—

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Ghatīs</i> | <i>Vighatīs</i> | <i>Paras</i> |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1          | 1           | 15            | 31              | 30           |
| 2          | 2           | 31            | 3               | 0            |
| 3          | 3           | 46            | 34              | 30           |
| 4          | 5           | 2             | 6               | 0            |
| 5          | 6           | 17            | 37              | 30           |
| 6          | 0           | 33            | 9               | 0            |
| 7          | 1           | 48            | 40              | 30           |
| 8          | 3           | 4             | 12              | 0            |
| 9          | 4           | 19            | 43              | 30           |
| 10         | 5           | 35            | 15              | 0            |
| 20         | 4           | 10            | 30              | 0            |

| Age | Days | Ghatis | Vighatis | Paras |
|-----|------|--------|----------|-------|
| 30  | 2    | 45     | 45       | 0     |
| 40  | 1    | 21     | 0        | 0     |
| 50  | 6    | 56     | 15       | 0     |
| 60  | 5    | 31     | 30       | 0     |
| 70  | 4    | 6      | 45       | 0     |
| 80  | 2    | 42     | 0        | 0     |
| 90  | 1    | 17     | 15       | 0     |

### 11. Day and Time of Progressed Horoscope.—

From the table above, find the figures corresponding to age. If there are two digits in age take the sum of the figures corresponding and add the same to the number of weekday of birth and the birth-ghatis. The result will be the time and day of the week on which the anniversary falls. This will correspond with the time in that year when the Sun occupies the exact position which he did at birth.

*Example 1.—Find the time and date of commencement of the 24th year in case of the Standard Horoscope according to Method A*

| Age past 23  | Day | Gh. | Vi. | Para |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| For 20   | 4   | 10  | 30  | 0    |
| For 3  | 3   | 46  | 34  | 30   |
| For 23   | 0   | 57  | 4   | 30   |
| Add to the above the<br>number of weekday<br>and time of birth | 5   | 33  | 52  | 0    |
| We get   | 6   | 30  | 56  | 30   |

The 24th year commences on the nearest Friday to 8th August. That will be 9th August 1935 and the time for setting the horoscope will be 30 ghatis, 56 vighatis and 30 paras (after sunrise) corresponding to 6h. 12m. 49s. p.m. (L.M.T.) or 6h. 32m. 33s. (I.S.T.).

**12. Method B.**—This method of calculating the Varshaphal horoscope (also called sidereal solar return chart) is based on the modern value of the duration of the sidereal year, viz., 365.256374 days or roughly 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 12 seconds differing from the Hindu sidereal year by 8.5 vighatis or 3 minutes and 24 seconds. A study of a number of annual charts for over 30 years has convinced me that the modern value of the sidereal year would yield better results. Hence I would urge students of astrology to follow Method B for calculating the Varshaphal charts.

### 13. Revised Table for Yearly Chart

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Hrs.</i> | <i>Mts.</i> | <i>Sees.</i> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1          | 1           | 6           | 9           | 12           |
| 2          | 2           | 12          | 18          | 18           |
| 3          | 3           | 18          | 27          | 30           |
| 4          | 5           | 0           | 36          | 36           |
| <b>5</b>   | 6           | 6           | <b>45</b>   | 48           |
| 6          | 0           | <b>12</b>   | 55          | 0            |

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Hrs.</i> | <i>Mts.</i> | <i>Secs.</i> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 7          | 1           | 19          | 04          | 06           |
| 8          | 3           | 1           | 13          | 18           |
| 9          | 4           | 7           | 22          | 30           |
| 10         | 5           | 13          | 31          | 36           |
| 20         | 4           | 3           | 3           | 12           |
| 30         | 2           | 16          | 34          | 54           |
| <b>40</b>  | <b>1</b>    | <b>6</b>    | <b>6</b>    | <b>30</b>    |
| 50         | 6           | 19          | 38          | 6            |
| 60         | 5           | 9           | 9           | 42           |
| 70         | 3           | 22          | 41          | 24           |
| 80         | 2           | 12          | 13          | 00           |
| 90         | 1           | 1           | 44          | 36           |
| <b>100</b> | <b>6</b>    | <b>15</b>   | <b>16</b>   | <b>12</b>    |

**14. Method of Calculation.**—Note down the figures from the above table corresponding to the age completed as detailed in article 11. Write also the number of the weekday of birth and the time of birth (reckoned from midnight). The result represents the weekday and time of the commencement of the new year; and the English date will of course be very near or the exact date of birth.

**Example 2.**—*Find the date and time of commencement of the 24th year in case of the Standard Horoscope as per Method B*

| <i>Age past</i> | <i>Day</i> | <i>Hr.</i> | <i>Min.</i> | <i>Sec.</i> |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| For 20          | 4          | 3          | 3           | 12          |
| For 3           | <u>3</u>   | <u>18</u>  | <u>27</u>   | <u>30</u>   |
| For 23          | 0          | 21         | 30          | 42          |

|                 |   |    |    |    |
|-----------------|---|----|----|----|
| Add weekday and | 0 | 21 | 30 | 42 |
| time of birth   | 5 | 19 | 23 | 6  |
| We get          | 6 | 16 | 53 | 48 |

The 24th year commences on the nearest Friday to 8th August (*viz.*, 9th August) 1935 at 16h. 53m. 48s., *i.e.*, at 4h. 53m. 48s. p.m. (L.M.T.) or 5h. 13m. 32s. (I.S.T.).

**15. Locality for Casting Yearly Chart.**—The horoscope for the commencement of a year should always be calculated *for the place of birth*, irrespective of the fact that the native may live in any place for the time being. There is a school of thought favouring the casting of the yearly chart for the place of residence. I do not favour this view. The place of birth alone should be considered.

**16. An Explanation.**—According to Method A, the 24th year commences on Friday 9-8-1935 at 6h. 12m. 49s. p.m. (L.M.T.) while according to Method B, the commencement is at 4h. 53m. 48s. p.m., *i.e.*, 1h. 19m. 1s. earlier. This difference is due to difference between the duration of the Hindu and modern sidereal years, which is roughly 3m. 24s. per year. In the preparation of the Table under article 13, fractions of seconds have been omitted.

The following are the planetary position (ex-precession) for the time of the commencement of the

24th year—i.e., the progressed horoscope, as per Method B which, I feel, is the correct method of reckoning.

|                   |  |                                      |                  |                       |         |  |      |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|------|
|                   |  |                                      | Ketu<br>29° 6'   | Sat.                  | Jupiter |  | Ketu |
| Saturn<br>16° 55' | Varshaphal<br>or Progressed<br>Chart (24th year)<br>RASI |                                      | Merc<br>23° 48'  | Mars<br>Sun<br>Merc.  | NAVAMSA |  |      |
| Lagna<br>2°       |  |                                      | Sun<br>24° 25'   | Asc'dt.               |         |  |      |
| Rahu<br>29° 6'    | Moon<br>17° 8'   | Mart<br>14° 32'<br>Jupiter<br>23° 8' | Venus<br>13° 51' | Venus<br>Moon<br>Rahu |         |  |      |

|                   |                     |                                      |   |             |         |       |                         |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|
| Rahu<br>24° 16'   |                     | Moon<br>25° 11'<br>Saturn<br>11° 37' |   |             | Saturn  | Venus |                         |
| Asc'dt.<br>12° 0' | Birth Chart<br>RASI |                                      | Sun<br>24° 25'  | Rahu<br>Sun | NAVAMSA |       |                         |
|                   |                     |                                      | Venus<br>3° 43'<br>Me"V<br>15° 26'<br>Mars<br>22° 60' | Asc'dt.     |         |       | Moon<br>Mercury<br>Ketu |
|                   | Jupiter<br>14° 26'  |                                      | Ketu<br>24° 16'                                       |             | Jupiter | Mars  |                         |



## Planetary Relations, Aspects and Strengths

**17. Planetary Relations.**—The planetary friendships and enmities as given by Kesava seem to differ to some extent from those given by other Tajaka writers. One peculiar feature is, Rahu (the Moon's Ascending Node) is also assigned relationship with other planets. The following table will give a clear idea of the planetary friendships and enmities. It must be noted that according to Parasara, **Chandra** (Moon) has no Naisargika (natural) enemy at all; neither is Rahu included. In Tajaka, on the other hand, of the 8 planets considered 4, viz., the Sun, the Moon, Mars and Jupiter all have the same four planets as their enemies, whilst Mercury, Venus Saturn and Rahu also have the same planets, the other four, as enemies. The following table is according to Kesava's work on Tajaka.

| <i>Planet</i><br>( <i>Graha</i> ) | <i>Friend</i><br>( <i>Mitra</i> ) | <i>Enemy</i><br>( <i>Satru</i> )    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ravi                              | Guru, Kuja, Chandra               | Budha, <b>Sukra</b> ,<br>Sani, Rahu |

| <i>Planet</i> | <i>Friend</i>       | <i>Enemy</i>                 |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Chandra       | Ravi, Kuja, Guru    | Budha, Sukra,<br>Sani, Rahu  |
| Kuja          | Ravi, Guru, Chandra | Budha, Sukra<br>Sani, Rahu   |
| Budha         | Sukra, Rahu, Sani   | Ravi, Chandra,<br>Kuja, Guru |
| Guru          | Kuja, Ravi, Chandra | Budha, Sukra,<br>Sani, Rahu  |
| <b>Sukra</b>  | Budha, Ravi, Sani   | Ravi, Chandra,<br>Kuja, Guru |
| Sani          | Rahu, Budha, Sukra  | Ravi, Chandra,<br>Kuja, Guru |
| Rahu          | Sukra, Budha, Sani  | Ravi, Chandra,<br>Kuja, Guru |

The most authoritative writer on Tajaka is, of course, **Nilakantha**. He does not refer to the natural mutual relations of planets. On the contrary he says that "there is no such thing as natural or temporal friendships, etc., but the friendships arise by mutual dispositions"—*atra naisargikam tatkalikanchana mitradi lakshanam nasti*.

Based on my humble experience, I am of the opinion that in interpreting annual charts, we can consider the mutual relationships accepted in Parasari.

**18. Aspects.**—We have special aspects of planets enumerated in the Tajaka system. The aspects]

here are counted from sign to sign. One thing that deserves to be specially noted here is that while in the Parasari system an aspect is held to be good or bad according to the relation between the aspecting and the aspected body, in *Tajaka*, the good or bad nature of an aspect, has been based to some extent on the kind of the aspect itself. For instance, to houses five and nine, the aspect is favourable and friendly. If the Sun occupies Aries and Jupiter Leo, then the Sun and Jupiter are in mutual aspect and this is highly favourable. On houses three and eleven the aspect is friendly, and hence the, results will be beneficial. On houses four and ten an inimical sight is cast. Planets forming such an aspect produce breaks and disappointments. To houses five and nine, the aspect is friendly and good results are, **produced**. On houses two and twelve, a benefic aspect is cast and the result is happiness. To houses six, seven, eight and one, an inimical aspect is cast. The result is generally harmful. According to certain standard works on *Tajaka*, planets have three-fourth vision on houses five and nine, half vision on three and eleven, one-sixth vision on two and twelve. I would prefer to ignore such partial aspects.

According to Neelakantha if planets are mutually disposed in 5 and 9 or 3 and **11**, the aspect is friendly (**mitra**) denoting realisation ; in 6 and 8 or 2 and **12**

neutral (same) indicating **success**; in 4 and 10 inimical (Saturn) signifying fear and **disappointment**; 7, benefic or malefic results according as the aspecting planets are **benefic or malefic**; and conjunction, destruction and disappointment.

The planets have their own orbs. Sun 15°, Moon 8°, Mars 12°, Mercury 7°, Jupiter 9°, Venus 7° and Saturn 9°. The aspects are said to be operative if they are within orbs.

Suppose the Sun is in 2° Aries and Jupiter in 10° Leo. There is no full trinal aspect between the two planets. Nor could it be considered as conjunction if two planets are in the same sign beyond their **orb**al influences. But Neelakantha avers that even if the aspect does not fall within the orb, the aspectual influence could exist, the effects being **moderate**—*madhyamam-drikphalam viduhu*. According to this view, a trine aspect can be said to **exist** if, for example, the Sun is in Aries 2° and Jupiter is in Leo 25°. In actual practice aspects should be noted by taking into consideration the orbs also.

The reader will do well to thoroughly understand the significance of aspects.

19. **\*Balas.**—The Parasari system of astrology recognises six sources of strength and weakness of

• My book *Graha and Bhava Balas* will enable readers to calculate the *Shadbhas* numerically.

planets (Shadbalas). In order to estimate the exact potency of a planet, it would be necessary to scrutinise its position in the zodiac in all possible manner.

**20. Two Kinds of Balas.**—The Tajaka writers seem to consider two kinds of Balas—one for measuring the relative strength and weakness of planets for purposes of predictions and the other for determining the lord of the year (*Varsheswara*). Thus we have got (1) *Dwadasavargeeyabala* and (2) *Panchavargeeyabala*.

**21. Dwadasavargas.**—The manner of division of a sign is called *Varga*. The *Dwadasavarga* or 12 subdivisions of a sign employed in a Progressed Horoscope are:—(1) *Rasi*, (2) *Hora*, (3) *Drekkana*, (4) *Padamsa*, (5) *Panchamsa*, (6) *Shashtamsa*, (7) *Saptamsa*, (8) *Ashtamsa*, (9) *Navamsa*, (10) *Dasamsa*, (11) *Ekadasamsa* and (12) *Dwadasamsa*. Reference to my *Manual of Hindu Astrology* will enable the readers to work out these vargas. Still for the sake of convenience of the readers I give below the methods of working the 12 vargas,

**22. Rasi.**—Each sign of the zodiac is a Rasi. The first Rasi must be reckoned from *Mesha* or Aries.

**23. Hora.**—The *Bhachakra* (zodiac) is divided into 24 Horas of 15 degrees each so that each Rasi gets two Horas. The first Hora, in odd signs such as Aries, Gemini, etc., is governed by the Sun and

the second by the Moon. The reverse holds good in even signs like *Vrishabha* (Taurus), *Kataka* (Cancer), etc.

**24. Drekkana.**—When a sign is divided into three equal parts, each part is known as a Drekkana, measuring  $10^{\circ}$ . Thus there are 36 Drekkanas in the *Bhachakra* or zodiac. The first Drekkana in any sign is governed by the lord of the sign ; the second by the lord of the 5th from it ; and the third by the lord of the 9th.

**25. Padamsa.**—The *Bhachakra* is divided into 48 *Padamsas* measuring  $7^{\circ} 30'$  each. The first Padamsa is ruled by the lord of that *Rasi* ; the second by the lord of the 4th, the third by the lord of the 7th ; and the fourth by the lord of the 10th from it.

**26. Panchamsa.**—The *Bhachakra* or zodiac is divided into 60 Panchamsas, each measuring 6 degrees of the ecliptic arc. In odd signs the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Panchamsas are ruled by Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury and Venus respectively and in even signs, the reverse holds true.

**27. Shashtamsa.**—When a sign is divided into six equal parts, each is called a Shashtamsa. The *Bhachakra* has thus 72 *Shashtamsas*. In odd signs the lords of the six Shashtamsas are the lords of the six signs from *Mesha* reckoned in an order and in even signs, the lords of the six signs from *Thula* reckoned in a similar manner.

28. **Saptamsa.**—The Bhachakra is divided into 84 Saptamsas. Each Saptamsa measures  $4\frac{2}{7}^{\circ}$ . In odd signs, the lords of the seven Rasis (signs) from the Rasi itself (including the Rasi) govern the seven Saptamsas. In even signs the lords of 7th and subsequent signs rule them.

29. **Ashtamsa.**—When a sign is divided into eight equal parts it is called an Ashtamsa, each part being equal to  $3^{\circ} 45'$  of the ecliptic arc. In movable signs (*Chara Rasi*) like Mesha (Aries), Kataka (Cancer), Thula (Libra) and Makara (Capricorn) the lords of the 8 Ashtamsas are the lords of the 8 signs from Mesha. In Sthira (fixed) Rasis (signs) like Vrishabha (Taurus), Simha (Leo), Vrischika (Scorpio) and Kumbha (Aquarius), the lords of the 8 Ashtamsas will be the lords of the 8 Rasis from Simha (Leo). And in *Dwiswabharasis* (common signs) like Mithuna (Gemini), Kanya (Virgo), Dhanus (Sagittarius) and Meena (Pisces) the 8 Ashtamsas are governed by the lords of the 8 houses from Dhanus.

30. **Navamsa.**—This is a very important division among the Hindus, for most of the predictions are based on a thorough scrutiny of the positions of planets in the Navamsa and almost all books on predictive astrology make constant reference to this important system.

The Bhachakra is divided into 108 *Navamsas* of  $3^{\circ} 20'$  each. The nine Navamsas are governed by the lords of the nine Rasis from Mesha (Aries) in the case of Mesha (Aries), Simha (Leo) and Dhanus (Sagittarius); from Makara (Capricorn) in the case of Vrishabha (Taurus), Kanya (Virgo) and Makara (Capricorn); from Thula (Libra) in the case of Thula (Libra), Mithuna (Gemini) and Kumbha (Aquarius); and Kataka (Cancer) in the case of Kataka (Cancer), Vrischika (Scorpio) and Meena (Pisces). Say for instance a planet is in  $200^{\circ} 10'$ , *i.e.*, in  $20^{\circ} 10'$ , Thula (Libra). He is in the  $20^{\circ} 10' / 3^{\circ} 20' = 6^{\circ} 10' / 3^{\circ} 20' - 7$ th Navamsa having passed six. In Thula the lord of the seventh Navamsa is the lord of the seventh Rasi from Thula, *i.e.*, the lord of Mesha, *viz.*, Kuja or Mars.

**31. Dasamsa.**—Each Rasi contains 10 Dasamsas of  $3^{\circ}$  each. In odd signs the lords of the Dasamsas commence from the owner of the sign itself, while in even signs the rulers are the lords of the 9th and the following houses—respectively.

**32. Ekadasamsa.**—The Bhachakra is divided into  $12 \times 11 = 132$  Ekadasamsas of  $2 \frac{8}{11}^{\circ}$  each. In any sign the 11 Ekadasamsas are governed by the lords of the 11 signs from the 12th counted backwards. That is the first, Ekadasamsa in Aries is ruled by Guru or Jupiter the lord of Meena (Pisces), 12th from it and so on.



**33. Dwadasamsa.**—Each Dwadasamsa gets 2°. The lords of the Dwadasamsas are the lord of the 12 signs reckoned from the sign in question. In Appendix 2, tables of Dwadasavargas are given and readers will be able to fix the planets in the different vargas by simply consulting the tables.

**34. Planets and Vargas.**—Planets are related to vargas (divisions) thus according to *Thachakasara*. For instance say the Moon is in Scorpio in the Rasi. Scorpio is ruled by Mars, who is a friend of the Moon. Therefore we say that the Moon in the Rasi occupies a friendly varga. Similarly whether the particular varga is *Mitravarga* (friendly) or *Satruvarga* (inimical) must be ascertained with regard to all the 12 vargas. This will help us to determine the strengths of planets.

*Note.*—*Swa* means *Swavarga* (own division); *M* means *Mitravarga* (friendly division); and *S* means *Satruvarga* (inimical division).

**35. Good and Bad Vargas.**—Good vargas are those of own and friendly planets while vargas of inimical planets are bad ones.

**36. Dwadasavargeeyabala.**—If a planet or a house has more benefic vargas it becomes inclined to do good, while the reverse holds good, in case a planet occupies a greater number of evil vargas.

**Example 3.**—Find out the relations between the different planets and vargas (divisions) in the Standard Horoscope.

| <i>Planet</i> | <i>Rasi</i> | <i>Hora</i> | <i>Drekkana</i> | <i>Padamsa</i> | <i>Panchamsa</i> | <i>Shashtamsa</i> | <i>Saptamsa</i> | <i>Ashtamsa</i> | <i>Navamsa</i> | <i>Dasamsa</i> | <i>Ekadasamsa</i> | <i>Dwadasamsa</i> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ravi          | M           | Swa         | M               | M              | M                | S                 | S               | S               | S              | S              | S                 | M                 |
| Chandra       | M           | M           | M               | S              | M                | S                 | S               | M               | M              | M              | M                 | S                 |
| Kuja          | S           | M           | S               | M              | M                | S                 | S               | M               | S              | S              | S                 | M                 |
| Budha         | S           | S           | S               | M              | M                | M                 | Swa             | M               | M              | M              | M                 | S                 |
| Guru          | S           | M           | S               | M              | S                | M                 | Swa             | S               | M              | S              | S                 | M                 |
| Sukra         | S           | S           | S               | Swa            | Swa              | M                 | M               | M               | S              | Swa            | Swa               | S                 |
| Sani          | Swa         | S           | M               | S              | S                | S                 | M               | S               | S              | S              | S                 | S                 |
| Rahu          | S           | S           | S               | M              | M                | M                 | M               | S               | S              | M              | M                 | S                 |

**Example 4.**—*Find the number of good and bad vargas that each planet has in the Standard Horoscope :—*

| Planet  | Symbol | Good | Evil | Good or Bad |
|---------|--------|------|------|-------------|
| Ravi    | ☉      | 6    | 6    | Neutral     |
| Chandra | ☾      | 8    | 4    | Good        |
| Kuja    | ♂      | 5    | 7    | Bad         |
| Budha   | ♄      | 8    | 4    | Good        |
| Guru    | ♄      | 7    | 5    | Good        |
| Sukra   | ♀      | 7    | 5    | Good        |
| Sani    | ♁      | 3    | 9    | Bad         |
| Rahu    | ♁      | 6    | 6    | Neutral     |

If a planet has more good vargas he becomes a benefic ; if a planet has more evil vargas, he becomes a malefic.

**37. Panchavargeeyabala.**—To determine the relative power of the planets in order to find the ruler of the year in question (*vide* next chapter), five tests must be applied to each planet, viz., (1) *Kshetrabala*, (2) *Ochchabala*, (3) *Haddabala*, (4) *Drekkanabala* and (5) *Navamsabala*.

**38. Kshetrabala.**—This is the residential strength and refers to the power a planet obtains on account of its relation to the *Rasivarga*. The maximum amount of strength here is 30 units. A value is assigned to each kind of relation a planet may have with the vargas. The units of strength obtained in

Mitra (friendly), Swa (own) or a Satru (inimical) Varga are thus distributed :

In a *Swakshetra* (own sign) a planet  
 gets a strength of .... 30 units  
*Mitra Kshetra* (friendly sign) ... 15 ,,  
*Satru Kshetra* (inimical sign) .... 7.5 ,,

**Example 5.**—Find the *Kshetrabala* in the Standard Horoscope:—

| Planet   | Nature of Rasi | Kshetrabala |
|----------|----------------|-------------|
| The Sun  | Mitra          | 15.0        |
| The Moon | "              | 15.0        |
| Mars     | Satru          | 7.5         |
| Mercury  | "              | 7.5         |
| Jupiter  | "              | 7.5         |
| Venus    | "              | 7.5         |
| Saturn   | Swa            | 30.0        |

**39. Ochchabala.**—Next we have to consider what is called the *Ochchabala*. This is the strength due to exaltation. A planet at its deep exaltation point (*Paramochchabhaga*) gives 20 units of strength. At the debilitation point, it is assigned a value of zero units. As it stands removed from its *Ochchabhaga* (exaltation point) towards the *Neechabhaga* (debilitation point) so the exaltation strength diminishes until it is zero at the *Neechabhaga* and as it stands removed from its *Neechabhaga* towards its *Ochchabhaga* so does it gain in strength. Obtain the difference

between the planet's debilitation point and its longitude. If the difference exceeds  $180^\circ$  deduct it from  $360^\circ$  and divide the balance by 9.

40. Ochchabhagas (Points of deep exaltation).—The Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn get deeply exalted in Aries  $10^\circ$ , Taurus  $3^\circ$ , Capricorn  $28^\circ$ , Vigro  $15^\circ$ , Cancer  $5^\circ$ , Pisces  $27^\circ$ , and Libra  $20^\circ$  respectively. The 180th degree from the point of deep exaltation is the point of deep fall (*vide* my books *Hindu Predictive Astrology*, *A Manual of Hindu Astrology* and *Graha and Bhava Balas*).

Example 6.—*Find the Ochchabalas of planets in the Standard Horoscope :—*

Here the Sun is in Cancer  $24^\circ 25'$  ( $114^\circ 25'$ ). His debilitation point is Libra  $10^\circ$  ( $190^\circ$ ). Hence the subtraction of the latter from the former would necessitate our adding the number  $360^\circ$ , thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 360^\circ \text{ plus } 114^\circ 25' = 474^\circ 25' \\ - 190^\circ \quad 0 \\ \hline 284^\circ 25' \end{array}$$

Since this difference is above  $180^\circ$  it must be subtracted from  $360^\circ$ . Therefore we get  $360^\circ - 284^\circ 25' = 75^\circ 35'$ . Dividing this by 9, we get the Ochchabala as 8.4 units.

Likewise, Ochchabala is obtained for the other planets which is as follows :

| <i>Planet</i> | <i>Ochchabala</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|
| The Sun       | 8.40              |
| The Moon      | 1 60              |
| Mars          | 8.50              |
| Mercury       | 14.30             |
| Jupiter       | 7.99              |
| Venus         | 3.01              |
| Saturn        | 7.00              |

**41. Hadda.**— The word *Hadda* must be quite foreign to many of my readers. *Hadda* is more or less similar to *Trimsamsa* (1/30th division of a sign). In each sign (of 30 degrees), certain parts are assigned to certain planets as representing the *Hadda*. In *Mesha* 1° to 6° are ruled by Guru, 6°-12° by Sukra, 12°-20° by Budha, 20°-25° by Kuja and 25°-30° by Sani. Similarly from the table on page 26 the lords of *Hadda* in each sign can be ascertained :

Example 7.—*Find out the lords of Haddas in the Standard Horoscope :—*

| <i>Planets</i> | <i>Its Long.</i> | <i>Lord of Haddavarga</i> | <i>Nature of the Varga</i> |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ravi           | 114° 25'         | Guru                      | Mitra                      |
| Chandra        | 227 26           | Budha                     | Satru                      |
| Kuja           | 194 32           | Guru                      | Mitra                      |
| Budha          | 113 48           | Guru                      | Satru                      |
| Guru           | 203 8            | Sukra                     | Satru                      |
| Sukra          | 149 51           | Kuja                      | Satru                      |
| Sani           | 316 55           | Guru                      | Satru                      |

|                  |                   |                     |                      |                     |                     |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Mesha</b>     | <b>Guru 0° 6°</b> | <b>Sukra 6° 12°</b> | <b>Budha 12° 20°</b> | <b>Kuja 20° 25°</b> | <b>Sani 25° 30°</b> |
| <b>Vrishabha</b> | <b>Sukra 0 8</b>  | <b>Budha 8 14</b>   | <b>Guru 14 22</b>    | <b>Sani 22 27</b>   | <b>Kuja 27 30</b>   |
| <b>Milhuna</b>   | <b>Budha 0 6</b>  | <b>Sukra 6 12</b>   | <b>Guru 12 17</b>    | <b>Kuja 17 24</b>   | <b>Sani 24 30</b>   |
| <b>Kataka</b>    | <b>Kuja 0 7</b>   | <b>Sukra 7 13</b>   | <b>Budha 13 19</b>   | <b>Guru 19 26</b>   | <b>Sani 26 30</b>   |
| <b>Simha</b>     | <b>Guru 0 6</b>   | <b>Sukra 6 11</b>   | <b>Sani 11 18</b>    | <b>Budha 18 24</b>  | <b>Kuja 24 30</b>   |
| <b>Kanya</b>     | <b>Budha 0 7</b>  | <b>Sukra 7 17</b>   | <b>Guru 17 21</b>    | <b>Kuja 21 28</b>   | <b>Sani 28 30</b>   |
| <b>Thula</b>     | <b>Sani 0 6</b>   | <b>Budha 6 14</b>   | <b>Guru 14 21</b>    | <b>Sukra 21 28</b>  | <b>Kuja 28 30</b>   |
| <b>Vrischika</b> | <b>Kuja 0 7</b>   | <b>Sukra 7 11</b>   | <b>Budha 11 19</b>   | <b>Guru 19 24</b>   | <b>Sani 24 30</b>   |
| <b>Dhanus</b>    | <b>Guru 0 12</b>  | <b>Sukra 12 17</b>  | <b>Budha 17 21</b>   | <b>Kuja 21 26</b>   | <b>Sani 26 30</b>   |
| <b>Makara</b>    | <b>Budha 0 7</b>  | <b>Guru 7 14</b>    | <b>Sukra 14 22</b>   | <b>Sani 22 26</b>   | <b>Kuja 26 30</b>   |
| <b>Kumbha</b>    | <b>Budha 0 7</b>  | <b>Sukra 7 13</b>   | <b>Guru 13 20</b>    | <b>Kuja 20 25</b>   | <b>Sani 25 30</b>   |
| <b>Meena</b>     | <b>Sukra 0 12</b> | <b>Guru 12 16</b>   | <b>Budha 16 19</b>   | <b>Kuja 19 28</b>   | <b>Sani 28 30</b>   |

**42. Haddabala.**—This is the third of the *Panchavargeeyabala*. It must be determined, as usual, by considering the relationship between a planet in question and its Hadda lord. In its own Hadda, a planet gets 15 units of strength ; in a friend's 7.5; and in an enemy's 3.75. In the Standard Horoscope the Sun is in Cancer  $24^{\circ} 25'$ . From the Hadda table we find that Guru presides over  $19^{\circ}$ – $26^{\circ}$ . Therefore the Sun is in a friendly *Haddavarga* getting 7.5 units as Hadda strength.

**Example 8.**—*Find out the Haddabala of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope :—*

| <i>Planets</i> | <i>Nature of Haddavarga</i> | <i>Bala</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Ravi           | Mitra                       | 7.50        |
| Chandra        | Satru                       | 3.75        |
| Kuja           | Mitra                       | 7.50        |
| Budha          | Satru                       | 3.75        |
| Guru           | Satru                       | 3.75        |
| Sukra          | Satru                       | 3.75        |
| Sani           | Satru                       | 3.75        |

**43. Drekkana.**—This is the fourth of the *Panchavargeeyabala*. (For determining *Drekkana* see Art. 19). If a planet occupies :

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Swa Drekkana</i> (own)       | it gets 10 units |
| <i>Mitradrekkana</i> (friendly) | „ 5 „            |
| <i>Satru</i> (inimical)         | „ 2.5 „          |



**Example 9.—Find Drekkana** of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope :

| <i>Planets</i> | <i>In what Dekkana it is</i> | <i>Strength</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ravi           | Mitra                        | 5.0             |
| Chandra        | Mitra                        | 5.0             |
| Kuja           | Satru                        | 2.5             |
| Budha          | Satru                        | 2.5             |
| Guru           | Satru                        | 2.5             |
| Sukra          | Satru                        | 2.5             |
| Sani           | Mitra                        | 5.0             |

**44. Navamsabala.**—A planet in its own Navamsa gets 5 units :

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| in Swakshetra   | 5.0 units |
| in Mitranavamsa | 2.5       |
| in Satru        | 1.25 „    |

**Example 10.—Find the Navamsabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope :—**

| <i>Planets</i> | <i>Nature of Navamsa</i> | <i>Bala</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Ravi           | Satru                    | 1.25 units  |
| Chandra        | Mitra                    | 2.50 „      |
| Kuja           | Satru                    | 1.25 „      |
| Budha          | Mitra                    | 2.50 „      |
| Guru           | Mitra                    | 2.50 „      |
| Sukra          | Satru                    | 1.25 „      |
| Sani           | Satru                    | 1.25 „      |

**45. Sum of Panchavargeeyabala.**—All the five kinds of Balas treated above, compounded

together, give the *Panchavargeeyabala*. In the case of each planet, divide the total of the *Panchavargeeyabala* by 4. If the quotient is below 5, the planet is weak; between 5 and 10 ordinary; 10-15 powerful; 15-20 very strong; above 20 extraordinary.

**Example 11.**—Find out the *Panchavargeeyabala* in the *Standard Horoscope* :—

|         | <i>Kshetrabala</i> | <i>Ochchabala</i> | <i>Haddabala</i> | <i>Drekkana-bala</i> | <i>Navamsabala</i> | <i>Panchavargeeyabala</i> |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Ravi    | 15.0               | 8.40              | 7.50             | 5.0                  | 1.25               | 37.15                     |
| Chandra | 15.0               | 1.60              | 3.75             | 5.0                  | 2.50               | 27.85                     |
| Kuja    | 7.5                | 8.51              | 7.50             | 2.5                  | 1.25               | 27.25                     |
| Budha   | 7.5                | 14.30             | 3.75             | 2.5                  | 2.50               | 30.55                     |
| Guru    | 7.5                | 7.99              | 3.75             | 2.5                  | 2.50               | 24.24                     |
| Sukra   | 7.5                | 3.01              | 3.75             | 2.5                  | 1.25               | 18.01                     |
| Sani    | 30.0               | 7.05              | 3.75             | 5.0                  | 1.25               | 47.00                     |

|         |         |       |          |     |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|-----|
| Ravi    | 37.15/4 | 9.30  | Ordinary | II  |
| Chandra | 27.85/4 | 6.97  | ,,       | IV  |
| Kuja    | 27.26/4 | 6.81  | ,,       | V   |
| Budha   | 30.55/4 | 7.64  | ,,       | III |
| Guru    | 24.24/4 | 6.06  | ,,       | VI  |
| Sukra   | 18.01/4 | 4.50  | ,,       | VII |
| Sani    | 50.8/4  | 12.75 | Powerful | I   |

**46. General Observations.**—The object of applying the five tests (*Panchavargeeyabala*) described

above to each of the different planets in the Progressed Horoscope is to ascertain the relative power of each planet with a view to determining the lord or ruler of the year in question.

The working of the Dwadasavargeeyabala and Panchavargeeyabala is no doubt cumbersome involving considerable time, but it is worth doing the calculations. As one gains experience, and predictive ability, judgment of the chart becomes less complicated and one can do away with finding the Dwadasavargeeya strengths of planets. Panchavargeeya is needed not only for determining the lord of the year, but also for deciding whether a planet is strong, ordinary or weak.



## Lord or Ruler of the Year

47. **Varsheswara.**—Varsheswara or ruler of the year is the planet that rules the native throughout the particular year. The part played by the lord of the year is too significant to be overlooked. Most of the predictions are in fact made on the strength or otherwise of Varsheswara.

48. Applicants for **Varsheswaraship.**—There are five planets which vie with each other for rulership over the coming events for the year. The relative power (Panchavargeeyabala) of these five rulers must be thoroughly scrutinised and the strongest declared as lord of the year.

The five applicants are :—

- (a) Lord of the sign occupied by the Sun or the Moon in the Progressed Horoscope.
- (b) Lord of the Ascendant in the Birth Horoscope.
- (c) Lord of the Ascendant in the Progressed Horoscope.

(d) Lord of Muntha.

(e) Lord of Thrirasi.

**49. Lord of the Sign occupied by the Sun or the Moon.**—If the commencement of the year is during the daytime, lord of the sign occupied by the Sun must be considered ; if the year commences during the night time, lord of the sign occupied by the Moon should be taken.

**50. Lord of Muntha.**—The method of calculating Muntha and finding the lord have been discussed in Chapter VI.

**51. Lord of Thrirasi.**—This depends on whether the chart is erected for a time during the day or for a time during the night.

The following diagrams will give the ruler of rising signs both during the day and the night times :

|              |           |            |              |              |            |              |            |           |
|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Chandra<br>☾ | Ravi<br>☉ | Sukra<br>♀ | Sani<br>♄    | Chandra<br>☾ | Guru<br>♄  | Chandra<br>☾ | Budha<br>♅ |           |
| Guru<br>♄    | DAY       |            |              | Sukra<br>♀   | Guru<br>♄  | NIGHT        |            | Kuja<br>♂ |
| Kuja<br>♂    |           |            |              | Guru<br>♄    | Kuja<br>♂  |              |            | Ravi<br>☉ |
| Sani<br>♄    | Kuja<br>♂ | Budha<br>♅ | Chandra<br>☾ | Sani<br>♄    | Sukra<br>♀ | Sani<br>♄    | Sukra<br>♀ |           |

If the ascendant of the Progressed Horoscope is Capricorn and the time be during the day, then the lord or ruler of the *Thirasis* will be Kuja. Similarly, if the ascendant of the annual chart is Taurus and the time be during night, then the lord of *Thirasis* will be the Moon.

Example 12.—*Find the lord of Thirasis in the Standard Horoscope.*

Year commences during day and the ascending sign of progressed Horoscope is Makara.

∴ *Thirasyadhipathī* is Kuja or Mars.

**52. Selection of the Year Lord.** The most powerful planet as ascertained from the fore going tests is the ruler of the year. Of these five planets mentioned above, one who gets more *Adhipathyas* (lordships) over the five portfolios named above, who powerfully aspects the Lagna (ascendant) and who is strong (as measured by *Panchavargeeyabala*) must be declared as lord of the year. If such a planet is not available, select the most powerful planet of these five, provided he also aspects the ascendant favourably. If he does not aspect the ascendant favourably, then he is not necessarily the ruler of the year. And if all planets are equal in getting lordships, in being powerful and in aspecting Lagna, declare the lord of the sign occupied by the Sun or the Moon according as the year commences in the daytime or in the night time as the ruler of the year. Even if a planet is

devoid of many lordships over the five portfolios mentioned above and even if he is not strong (according to *Panchavargeeyabala*), if he merely aspects the Lagna favourably he invariably becomes the ruler of the year.

**Example 13.**—*Determine the Varsheswara in the Standard Horoscope.*

The five planets are :—

|                |          |       |
|----------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Lord of (a) | — Moon   | 6.97  |
| 2. Lord of (b) | — Saturn | 11.75 |
| 3. Lord of (c) | — Saturn | 11.75 |
| 4. Lord of (d) | — Saturn | 11.75 |
| 5. Lord of (e) | — Mars   | 6.81  |

(*P S* —The 6gures parked near each planet signifies its *Panchavargeeyabala*.)

Saturn gets lordships over three portfolios, viz., he is the ruler of the birth ascendant, is the lord of rising sign rising in the **Progressed** Horoscope and he is the lord of Muntha. But he does not aspect the Lagna. Of the **remaining** two candidates, the Moon and Mars aspect the Lagna. The aspect of the Moon is favourable while that of Mars is offensive. Therefore the lord of the year is the Moon. The Moon's aspect though not falling within the orb can yet be considered as an **aspect** (60% aspect on 3 and 11 *vide* page 15).

## Dasa and Bhuktis

53. **Varsha Dasa.**— The year is subdivided into a number of periods, each being assigned the rulership of a particular planet. In order to predict the events more precisely, it would be necessary to find out the influences of planets at smaller intervals. A planet indicates certain results and then will become manifest during its Dasa Bhukti.

54. **Method of Calculating Varsha Dasa.**— Convert the longitudes of planets and the Lagna into signs, degrees, minutes, etc. Reject the signs and considering the degrees, etc., tabulate the positions of planets and the ascendant in the ascending order of their number of degrees. These degrees are called *Krissamsas*.

Retain the planet whose position contains the smallest number of degrees. Subtract this from the position of the succeeding one and similarly subtract the position of each planet from the succeeding one (These are called *Patyamsas*.) The remainder in each



**Example 14.**—*Find the Dasas of planets in the Standard Horoscope.*

| <i>Ascdt.</i> | <i>Mars</i> | <i>Saturn</i> | <i>Moon</i> | <i>J up.</i> | <i>Merc.</i> | <i>Sun</i> | <i>Venus</i> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>      | <b>14</b>   | <b>16</b>     | <b>17</b>   | <b>23</b>    | <b>23</b>    | <b>24</b>  | <b>29</b>    |
| <b>0</b>      | <b>32</b>   | <b>55</b>     | <b>26</b>   | <b>8</b>     | <b>48</b>    | <b>25</b>  | <b>51</b>    |

| <i>Ascdt.</i> | <i>Mars</i> | <i>Saturn</i> | <i>Moon</i> | <i>J up.</i> | <i>Merc.</i> | <i>Sun</i> | <i>Venus</i> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 2             | 12          | 2             | 0           | 5            | 0            | 0          | 5            |
| 0             | 32          | 23            | 31          | 42           | 40           | 37         | 26           |

Therefore the Dasa periods are :—

|              | <i>Days</i> | <i>Hours</i> |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Ascendant | 24          | 11.52        |
| 2. Mars      | 153         | 10.32        |
| 3. Saturn    | 29          | 0.00         |
| 4. The Moon  | 6           | 7.68         |
| 5. Jupiter   | 69          | 18.48        |
| 6. Mercury   | 8           | 3.84         |
| 7. The Sun   | 7           | 13.44        |
| 8. Venus     | 66          | 12.72        |
|              | 365         | 6.00         |

**55. Bhuktis.**— The Bhukti or sub-period is calculated by dividing the duration of the period by 365d. 6h. and multiplying the quotient by the Dasa of the planet, the sub-period of which is required to be found.

**Example 15.**—*Find out the sub-period of Mars in Moon's Dasa in the Standard Horoscope :—*

Moon's Dasa — 6 days and 7.68 hours

Mars' Dasa — 153 days and 10.32 hours

$$\therefore \text{Mars' Bhukti} = \frac{6\text{d. } 7.68\text{h.} \times 153\text{d. } 10.32\text{h.}}{365\text{d. } 6\text{h.}} = 2\text{d. } 15.84\text{h.}$$

**sub-period (of any planet) in any Dasa —**

$$\frac{\text{Period of lord of the Dasa} \times \text{Period of the lord of sub-period}}{365\text{d. } 6\text{h.}}$$

The order of these sub-periods will be as that of the periods commencing with the planet, which is the **lord** of the period.

**56. Some Observations.**—The Dasa system given above seems to work satisfactorily in most cases. This conclusion has been arrived at after testing hundreds of charts. The Vimshottari Dasa system is adopted as a matter of experiments by some astrologers, but the results are generally disappointing.

The approximate duration and order of the Varsha Dasas on the basis of Vimshottari will be :

The Sun—18.26 days ; the Moon—30.44 ; Mars—21.31 ; Rahu—54.78 ; Jupiter—48.70 ; Saturn—57.83 ; Mercury—51.74 ; Ketu—21.31 ; and Venus 61.87.

## Muntha

**57. Muntha Defined.**—Muntha is said to travel one Rasi per year from the ascendant at birth. It is found thus:—Add the number of the ascendant at the birth to the number of the years elapsed between birth and the current birthday. Divide the sum by 12 and reject the quotient. The remainder represents the number of the sign of the Muntha point reckoned from Mesha.

Example **16.**—*Find out the lord of Muntha in the Standard Horoscope :—*

|                         |   |         |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| Asc. (Kumbha) at birth  | — | 10s 12° |
| Add No. of years passed | — | 23      |
|                         |   | 33s 12° |

∴ 33s 12° = 2 9s 12° (quotient, viz., 2 rejected)

∴ Muntha = Makara 12°

∴ Muntha lord = Sani.

**58. Muntha Results.**—Muntha or the progressed ascendant is said to give rise to significant results. The year in question will generally be favourable if the Muntha lord has favourable aspects with a bene-

fic planet. If the **malefics** are involved in an unfavourable aspect with Muntha lord, the native suffers from ill-health. Unfavourable results follow if the progressed ascendant is in the 4th, 7th **12th**, 6th or 8th in the yearly chart ; if in the 9th, 10th or **11th**, it confers responsibility or a responsible position ; if in the **1st**, 2nd, 3rd or 5th, the native gets a new job or engages himself in a new occupation.

If Muntha is in the first house—**destruction** of enemies, honour, birth of an issue, gain of a vehicle, increase of prowess, favour from rulers, vitality, access to fresh sources of income or elevation in one's own job ; **2nd**—**fame, honour, good** energies, increase of income, good food and general happiness ; **3rd**—success over enemies, fame and good income, happiness from brothers and relatives, visiting temples, good health, and help from people placed in high walks of life ; **4th**—**sickness**, enemies, misunderstandings with kith and kin, mental affliction, reflection on integrity and unhappiness ; **5th**—**wisdom**, religious learning, birth of issues or prosperity to children, happiness and relaxation, pilgrimage, or visiting places of recreation, honours and help from rulers; **6th**—bodily pains and weakness, remorse, debts, ill-health and increase of enemies; quarrels and misunderstandings, fear from thieves, dispute with authority, heavy expenditure and sickness ; 7th sorrow to wife, quarrels, failure, disappointment, **laziness**, loss of **money**,

physical ailments, and mental worry ; **8th—fear** from thieves and enemies, waste of money on unworthy causes, serious illness, and **journeys** to distant **places** ; **9th—favours** from superiors, proprietorship, access to wealth, happiness from wife and children, fame, and increase of prosperity; **10th—help** from rulers, success, realisation of just ambitions, religious devotion. increase of reputation, **embraking** on useful schemes, and good in all respects ; **11th—happiness**, physical comforts, fame, respect, political success, new friendships, and consummation of **desires**; and **12th—heavy** expenditure, undesirable" friendships, excitement, illness and disappointments, and enmity with well-wishers.

These results vary according to the nature of the aspects, **etc.**, which Muntha is subject to.

If the Muntha occupies a Bhava afflicted by malefic aspects or associations, the evil results are intensified.

The vitality of a Bhava is strengthened if it happens to be the Muntha place provided the lord of the Rasi is subject to **Ithasala** Yoga and the the Bhava is associated with or aspected by benefics. The significations of Bhavas like 6th, 8th, etc., are lessened, *i.e.*, the malefic influences are minimised.

Note to which Bhava in the birth chart, Muntha Rasi in the Varshaphal chart has reference. Favourable

or unfavourable results will happen pertaining to such a Bhava according as it is aspected by or associated with benefics or **malefics**.

59. **Muntha and Planets.**—The following results have been enumerated by Nilakantha when Muntha is connected with different planets. Here by connection is meant association or aspect of the planet concerned or Muntha falling in 'a sign of the planet concerned.

The **Sun**—there will be political success, friendship with dignitaries, and elevation in **profession**; the **Moon**—the native will have fame, meeting with religious leaders, good health, joy; if afflicted great **sorrow**; Mars or **Saturn**—suffering from an illness due to inflammation of pitta (bile) and ushna (heat), undergoing surgical treatment or fear from weapons, blood complaints such as high blood-pressure, etc.; Mercury or **Venus**—**marriage** or **association** with women, name, religious **deeds**; if afflicted, hardships and difficulties; **Jupiter**—**birth** of an issue or happiness from children, domestic happiness, access to ornaments and political success; **Saturn**—windy complaints such as **rheumatism**. loss of reputation, burns, heavy **expenses**; if aspected by Jupiter, the evil influences are lessened to a large extent.

Rahu has a retrograde motion. Therefore the arc from the end of the sign to his position in the sign is

the face (**mukha**). The arc from the beginning of the sign to his position is the hind part (**prishta**). Suppose Rahu is in 18° Aries. Then if a planet is between 18° and 30° Aries, he is in the face of Rahu. If the planet is within 18° Aries, then he is in the hind part of Rahu.

If Muntha is in the face of Rahu, there will be access to wealth, fame, doing charity ; if connected with Jupiter or Venus, the native gets a good position and precious stones. If Muntha is in the prishta or hind part of Rahu, there will be fear from enemies and difficulties all-round. Financial troubles and loss of earned wealth will ensue if Rahu is in the ascendant.

If the lord of the Muntha sign is in the 6th, 8th, 12th, or the 4th from the Varsha Lagna, or is retrograde or combust, the native will suffer during the year from illness, heavy expenditure and loss of money.

If the lord of the Muntha sign is associated with or aspected by the lord of the 8th and the lord of the 8th is also afflicted, death may ensue (if the native is undergoing **maraka** Dasa in the birth chart) or the native may have to face a critical period in his life.

If the lord of the Muntha occupies a sign held by him in the birth horoscope and otherwise unafflicted, auspicious results happen both at the beginning and close of the year concerned.



## Yogas

**60. Remarks.**—In my humble opinion, the yogas listed in Tajaka works are not yogas in the sense in which the term is used in Parasari, **but** only mutual aspects of planets. These yogas can also be used in Horary Astrology with fair accuracy. For the benefit of readers I shall explain the various yogas as approved by Tajaka writers and leave their utility value to the discretion of the discriminating students of astrology.

**61. Sixteen Yogas.**—*Thachakasara* lists sixteen yogas. They are :—

(1) Ishkavalayoga, (2) Induvarayoga, (3) Ithasalayoga, (4) Easaraphayoga, (5) Nakthayoga, (6) Yamayayoga, (7) **Manahooyoga** (8) **Kamboola-yoga**, (9) Gairikamboolayoga, (10) Kallasarayoga, (11) Raddhayoga, (12) Dupharikootayoga, (13) Duttottadiyoga, (14) **Thambeerayoga**, (15) Kutthayoga, and (16) Daraphayoga.

**62. Ishkavalayoga.**—Planets in kendras (1, 4, 7 and 10) and Panaparas (2, 5, 8 and 11) alone, without any in **Apoklimas** (3, 6, 9 and 12), produce this yoga.

**Results.**—Accession to wealth, happiness and good luck are the results.

63, **Induvarayoga.**—Planets in Apoklimas without any in the other houses cause this yoga. The results are—disappointments in all undertakings, mental worry and physical ailments.

64. **Ithasala.**—A detailed explanation of this yoga is called for. We have already given the planetary orbs as accepted by Tajaka writers. It will be seen that these are the very orbs current in Western astrology until they were changed by later writers. Lilly gives the same orbs (Sun 15°, Moon 12°, Mars 8°, Mercury 7°, Jupiter 9°, Venus 7°, and Saturn 9°) in his *Introduction to Astrology*. What made subsequent writers on astrology in the West change the 'orbs' into aspectal orbs is beyond my comprehension.

The Deepthamsa theory of the Tajaka writers is based on the **comingling** or intermingling of the rays of the planets in mutual geometrical positions, and the 'orbs' are the same in regard to any type of aspect—trine, conjunction, etc. The only factor to be noted is that the Tajaka writers also take into consideration, the applying, full and separating nature of the aspect as formed between relatively slow and fast moving bodies. Suppose two planets (*e.g.*, Moon 9° Mars 25°) are in a sign, the Moon, the faster planet preceding Mars, the slower planet. The Deepthamsa

of the Moon extends till  $21^{\circ}$  of the sign. The Deepthamsa of Mars extends (backwards) to  $17^{\circ}$ . So there is intermingling of the rays resulting in Ithasala Yoga which is also known as Muthasala.

Ithasala has three variations— *Vartamana*, *Sampurna* and *Bhavishyad*.

Let us consider the variations.

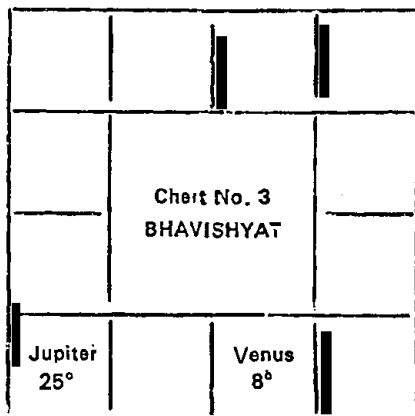
The Sun is in Aries  $5^{\circ} 30' 50''$  and Mars in Aries  $25^{\circ} 30' 50''$ . The Sun's forward Deepthamsa (we shall use the word *orb* to denote Deepthamsa) extends till Aries  $20^{\circ} 30' 50''$ . The (backward) orb of Mars extends to  $17^{\circ} 30' 50''$  Aries. There is thus intermingling of rays between the faster Sun and the slower Mars resulting in Vartamana Iddasala. here the faster planet is behind the slower. This is a beneficial yoga the events being influenced depending upon the ascendant. Thus if Aries is the ascendant, the Ithasala between lords of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> indicates beneficial results in respect of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> house indications.

Jupiter is in Pisces  $3^{\circ} 4' 4''$ , and the Moon in Cancer  $3^{\circ} 5' 4''$ . It is a trine and is a friendly aspect. As both the planets are in mutual trine (within one degree) it is Purna Ithasala.

Mercury in Virgo  $22^{\circ} 5' 5''$ , Venus in Libra  $7^{\circ}$ —fast-moving Mercury being behind the slow-moving Venus. The orb of Mercury extends till  $29^{\circ} 55'$  Virgo.



In Purna, it is a full aspect (conjunction, trine, etc.) for planets remaining within one degree of exact conjunction, aspect, etc., as in Chart No. 2.



In a Bhavishyat (Chart No. 3), the Deepthamsas are about to mingle, as the faster planet (which should be behind a slower planet) moves on.

In other words they correspond to applying, full and separating aspects of Western astrology.

**65. Easarpha Yoga.**—When faster planet is ahead of a slower planet by one degree, it is Easarpha indicating detrimental results such as failure and disappointment.

**66. Nakta Yoga.**—In the absence of Iddasala Yoga between a fast-moving and a slow-moving planet, if a faster moving planet is in between involved in aspect with the other two, there is transference of

influence from the fast moving planet to the slow-moving planet resulting in *Nakta Yoga* (Chart No. 4).

Suppose, when a question about acquisition of wife is put, the ascendant is Virgo, the lord Mercury is in  $10^{\circ}$  Leo, lord of the 7th Jupiter is in  $12^{\circ}$  Pisces and the Moon is in  $11^{\circ}$  Taurus. Here there is no mutual aspect between Jupiter (slow moving) and Mercury (fast moving). But the Moon (faster moving) is in square and sextile aspects to Mercury and Jupiter respectively.

|                         |                           |                      |                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Jupiter<br>$12^{\circ}$ |                           | Moon<br>$11^{\circ}$ |                         |
|                         | Chart No. 4<br>NAKTA YOGA |                      |                         |
|                         |                           |                      | Mercury<br>$10^{\circ}$ |
|                         |                           |                      | Ascndt.                 |

**67. Yamaya Yoga.**— When two planets are not in mutual aspect but are in lthasala with a slow-moving planet, then Yamaya Yoga occurs.

The result is, the object will be fulfilled through a third person.


In the adjoining horoscope (Chart No. 5), lord of

the ascendant Venus is in the 7th. Lord of achievement Moon is in the 8th. There is no aspect between them as Venus' Deepthamsa ends at Taurus  $2^{\circ} 5'$  and that of the Moon commences at  $2^{\circ} 55'$ . But the slow-moving Jupiter has yoga with both Venus and the Moon and hence transfers the effect or light of the fast-moving Moon to the slower moving Venus, causing Yamaya Yoga.

|  |                            |                               |  |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|  | Venus<br>25°               | Jupiter 6°<br>Moon<br>14° 55' |  |
|  | Chart No. 5<br>YAMAYA YOGA |                               |  |
|  |                            | Ascdt                         |  |

**68. Manahoo Yoga.**—When there is an lthasala between two planets—and Saturn and Mars are within the orb of the faster planet knocking off its light, Manahoo is caused, the result being failure, fear from enemies, involvement in debts, quarrels and loss of wealth.

For instance take Chart No. 6. The ascendant is  $12^{\circ}$  Libra. Venus lord of the ascendant is in  $15^{\circ}$

|  |   |                                    |              |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
|  |   | Moon 10°<br>Mars 16°<br>Saturn 16° |              |
|  | Chart No. 6<br>MANAHOOD YQGA  |                                    | Venus<br>15° |
|  |   |                                    |              |
|  |  | Ascndt.<br>12°                     |              |

Cancer. Lord of the 10th Moon is in 10° Taurus. Mars and Saturn are in 16° Taurus. There is Ithasala (sextile aspect here) between lords of the ascendant and 10th indicating achievement. But Mars and Saturn are in Deepthamsa Yoga with the faster moving planet, neutralising Ithasala and producing Manahoo. Therefore the result is disappointment.

69. **Kamboola Yoga.**—This Yoga arises when the Moon joins an Iddasala Yoga. The yoga is strong, medium or weak according as the planets and the Moon are strong, medium or weak. This yoga generally produces favourable results.

Take the following example (Chart No. 7)—a query concerning the birth of children. Lords of Lagna and the 5th are in mutual square—Ithasala



|             |                         |               |            |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
|             |                         | Ascdt.        |            |
|             | Chart No. 7<br>KAMBOOLA |               |            |
| Venus<br>4° |                         |               | Moon<br>3° |
|             |                         | Mercury<br>3° |            |

Yoga. The Moon is also involved in the yoga. Therefore it is **Kamboola** Yoga. The Moon is in his sign while the other planets are in **friendly** places' making the Kamboola fairly strong.

**70. Gairikamboola Yoga.**—When the Moon is with any other planet whether or not forming a yoga, and when any other planet has just entered the sign, the resulting yoga is Gairikamboola

**71. Khallasara Yoga.**—If the lord of Lagna is situated between the Moon and another planet and if there is no mutual intermingling of Deepthamsas, Khallasara is caused, the result being disappointment in all undertakings.

In Chart No. 8 the Moon is in Scorpio 2°, Jupiter in Sagittarius 10° and Venus in Capricorn 25°. No planet is within the Deepthamsa or orb of another planet. Therefore Khallasara Yoga is caused.

|                |                           |  |  |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Ascdt.         |                           |  |  |
|                | Chart No. 8<br>KHALLASARA |  |  |
| Venus<br>25°   |                           |  |  |
| Jupiter<br>10° | Moon<br>2°                |  |  |

**72. Radda Yoga.**—An Ithasala Yoga becomes Radda Yoga when a planet is in retrogression or in combustion or within the orb of the Sun, the result being success after much troubles.

If the Ithasala (which becomes changed into Radda) is between planets in Kendras and Apoklimas, there will be initial success but failure later on.

**73. Dupparikutha Yoga.**—When a slow-moving planet, exalted, occupying own house or otherwise auspicious enters into Ithasala Yoga with a faster moving planet not in exaltation, own house, etc., the Dupparikutha Yoga is caused, the result being fulfilment of desires and realisation of ambitions.

If the faster-moving planet is retrograde, combust, etc., the yoga cannot function.

74. **Duttota Yoga.**—When both the ascendant lord and the significator of an event (*i.e.*, when any two planets) are weak but one of them has an lthasala when another planet in exaltation, own house, etc., Duttota Yoga is caused. The result is success through the help of another person.

In the example given herewith (Chart No. 9) lord of ascendant Jupiter is in 25° Capricorn. The significator of the event (marriage)—here lord of the 7th Mercury is in Aries 9°. Both the planets are weakly placed. But of these two, *viz.*, Jupiter has an lthasala (sextile) with Mars strongly placed in his own house. Hence Duttota Yoga is caused. Marriage will take place through the help of another person.

|                |                        |  |  |
|----------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Ascdt.<br>15°  | Mercury<br>9°          |  |  |
|                | Chart No. 9<br>DUTTOTA |  |  |
| Jupiter<br>25° |                        |  |  |
|                | Mars<br>25°            |  |  |

75. **Thambira Yoga.**—When a faster planet strongly disposed at the end of a sign is about to

form lthasala with a slow-moving **planet**—in the next sign, Thambira is caused. This yoga favours fulfilment of desires.

**76. Kuttha Yoga.**—If a planet in the ascendant is aspected by a planet occupying a Kendra or Pana-para which should be his own or exaltation house, Kuttha is caused. The result is fulfilment of desires.

**77. Durupha Yoga.**—When a planet in the 6th, 8th or 12th is debilitated or occupies an enemy's house or is retrograde or combust and enters into lthasala with **another** planet similarly afflicted, this yoga is caused. **Such** a planet is poweless to give rise to any good results.

As I have mentioned earlier, the Tajaka Yogas are combinations involving certain mutual aspects and I feel fully convinced of their significance in the interpretation of a Varshaphal chart. In Horary Astrology also, these yogas will be found to be of much advantage.

## On Sahams

**78. What are Sahams ?—**There are special positions or points signifying important events in life. While a Bhava or house comprehends a number of events, a **Saham** or sensitive point relates to only **one** particular event.

Theoretically, the Sahams or sensitive points are very useful as each Saham touches only one event. But in actual practice, many of the Sahams do not work. It may be that considerable research has to be done before rejecting the theory of Sahams.

There are 50 Sahams. according to Neelakantha, 48 according to **Venkatesa** and 21 according to Kesava. The Sahams are found by a certain manipulation of the longitudes of the planets and the ascendant. For instance, in order to find the **Punya Saham** deduct the Sun's longitude from the Moon's (if the year commences during daytime or *vice versa* if during the night) and add the **ascendant**. To the figure arrived at by the above formula should be added another 30°

if between the position of the minuend and that of the subtrahend there is no ascendant.

The following are some of the important Sahams. Unless it is said that the same formulae hold good for both day and night in the following formulae given for day, the subtrahend and minuend should be reversed in the case of night births.

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Punya or Fortune</b>      | <b>Moon—Sun + Asc.</b>  |
| 2. <b>Vidya or Learning</b>     | <b>Sun—Moon + Asc.</b>  |
| 3. <b>Yasa or Fame</b>          | <b>Jupiter—Punya + Asc.</b>   |
| 4. <b>Mitra or Friend</b>       | <b>Jupiter—Punya + Venus</b>  |
| 5. <b>Mahatmya or Greatness</b> | <b>Punya—Mars + Asc.</b>  |
| 6. <b>Asha or Desire</b>        | <b>Saturn—Mars + Asc.</b>   |
| 7. <b>Samartha or Ability</b>   | <b>Mars—Asc. lord + Asc.</b><br>(Jupiter—Mars + Asc.<br>if Mars is Asc. lord) |
| 8. <b>Bhratru or Brothers</b>   | <b>Jupiter—Saturn + Asc.</b><br>(both for day and night)                      |
| 9. <b>Gaurava or Respect</b>    | <b>Jupiter—Moon + Sun</b>   |
| 10. <b>Pitru or Father</b>      | <b>Saturn—Sun + Asc.</b>  |
| 11. <b>Raja or King</b>         | <b>do.</b>  |
| 12. <b>Matru or Mother</b>      | <b>Moon—Venus + Asc.</b>  |
| 13. <b>Putra or Children</b>    | <b>Jupiter—Moon + Asc.</b>  |
| 14. <b>Jeeva or Life</b>        | <b>Saturn—Jupiter + Asc.</b>  |
| 15. <b>Karma or Action</b>      | <b>Mars—Mercury + Asc.</b>  |
| 16. <b>Ruga or Disease</b>      | <b>Asc.—Moon + Asc.</b>   |
| 17. <b>Kali or Strife</b>       | <b>Jupiter—Mars + Asc.</b>  |
| 18. <b>Sastra or Science</b>    | <b>Jupiter—Saturn + Mercury</b>   |
| 19. <b>Bandhu or Relatives</b>  | <b>Mercury—Moon + Asc.</b>  |
| 20. <b>Mrityu or Death</b>      | <b>VIII—Moon + Asc.</b>   |

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 21. Paradesa or Foreign Country   | IX—lord of 9th + Asc.  |
| 22. Artha or Finance              | If —lord of II + Asc.  |
| 23. Paradara or Adultery          | Venus—Sun + Asc.   |
| 24. Vanik or Trade                | Moon—Mercury + Asc.  |
| 25. Karyasiddhi or Success        | Saturn—Sun + Lord of Sun-sign<br>(Night—Saturn—Moon + lord of Moon sign) |
| 26. Vivaha or Marriage            | Venus—Saturn + Asc.  |
| 27. Santapa or Sorrow             | Saturn—Moon + VI   |
| 28. Sraddha or Devotion           | Venus—Mars + Asc.  |
| 29. Preeti or Love                | Sastra Punya + Asc.  |
| 30. Jadya or Chronic Disease      | Mars—Saturn + Mercury  |
| 31. Vyapara or Business           | Mars Saturn + Asc<br>(for day and night)                                 |
| 32. Satru or Enemy                | Mars—Saturn—Asc.   |
| 33. Jalapathana or Voyage         | Cancer 15°—Saturn + Asc  |
| 34. Bandhana or Imprisonment      | Punya - Saturn + Asc.  |
| 35. Apamrityu or Accidental Death | VIII—Mars + Asc.   |

**Example.**—*Find the various Sahams and their lords in the Standard Horoscope.*

Punya: Moon—Sun + Asc. ( $227^{\circ} 26' - 114^{\circ} 25'$ ) +  $272^{\circ} = 25^{\circ} 1' + 30^{\circ} = 55^{\circ} 1'$ . (An amount of  $30^{\circ}$  is to be added as the Lagna is not between minuend and subtrahend )

1. *Punya or Fortune:* Moon—Sun + Asc. ( $227^{\circ} 26'$ )—( $114^{\circ} 25'$ ) + ( $272^{\circ} 0'$ ) + ( $30^{\circ}$ ) = ( $55^{\circ} 1'$ ) Taurus Venus.
2. *Vidya or Learning:* Sun—Moon + Asc. ( $114^{\circ} 25'$ )—( $227^{\circ} 26'$ ) + ( $272^{\circ} 0'$ ) = ( $158^{\circ} 59'$ ) (Virgo - Mercury).

3. **Yasa or Fame :** Jupiter—Punya + Asc.  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (55^{\circ} 1') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ} 7'$  (Cancer Moon).
4. **Mitra or Friend:** Jupiter—Punya + Venus  $(203^{\circ} 8') + (55^{\circ} 1') + (149^{\circ} 51') + 30^{\circ} = (327^{\circ} 58')$  (Aquarius + Saturn).
5. **Mahatmya or Greatness :** Punya —Mars + Asc.  $(55^{\circ} 1') - (194^{\circ} 32') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (162^{\circ} 29')$  (Virgo — Mercury).
6. **Asha or Desire:** Saturn—Venus + Asc.  $(316^{\circ} 55') - (149^{\circ} 51') + (272^{\circ} 0') = (79^{\circ} 4') =$  (Gemini—Mercury).
7. **Samartha or Ability:** Mars—Asc. Lord + Ascendant  $(194^{\circ} 32') + (272^{\circ} 0') - (316^{\circ} 55') = (149^{\circ} 37')$  (Leo-Sun).
8. **Bhratru or Brother :** Jupiter—Saturn + Asc.  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (188^{\circ} 13')$  (Libra—Venus).
9. **Gourava or Respect :** Jupiter—Moon + Sun  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (114^{\circ} 25') + (30^{\circ}) = 120^{\circ} 7'$  (Leo-the Sun).
10. **Pitru or Father :** Saturn—Sun + Asc.  $(316^{\circ} 55') - (114^{\circ} 25') + (272^{\circ} 0') = 114^{\circ} 30'$  (Cancer—Moon).
11. **Raja or King:** Saturn—Sun + Asc.  $(315^{\circ} 55') - (114^{\circ} 25') + (272^{\circ} 3') = 114^{\circ} 30'$  (Cancer—Moon).
12. **Matru or Mother :** Moon—Venus + Asc.  $(227^{\circ} 26') - (149^{\circ} 51') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (19^{\circ} 35')$  (Aries-Mars)
13. **Putra or Children :** Jupiter—Moon + Asc  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = 277^{\circ} 42'$  (Capricorn — Saturn).
14. **Jeeva or Life :** Saturn—Jupiter + Asc.  $(316^{\circ} 55') - 203^{\circ} 8') + (272^{\circ} 0') = 25^{\circ} 47'$  (Aries — Mars).
15. **Karma or Action :** Mars—Mercury + Asc.  $(194^{\circ} 32') - (113^{\circ} 48') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = 22^{\circ} 44'$  (Aries-Mars).
16. **Roga or Disease :** Asc.—Moon + Asc  $(272^{\circ} 0') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (272^{\circ} 0') = 316^{\circ} 34'$  (Aquarius—Saturn).



17. *Kali or Strife* : Jupiter-Mars + Asc.  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (194^{\circ} 32') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = 310^{\circ} 36'$  (Aquarius—Saturn).
18. *Sastra or Science* : Jupiter-Saturn + Mercury  $(203^{\circ} 8') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (113^{\circ} 48') + 30^{\circ} = (30^{\circ} 1')$  (Taurus—Venus).
19. *Bandhu or Relatives* : Mercury—Moon + Asc.  $(113^{\circ} 48') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (272^{\circ} 0') = (158^{\circ} 22')$  (Virgo-Mercury).
20. *Mrityu or Death*: 8th—Moon + Asc.  $(125^{\circ} 5') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (199^{\circ} 39')$  (Libra—Venus).
21. *Parades ha or Foreign Country* : 9th—Lord of 9th + Asc.  $(158^{\circ} 8') - (113^{\circ} 48') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = 346^{\circ} 20'$  (Pisces—Jupiter).
22. *Artha or Finance*: II—Lord of II + Asc.  $(305^{\circ} 4') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (290^{\circ} 9')$  (Capricorn-Saturn).
23. *Paradara or Adultery* : Venus—Sun + Asc.  $(149^{\circ} 51') - (114^{\circ} 25') + (272^{\circ} 0') + (30^{\circ}) = (337^{\circ} 26')$  (Pisces-Jupiter).
24. *Vanik or Trade* : Moon—Mercury + Asc.  $(227^{\circ} 26') - (113^{\circ} 48') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (55^{\circ} 38')$  (Taurus—Venus).
25. *Karyasiddhi or Success* : Saturn—Sun + Lord of Sun-sign  $(316^{\circ} 55') - (114^{\circ} 25') + (227^{\circ} 26') = (69^{\circ} 56')$  (Gemini - Mercury).
26. *Vivaha or Marriage* : Venus -Saturn + Asc.  $(149^{\circ} 51') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (272^{\circ} 0') = (104^{\circ} 56')$  (Cancer-Moon).
27. *Santapa or Sorrow* : Saturn—Moon + VI  $(316^{\circ} 55') - (227^{\circ} 26') + (65^{\circ} 4') = (154^{\circ} 33')$  (Virgo-Mercury).
28. *Sraddha or Devotion* : Venus—Mars + Asc.  $(149^{\circ} 51') - (194^{\circ} 32') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (257^{\circ} 19')$  (Sagittarius-Jupiter).
29. *Preeti or Love* : Sastra—Punya + Asc.  $(30^{\circ} 1') - (55^{\circ} 1') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (277^{\circ} 0')$  (Capricorn—Saturn).

30. *Jadya or Chronic Disease:* **Mars—Saturn + Mercury**  $(194^{\circ} 32') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (113^{\circ} 48') = (351^{\circ} 25')$  (Pisces-Jupiter).
31. *Vyapara or Business :* **Mars—Mercury + Asc.**  $(194^{\circ} 32') - (113^{\circ} 48') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (22^{\circ} 44')$  (Aries-Mars).
32. *Satru or Enemy:* **Mars—Saturn + Asc.**  $(194^{\circ} 32') - (316^{\circ} 55') + (272^{\circ} 0') - (149^{\circ} 37') = (149^{\circ} 37')$  (Leo—Sun).
33. *Jalapatana or Voyage :* **105°—Saturn + Asc.**  $(105^{\circ} 0') - (316^{\circ} 55') + 272^{\circ} 0' = 60^{\circ} 5'$  (Gemini—Mercury).
34. *Bandhana or Imprisonment :* **Punya—Saturn + Asc.**  $(55^{\circ}) - (316^{\circ} 55') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (40^{\circ} 6')$  (Taurus—Venus).
35. *Apamrityu or Accidental:* **8th—Mars + Asc.**  $(125^{\circ} 4') - (194^{\circ} 32') + (272^{\circ} 0') + 30^{\circ} = (232^{\circ} 32')$  (Scorpio-Mars).

**79. Results of Sahams.**—The general principle is that if the Sahams and their lords are well associated or aspected, occupy good Navamsas and otherwise auspicious, they produce favourable results of the events they signify.

If the lord of the Saham is not related (by aspect or association) to the ascendant, then the event of the Saham may not materialise fully.

A Saham which has entered into Ithasala with the lord of the 8th lacks vitality and the event may not occur. If the same planet gets lordship over similar Sahams in the birth and Varshaphal charts, the event of the Saham is bound to occur in the year in question.

The **Punya Saham** is an important one. If it joins a malefic but is aspected by benefics, evil results happen at the beginning of the year and favourable results at the end of the year, *vice versa* if it is joined by a benefic but aspected by a malefic. If the **Punya** is conjoined with and aspected by malefics and devoid of the benefic influences, the native suffers throughout the year. The disposition of the **Punya Saham** is an indicator of the nature of the overall good or bad nature of the year.

**Roga, Satru, Kali and Mrityu Sahams** should be carefully examined and their significance assessed, as they play an important role in making or marring the happiness of the native during the year in question.

If the **Kali Saham** is much afflicted one dies (if the event is indicated in the birth chart) in a quarrel or a fight. If it is free from affliction, he will vanquish his enemies.

Similarly marriage is certain to happen in the year if **Vivaha Saham** is favourably disposed especially by **Ithasala** with **Jupiter** or **Venus**. Mixed influences indicate marriage after much effort. If afflicted, marriage cannot take place.

Reputation will become sullied if the lord of the **Yasa Saham** is combust or has **Ithasala** with the lord of the **8th**.

One's aspirations will be reasonably fulfilled in the year if the lord of the Asha Saham is not disposed in the 6th, 8th or 12th from the ascendant.

A severe illness will afflict the person if the lord of Roga Saham is a natural malefic ; if the lord enters into Ithasala with the lord of the 8th, illness will not be cured. If the Saham lord is weak but has Ithasala with the lord of the 8th, the native dies by mental suffering. If the Saham has a beneficial aspect from benefics and if the lord does not occupy the 6th, 8th or 12th, the native's general health will be quite good.

Similarly, with reference to the Artha Saham, the financial prospects should be studied. The lord of the Saham should enter into Ithasala with benefics who are lords of the 2nd and 11th for financial gains.

The birth of a son can be predicted (if it is warranted in the radix) if the Putra Saham is aspected by its lord and beneficially disposed. According as the lord has Easarapha with the 6th, 8th or 12th lord, the native will have misunderstanding with, illness or death of an issue. The chances for the birth of an issue will be great if the lord of the 5th in the birth horoscope happens also to be lord of the Putra Saham in the yearly chart.

If the Pitru Saham has an Ithasala with a malefic the father's health will suffer.

There is threat of arrest or incarceration according to the nature of the planet entering Ithasala with Bandhana Saham.

With regard to each Saham, its intrinsic benefic, malefic or neutral disposition and strength determine the nature of the event.

**80. Timing the Event.**—The event can generally happen either during the period of the lord, or a planet which has Ithasala with the lord or the Saham.

This subject of timing events on the basis of Sahams is so vast that my own studies and researches are not adequate to come to definite conclusions. It occurs to me that fairly accurate results could be obtained on the basis of the Dasa **calculated** according to article 54.

Some Tajaka writers have given an ingenious method of timing an event mathematically on the basis of the Saham. While I have not been able to find out the rationale of this theory, in certain cases astoundingly accurate results have been **obtained**. The factors considered are the Saham, its lord and the duration of the sign in which the Saham is placed.

Subtract the lord from the Saham. Multiply the remainder by the duration (in Vighatis) of the sign of the Saham. Divide the product by 300. The quotient represents the number of days (from the **commence-**ment of the year) when the **event** signified by the Saham will happen.

The **duration** of a sign **varies** with reference to each **latitude**. But we can take the duration of each Rasi as 2 hours or 300 Vighatis in which case the processes of multiplication (by the duration of the sign) and division (by the general duration of a sign) get/eliminated and the longitude (the Saham—its lord) itself represents the days at 1 degree a day.

**Example.**—*Time the event of Putra Saham in the Standard Horoscope by the above two methods.*

**Long.** of Putra Saham  $277^{\circ} 42' =$  Capricorn  $7^{\circ} 42'$

**Long.** of the lord (Saturn)  $= 316^{\circ} 15'$

$\therefore$  Time of event =

$$\frac{(277^{\circ} 42' - 316^{\circ} 15')}{300} \times \text{Duration of Capricorn in Vighatis}$$

$$321^{\circ} 27'$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{300} \times 315$$

$$= 337.54 \text{ days from the beginning of the year.}$$

If the general duration of a sign, viz., 300 Vighatis is taken, the period will be  $321\frac{1}{2}$  days. In either case, the date indicated is far from the actual date of the event.

81. A **Suggestion.**—As I have observed above, in some cases the results are striking.

It occurs to me that a more reliable method is to progress the Saham or its lord to the lord of the 11th from it—**direct** and **converse**—at the rate of one day per degree. This method has yielded better results (see also article 86).

In the standard horoscope, Putra Saham ( $277^{\circ} 42'$ ) is in Capricorn. The lord of the 11th therefrom is Mars. The arc of direction (converse) between the Saham and the lord of the 11th is  $83^{\circ} 10'$  or 83 days 4 hours. This comes to 2-11-1935. A son was born in the early morning of 2-11-1935.

Students of astrology will do well to test the different methods hinted at in the above pages and select for themselves whichever method they find satisfactory.

## Hints on Judgment

82. **General Observations.**—As in Parasari there are special yogas in Tajaka also. The results of these yogas will manifest themselves when the Dasa or Bhukti of the particular planet, causing the yoga, operates. I do not propose to insist on the reader to take into consideration the various yogas already described in **Chapter 8** in the delineation of yearly results; for, whilst a few astrologers attach much weight to their significance, there are others, who hold, that it will not at all be necessary to consider them. Kesava does not seem to have attached any value whatever to the part played by the various yogas in an annual horoscope. I gather the following information from such works as *Thachakasara* and the like, whose authors were certainly as capable and learned as Kesava himself.

Sahams have their own importance in the Tajaka system. Opinions vary as to whether they should or should not be considered. My own humble view is



some of the Sahams give strikingly accurate results while many do not simply work. This is a vast and fertile field for research.

**83. Precautions Necessary.—**The Progressed Horoscope deals with the **coming** events during the year for which it is constructed. I must impress upon my readers that an annual horoscope should never be interpreted without reference to the natal chart. Suppose children are not indicated in the birth horoscope. Even if strong indications are present to this effect in the progressed Horoscope, birth of progeny should not be predicted. Supposing a strong **constitution** is indicated in the birth horoscope. If the annual horoscope indicates death, then it must be interpreted as serious illness, and **final** recovery. The indications of the natal and annual horoscopes must be harmoniously blended before any predictions are ventured. Prognostications derived from the **Progressed** Horoscope are controlled by the birth map.

**84. Important Points to be considered in Prediction.—**In reading an annual horoscope there are many important points to be considered, which cannot be detailed in a small book like this. According to *Dwadasavargeeyabala* obtained, planets will be inclined to do good or bad. Planets obtain **extreme** beneficence if placed in the 3rd, 9th and **11th** houses

from the lord of the **year**, or in conjunction with benefics or causing Ithasala Yogas. In the above circumstances, a planet will be disposed to produce beneficial results. Planets debilitated, combust, occupying **nimical** signs if placed in the 6th, **8th**, 1st and 2nd houses from the lord of the year, in retrogression and powerless otherwise, always give evil results.

**85. Caution Necessary to Predict Results of Dasas.**—The indications of **planets**—good, bad or indifferent—will fructify, during the periods and sub-periods.

In predicting the results of **Dasas** and Bhuktis great caution must be exercised. Considered in a general manner we find that the following sub-periods, as under the periods mentioned below, will produce favourable **results**.

| <i>Dasa</i> |   | <i>Favourable Bhuktis</i>          |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Sun         | — | <b>Jupiter, Mars and Moon</b>      |
| Moon        | — | <b>Moon, Mars, and Mercury</b>     |
| Mars        | — | <b>Sun and Venus</b>               |
| Mercury     | — | <b>Venus, Sun and Jupiter</b>      |
| Jupiter     | — | <b>Venus, Moon and Sun</b>         |
| Venus       | — | <b>Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn</b> |
| Saturn      | — | <b>Mercury and Venus</b>           |

The above remarks should not be taken as conclusive. For we find that in some cases Saturn's Bhukti in the Sun's Dasa proves extremely beneficial while the reverse holds good in Buddha Dasa, Sukra Bhukti.

86. **Further Observations.**—It must be within the experience of many an astrologer, professional and amateur that fixing an event is an extremely **difficult** problem. Mathematical methods, such as reducing the longitude of a Saham into days are no doubt available. But in actual practice some of them do not simply work. The reason is not far to seek. If the happening of an event is to be amenable to strict mathematical calculations, then the event becomes an absolutely deterministic or fatalistic factor, a dangerous doctrine which we are told by the sages is not the true intention of astrological prediction.

The number of astrological factors involved in causing an event are sometimes bewildering that one will find it difficult to sort out the specific combination or grouping. Here comes into play what is called intuition. An astrologer with the power of intuition can rightly hit on the appropriate combination unless one gets himself too bogged in the mirage of mathematics.

Based on my experience of over thirty years, I have found that some of the Tajaka principles do not work in practice. That is beside the point and my opinion should not prejudice the outlook of a student of **astrology** towards the Tajaka system, the object of this treatise being to expound the **system** as **clearly** as possible.

But my own personal observations may be taken for what they are worth or altogether rejected.

In a Varshaphal chart, the Karaka factors of planets seem to manifest in their Dasas. The **Kendra** or quadrangular positions seem to exert the most powerful results and the **Apoklima** positions feeble results. The Sun or Jupiter in a Kendra in the Varshaphal chart, particularly in the ascendant or the **10th**, exerts the powerful influence in respect of the house it happens to own. In such an angular position, the indications become augmented for good if the planet is involved in a favourable yoga with lords owning trines.

In the case of a certain gentleman, the Sun as lord of the ascendant occupying the **10th** and involved in lhasala with Jupiter, conferred on him in the **Dasa** of the Sun, the Chief Ministership of an important State. Saturn as lord of the 7th in the 10th in Easapha with Mars. Yogakaraka, made the native of another chart fall suddenly from the Chairmanship of a big industrial concern.

As I have said above, the Sahams are not always reliable.

The event signified by the Saham can happen :

- (a) during the Dasa of the lord of the Saham ;
- (b) during the Dasa of the lord of the **11th** from the **Saham** ;

(c) during the Dasa of the lord of a stronger planet in aspect with the Saham or its lord ;

(d) in the Dasa of a significator in favourable aspect to the ascendant or its lord.

In the case of a Libra Lagna chart, the marriage took place during the Dasa of Mars (in Capricorn) in trine with Venus in Virgo.

The Muntha lord or the lord of the year in adverse aspect with the lord of any Bhava would adversely affect the interests of the Bhava concerned.

A planet combining the lordship of the Radix ascendant, birth ascendant and **Muntha**, and occupying a Kendra can confer during its Dasa best results appropriate to its ownership, Karakatwa, etc.

A method developed by Sri B. Surya Prakash is worth trying by research-minded astrological students. It has worked in many cases quite satisfactorily. The method is: Add the longitudes of the constellational lords of the ascendant and the Bhava in question. Find the resulting sign. When Jupiter transits this position, the particular event happens. When Saturn transits (or enters into a malefic aspect) this point the events will be adversely affected.

These observations, though not relevant to the Tajaka system, are offered with a view to providing guide-lines for students of astrology.

Let students bear in mind that in spite of all the material made available to us by the sages, it is a problem to assess the nature of an event correctly. The skill and intuitive capacity of the astrologer alone can ensure correct judgment.

## Results of Varsheswara

**87. General Observations.**—In predicting results great attention must be paid to the strengths of planets, their conjunctions and the aspects over them and their relations with the lords of the houses which they occupy. All the evidence should be carefully weighed before any final conclusion is arrived at. In assessing the strength of the lord, the Panchavargeeyabala must be considered. The lord of the year may be considered as strong, moderate and weak according as his Panchavargeeyabala is over 10 units, between 5 and 10 and less than 5 respectively. No prediction should be made in a haphazard manner. It is only by a careful and consistent scrutiny of all the relations and interrelations that the results can be foretold with considerable accuracy.

**88. The Sun as Year-Lord.**—*If strong:* promotion in profession, good health, financial improvement, fame, prosperity to children, happiness in the family, success over enemies. *If moderate :*

quarrels with good men and relatives, slight ill-health, change of place, fear from superiors if in service, unless the Sun has Ithasala with a benefic. *If weak* : journeys to distant places without gains, residence in foreign countries, fear from political leaders, unexpected expenses, reflection on **name** or bad reputation, sickness, and misunderstandings in the family.

If the Sun is subject to Papakarthari Yoga, there will be continuous fear from rulers, fever due to inflammation of Pitta and loss in mineral trade. The native may travel north-west if aspected by the Moon. If Mars aspects the Sun, success over enemies is indicated.

89. The Moon as **Year-Lord**.—*If strong*: honours, family increase, mental peace, acquisition of new lands and wealth, agricultural prospects, access to precious stones, rise in life consistent with his position, and friendship with political leaders and religious heads. *If ordinary* : gain of new lands, **etc.**, and their loss, misunderstanding with friends and children, change of residence (if in service), weak health and mixture of good and evil results. *If weak* : terrible suffering, mental worry, displacement, chaos in domestic affairs, asthma, theft in the house, aimless **travels**, and a miserable period.

According to *Hayanasundara*, there will be birth of a female issue, sensual dreams, and trip to places

located in N.W. direction. If the Moon is conjoined with or aspected by the **Sun**—friendship with political personages, fever, some Governmental displeasure ; by **Mars**—increase of heat in the body, fever due to inflammation of of Kapha or phlegm, fear from weapon or if Mars is lord of 6th, surgical treatment ; **Mercury**—acquisition of a vehicle, general happiness, writing incriminating documents or letters according as the aspect is favourable or adverse ; **Jupiter**—marriage **if not** already married, promotion, improvement of business and reputation; **Venus**—marriage, house-building and general improvement ; **Saturn**—mental restlessness, loss of a relative, displeasure of the Government, unnecessary expenditure, and ill-health due to bloodlessness ; **Rahu**—trouble from enemies, quarrels in the family, strange illness, fear and blood-impurity; and **Ketu**—hysteria, strange fever, danger of being poisoned and a sudden journey in S.E. direction.

**90. Mars as Year-Lord.**—*If powerful* : success in every attempt, fame, increase of cousins and wealth, destruction of enemies, military honour (if in the Army) and general happiness. *If ordinary* : strife with kith and kin through misunderstanding, displeasure of superiors, pride, leadership, bloody diseases, injury, slight increase in status. *If weak* : loss of wealth, many troubles, residence in foreign places.



fear from fever arid fires, robbers and enemies, disgrace and other injuries, scandal, aimless travel, disappointment in love-affairs.

If Jupiter aspects Mars, these results should be greatly modified. If associated with the **Sun**—honour for brave acts, income through Governments, success in litigation, journey towards **east** ; the **Moon**—acquisition of gems, fear from rulers and fire, loss of cattle and piles; **Mercury**—unfavourable results ; **Jupiter**—friendship with devotees, pilgrimage and initiation, good name, a little trouble and journey to N.E.; **Venus**—ill-health and trouble from enemies ; **Saturn**—sorrow and affliction, loss of money, contact with low class people and evil mind; **Rahu**—a frightful year ; fear from thieves, enemies and rulers, asthma, arthritis arid travel to S.W. ; and **Ketu**—fear from lightning, mental and physical affliction.

**91. Mercury as Year-Lord.**—*If powerful* : gain of wealth by cunning and diplomacy, trade, acquisition of technical knowledge, recognition of literary merits, honours, fame, success in discussions, cultivation of friendship among aristocrats and learned men, becoming a minister. *If ordinary* : suffering and ultimate success, above results modified. *If weak* : failure, loss of trade, bankruptcy, insult, unrighteous acts, many trails, religiously inclined, breaking of promises and troubles from all sources.

If associated with or aspected by the **Sun**—affliction to body, journey to **north**, conferment of a title or distinction, distinction in education, auspicious celebrations, favour from rulers and unexpected gains; the **Moon**—a mixture of good and bad results, injury from animals, success over enemies, and trouble while journeying towards **north-west**; **Mars**—misunderstandings with well-wishers, fear from buffaloes and skin eruptions, and likelihood of falling seriously **ill**; **Jupiter**—relief from troubles and illness, success over enemies, honours from Governments or learned bodies, visiting places of worship and- gain in S.W. journey; **Venus**—**proficiency** or distinction in sciences or arts, happy domestic life, new female acquaintances association with music and dance academies, auspicious celebrations at home and honours and gainful journeys to S.E. direction; **Saturn**—doing forbidden acts, dissatisfaction in sexual relations, piles, loss from unexpected sources, and intimacy with women of questionable character; **Rahu** - general success in all matters, pursuit of new ventures, slight mental aberration or suffering from fits of depression and windy complaints and benefits from low-class people; and **Ketu**—**mental** distress and **affliction**, and a year of worry and apprehensions.

**92. Jupiter as Year-Lord.**—*If powerful*: fame, obtains confidence, reputation, new source of wealth,

generous instincts and deeds, birth of a child, peace in the family, victory in disputes, honour and distinction, good agricultural returns, visiting of holy shrines and men, and respect. *If ordinary* : change of residence, scientific studies, increase of knowledge, and mixed results. *If weak*: disappointments, loss of relations, loss of reputation and rejected by friends, ill-health due to inflammation of Kapha (phlegm) and quarrels.

If associated with or aspected by the Sun—pilgrimage, gain from journey to the east, acquisition of precious stones, worthy friendships, name and fame in political circles, suffering from fever; the Moon—friendly with young females, increase of happiness, good food and enjoyment of comforts, honour, getting costly presents, short journey to north-west direction; Mars financial improvement, success in litigation, trade in red articles, overcoming disease, journey to the south, dispute with the State and risk of accident; Mercury—financial improvement, both sorrow and joy, equal loss and gain, and loss by theft; Venus—loss of money, much worry due to enemies, separation and mental aberration; Saturn—trouble from non-Hindus, scandal and loss of reputation, change of place or residence, loss by gambling, addiction to liquor; Rahu—fear of incarceration, trouble from relatives, affliction to body due to inflammation of

wind; and Ketu—misunderstandings, death or serious illness, fall from position and loss of prestige.

93. Venus as **Year-Lord**.—*If strong* : conjugal happiness, domestic harmony, good health, victorious, success in games, interest in acquiring new knowledge, acquisition of jewellery, auspicious happenings, financial gains through State contracts, increase of sexual pleasures. *If ordinary*: small income, difficulties, mental uneasiness, misunderstandings. *If weak* : unhappy, mental anxiety, ridiculed by others, general complaints, loss of job or reversal, domestic worry, committing sinful deeds, fear from low-class women.

**If** conjoined with or aspected by the **Sun**—colitis or stomach troubles, difficulties in occupation, fever, eye or head troubles, weakness in the body, fear of action by authorities, heavy expenses; the **Moon**—disease to cattle, teeth trouble, jaundice and giddiness, enjoyment of sensual pleasures, and rheumatic complaints; **Mars**—acquisition of immovable property, urge for sensual pleasures, fear of piles and fistula, marriage of brother or sister and getting a new vehicle; **Mercury**—opportunities for self-expression, fame as an author, increase in status. recognition of talent, birth of an issue, journey to the north; **Jupiter**—happiness throughout the year, righteous deeds, cordial relations with all, pilgrimage, good income,

honours, and accomplishment of desires ; **Saturn**—elevation in occupation, business gains, getting new property, success in disputes, rheumatic complaints, danger of typhoid or drowning, intimacy with low-class women ; **Rahu**—head and dental troubles, anaemia and general ill-health, fear from serpents, risk of danger while undertaking journeys towards S.E., unexpected financial loss due to contact with low-class people; and **Ketu**—misunderstandings or litigation with relatives, suffering to children, scandals and quarrels, swooning and danger of being bitten by serpents and a generally anxious and apprehensive year.

94. Saturn as **Year-Lord**.—*If strong* : fresh lands and decent bungalows, getting money from foreign sources, new acquaintances among vicious people, money through illegal means, craving help from others, accidents, windy diseases, enhancement of status, *If ordinary* : a miserable life, degradation or **depromotion**, and contact with low-class people. *If weak* : family starving, disgrace, incarceration, poverty, diseases and sorrows, financial losses, danger from enemies, illness in the family and general depression.

If aspected by or associated with the **Sun**—sorrow from children, enmity with friends, getting illness

while travelling, head trouble, provoking Governmental action, loss of money, extreme mental worry ; **Moon**—serious illness to or loss of a daughter, duodenal troubles, some financial loss, loss of a close relative, phlegmatic complaints, trouble while journeying in N.W. direction ; **Mars**—fear from fire and theft, change of place or position, enmity with relatives, trouble when travelling in the south, impurity of blood, loss of money ; **Mercury**—fortune, happiness, and financial gains, birth of a son, friendship with Ministers and gain while travelling in the north ; **Jupiter**—financial gains, happiness, pilgrimage, getting a high position, domestic happiness; acquisition of lands and gold ; **Venus**—happy relations with family members, honours, prosperity to children **recognition**, phlegmatic complaints ; **Rahu**—typhoid fever and mumps, trouble from foreign nationals, **swelling** in the feet, diseases of phlegm, fear of drowning, serpent bite, mental aberration, loss while **journeying** in S.E. direction ; and **Ketu**—**rheumatic complaints**, **quarrels** with close relatives, profitless journeys to S.W. and sinful thoughts and deeds, association with persons of questionable character, and worry and uneasiness.

If a benefic is involved in Ithasala or Easapha with the lord of the year, the **benefic** transfers its **influence** to the lord for good. If a **malefic** is involved, then the strength of the lord is reduced.

## Results of Bhavas

**95. General Remarks.**—The twelve Bhavas comprehend all the important events in human life, and the allocation of events (according to Tajaka) to different Bhavas is more or less similar to what obtains in Parasari. The dictum accepted in Parasari that whichever Bhava is conjoined with or aspected by its own lord or benefics will obtain vitality holds good in the Tajaka system **also**. The indications of a Bhava get inhibited if the Bhava is afflicted by **malefics**.

A note of caution is necessary. In the following pages certain special combinations as well as results of different planets occupying different houses have been given, culled out from authoritative Tajaka sources but mainly from Neelakantha. For instance, if Mars is in the 5th, the results ascribed are "ill-health and unhappiness to children, success in disputes, tensions and troubles **from** unexpected sources, and loss of one's own discrimination". It is evident that the results are too general and cannot be applied

literally. The results have to be suitably modified, taking into account the factors such as the nature of the sign in which Mars is placed, the Yoga, etc., which Mars has generated, the afflictions he is subject to and other circumstances. In a case in which Mars is in the fifth (Capricorn) in a Varshaphal chart with Saturn, the native did no doubt succeed in one of the biggest litigations he had been involved in but a criminal charge was also levelled against him.

Blind application of the results is not called for. A careful assessment of the entire house should be made before any predictions are ventured.

In the following paragraphs, the birth chart will be referred to as Radix. Unless otherwise stated, the reference to Lagna or any other house is in respect of the Varshaphal chart only.

**96. First Bhava.**—Denotes body, colour of the skin, hair, the constitution, caste, character, health, life, happiness, age, dreams and the skin.

**97. Special Combinations.**—If the lord of the ascendant in the yearly chart is strong, the native will have good health, will be prosperous and happy.

If the weak Sun in addition to the Lagna lord in the yearly chart happens also to be the lord of the year or lord of Lagna in the birth chart or lord of the Muntha, the person will have serious setback in his



**health—eye** and skin troubles, and misunderstandings with parents.

If the lord happens to be the Moon, one will have severe eye complaint, disappointment in profession, financial stress, failure in litigation, domestic quarrels, and misunderstandings.

If the planet (lord of Lagna in the Varshaphal chart also becoming lord of Lagna in the birth chart, or lord of the year or lord of Muntha) is **Mars—**wavering mind ; **Mercury—**unsoundness of mind and affliction; **Jupiter—**irreligiousness and despair; **Venus—**mental affliction and quarrels with women ; **Saturn—**reversal in the job, and sickness due to inflammation of wind and trouble from servants.

When **all** the four lords—lord of ascendant in the birth chart, lord of ascendant in the yearly chart, lord of Muntha and lord of the year—are strong and do not occupy 6th, 8th or 12th, the entire year will be smooth and successful in all matters conferring on the native happiness, financial gains and fame.

If the majority of these lords are weak and **afflicted**, one has to pass through a critical period throughout the year.

There will be a windfall in money matter if the ascendant lord enters into Ithasala with the lords of the **2nd**, 9th and 10th. One will be struck with poverty if the ascendant lord joins the lord of *Daridra Saham*.

**98. Planets in the First Bhava.**—If the Sun is in the first **Bhava**—**inflammation** of Vata and Pitta, sickness to wife, severe headache or eye complaints ; the Moon—dispute with the public, mental worry without visible cause, and **fever** ; Mars —ulcer, rheumatism, disputes with enemies, head and eye troubles, **pain** in joints, **vomitting**, dispute with the Government, danger of fire or injury due to the falling of a heavy metallic lump ; **Mercury**—**general** happiness, success over enemies, acquisition of new trades, new friends and financial prosperity ; **Jupiter**—**increase** of happiness, Governmental or ministerial assignment, expansion of trade, fame, troubles to enemies and an optimistic outlook ; **Venus**—**prosperity** and increase of status' destruction of enemies, and favours from high-class **persons** ; **Saturn**—**birth** of an issue, if exalted or occupying own house ; windy complaints, attempts on the part of the native's enemies to bring down his name, illness and all sorts of **woes** ; **Rahu**—**affliction** to one's concubine, keep or **girl-friend** ; apprehension of trouble from enemies, threat of proceedings **by** the State, honour at stake, and eye **affliction** ; and Ketu—disappointments, complications in chronic health complaints, loss of **happiness**, untrustworthy friends, and disputes with all sorts of characterless persons.

**99. Second House.**—Denotes wealth, speech, **prosperity**, dependents, tongue, eyes, nails, general

happiness, precious metals, mental stability, truth, temper and hypocrisy.

100. **Special Combinations.**—If Jupiter happening to be lord of the 2nd in the Radix (birth horoscope) occupies the 2nd in the yearly chart or forms an *Ithasala* with the Lagna lord, the native's financial affairs will be satisfactory disposed throughout the year. The opposite will be the case if Jupiter has *Easarpha* with malefics.

Money will flow in **without** much effort if Jupiter, aspecting the 2nd house in the Radix, is strong and becomes the lord of the year

Jupiter owns some Bhava in the Radix. If he occupies the same Bhava in the yearly chart and has *Ithasala* with the ascendant lord, the Bhava concerned will thrive very well in the year concerned.

Jupiter aspects some Bhava in the Radix. If the lord of that Bhava happens to be the lord of the year, the Bhava prospers well, so say the Tajaka writers.

If Jupiter occupies the 2nd and is aspected by benefics, there will be distinct improvement in status. It will be specially so if Muntha Rasi receives Jupiter's aspect.

Venus as lord of the ascendant entering *Easarpha* Yoga with the lord of the 2nd causes financial loss and fall in regular income.

If a strong Mercury is in the 2nd, one may gain by writing, publication, and similar means appropriate to this planet.

High position, much income and sudden rise in status will be the consequence if Mercury, Venus and Jupiter join *Artha-saham* in the 2nd house.

When the lords of the 2nd and *Artha-saham* are in friendly aspect with benefics, there will be no financial worries and good income will be forthcoming without much effort. If, on the other hand, the aspect is malefic, financial gain occurs with much effort.

If the lords of Lagna and the 2nd are in mutual (benefic) aspect or involved in Ithasala Yoga, the influx of money will be without much effort or worry. If the Yoga is Easapha, there will be loss of money, high expenditure and fear of being fined by the State.

If the Sun happening to occupy the Lagna in the Radix is placed in the 2nd in the Varshaphal chart, there will be financial stability during the year ahead.

If Saturn is in the 2nd, then there will be some gain but much will have to be expended on unforeseen matters.

The income will be from the source signified by the Bhava occupied or aspected by Jupiter provided Jupiter is lord of the 2nd in the Radix. According to the commentator of the sloka. If it is Lagna—self-

effort; **2nd—through** family; **3rd—through** brother and prowess ; **4th—through** lands, mother, house property, etc.; **5th—through** children, thinking, and friends; **6th—winning** in disputes, return of loans given, etc.; **7th—partnership**, wife, etc.; **8th—inheritance**, legacy, etc.; **9th—delivering** talks on religious subjects, contact with preceptors, etc.; **10th—Government**, occupation; **11th—political** sources, return of income-tax, etc.; and **12th—from** temples, or questionable methods.

Lord of the 2nd with the 8th lord makes the native lose much money. Second lord afflicted affects the vision ; especially so if the Sun has Easarpha with Mars or Venus. The Sun and the Moon and Jupiter in the 2nd, in **favourable** position, make the native acquire proficiency in language, **oratory**; power of discussion, logic, arts and sciences.

The source of income is also indicated by the planet which has lthasala with the lord of the 2nd. For example, if it is Mercury, the income will be from one of the sources under his Karakatwa.

The planet in the 2nd indicates the nature of his *vak* or speech (which should be consistent with his inherent nature shown in the Radix). A malefic gives a **foul** tongue, harsh words and abuses; Mercury gives humour and **wit**; Venus makes the talk sensual and vulgar. Jupiter alone makes one a charming

conversationalist, having resort to ethics, religion and philosophy and avoiding words and phrases which adversely touch or provoke the listener.

**101. The Third House.**—Denotes brothers, servants, valour, strength, courage, ears, legs, neck, gait, arms and relatives.

**102. Special Combinations.**—If the lord of the 3rd being also lord of the year is combust, or if weak Jupiter is in the 3rd, one will have misunderstandings with brothers. Similar effects should be anticipated if there is Easapha between the lords of the 3rd and the year. If Jupiter has Ithasala with the lord of the 3rd, or Jupiter is in the 3rd, the brothers will be happy and get on well.

Similarly there will be cordiality amongst brothers if the lord of the 3rd is in the 3rd and he happens to be a candidate for the lordship of the year and there is Ithasala with the lord of the ascendant.

If the lord of the 3rd has Easapha with malefics, misunderstandings with brothers will arise. If the 3rd which should be a sign of Mars is occupied by Saturn, a brother will fall seriously ill. If Mars is in the 3rd which should be a sign of Mercury, a brother will suffer from serious illness. If Mars is in the 3rd which should be a sign of Mars and well aspected, the brothers will be happy and mutually friendly.

If strong Mercury happening to be lord of Lagna in the Radix or the year-chart occupies the third makes it the relations of the native happy and there will be birth of a brother.

One of the brothers will **suffer** affliction if malefics are in the 3rd devoid of the aspect of either the lord of the 3rd or the lord of the *sahaja-saham*. A brother may pass away if the lord of the 3rd in the *sahaja-saham* is combust. The lord of the 3rd occupying the 7th with the lord of the ascendant indicates marriages of brothers and sisters.

Mental worry will be the result if the lord of the 3rd is in company with Mars and the Moon. Weak Mars as 3rd lord causes constant injuries and bloody diseases.

**103. Planets in the Third.**—If the Sun is in the 3rd, affliction to brothers in the middle of the year, income from political sources, defeat of enemies and good **health**; the **Moon**—benefits to brothers, secret pleasure, good income, increasing of prestige; Mars—**trouble** to relatives, acquisition of a vehicle, destruction of enemies, increase of income, success to friends and befriending **ministerial** ranks; **Mercury**—decrease of miseries, reputation, and happiness; **Jupiter**—**spread** of fame, recognition of merit by the rulers, increase of **wealth**; **Venus**—**happiness** of brothers and sisters, good health, and income, helping

the people ; **Saturn**—**destruction** of enemies, financial gains, acquisition of land, and enmity with kith and kin and relatives; **Rahu**—**getting** cattle and vehicles, friendship with rulers, but affliction to brothers ; and **Ketu**—**fighting** enemies with courage, acquisition of wealth and comforts, donating for charitable causes and a generally happy year.

**104. Fourth House.**—Denotes position attained by education, immovable property, happiness, good name, perfumes, perspiration, oil-bath, water, drinks, breast, mother, change of residence, maternal relations, journeys, caste, clothes, inner feelings, falsehood, generosity, upstairs, fortresses, wells, tanks, pits and gardens.

**105. Special Combinations.**—According as the 4th house is occupied by an afflicted Sun or afflicted Moon, the father or mother will suffer from ill-health and mental worry. If Saturn joins the Sun, father's reputation will be at stake.

If Saturn occupies the Rasi held by the Moon in the birth horoscope, one will have quarrels with mother. If the lord of the 4th is in the 4th, parents will be happy. The strong lord of the 4th in Ithasala with the lord of Lagna makes the parents happy.

If the Pitru and Matru *sahams* are afflicted and the Muntha is in the 4th, the mother and father may pass away during the year.



If Mars or Saturn occupies the sign which happens to be the 4th house in the **Radix**; or the sign in which lord of the 4th is placed in the year-chart, there will be affliction to parents.

If the Matru or Pitru *saham* has lthasala with the lord of the ascendant, the parents will derive joy and happiness from the native. But if there is Easarpha, contrary results will happen.

Father will be subjected to insults if the Sun is mostly in Saturn's vargas. Lord of the 8th with the Sun will subject the father to serious illness.

Death or serious diseases are also caused if Mars is in the 3rd, Saturn in the 4th and the Moon in the 8th with the 8th lord.

**106. Planets in the Fourth.**—If the Sun is in the 4th—affliction to cattle, loss in agricultural output, loss of grain, trouble from the ruling class, stomach-ache for the mother and chest complaints; the Moon—success in disputes with the state, good agricultural income and general happiness, earning money by purchase and sale, defeat of enemies and chance of getting a new vehicle; Mars—outbreak of fire in the house of estate, sorrow, sickness to cattle, loss in agriculture, but *status quo* in business; Mercury—general happiness, good income, new acquaintances and benefits from them, acquisition of new cattle-head and lands, and the pleasure of owning a new

vehicle; **Jupiter**—**selling** a vehicle and purchasing another one with profit, all-round happiness, benefits from the ruling party, and initiation of success in new ventures ; **Venus**—**more** or less same results as Jupiter's, entering the legislature, and leading an aristocratic life; **Saturn**—**difficulties** in occupation and service, fear, trouble in the eyes and stomach, sorrow through relatives, sullyng of name for no real cause, death of cattle, fire-accident, destruction of crops; **Rahu**—**destruction** or loss of vehicle, trouble from authority, cough and asthmatic complaints, rheumatic pains, and visiting a **foreign** country without **benefit** ; and **Ketu**—**affliction** to mother, chance to show grit, truth-speaking, good earnings and plenty.

**107. Fifth House.**—**Denotes** children, thinking, intelligence, skill, awakening, memory, • initiation, secrecy, dignity, decency, general education-discrimination, contentment, hospitality, scholarship, joy and new ventures.

**108. Special Combinations.**—**Happiness** from children is indicated if Jupiter, the Sun, Mars, Mercury or Venus, happening to be lord of the year occupies the 5th house. There **will** only be misery from children if the above planets are afflicted by **malefics**.

There will be birth of an issue if the 5th house and the *Putra Saham* are strongly disposed. If the 5th house is occupied by the lord of the year, the children will be happy.

The year will be exceedingly favourable to children if the sign of the 5th house in the Radix becomes the ascendant in the yearly chart.

Birth of an issue can be anticipated if the 5th house in the Radix happens to be the sign held by Mercury or Venus in the yearly chart.

If the *Punya Saham* falls in the 5th house and is conjoined with or aspected by benefics or the lord of the ascendant and the 5th are in the 5th, a child will be born during the year.

If retrograde Mars afflicts the above combination, the issue born will not live.

If Venus is lord of the 5th in the birth chart and occupies the 5th in the year-chart, and forms *Ithasala* with the lord of Lagna, there will be birth of children.

Children will suffer from misfortunes if an afflicted 5th house (in the yearly chart) falls in the Rasi held by Saturn in the Radix.

**109. Planets in the Fifth.**—If the Sun is in the 5th house—unpopular with the public, trouble in disputes, loss of discrimination, and suffering for children, sickness, financial tightness, etc., in the planet's Dasa ; the Moon—success due to one's own

brain, help from **friends**, birth of an issue or affliction to children according as the Moon is beneficially disposed or **afflicted**; **Mars**—ill-health and unhappiness to children, success over enemies in disputes, tensions and troubles from unexpected sources and loss of one's power of discrimination; **Mercury**—children, acquisition of wealth and success in all efforts, loyal servants, and befriending persons in high walks of life; **Jupiter**—prosperity to children, opportunity for showing one's ability and talents, happiness due to the defeat of enemies, and acquisition of precious metals; **Venus**—disappearance of fear, sorrow and worry, trouble to enemies, in the middle of the year a sudden windfall of happiness, and financial **prosperity**; **Saturn**—serious illness or passing away of an issue, all sorts of afflictions, mental aberration and uneasiness, and fear of action by the **State**; **Rahu**—loss of discrimination, enemies inflict suffering, strange illness pertaining to the digestive system, and upsets in all **matters**; and **Ketu**—loss of an issue, trouble from the Government, loss of **name**, irreligiousness and enemies make baseless allegations.

**110. The Sixth House.**—Denotes debts, diseases, enemies, hostility, maternal uncle, cattle, fear of injuries, **obstructions**, **abcess**, cattle, fear, struggle for existence, mental worry, sloth and fear of losing reputation.

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111. **Special Combinations.**—If retrograde or afflicted Saturn, happening to be lord of the year, occupies the 6th, one will suffer from different types of illness such as chest trouble due to inflammation of the *tridoshas*, spleen enlargement, eye trouble and typhoid.

If Jupiter is similarly placed having no Kahala Yoga with the Moon, one suffers from diseases arising from the inflammation of Vayu such as rheumatism.

If Mars is disposed as **above—being** afflicted lord of the year and placed in the **6th—one** suffers from a serious attack of jaundice and blood impurity.

Other planets disposed as above cause diseases befitting their karakatwa indications.

Even death may occur if the sign held by Saturn at Radix happens to be the ascendant and Mars occupies the 6th entering Easapha with the Sun.

Mars in the above situation produces bloody complaints and burns. Benefic aspects lessen the intensity.

If there is Ithasala between the lord of Lagna and the lord of the sixth or between the year-lord and lord of the sixth, the native suffers from such complaints as are caused by the *tridosha* indicated by the concerned planet, e.g., **Mercury—nervous** breakdown.

If the 6th house falls in a sign held by Venus in

the Radix and the Sun occupies the 6th and *Roga Saham* is conjoined by malefics, one suffers from complaints pertaining to semen.

If an afflicted Jupiter occupies the 6th and Mars is in the ascendant, one suffers from epilepsy. If the Moon joins Jupiter, or the Moon and Mars are in Lagna, the native may have to undergo amputation of an organ.

If the planet in the 6th has *Ithasala* with the Moon, the intensity is considerably neutralised.

The entire year will be one of ill-health if the planet in the 6th has *Ithasala* with the Sun who should be conjoined with Ketu.

If the lords of Lagna in the Radix and the Muntha are in the 6th and afflicted, the native suffers from all sorts of ailments.

If Mars happening to be lord of the 6th in the Radix occupies the 6th, the native suffers from serious illness. It will prove fatal if Mars has an *Ithasala* with another malefic.

**112. Planets in the Sixth.**—If the Sun is in the 6th—defeat of enemies, illness to mother and maternal relatives, general happiness, gain from Government contracts and success in disputes and gains in purchase and sale business; the Moon—disputes and troubles with foes, eye trouble, loss of money, mental worry and ill-health to wife; Mars—defeat of enemies,

success for one's party, gains from friends and happiness in the family; Mercury—trouble from women, disputes with enemies, unforeseen expenditure, illness due to inflammation of phlegm, and a difficult year in all respects; Jupiter—menstrual trouble to wife, difficulties to opponents, dysentery and eye trouble, and a difficult year; Venus—unexpected disputes with the public, persecution by enemies, severe headache and mental worry, and digestive complications Saturn—purchasing land, good income, respect from high quarters, plentiful availability of grain, and spread of fame ; Rahu—affliction to enemies, friendship with notables, acquisition of cattle and gold, happiness and overcoming sorrow; and Ketu—starting of an educational centre, happiness at home, honour in public, respect in the community, and smooth sailing in all affairs.

**113. Seventh House.**—Denotes marriage, husband or wife, trade, passion, sexual intercourse, loss, domestic harmony, conjugal happiness, prostitution, partnership, quarrels with women, break of journeys, luxuries, sex-organ, and urinary troubles.

**114. Special Combinations.**—If strong Venus as lord of the year occupies the 7th, much happiness from wife and other female relatives ; if unmarried, marriage takes place if Venus holding one of the

Panchadhikaras (see Art. 48) is associated with or aspected by Mars.

One may resort to extra-marital relations if Venus in the above combination is aspected by Mercury ; if by Saturn the woman will be aged ; if aspected by Jupiter, one will be happy with one's wife and **will** also get an issue.

If the strong lord of the birth-ascendant occupies the ascendant or the 7th in the yearly chart, relations with the wife will be happy throughout the year and an unmarried person gets married. If the Rasi held by Venus at Radix happens to be the 7th house in the yearly chart and Venus becomes the year-lord, marriage takes place.

If the lords of Lagna and the 7th are in *Ithasala*, there will be marriage. If the lords of *Stree Saham* and the 7th are combust and afflicted, his health will cause anxiety.

If the waning Moon is the sign occupied by Venus at Radix one will not get full sex-satisfaction. If Mars and Venus are connected with the 7th, the satisfaction will be complete.

If the lord of the 7th in the Radix is associated with Venus in the yearly chart intimacy with one's partner will be marked by intense pleasure. The same results will occur if the lords of the ascendant and the *Vivaha saham* are in *Ithasala*.



If the 7th house is occupied by Muntha in association with the Sun and Mars, wife and children will suffer illness, etc., causing sorrow to the native. Similar will be the result if the *Stree saham* is afflicted.

Either marriage takes place (if not married) or one becomes intimate with another woman if Venus happening to own the 7th house in the Radix occupies the 7th forming Ithasala with the lord, of Lagna. The above result will be caused if Mars being the year-lord is aspected by Venus or *vice versa* or the *Stree saham* is aspected by Mars and Venus.

There will be happiness and pleasure from the wife (or female companion) if the lord of the 7th in the Radix becomes the lord of the *Stree saham*; or the lord of the 7th in Radix becomes the lord of Muntha or lord of the year.

One will go to a foreign country if the Muntha falls in Capricorn or Scorpio, and is aspected by the Moon. If the **malefics** afflict Muntha, the foreign journey will be a curse.

**115. Planets in the Seventh.**—If the Sun occupies the seventh house—**ill-health** to native and wife in the Sun's period, risk of being waylaid while travelling, disputes, and trouble in the feet or **arms**; the **Moon**—**fever, rheumatic** pains, ill-health to wife, financial improvement and **smooth-sailing** in business

matters; **Mars—trouble** while travelling, venereal complaints, **fear** from enemies, disputes with members of the public, and loss of **money**; **Mercury—joy** of intimacy with women, increase of status, **success** in undertakings and acquisition of land, cattle, etc., especially during Mercury's own **Dasa**; **Jupiter—happiness** from wife, success, fearlessness, and destruction of enemies; **Venus—acquisition** of a new vehicle, **increase** of pleasures, good income, favour from rulers, domestic happiness, a life of ease and pleasure, enemies suffer defeat, and construction or acquisition of a **house**; **Saturn—illness** to wife, troubles in travel, death of a pet animal, threat of auction by the Government, unexpected sorrow, baseless allegations, excess of gas in the body and stomach troubles; **Rahu—windy** complaints, piles and fistula, risk of being poisoned or being bitten by snakes and a difficult **period**; and **Ketu—intimacy** with low class women and loss of honour and destruction of enemies.

**116. Eighth House.—Denotes** longevity, death, cause of death, **fighting**, lost articles, legacy, relations, properties of deceased relations, defeat, venereal complaints, accidents, sin and violence.

**117. Special Combinations.—If** lord of Lagna or Muntha or lord of the year becomes lord of the 8th or forms Ithasala with the lord of the 8th, the year

becomes critical for one's life provided, according to birth horoscope, the current directional influences indicate a **maraka period**.

If Mars is in the 8th, there is danger of injury from weapons or fear from rulers ; if in addition Mars has Ithasala with the 10th lord, one suffers from bloody complaints and runs the risk of being injured by quadrupeds.

If Jupiter as lord of the year occupies the 8th, there will be sudden financial loss ; if in addition to this, Saturn is in the 7th, there will be quarrels with vulgar and small-minded persons.

Afflicted Mercury in the 8th in Ithasala with Mars causes death or serious illness. Financial loss occurs if such afflicted Mercury occupies the *Hadda* (see Art. 41) of Mars.

Unexpected quarrels will be the result if Jupiter posited in the 8th (in the birth horoscope) is not one of the candidates for the lordship of the year.

The native suffers affliction by way of serious illness and mental aberration when the lord of Lagna in the Radix is *dagdha* and occupies the 8th in the annual chart.

If Mars occupies the 8th identical with Aries, Leo, Sagittarius or Taurus, there will be trouble from the police.

An afflicted lord of the 8th or lord of the ascendant in the 8th may bring about death (if the period indicates *maraka*).

If the lord of the Lagna or the lord of Muntha is in conjunction with or in adverse aspect to the lord of *Mrityusaham*, death takes place.

If the Sun is with Mars or Saturn in the 8th, one meets with an accident while travelling in a vehicle.

If the lord of the year or the Moon joins Mars in the 8th house, death is likely. Evil comparable to death occurs if the lord of *Mrityusaham* is in the ascendant.

If the afflicted lord of *Punya saham* is in the 8th therefrom, death is likely to happen. Likewise the lord of the 8th in the **birth** horoscope conjoining *Punya saham* causes death.

If the 8th house sign in the Radix happens to be the *Punya saham* or the sign occupied by the lord of *Punya saham*, the native's death is likely.

Lord of the 8th in the 6th, the 8th or the 12th results in one's death.

Death is also likely when the afflicted lord of the birth ascendant is in the 8th, or Saturn is associated with Muntha. One may commit suicide if Mars joins the combination.

Serious illness and death may occur when Saturn is in the 8th and has *lhasala* with **malefics**; if Saturn's

Ithasala is with benefics then death does not occur. Death is likely if Saturn happening to be the lord of the 8th in the Radix causes Ithasala with the lord of Lagna in the yearly chart.

The same result can be expected if the lords of the ascendant in the Radix and yearly charts are posited in the 8th.

Death in a foreign country is likely if Jupiter, defeated in Grahayuddha by a malefic planet, is in the ascendant, a malefic in the 4th and Rahu in the 8th.

The 4th lord in the 8th and the 8th lord in the 4th causes drowning, etc.

The ascendant lord in the 8th and the 8th lord aspecting the 6th house cause death due to piles, fistula and venereal complaints.

118. Planets in the **Eighth**.—If the Sun is in the 8th—**troubles** from relatives, decrease of happiness, illness, sorrow, sickness to wife, and **children** suffer from boils; the **Moon**—**mental** aberration, fever and troubles from unexpected sources, eye-troubles, fear of drowning and loss of money; **Mars**—**boils** or carbuncle, chance of undergoing surgical treatment, sudden expenditure and chance of meeting with an accident and suffering injury; **Mercury**—**cough** and serious phlegmatic complaints, eye-sore, virus fever, and danger from horses during Mercury's **period**:

**Jupiter**—vomitting, nausea and fever attacks, severe illness affecting the ears, mental uneasiness and doing forbidden acts ; **Venus**—danger of death, scandals, fear of untoward happening, and new disputes with enemies ; **Saturn**—loss of money, serious illness, windy complaints, and theft at home ; **Rahu**—bad happenings as death, diarrhoea or typhoid fever ; and **Ketu**—good and pious deeds, good conduct, generosity and religious turn of mind.

**119. Ninth House.**—Denotes religion, travels charity, preceptor, devotion, father, intelligence morals, mental purity, regulated life and auspicious happenings.

**120. Important Combinations.**—When Mars happening to be lord of the year is in the 9th unafflicted, one will have profitable journeys and one will undertake enterprises of lasting benefit.

When the Sun, as lord of the year, is in the 8th and has Kumbula Yoga, journeys will lead to profitable results. If the Sun is not a candidate for the lordship of the year, the native undertakes foreign journeys at the instance of others, *i.e.*, as a representative.

If Venus as lord of the year occupies the 8th, the native will have pleasant and profitable trips. If Venus is retrograde or combust, the object of the journey will not be fulfilled.

Mercury similarly disposed gives trips to distant pilgrim centres.

Jupiter as lord of the year placed in the 9th, ~~unafflicted,~~ gives pleasant journeys to important places of pilgrimage.

In all the above cases if the ascendant lord has Ithasala with the lord of the 9th, one has to go on journey suddenly without preparing ; or there will be lot of trouble.

If Jupiter or the Moon is in the 9th which should be the sign held by Saturn at Radix, one will have a long journey ; if Saturn without being a candidate for the lordship of the year is in the 9th, nothing but disappointment will come out of the journey.

Similarly if Jupiter not being an applicant for the lordship of the year is in the 9th, one will have a long journey on an important political or cultural errand.

If weak Mars is lord of the year and occupies the 9th, one will desert his relatives and dependents and go away to a distant place.

If the Paradesa saham or its lord is in conjunction with or has Ithasala with the lord of the 9th or 7th, there will be a foreign trip.

Journey to a foreign country can happen when Muntha is in the 7th and the strong Moon is in the 9th.

Father's prospects will be bad if the lord of the 9th is in the 6th, 8th or 12th with malefics and malefics are placed in the 9th. There is risk of father

being drowned if the lord of the 9th is with the lord of the 8th in a watery sign and in a quadrant to Saturn. Danger to father from reptiles is likely if the lord of the 9th is in Scorpio and Rahu is in the 9th from the Moon.

Father will thrive exceedingly well in his profession if lords of the 9th and **Punya saham exchange** houses.

Lord of the 9th in conjunction or favourable aspect with the lord of the 4th or 7th gives a long journey to a foreign country for profession or education in the Dasa of an Easapha Yoga planet.

**121. Planets in the Ninth.**—If the Sun is in the 9th **house**—trouble from brothers and sisters, sorrow, righteous deeds, fame, help from the Government, especially in his own Dasa ; the **Moon**—dawn of fortune, financial gain, doing charitable deeds, gain of land and happiness to children ; **Mars**—financial gains, dawn of a fortunate period, honours, recognition and increase of reputation ; **Mercury**—birth of a son, good income, auspicious happenings, friendship with political dignitaries and destruction of opponents ; **Jupiter**—interest in religion, doing charitable deeds, good income, pilgrimage and righteous acts ; **Venus**—friendship with dignitaries, success in undertakings, acquisition of a new vehicle, and



buying land ; **Saturn**—**dawn** of a **good** period, financial gains, defeat of enemies, fame, honour, but trouble to **brothers** ; **Rahu**—**disinclination** to carry out religious observances, hostility from rulers, financial **benefits** and affliction to relatives and **cattle** : and **Ketu**—**contact** with respected and religious personages, attending religious functions, meeting with dignitaries and creating trusts.

**122. Tenth House.**—**Denotes** professional promotions and degradations, general success in life, reputation, farming, trade, authority, commodity prices, impulse, loss of honour, rulership, treasure-trove, distinction, honorarium, thighs, riding, literary productions, self-control and grace.

**123. Special Combinations.**—If the powerful lord of the year is in the ascendant or the **10th**, there will be access to political power, financial prosperity and increase of reputation.

Friendship with high political personages will be established if the Sun being **year-lord** is in the 10th. If the Sun joins Muntha or Muntha lord in the **10th**, one will have political success. If the **Sun** is afflicted for debilitated, one may be hauled up for political reasons and punishment awarded. If the Sun occupies the 10th identical with Leo, a new status will be secured with the friendship of those in high political [position].

If there is lthasala between the lords of the year, the ascendant and the 10th, a ministerial position will be secured.

One becomes a Governor or Chief Minister if the lord of the year is in Rajya saham and forms lthasala with the Sun.

If Mars occupies the sign identical with the position of radical Saturn and the 10th house and aspects the Muntha, one may be punished with fine or imprisonment for misappropriation, theft or even debauchery.

The annual lord must be well placed in the tenth which must be its place of exaltation or own house in which case professional prosperity and success are sure to attend the native.

Displeasure of superiors would follow as a matter of consequence if the Sun has the association of malefics and occupies inimical vargas.

If the sign occupied at birth by the Sun becomes house one or ten and if in it be Muntha, the native will obtain lands and properties. If the Sun is in Leo, which must be the 10th house, he gets royal protection and favour.

Transfer from the place is indicated if the Moon becomes annual lord and is in conjunction with the lord of the tenth and occupies mostly Mars' vargas.

There will be royal displeasure, if Mars, being the lord of the tenth, is posited in the seventh and aspects Muntha.

Pasuyoga or gain of much cattle may be predicted if Saturn becomes annual lord in addition to being lord of *Karmasaham*, and is in conjunction with the lord of the 3rd in the 10th house.

The native will be inflicting trouble on his subordinates, if the 8th lord is malefic and is in the tenth with the Moon and the lord of the tenth is in the house of the lord of the third.

Income will be from such sources, during the particular year, which are indicated by the different planets, namely, the Sun—paternal properties and medical practice ; Mars—wealth of cousins ; the Moon—maternal earnings, pearls, women and agriculture ; Saturn—properties of servants, mills, factories and similar trade ; Mercury—wealth of friends, journalism, publications, lecturing and speculation ; Jupiter—earnings of brother, business, missionary work ; Venus—wealth of wife or females, toilets, dancing, music, etc. ; Rahu—wealth through unjust means ; and Ketu—earnings by means of theft, cheating etc.

In predicting events regarding profession, due attention must be paid to details of birth horoscope and the circumstances of the native.

**124. Planets in the Tenth.**—If the Sun is in the 10th—influx of wealth, gain of land or territory and securing of honour, and affliction to cattle-head ; the Moon—financial benefits, defeat of enemies, expansion of trade, happiness, increase of reputation and all-round success ; Mars—a new assignment and income through machinery, good income, gain of land, increase of status, and loss of cattle-head ; Mercury—the comfort of owning a vehicle, good earnings for children, and success to employer ; Jupiter—purchasing precious metals, favours from superiors or rulers, buying land, and defeat of enemies ; Venus—distinguished success, high status, financial gains, and buying a garden and a vehicle ; Saturn—loss of land, destruction of crops, ill-health to close relatives, and gain in the agency business ; Rahu—expansion of business, increase of status, auspicious happenings, financial gains, and pleasant journeys ; and Ketu—trading in fish and similar articles, ordinary tame but mental uneasiness.

**125. The Eleventh House.**—Denotes acquisition of articles, all kinds of gains, friends, daughters, prices, income, relations, mercantile speculations, ambitions, scandals, savings, elder brother and inheritance.

**126. Special Combinations.**—If Mercury is lord of the year and occupies the eleventh and other-

wise unafflicted, one gets much profit from his business. If Muntha also joins Mercury one will earn much as a writer and speaker.

If Mercury is afflicted in the above combination, contrary results will be experienced.

Afflicted Jupiter as lord of the year and placed in the 11th can only cause losses, unpleasantness and misunderstandings with the Government. If Jupiter is not afflicted, one may earn as a writer and speaker.

If there is Ithasala between the lords of the ascendant and the eleventh, the year will be excellent financially and one's prestige will increase amongst his own relatives. If the two planets are weak and afflicted, contrary results will happen. If the strong Karaka of the 11th house (Mercury) is with Muntha in the ascendant and benefics conjoin Arthasaham, one will get a new vehicle, responsible position and sudden wealth.

If Venus as the lord of the 11th in the 2nd with the Moon, accession to wealth through females will follow.

If the 7th lord is debilitated, lord of the 11th is debilitated in the 5th, and 5th lord is debilitated in the 11th, the native earns money through forbidden sources such as running brothels ; nightclubs, and houses of ill-fame.

**127. Planets in the Eleventh.**—The Sun—gains from Governmental sources, good income, a life of ease and pleasure, defeat of opponents, and illness to children ; the Moon—destruction of foes, influx of wealth through business, befriending persons in high-walks of life, increase of status, return of children from abroad and general contentment ; Mars—securing a good position and financial benefits, success to own party, buying precious metals, and affliction to children ; Mercury—new trade and business contacts, good income, unpleasant relations with wife, purchasing new cattle, and some unexpected losses ; Jupiter—costly and rare acquisitions, dawn of prosperity to children, rout of enemies, increase of status, and cordial relations with political high-ups ; Venus—unexpected possession of golden and precious stones, general success in all matters, progress of children, defeat of opponents of one's own party, and increase of friendly contacts ; Saturn—purchase of land and cattle, gain of money, spread of fame, misfortune to children and contact with the masses ; Rahu—equal status to that of a minister, rare acquisitions, defeat of opponents, and misunderstandings with children ; and Ketu—construction of a beautiful house, enjoyment of sensual pleasures, prowess, and general improvement in all matters.

128. The Twelfth **House**.—**Denotes** enemies, expenses, evils, losses, sickness, sudden death, disposal of wealth, hatred of the public, affliction, disappointment, foreign travel, sleeplessness, body-deform and mental aberration.

129. Special **Combinations**.—If the weak lord of Lagna or lord of the year is in the 12th, one will have losses in articles appropriate to the Rasis concerned ; it is a quadruped sign, loss of cattle ; if a biped sign, loss of friends, relatives and servants, etc.

If the Sun as lord of Lagna or lord of the year is in the 12th, one may lose his job by dismissal. The Moon can **also** give similar results, but if the Moon is strong, one may dig a well in his land.

Saturn as above gives disappointments and losses in all matters.

If the lord of the year is in the 12th, and if the lord of the 10th is weak, the whole year will be a period of woe and suffering.

If Mars or Saturn as annual lord with the Moon occupies the 10th house or is in the 12th house with evil planets, the native loses cattle **and** mental tranquillity.

He spends much money in the shape of **wages** to servants, **etc.**, if the annual lord being exalted is in a kendra and second lord is exalted in the 12th house and both these houses are **common** signs.

Death and **destruction** of the cattle will ensue if lords of the 10th and 4th are in the 12th.

Much money will be sent on physical comforts and ailments if ~~the~~ annual lord is in the ascendant with the lord of the **12th**.

If Saturn being the annual lord is in the 6th, 8th or the **12th** house, he will erect gardens, tanks, etc.

If Saturn as annual lord is weak and is in the 10th house, he will meet with sudden and unexpected disappointments.

**130. Planets in the Twelfth.**—The Sun—swelling of the **feet**, quarrels with wife or other women, loss of money, **troubles** in the head and stomach, mental affliction and troubles to opponents ; the **Moon**—**uttering** falsehood, expenditure on deserving causes, eye-disease, disputes with the public, unexpected difficulties, phlegmatic complaints, and spleen disease ; **Mars**—**ear** and eye troubles, loss of money by theft, scandals, disputes with persons in **high** walks of life, and illness to wife ; **Mercury**—serious disputes with enemies, ear trouble, mental worry, phlegmatic troubles and catarrh in the eye ; **Jupiter**—all kinds of troubles, fear of losing reputation, and sorrow through sources signified by **Jupiter** ; **Venus**—**spending** money on deserving causes, gas in the **stomach** and rheumatic pains, eye complaints, dragging on of litigation, disappointment



in love affairs, separation from wife, fever and vomiting, and fear of death ; Saturn—much trouble in business, loss of money in litigation and disputes, migraine and colitis ; Rahu—change of residence or job, disregard for social conventions, death of trusted servants, head, stomach and ear complaints, loss of money, misunderstandings with kith and kin and affliction to concubines ; and Ketu—huge expenses, initiation into uchchishta (forbidden) mantras, heterodoxy, and taking to forbidden practices.

## Results of Dasas

**131. Lagna Dasa.**—This is the period of the ascendant. If the Lagna is **powerful**, riches, wealth, promotion, favours and honour must be predicted. Ordinary Lagna confers respects due to his rank, mental worry and service under characterless **persons**; if weak, the native will be unhappy and will have quarrels with relations and suffer from diseases of mind and body. He goes to distant places. Benefics in good houses from Lagna produce favourable results in Lagna Dasa.

**132. Ravi Dasa.**—If powerful : gain of wealth, accession to valuable things, conferment of distinction, lucrative gains, worship in famous temples, etc.. If ordinary: suffers ill-health and visits foreign countries, becomes elected as President or representative in social and political bodies, gains according to his station in life. **If weak** : injuries, diseases, unpleasantness, misunderstandings, etc., among relatives, disputes with colleagues, pain in the ears,

tendency to urinary troubles. The Sun in **Cancer**—political success, always gay and happy. **Libra**—always troubled by relatives and reduced to poverty, death of brothers and friends and a miserable and complicated life. **Scorpio**—starting new schemes and enterprises and realisation of many ambitious things. When the Sun is much afflicted, one will face Government displeasure, undergo domestic unhappiness and ill-health. The Sun in the 6th, 3rd, 10th and 11th generally produces favourable results, the intensity varying with the strength or weakness of the Sun.

**133. Chandra Dasa.**—If powerful : garlands, honour, jewels, fame, domestic happiness, acquisition of land and fame. If ordinary : general prosperity, prosperity in trade and profession, increase of friends and happy in religious affairs. If weak : suffers from cold, gets emaciated, becomes unfriendly and unhappy, loss of money, irreligiousness, fever, misunderstandings with family members, earns a bad name and gets into troubles. The Moon in **Aries**—physical and mental happiness, gains in wealth, and perfect contentment ; **Taurus**—collection of enormous wealth, mental and physical happiness. **Cancer**—success in litigation and travels. **Scorpio**—fear from political heads, destruction of relatives and loss of wealth. **Capricorn**—pilgrimage to holy places and success in

litigation. Pisces—taking charge of fresh office and easy access to anything coveted without much effort.

134. Kuja Dasa.—If powerful : the native obtains a fresh appointment and gains, victory, increase of brothers and cousins, gains from quadrupeds. If ordinary : money due to his rank, becomes energetic, suffers from bilious diseases. If weak : trouble from enemies and great evils. In Aries—excessive gains in wealth, increase in reputation and respect. Cancer—ill-health, litigation troubles, misunderstandings among brothers and cousins, loss of honour and reputation. Scorpio—good earnings, friendship and intimacy with exalted personages and love for own people. Capricorn—gains quadrupeds and increase in wealth.

135. Budha Dasa.—If strong : fame in mathematics, arts and sciences, meets learned people and enters into discussions with them, gets interested in sacred literature. If ordinary : obtains wealth from superiors by exhibition of talents, and makes many friends. If weak : suffers greatly from windy and phlegmatic diseases, subjected to insults. In Gemini—access to great intellectual treasures, successful termination of educational career, acquisition of fame and wealth, happiness from wife and children and auspicious ceremonies. Virgo—most auspicious period, undisturbed health, great success, increase

in intelligence, and charitable foundings. **Pisces**—trouble from thieves, dysentery, destruction of his **relatives**, litigation, quarrels with relations, mental derangement and nervous breakdown.

**136. Guru Dasa.**—If strong : honour and wealth from kings and rulers, no enemies and diseases, religious, satisfaction in everything, friendship of great people, birth of a child, and founding of charitable institutions. If ordinary : no hitch in private affairs and free from worries. If weak : attack of diseases, penury, and family misfortunes. In **Cancer**—political success, promotion, exalted position, humanitarian work, national service, acquisition of wealth from unknown sources, domestic harmony and success. Sagittarius and **Pisces**—son, wealth, fame and general success. **Capricorn**—death of a child or two, wife ill, loss of property and reputation, irreligious acts, sacrilegious attacks upon sacred institutions and springing up of numerous enemies.

**137. Sukra Dasa.**—If strong: happy, birth of a child and pleasure from it, and gratification of all pleasures. If ordinary : earnings from **trade** or cultivation, increase of friends, and happy. If weak: quarrels with wife, adultery, residence in foreign lands, misunderstandings, etc. Venus in Taurus and **Libra**—great ease and indulgence, access to beautiful girls and their enjoyment without effort, travels

on seas, redemption from debts, symptoms of venereal troubles and luxurious invitations. Virgo—quarrel with wife or husband and separation from him or her, mortgage of property, trouble in the generative organ, mental unrest, grief and sorrow. **Pisces**—high political power, **acts** of Charity and generosity and smooth sailing in every respect.

138. Sani **Dasa**.—If powerful : happy, earnings with effort, money through foreigners, foreign invitations, opening new workshops and contact with persons not belonging to one's own community. If ordinary : money from ordinary undertakings, misunderstandings and enmity with friends, troubles from thieves, financial troubles, bad name and windy complaints. If weak : great sufferings and mental unrest, health complications, quarrels in the family and serious troubles in all matters. **Aries**—unexpected losses, disappointments in every undertaking, misunderstandings among relatives and friends. **Libra**—travelling in Christian and **Mohamadan** countries, if proprietor of a business concern, establishment of fresh branches, and great honours. Capricorn and **Aquarius**—increase in lands, gains in wealth, travelling in the Western countries, success in litigation, mental happiness and acquisition of wealth.

## Summary

In the last twelve chapters an account of the essential principles of Tajaka Astrology has been given with suitable examples. In this chapter a new example is worked out and the whole subject-matter is recapitulated by way of summary.

Mere application of the Tajaka rules will not lead one to a correct appreciation of the horoscope unless the strength of the natal chart is given due consideration. Varshaphal or Progressed Horoscope deals with coming events during the year for which it is constructed. The indications of the natal and annual charts must be harmoniously **blended** before any predictions are ventured.

If I have to prepare an annual horoscope according to Tajaka, then I **would** analyse the birth horoscope in all its bearings and then take up the yearly chart. According to Tajaka *Varsharambha* or new year is said to commence at the exact moment when the Sun enters the same position that he occupied at the time of **birth**.

Let us take the horoscope of a female born on 16-10-1918 at 2-26 p.m. (I.S.T.) at Bangalore corresponding to Gh. 20-31§ after sunrise. Required annual results for the 50th year: At the time the lady was born the Sun was in 0° 55' Libra. The 50th year commences (*vide* article 14) on 16/17th October 1967

|        |                     |              |        |      |         |                   |        |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|--------|------|---------|-------------------|--------|
|        |                     | Ketu         | Jupit. |      |         | Saturn<br>Jupiter |        |
| Moon   | Birth Chart<br>RASI |              |        | Ketu | NAVAMSA |                   | Venus  |
| Ascdt. |                     |              | Sat.   | Moon |         |                   | Rahu   |
|        | Mars<br>Rahu        | Sun<br>Merc. | Venus  | Mars |         | Sun<br>Merc       | Ascdt. |

|                |                      |                      |                           |       |                        |                       |        |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Saturn<br>Moon | Rahu                 |                      |                           |       |                        | Mars<br>Merc.<br>Rahu | Jupit. |
|                | Annual Chart<br>RASI |                      |                           |       | NAVAMSA                |                       |        |
|                |                      |                      | Jupit.<br>Venus<br>Ascdt. |       |                        |                       |        |
| Mars           |                      | Sun<br>Merc.<br>Ketu |                           | Ascdt | Saturn<br>Ketu<br>Moon | Sun                   | Venus  |



at 3-55 a.m. (I.S.T.) at Bangalore. The following are the birth and annual horoscopes :

In reading an annual horoscope there are several factors to be considered. Strength planets should be measured according to what is called *Dwadasa-vargeeyabala*. Planets will be inclined to do good or bad according as they are strong or weak. The Varshadhipathi or the ruler of the year should be found out. The disposition of this ruler and the favourable situation of Muntha (progressed Ascendant connecting birth and annual horoscopes) are indeed highly important. Varshadasas should be calculated. Convert the longitudes of planets and the Lagna into signs, degrees, minutes and seconds. Reject the signs; considering the degrees, etc., tabulate the positions of planets and the ascendant in the ascending order of the number of degrees (*Krissamsas*). Retain the planet whose position contains the least number of degrees. Subtract this from the position of the succeeding one and similarly subtract the position of each planet from the succeeding one. The resulting figures are called *Patyamsas*. The remainder in each case will give the number for the succeeding planet. Add up these remainders together (of course not omitting the position of the planet having the lowest number of degrees) and the total sum must be equal to the position of the last planet (without the

sign). Divide the **duration** of the year, viz.,  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days by the total sum obtained above and **multiply** the quotient by the Patyamsas of the respective planet. The product will represent its Dasa. The order will be the same as the order found above, viz., the first Desa will be ruled by the planet possessing the least number of degrees (signs rejected) and the last Dasa by the planet possessing the greatest number of degrees, the intermediate ones succeeding in the ascending order of the degree of planets.

In the example we have considered, the following are the details necessary : —

### BIRTH HOROSCOPE

|                                    | <i>Yr.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>D.</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance of Rahu Dasa at birth      | — 11       | 8         | 20        |
| Jupiter Dasa rules for             | — 16       | 0         | 0         |
| Saturn Dasa rules for              | — 19       | 0         | 0         |
|                                    | — 46       | 8         | 20        |
| Mercury's Bhukti in Mercury's Dasa | — 2        | 4         | 27        |
|                                    | — 49       | 1         | 17        |
| Ketu Bhukti in Mercury's Dasa      | — 0        | 11        | 27        |
|                                    | 50         | 1         | 14        |

At the time of commencement of the 50th year the native is having Mercury's period (Budha Dasa) and Ketu's sub-period, the sub-period of Ketu having commenced on **3-12-1967**.

## PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

**Dwadasavargeeyabala :**

| <i>Planet</i> |   | <i>Good</i> | <i>Evil</i> | <i>Good or Bad</i> |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Sun           | — | 5           | 7           | Evil               |
| Moon          | — | 10          | 2           | Very good          |
| Mars          | — | 9           | 3           | Very good          |
| Mercury       | — | 7           | 5           | Good               |
| Jupiter       | — | 6           | 6           | Natural            |
| Venus         | — | 5           | 7           | Bad                |
| Saturn        | — | 3           | 9.          | Very good          |

**Muntha is in Aquarius and its lord is Saturn.  
Lord of the year or Varsheswara is the Sun.**

| <i>Dasas</i> |            | <i>Rules up to</i> |
|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| Sun          | 12.50 days | 30-10-1967         |
| Mars         | 35.25 „    | 4-12-1967          |
| Jupiter      | 56.20 „    | 29-1-1968          |
| Moon         | 97.20 „    | 7-5-1968           |
| Saturn       | 16.86 „    | 24-5-1968          |
| Venus        | 12.75 „    | 5-6-1968           |
| Mercury      | — 101.26 „ | 14-9-1968          |
| Lagna        | 33.23 „    | 17-10-1968         |

First make a careful examination of the birth horoscope and note down the general disposition of the chart in all its bearings. It is found that the horoscope under discussion has many powerful combinations indicative of wealth, influence, name and achievement.

The most important question in any horoscope is that of longevity or length of life. When Lagnadhi-

pathi or ascendant lord is strong, well placed and well aspected it adds in its own way to the longevity.

Here the Lagna or the ascendant (Radix) is Capricorn or Makara and it is aspected by the lord Saturn, who has acquired *digbala* by being placed in the 7<sup>th</sup> Bhava. The Moon being aspected by Jupiter is also a fine combination. In the Navamsa again, the Lagna is Virgo aspected by Jupiter. The Chandra Lagna is also rendered strong due to Jupiterian aspect. The lord of the 8<sup>th</sup> Sun gets not only neecha-bhanga, because of the disposition of Saturn in a Kendra from Lagna (and the Moon) but is Vargottama. From Chandra Lagna, the 8<sup>th</sup> lord Mercury gets Vargottama receiving at the same time the aspect of Jupiter while in the 8<sup>th</sup> house Venus gets neecha-bhanga. These dispositions are enough to confer a full term of life. The danger to life can come only during the Dasa of Venus to commence in 1988, because Venus occupies the constellation of the Moon, lord of the 7<sup>th</sup> (death) occupying the 2<sup>nd</sup> (maraka place). Jupiter aspects the lord of the 8<sup>th</sup>. The end of life will be easy and surroundings pleasant.

According to birth horoscope, when the lady entered her 50<sup>th</sup> year she was having' the major period of Mercury and the sub-period of Ketu. The major lord Mercury owns the 9<sup>th</sup> and occupies the 9<sup>th</sup> Bhava in association with Venus lord of the 10<sup>th</sup>.

Mercury is Vargottama. The aspect of ascendant lord Saturn strengthens Mercury's inherent capacity to confer excellent results pertaining to the 9th and 10th houses—fortune, realisation of ambitions, achievement and reputation. There is also the aspect of Jupiter the benefic. He is lord of the 3rd and the 12th and situated in the 6th. The health of the native could be adversely affected (during certain sub-periods) especially that Mercury happens to be lord of the 6th also. The sub-lord Ketu is in the 5th aspected by Mars and Saturn ; and Mercury and Ketu are shashtashtaka, *i.e.*, hold 6th and 8th relationship. During Ketu's sub-period, the native had serious illness.

In the light of these directional influences, we shall study the annual chart. Here the ascendant is Leo occupied by Jupiter (lord of the 5th and the 8th) and Venus (lord of the 10th and the 3rd). Lord of the ascendant the Sun (health) is debilitated and in conjunction with Ketu. Saturn is lord of the 6th (illness) and he is also the birth-ascendant lord. And he is extremely bad having acquired 9 malefic and 3 benefic units. Saturn also happens to be Muntha lord and the Sun Varsheswara. And the most ominous combination is the situation of such an important (but afflicted) planet as Saturn in the 8th in a square aspect to Mars.

If the ascendant in the year chart (see article 98) happens to fall in the sign occupied by Saturn in the Radix, one suffers from anaemia and inflammation of phlegm; The native had a serious attack of this complaint.

According to Tajaka writers, when lord of the Radix ascendant is weak in the yearly chart and lord of the 8th is in the ascendant one will have great affliction to health. This combination is totally present.

The situation of Muntha in the 7th and the Muntha lord weak indicates troubles from relatives, depression, disappointment, loss of money and illness to body.

The Sun, the planet of vitality, becomes the lord of the year and his unit of strength being 4, he is weak, the result being sickness and other malefic happenings (article 88).

In the Varshaphal chart, the Dasa of Saturn lasted for 17 days (from 7-5-1968 to **24-5-1968**). During Saturn's period, the native had a serious breakdown of her health. She was running high temperature and suddenly it fell down to below normal, pulse became almost inaudible and breathing extremely difficult. She was rushed to a nursing home, where after administering oxygen for three hours, the breathing eased and she turned the

corner. The **Roga-saham** falls in Aquarius 22° 48' and Saturn is again the lord. The Moon lord of the 12th (confinement in hospitals) is with Saturn. All these influences clearly explain the serious illness the native had to suffer in her **51st** year.

The Roga-saham is Aquarius 22° 48'. Its lord Saturn is in Pisces 15° 58'. The lord of the **11th** from the Saham, *viz.*, Jupiter conjoins by progression the lord Saturn after 218 days from the commencement of the year. This works out to about 25th May 1918.

Mercury's Dasa lasted from 5-6-1968 to 14-9-1968. Mercury occupies the 3rd (12th from the 4th) indicating travel being in Ithasala with the Lagna. Mercury is also in Ithasala with Jupiter (lord of the 5th). The native undertook a pleasant journey and the Upanayanam (investiture of sacred thread) of her son took place in the same period.

As in natal astrology a conclusion should not be drawn without entering into a detailed examination of all the factors. The lord of the year, the lord of Muntha, the lord of the Saham and the lord of the house or Bhava determine the pattern of events to happen. And the event happens exactly in the Dasa (as per Tajaka method) of the planet.

And finally, in the judgment of a horoscope, whether natal or progressed, a certain amount of intuitive power must be brought to bear upon the interpretation. The rules given are for our guidance only and they should never be applied blindly without a judicious consideration of the pros and cons.



## Some Examples

It has to be emphasised once again that before analysing the yearly chart, the current directional influences obtaining in the birth chart or Radix have to be carefully considered. Whether in the matter of influx of wealth, or buying a house, or birth of an issue or death, the event must be traced to the birth chart. The yearly chart however enables us to time the event with greater accuracy. In certain cases however predictions based on the yearly charts, even without reference to birth charts, have been fulfilled with great accuracy. There is also a school of thought according to which irrespective of the current Dasa influences the yearly chart can be interpreted and results, accurately forecast.

(No. 1)

Let us take the Standard Horoscope. The 24th year commences On 9-8-1935 Friday at 4h. 53m. 48s. p.m. (L.M.T.). According to birth horoscope, Rahu Dasa and Mars Bhukti operates till 18-8-1936.

Rahu, the major lord, should give the results of Jupiter and Mercury, the sign and constellation respectively occupied by Rahu. The houses involved are 2nd (**Kutumba** or family), 10th (occupation), 11th (gains), 5th (children), 7th (wife) and 8th (legacy). The **sub-lord** Mars owns the 10th and 3rd and occupies the 7th (wife) with Mercury (lord of 5) and aspects Putrakaraka Jupiter. As this is the closing period of Rahu, he produces evil disguised as good. Rahu and Mars are in mutual 6th and 8th positions (shashtashtaka). In one sentence, during Mars' sub-period, birth of an issue, acquisition of a "legacy", setting up of an independent family, mental affliction and misunderstandings can be predicted.

Coming to the yearly **chart**: Lord of the year is the Moon. He is in favourable aspect to **Mercury** and the Sun and in adverse aspect to Saturn and Venus. The Moon is debilitated in the 11th. But he is beneficially disposed because of Dwadasa-vargeeyabala and he is ordinarily strong (P.V. 6.875).

Consequently, befitting the age, etc., of the person we can predict misunderstandings with friends, change of residence, weak health and mixture of good and evil results; friendship with high personages and fever (Sun's favourable aspect), writing **work**

(Mercury's aspect), mental restlessness, unnecessary expenditure and ill-health (Saturn's aspect).

The Muntha is in the first house and the Muntha lord (who is also lord of Lagna) is in the 2nd in **beneficial** aspect to Jupiter Putrakaraka ; hence birth Of an issue and access to fresh source of income.

The lord of the ascendant Saturn is **strong** (P.V. 11.75). He also happens to be lord of the Muntha and ascendant lord in the Radix. The year will therefore be generally happy and prosperous, the native having good health (Article 87).

Jupiter who is the lord of the 2nd in the birth chart has an lthasala (trine) with the ascendant lord. The financial position will be good throughout the year. In the Radix, Jupiter aspects the 6th Bhava. The lord of that, viz., the Moon is the year-lord. The 6th house indications (enemies, **ill-health**, misunderstandings, etc.) will thrive well. The earnings through the native's occupation will be satisfactory because Jupiter who is lord of the 2nd in the Radix is in the 10th in the yearly chart.

Lord of the 3rd Jupiter in conjunction with Mars and in adverse aspect to the Sun and Mercury indicate serious ear-ache in Jupiter's Dasa Mercury's Bhukti (2-6-1936) and misunderstandings with relatives. Lord of the 3rd with **Mars—a** period of worry **and** stress.

The 4th house aspected by Jupiter and Saturn lord of the ascendant. Lord Of the 4th in adverse aspect to the Sun, lord of the 8th and Mercury, lord of the 9th and in favourable aspect to lord of the ascendant. Mixed results are denoted, the native lacking happiness. Lord of the 4th in conjunction with the lord of the 3rd (12th from 4th) in the 10th, the native changes place of residence and starts occupation in a new place in Mars' Dasa.

Lord of the 5th Venus, and the ascendant lord Saturn are in mutual aspect. The 5th is aspected by Mars and *Putra saham* is in conjunction with Muntha and the asoendant. The Moon also aspects the 5th. The *Punya saham* (Taurus 25° V) falls in the 5th house and the lord is in favourable aspect (sextile) to **benefic** Jupiter. The birth of an issue is clearly indicated.

Mars, aspecting the *Putra saham*, is with Putrakaraka Jupiter and is in favourable aspect to Venus lord of the Saham and the Bhava. A son was born during Mars Dasa, Venus Bhukti.

Taking the *Putra saham* (211° 49') the lord is Saturn. Lord of the 11th from the Saham is Mars. The arc of direction between the Saham and Mars being 82° 10' or 82 days and 4 hours, comes to 1-11-1935. A son was born to the native in the early hours of 2-11-1935.

Lord of the 6th is in the 8th Bhava with the lord of the 8th, in adverse aspect to Mars (Ithasala) and Jupiter, but in a favourable aspect to the Moon lord of the 7th who is also lord of the year. Both the Sun and Mercury are in the eighth house indicating sickness to the native and his wife. It was during the period of Mercury that the wife suffered severe anaemia immediately after confinement.

Lord of the 9th is in the 8th house while lord of the 10th Venus is in the 9th Bhava in favourable aspect to the lord of the 3rd and 12th and in mutual aspect with the ascendant lord. Lord of the 10th Venus is in the 9th, while the 10th is occupied by Jupiter and Mars, having entered Ithasala (opposition) with the ascendant-lord. These influences favour professional success, financial gains and starting of a new assignment. It was during Jupiter's period that the native started his publishing concern and brought out the first issue of his journal. The Moon as the year-lord in Ithasala (square) with the lord of the 10th (in the 11th) indicates his shifting to a new place.

Lord of the **11th Mars** is in the **10th** with the lord of the 3rd and **12th**. The **11th** is aspected by Saturn the **ascendant-lord** and occupied by the year-lord Moon who owns the 7th. This enables the native to set up a new family and gives sickness to the child

(Saturn's aspect). The lthasala (trine) between the lords of the ascendant and the 11th increases the reputation of the native amongst his own relatives.

Lords of the 11th and 12th in conjunction in the 10th and in adverse aspect to the lord of the 9th (Mercury) and 8th (the Sun) denotes loss of money and unexpected disappointments.

The Dasa of Jupiter (lord of the 3rd and 12th) can be said to be significant. He is in the 10th (profession) in association with Mars lord of the 11th (gain), in favourable aspect to Muntha and ascendant-lord (Saturn) and in adverse aspect to Mercury (lord of the 9th or fortune) and the Sun (lord of the 8th—legacies). Jupiter is neither malefic nor benefic (Dwadasavargeeyabala 6.06). He is moderately strong (6.06). It was during this period that the native got a "legacy" which was a curse and a great liability. Jupiter being lord of the 12th signifies much loss through this acquisition.

Thus in the interpretation of horoscopes, the rules given being intended only for guidance, one should make a careful assessment of the various factors and then judge the results-

(No. 2)

**Born on 9-1-1913 at 9-23 p.m. (L.M.T.) 117° 51' W., 33° 47' N.**

Taurus - Saturn (R)  $6^{\circ} 19'$  and X  $20^{\circ} 22'$ ; Leo - Ascendant  $21^{\circ} 54'$ ; Virgo Ketu  $16^{\circ} 6'$ ; Sagittarius-Mars  $8^{\circ} 39'$ , Mercury  $8^{\circ} 42'$ , Jupiter  $10^{\circ} 30'$  and the Sun  $28^{\circ} 14'$ ; Capricorn-the Moon  $28^{\circ} 47'$ ; Aquarius-Venus  $12^{\circ} 15'$ ; and Pisces Rahu  $16^{\circ} 6'$ .

Balance of Mars' Dasa at birth : 4 years, 1 month and 20 days.

*Varshaphal Chart* : The 57th year commences at 5-56 a.m. (L.M.T) on 10-1-1969 at  $33^{\circ} 47' N.$ ,  $117^{\circ} 51' W.$

Aries-Muntha; Virgo-Ketu  $12^{\circ} 10'$ , Jupiter  $13^{\circ} 55'$ , the Moon  $15^{\circ} 50'$  and X  $28^{\circ} 31'$ ; Libra-Mars  $14^{\circ} 33'$ ; Sagittarius-Ascendant  $9^{\circ} 48'$  and the Sun  $28^{\circ} 10'$ ; Capricorn-Mercury  $16^{\circ} 37'$ ; Aquarius-Venus  $14^{\circ} 22'$ ; and Pisces-Rahu  $12^{\circ} 10'$  and Saturn  $27^{\circ} 6'$ .

Lagna Dasa Balance : 127 days.

*Main Event* : Access to political power.

The chart is very significant. (a) Powerful lord of the year Sun who also owns the 9th is in Lagna Rasi; (b) Muntha lord Mars has lthasala with 10th lord Mercury; (c) Ascendant-lord Jupiter is in the 10th; (d) lord of the year Sun heading for conjunction with the lord of the 10th; (e) lord of the 10th Mercury in lthasala with the lord of the ascendant; (f) the sign occupied by the Sun at birth becomes the ascendant in the Varshaphal chart; and (g) *Rajya-saham* conjunction Lagna lord and trine saham lord who is also the 10th lord.

The native became President of U.S.A. in Lagna Dasa. The arc of event between the *Rajya-saham*

(Virgo 10° 52') and the lord of the 11th therefrom (Moon 15° Virgo) is only 5 degrees or 5 days, *i.e.*, 15th January. Of course the President was sworn in on 20th. There is a time-lag of 5 days.

(No. 3)

**Born on 14-11-1889 at 11-03 p.m. (L.M.T.) 25° 25' N., 82° 0' E**

**Gemini—Rahu 14° 10' ; Cancer—Ascendant 29° 3' and the Moon 19° 23' ; Leo—Saturn 12° 15' ; Virgo—Mars 11° 25' ; Libra—Mercury 18° 35' and Venus 8° 48' ; Scorpio—the Sun 1° 43' ; and Sagittarius—Jupiter 16° 38' and Ketu 14° 10'.**

**Balance of Mercury Dasa at birth : 13 years, 6 months and 13 days.**

**Varshaphal Chart :** The 75th year commenced on 16-11-1963, Saturday, at 10-32 p.m. (L.M.T.) at 25° 25' N., 82° 0' E.

**Aries—X 13° 29' ; Gemini—Rahu 21° 55' : Cancer—Ascendant 16° 43' ; Virgo—Muntha ; Scorpio—the Sun 1° 43', the Moon 6° 21', Mercury 7° 56', Venus 21° 59', Mrityusaham 23° 22' and Mars 24° 11' ; Sagittarius—Ketu 21° 55' ; Capricorn—Saturn 25° 7' : and Pisces—Jupiter 18° 18'.**

**Main Event :** Death.

(a) Lord of the ascendant Moon in Ithasala with the lord of the 8th Saturn ; (b) lord of Muntha Mercury same position as above ; (c) Mars lord of the year aspects the 8th ; (d) lord of the ascendant in association with *Mrityusaham* ; and (e) lord of the 8th in the 7th.



(No. 4)

Born on Monday 16-8-1937 at 8-31 a.m. (I.S.T.)  $13^{\circ} 0' N.$ ,  $77^{\circ} 34' E.$

**Taurus—Ketu**  $20^{\circ} 0'$ ; **Gemini—Venus**  $21^{\circ} 14'$ ; **Leo—the Sun**  $1^{\circ} 19'$  and **Mercury**  $28^{\circ} 35'$ ; **Virgo—Ascendant**  $5^{\circ} 25'$ ; **Scorpio-Mars**  $11^{\circ} 50'$ , **Rahu**  $20^{\circ} 00'$  and the **Moon**  $23^{\circ} 17'$ ; **Sagittarius—Jupiter**  $27^{\circ} 16'$ ; and **Pisces-Saturn**  $12^{\circ} 53'$ .

Balance of Mercury Dasa at birth : 6 years, 0 months and 5 days.

*Varshaphal Chart* : 24th year commenced at 6-02 a.m. (I.S.T.) on 16-8-1960 at  $13^{\circ} 0' N.$ ,  $77^{\circ} 34' E.$

**Aries—Vivaha-saham**  $24^{\circ} 18'$ ; **Taurus-Mars**  $17^{\circ} 8'$ , the **Moon**  $21^{\circ} 13'$  and **X**  $0^{\circ} 20'$ ; **Cancer—Ascendant**  $28^{\circ} 47'$  and **Mercury**  $16^{\circ} 34'$ ; **Leo—the Sun**  $1^{\circ} 17'$ , **Venus**  $16^{\circ} 14'$ , **Rahu**  $25^{\circ} 29'$  and **Muntha**; **Sagittarius—Jupiter**  $1^{\circ} 58'$  and **Saturn**  $20^{\circ} 43'$ ; and **Aquarius—Ketu**  $25^{\circ} 29'$  Ruling Dasa: Sun .17 days

*Main Event*: Marriage.

(a) The Radix ascendant lord Mercury is in the ascendant ;  
(b) lord of the 7th Saturn has Ithasala with *Vivaha-saham*;  
(c) lords of Lagna and *Vivaha-saham* conjunction in the 11th ;  
and (d) lord of the 11th in the 2nd.

Marriage took place in the Dasa of Lagna.

(No. 5)

Born on Tuesday 21st May 1940 at 7-50 a.m. (I.S.T.)  $13^{\circ} 0' N.$ ,  $77^{\circ} 34' E.$

**Aries—Jupiter**  $6^{\circ} 31'$  and **Saturn**  $16^{\circ} 7'$ ; **Taurus—the Sun**  $8^{\circ} 19'$  and **Mercury**  $7^{\circ} 10'$ ; **Gemini -Ascendant**  $5^{\circ} 32'$ , **Mars**  $10^{\circ} 38'$  and **Venus**  $17^{\circ} 39'$ ; **Virgo-Rahu**  $26^{\circ} 32'$ ; **Scorpio—the Moon**; and **Pisces -Ketu**  $26^{\circ} 32'$ .

Balance of Jupiter Dasa : 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

**Varshaphal Chart:** The 21st year commenced on 21-5-1960 at 10-53 a.m. (I.S.T.) at 77° 34' E., 13° 0' N.

Aries—X 18° 0' and Venus 29° 32' ; Taurus—the Sun 8° 19' and Mercury 12° 41' ; Cancer—Ascendant 17° 15' ; Leo—Rahu 29° 24' ; Libra—*Vidya-saham* 6° 0' ; Sagittarius—Saturn 26° 8' and Jupiter 10° 19' ; Aquarius—Ketu 29° 24' ; and Pisces—the Moon 19° 34' and Mars 16° 43'.

Sun's Dasa Balance : 103 days.

**Main Event:** Completion of Education.

(a) Lord of the ascendant the Moon in the 9th in conjunction with Yogakaraka Mars ; (b) lord of the 4th education) aspecting the 4th and in Ithasala with Jupiter ; and (c) *Vidya-saham* in the 4th aspected by the lord.

The native passed his B L and completed his education. Lord of the Saham Venus conjoins (symbolically) the lord of the 11th from the Saham in 9 days (A.E. 9°). His success was declared during this period when he was having the Sun's Dasa, the Sun being the lord of the 11th from *Vidya-saham*.

(No. 6)

Born on 3-8-1942 at 7-23 a.m. (I.S.T.) at Bangalore.

Aries—the Moon 8° 25' ; Taurus—Saturn 18° 29' and X 7° 11' ; Gemini—Jupiter 20° 27' and Venus 21° 23' ; Cancer—the Sun 18° 03' and Mercury 18° 39' ; Leo—Mars 9° 27' , Rahu 13° 45' and Ascendant 5° 28' ; and Aquarius—Ketu 13° 54'.

Balance of Ketu Dasa at birth : 2 years and 7 months.

**Varshaphal Chart:** The 25th year commenced at 11-03 a.m. (I S.T.) on 3-8-1966 at Bangalore.

Aries-Rahu 29° 23' and *Vidya-saham* 5° 02' ; Gemini-Mars 23° 29' , Venus 23° 03' , Jupiter 27° 30' and X 28° 34' ;

Cancer the Sun  $18^{\circ} 30'$  and Mercury  $9^{\circ} 34'$ ; Virgo-Ascendant  $29^{\circ} 54'$ ; Libra Ketu  $29^{\circ} 23'$ ; Aquarius—the Moon  $9^{\circ} 2'$ ; and Pisces—Saturn  $7^{\circ} 20'$ .

Balance of Saturn's Dasa : 90 days.

*Main Event* : Foreign Trip.

(a) The lord of the 9th (Venus) is in conjunction with Jupiter lord of the 4th (education) and 7th (long journey); and (b) the lord of the *Vidya-saham* (Aries  $5^{\circ} 52'$ ) is in conjunction with the lord of the 7th and 9th.

The native left for U.S.A. for higher studies having secured an assistantship. The lord of the 11th from the Saham is Saturn. The arc of direction (between this lord and the Saham) is about  $28^{\circ}$  (28 days), the date arrived at being 31-8-1966. He actually left on 9-9-1966. On this day Saturn was in exact sextile to the Saham.

(No. 7)

Born on Sunday 29-9-1946 at 11-58 a.m. (I.S.T.) at Bangalore.

Taurus—Rahu  $23^{\circ} 28'$  and *Vidya-saham*  $8^{\circ} 43'$ ; Cancer-Saturn  $14^{\circ} 47'$ ; Virgo—the Sun  $13^{\circ} 50'$ , Mercury  $24^{\circ} 46'$  and X  $10^{\circ} 30'$ ; Libra—Jupiter  $9^{\circ} 8'$ , Mars  $12'$ , Venus  $28^{\circ} 0'$  and the Moon  $28^{\circ} 49'$ ; Scorpio—Ketu  $23^{\circ} 28'$ ; and Sagittarius-Ascendant  $5^{\circ} 00'$ .

Balance of Jupiter Dasa : 5 years, 5 months and 1 day.

*Varshaphal Chart* : 22nd year commenced on 29-9-1967 at 9-10 p.m. (I.S.T.) at Bangalore.

Aries—Rahu  $7^{\circ} 03'$ ; Taurus -Ascendant  $5^{\circ} 30'$ ; Cancer -the Moon  $17^{\circ} 06'$ ; Leo—Venus  $7^{\circ} 17'$  and Jupiter  $4^{\circ} 31'$ ; Virgo—the Sun  $13^{\circ} 53'$ ; Libra—Ketu  $7^{\circ} 03'$  and Mercury

7° 21'; **Scorpio**—Mars 21° 18'; **Capricorn**—X 26° 15'; and **Pisces**—Saturn 17° 23'.

**Balance of Jupiter Dasa:** 78 days.

*Main Event:* Success in Degree Examination.

(a) Lord of the 4th Sun is in the 5th in Ithasala with Mars (Engineering) in the 7th; (b) the 4th is occupied by the ascendant-lord; (c) lord of the 4th in the Radix placed in the 4th conjunction lord of the ascendant; (d) planets in the 4th in Ithasala with Mercury lord of the 11th from the 4th; and (e) *Vidya-saham* —trine ascendant lord and Jupiter.

Success in the final-degree is clearly indicated.

The results were announced in the Dasa of the Sun lord of the 4th.

## APPENDIX I

In Hindu Astrology there are *Grahas* (primary planets), *Upagrahas* (secondary planets) and *Upopagrahas* (tertiary planets). The secondary and tertiary planets are invisible. These so-called planets are modifications of solar positions and are of considerable importance in the birth chart as well as in the Progressed **Horoscope**. They are (1) *Dhuma*, (2) *Patha*, (3) *Paridhi*, (4) *Indrachapa*, and (5) *Sikhi*.

(1) Add  $133^{\circ}$  to the Sun's longitude. The position of *Dhuma* is obtained.

(2) The situation of *Patha* is ascertained by subtracting *Dhuma* from  $360^{\circ}$ .

(3) Add  $180^{\circ}$  to *Patha*. This gives the longitude of *Paridhi*.

(4) Subtract *Paridhi* from  $360^{\circ}$ , the result is *Indrachapa*.

(5) Add  $17^{\circ}$  to *Indrachapa* and the position of *Sikhi* is obtained.

The planets are :

| <i>Sans. Name</i> | <i>English Name</i> | <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Symbols used in tables</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Ravi              | The Sun             | ☉             | Ra.                           |
| Chandra           | The Moon            | ☾             | Ch.                           |
| Kuja              | Mars                | ♂             | Ku.                           |
| Budha             | Mercury             | ☿             | Bu.                           |
| Guru              | Jupiter             | ♃             | Gu.                           |
| <b>Sukra</b>      | Venus               | ♀             | Su.                           |
| Sani              | Saturn              | ♄             | Sa.                           |

## APPENDIX II

### *Tables of Lords of Dwadasavargas*

TABLE I  
LORDS OF TWELVE SIGNS

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i>  | <i>English Names</i> | <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1          | <b>Mesha</b> | Aries                | ♈             | Kuja         |
| 2          | Vrishabha    | Taurus               | ♉             | Sukra.       |
| 3          | Mithuna      | Gemini               | ♊             | Budha        |
| 4          | Kataka       | Cancer               | ♋             | Chandra      |
| 5          | Simha        | Leo                  | ♌             | Ravi         |
| 6          | Kanya        | Virgo                | ♍             | <b>Budha</b> |
| 7          | <b>Thula</b> | Libra                | ♎             | Sukra        |
| 8          | Vrischika    | Scorpio              | ♏             | Kuja         |
| 9          | Dhanus       | Sagittarius          | ♐             | Guru         |
| 10         | Makara       | Capricorn            | ♑             | <b>Sani</b>  |
| 11         | Kumbha       | Aquarius             | ♒             | Sani         |
| 12         | Meena        | Pisces               | ♓             | Guru         |

### LORDS OF HORAS

|           | <i>Hora</i>    | <i>1st</i>   | <i>2nd.</i>    |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
|           | <i>Degrees</i> | <i>15</i>    | <i>30</i>      |
| <i>No</i> | <i>Sign</i>    | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i>   |
| 1         | Mesha          | Ravi         | Chandra        |
| 2         | Vrishabha      | Chandra      | Ravi           |
| 3         | <b>Mithuna</b> | Ravi         | <b>Chandra</b> |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4          | Kataka      | Chandra      | Ravi         |
| 5          | Simha       | Ravi         | Chandra      |
| 6          | Kanya       | Chandra      | Ravi         |
| 7          | Thula       | Ravi         | Chandra      |
| 8          | Vrischika   | Chandra      | Ravi         |
| 9          | Dhanus      | Ravi         | Chandra      |
| 10         | Makara      | Chandra      | Ravi         |
| 11         | Kumbha      | Ravi         | Chandra      |
| 12         | Meena       | Chandra      | Ravi         |

### LORDS OF DREKKANA

|            | Drekkana<br>Degrees | 1st<br>10    | 2nd<br>20    | 3rd<br>30    |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i>         | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
| 1          | Mesha               | Kuja         | Ravi         | Guru         |
| 2          | Vrishabha           | Sukra        | Budha        | Sani         |
| 3          | Mithuna             | Budha        | Sukra        | Sani         |
| 4          | Kataka              | Chandra      | Kuja         | Guru         |
| 5          | Simha               | Ravi         | Guru         | Kuja         |
| 6          | Kanya               | Budha        | Sani         | Sukra        |
| 7          | Thula               | Sukra        | Sani         | Budha        |
| 8          | Vrischika           | Kuja         | Guru         | Chandra      |
| 9          | Dhanus              | Guru         | Kuja         | Ravi         |
| 10         | Makara              | Sani         | Sukra        | Budha        |
| 11         | Kumbha              | Sani         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 12         | Meena               | Guru         | Chandra      | Kuja         |

## LORDS OF PADAMSA

|         |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Padamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| Degrees | 7   | 15  | 22  | 30  |
| Minutes | 30  | 0   | 30  | 0   |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i>      | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1          | Mesha            | Kuja         | Chandra      | Sukra        | Sani         |
| 2          | <b>Vrishabha</b> | Sukra        | Ravi         | Kuja         | Sani         |
| 3          | Mithuna          | Budha        | Budha        | Guru         | Guru         |
| 4          | Kataka           | Chandra      | Sukra        | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 5          | Simha            | Ravi         | Kuja         | Sani         | Sukra        |
| 6          | Kanya            | Budha        | Guru         | Guru         | Budha        |
| 7          | Thula            | Sukra        | Sani         | Kuja         | Chandra      |
| 8          | Vrischika        | <b>Kuja</b>  | Sani         | Sukra        | Ravi         |
| 9          | Dhanus           | Guru         | Guru         | Budha        | Budha        |
| 10         | Makara           | Sani         | Kuja         | Chandra      | Sukra        |
| 11         | Kumbha           | Sani         | Sukra        | Ravi         | Kuja         |
| 12         | Meena            | Guru         | Budha        | Budha        | Guru         |



## LORDS OF PANCHAMSA

|                  |            |            |            |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Panchamsa</b> | <b>1st</b> | <b>2nd</b> | <b>3rd</b> | <b>4th</b> | <b>5th</b> |
| <b>Degrees</b>   | <b>6</b>   | <b>12</b>  | <b>18</b>  | <b>24</b>  | <b>30</b>  |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1          | Mesha       | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 2          | Vrishabha   | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 3          | Mithuna     | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 4          | Kataka      | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 5          | Simha       | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 6          | Kanya       | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 7          | Thula       | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 8          | Vrischika   | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 9          | Dhanus      | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 10         | Makara      | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |
| 11         | Kumbha      | Kuja         | Sani         | Guru         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 12         | Meena       | Sukra        | Budha        | Guru         | Sani         | Kuja         |

## LORDS OF SHASHTAMSA

| Shashtamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Degrees    | 5   | 10  | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30  |

| <i>No</i> | <i>Sign</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1         | Mesha       | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 2         | Vrishabha   | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |
| 3         | Mithuna     | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 4         | Kataka      | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |
| 5         | Simha       | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 6         | Kanya       | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |
| 7         | Thula       | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 8         | Vrischika   | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |
| 9         | Dhanus      | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 10        | Makara      | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |
| 11        | Kumbha      | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 12        | Meena       | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |

## LORDS OF SAPTHAMSA

| Sapthamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Degrees   | 4   | 8   | 12  | 17  | 21  | 25  | 30  |
| Minutes   | 17  | 34  | 51  | 8   | 25  | 42  | 0   |
| Seconds   | 8   | 17  | 25  | 34  | 12  | 51  | 0   |

| <i>No. Sign</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> | <i>Ruler</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Mesha         | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        | Sukra        |
| 2 Vrishabha     | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         | Kuja         | Sukra        |
| 3 Mithuna       | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         |
| 4 Kataka        | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      |
| 5 Simha         | Ravi         | Budha        | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         |
| 6 Kanya         | Guru         | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Cha.         | Ravi         | Budha        |
| 7 Thula         | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         | Kuja         |
| 8 Vrischika     | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        | Sukra        | Kuja         |
| 9 Dhanus        | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        |
| 10 Makara       | Chandra      | Ravi         | Budha        | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         |
| 11 Kumbha       | Sani         | Guru         | Kuja         | Sukra        | Budha        | Chandra      | Ravi         |
| 12 Meena        | Budha        | Sukra        | Kuja         | Guru         | Sani         | Sani         | Guru         |

## LORDS OF ASHTAMSA

| Ashtamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Degrees  | 3   | 7   | 11  | 15  | 18  | 22  | 26  | 30  |
| Minutes  | 45  | 30  | 15  | 0   | 45  | 30  | 15  | 0   |

| No. | Sign      | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler   | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler   |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1   | Mesha     | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi  | Budba | Sukra | Kuja    |
| 2   | Vrishabha | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    |
| 3   | Mithuna   | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra |
| 4   | Kataka    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    |
| 5   | Simha     | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    |
| 6   | Kanya     | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra |
| 7   | Thula     | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    |
| 8   | Vrischika | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    |
| 9   | Dhanus    | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra |
| 10  | Makara    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    |
| 11  | Kumbha    | Ravi  | Budha | Sukra | Kuja    | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    |
| 12  | Meena     | Guru  | Sani  | Sani  | Guru    | Kuja  | Sukra | Budha | Chandra |

## LORDS OF EKADASAMSA

| Ekadasamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | nth |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Degrees    | 2   | 5   | 8   | 10  | 13  | 16  | 19  | 21  | 24  | 27   | 30  |
| Minutes    | 43  | 27  | 10  | 54' | 38  | 21  | 5   | 49  | 32  | 16   | 0   |
| Seconds    | 38  | 16  | 54  | 32  | 10  | 48  | 26  | 4   | 42  | 21   | 0   |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Sign</i>    | <i>Rulers</i> |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1          | Mesha          | Gu.           | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. |
| 2          | Vrishabha      | Ku.           | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. |
| 3          | <b>Mithuna</b> | Su.           | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. |
| 4          | Kataka         | Bu.           | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. |
| 5          | Simha          | Ch.           | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. |
| 6          | Kanya          | Ra.           | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. |
| 7          | Thula          | Bu.           | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. |
| 8          | Vrischika      | Su.           | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. |
| 9          | Dhanus         | Ku.           | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. |
| 10         | Makara         | Gu.           | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. |
| 11         | Kumbha         | Sa.           | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. |
| 12         | Meena          | Sa.           | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. |

## LORDS OF DWADASAMSA

| Dwadasamsa | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| Degrees    | 2   | 5   | 7   | 10  | 12  | 15  | 17  | 20  | 22  | 25   | 27   | 30   |
| Minutes    | 30  | 0   | 32  | 0   | 30  | 0   | 30  | 0   | 30  | 0    | 30   | 0    |

*No. Sign*

*Rulers*

|    |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | Mesha     | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. |
| 2  | Vrishabha | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. |
| 3  | Mithuna   | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. |
| 4  | Kataka    | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. |
| 5  | Simha     | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. |
| 6  | Kanya     | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. |
| 7  | Thula     | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. |
| 8  | Vrischika | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. |
| 9  | Dhanus    | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. |
| 10 | Makara    | Sa. | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. |
| 11 | Kumbha    | Sa. | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. |
| 12 | Meena     | Gu. | Ku. | Su. | Bu. | Ch. | Ra. | Bu. | Su. | Ku. | Gu. | Sa. | Sa. |

## INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Adhipathi</b>    | — Lord                                      |
| <b>Adhipathya</b>   | — Lordship                                  |
| <b>Apamrityu</b>    | — Accidental Death                          |
| <b>Apoklima</b>     | — The 3, 6, 9 and 12 houses                 |
| <b>Artha</b>        | — Money                                     |
| <b>Asha</b>         | — Desire                                    |
| <b>Ashtamsa</b>     | — 1/8 division of a sign                    |
| <b>Bala</b>         | — Strength                                  |
| <b>Bandhu</b>       | — Relative                                  |
| <b>Bandhana</b>     | — Incarceration                             |
| <b>Bhachakra</b>    | — Zodiac                                    |
| <b>Bhava</b>        | — House of signification                    |
| <b>Bhratru</b>      | — Brothers                                  |
| <b>Budha</b>        | — Mercury                                   |
| <b>Budha Dasa</b>   | — Mercury's period                          |
| <b>Bhavishyad</b>   | — Future, regarding                         |
| <b>Bhukti /</b>     | — Sub, or minor period                      |
| <b>Chandra</b>      | — The Moon                                  |
| <b>Chandra Dasa</b> | — The Moon's period                         |
| <b>Chara Rasis</b>  | — Moveable signs, e.g., Aries, Cancer, etc. |
| <b>Dasa</b>         | — Period                                    |
| <b>Dasamsa</b>      | — 1/10 division of sign                     |
| <b>Deepthamsa</b>   | — Arc of combustion                         |
| <b>Dhanus</b>       | — Sagittarius                               |
| <b>Dhuma</b>        | — One of the secondary planets              |
| <b>Drekkana</b>     | — 1/3 division of a sign                    |
| <b>Drekkanabala</b> | — Strength due to Drekkana                  |
| <b>Dwadasamsa</b>   | — 1/12 division of a sign                   |
| <b>Dwadasavarga</b> | — 12 kinds of divisions, e.g., of a sign    |

**Dwadasavargeeyabala**

— Strength obtained due to residence in the twelve kinds of divisions of a sign ;

**Dwiswabhaba Rasis**

— Common signs, *e.g.*, Gemini

**Ekadasamsa**

— 1/11 division of a sign

**Gaurava**

— Respect, regard

**Ghati**

— Equivalent to 24 minutes of English Time

**Graha**

— Planet

**Grahayuddha**

— Planetary fight

**Gulik'a**

• — A secondary planet

**Guru**

— Jupiter

**Guru Dasa**

— Jupiter's period

**Guru Saham**

— Signification ruling preceptors

**Haddabala,**

— Strength due to Hadda

**Haddavarga**

— A manner of sub-division of a sign

**Hora**

— 1/2 division of a sign

**Indrachapa**

— A secondary or so-called planet

**Jadya**

— Disease

**Jaimini**

— A Maharishi of India. Author of works on Philosophy and Astrology

**Jalapatana**

— Voyage

**Jathaka**

— Horoscopy

**Jaeva**

— Signification ruling livelihood

**Jyotisha Marthanda**

— A distinction meaning the "Sun of Astrology"

**Kali**

— Strife

**Kalyana Varma**

— A classical writer on astrology and author of *Saravali*

**Kanya**

— Virgo



|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Karma         | — Action   |
| Karyasiddhi   | — Success  |
| Kataka        | ... Cancer   |
| Karmasthana   | — Tenth house  |
| Kendra        | — 4, 7, 10 houses  |
| Kesava        | — An author on Tajaka System of Astrology                            |
| Ketu          | — Cauda or Dragon's Tail   |
| Kirithi Saham | — Signification ruling fame  |
| Krissamsa     | — Degrees of planets devoid of signs arranged in the ascending order |
| Kshetrabala   | — Strength of residence  |
| Kuja          | — Mars   |
| Kuja Dasa     | — Period of Mars   |
| Kumbha        | — Aquarius   |
| Lagna         | — Rising sign or Ascendant   |
| Lagna Dasa    | — Period of the Ascendant  |
| Mahatmya      | — Greatness  |
| Makara        | — Capricorn  |
| Mandagraha    | — Superior or slow-moving planet                                     |
| Matru         | — Mother   |
| Meena         | — Pisces   |
| Mesha         | — Aries  |
| Mithuna       | — Gemini   |
| Mitra         | — Friend   |
| Mitra Saham   | — Signification ruling friends                                       |
| Mitravarga    | — The varga or place of friendly planet                              |
| Mrityu        | — Death  |
| Muntha        | — A period of intersection between birth and annual horoscopes       |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Nararasis         | — Human signs  |
| Navamsa           | — 1/9 division of a sign                               |
| Navamsa Bala      | — Strength due to Navamsa                              |
| Naisargika        | — Natural  |
| Nilakantha        | — An author on Tajaka Astrology                        |
| Nirayana          | — Fixed zodiac   |
| Ochchabala        | — Exaltation strength                                  |
| Ochchabhaga       | — Exaltation degree of planets                         |
| Padamsa           | — 1/4 division of a sign                               |
| Panapara          | — 2, 5, 8 and 11 houses                                |
| Panchamsa         | — 1/5 division of a sign                               |
| Panchavargas      | — Five kinds of division of a sign                     |
| Panchavargayabala | — Strength due to Panchavargas                         |
| Para              | — Equivalent to 0.4 second of English Time             |
| Paradara Saham    | — Signification ruling adultery                        |
| Paradesa Saham    | — Signification ruling Foreign country                 |
| Pasu Yoga         | — Combination for gain of cattle                       |
| Parasari <i>i</i> | — The system of astrology as proposed by sage Parasara |
| Patyamsa          | — Krisamsas subject to certain reductions              |
| Pitru Saham       | — Signification ruling father                          |
| Poorna Chandra    | — Full Moon  |
| Preethi           | — Love, affection                                      |
| Punya Saham       | — Signification ruling religion                        |
| Putra Saham       | — <i>do</i> children                                   |
| Rahu              | — Caput or Dragon's Head                               |
| Raja Saham        | — Signification ruling political things                |
| Rasi              | — Sign of zodiac                                       |
| Ravi              | — The Sun  |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Ravi Dasa         | — The Sun's period                                  |
| Moga              | — Disease   |
| Saham             | — House of signification                            |
| Samartha          | — Ability   |
| Sampurna          | → Full, complete                                    |
| Samvatsara Druvam | — Year constant                                     |
| Santapa           | — Sorrow  |
| Sani              | — Saturn  |
| Sani Dasa         | — Saturn's period                                   |
| Sapthamsa         | — 1/7 division of a sign                            |
| Sastra            | — Science, scripture                                |
| Satru             | — Enemy   |
| Satru Saham       | — Signification ruling enemies                      |
| Satru Varga       | — Inimical sub-divisions                            |
| Sayana            | — Moveable zodiac                                   |
| Seeghra Graha     | — Fast-moving or inferior planets                   |
| Shadbalas         | — Six sources of planetary and house strengths      |
| Shashtamsa        | — 1/6 division of a sign                            |
| Simha             | — Leo   |
| Sraddha           | — Devotion  |
| Sthirarasis       | — Fixed signs, e.g., Taurus                         |
| Sukra             | — Venus   |
| Sukra Dasa        | — Venus' period                                     |
| Surya Siddhanta   | — A great work on classical astronomy               |
| Swavarga          | — Own sub-division                                  |
| Tajaka            | — A system of astrology dealing with annual reading |
| Tatkalika         | — Temporary, e.g., friendship                       |
| Thula'            | — Libra   |
| Thrimsamsa        | — 1/30 division of a sign                           |

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| Thrirasyadhipathi | — A kind of planetary lordship considered in selecting ruler of the year |
| Trikcna           | — 1,5 and 9 signs  |
| Varahamihira      | — An ancient author of books on Astrology, Astronomy, etc                |
| <b>Vanic</b>      | — Trade, trader  |
| Varga             | — <b>Manner</b> of divisions, <i>e.g.</i> , Rasi, Hora, etc.             |
| Varsha            | — Year   |
| Varsharambha      | — Beginning of the New Year  |
| Varsha Dasa       | — Period relating to the year  |
| Varshaphala       | — Annual results   |
| Varsheshwara      | — Year-lord  |
| Vartamana         | — Present  |
| Venkatesa :       | — Author of <i>Sarwartha Chinta-mani</i> --classic on Astrology          |
| Vidya             | — Learning   |
| Vighati           | — Equivalent to 24 seconds of English time                               |
| Vivaha Saham      | — Signification ruling marriage  |
| Vrischika         | — Scorpio  |
| Vrishabha         | — Taurus   |
| Vyapara Saham     | — Signification ruling trade   |
| Yasa              | — Fame   |
| Yoga              | — Special combination  |