

Introduction to Jyotisha

By

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Overview

- Science of light
- Divine Vision of Rishis (divya drishti) – in their super-conscious state
- B. V. Raman is credited with popularizing ‘Jyotisha’ and also to have brought this science to the West.
- The goal in these lectures is the introduction of basic concepts of ‘Jyotisha’ that discuss the effect of ‘nava grahas’ and other cosmic powers in our day to day life.

Overview

- Brihat Parasara Hora is the traditional reference text.
- Many modern books are available.
- B. V. Raman's books (Raman Publications, Bangalore)
- Many regional language books are available.
- "Jyotisha Gurubhoothan" in Malayalam language by K. C. Kesava Pilla, Vidyarambham Publications.
- B. V. Raman's "Astrology for Beginners"
- B. V. Raman's "Hindu Predictive Astrology"
- "Vedic Astrology – An Integrated Approach" by P. V. R. Narasimha Rao, Sagar Publications.

overview

- Jyotisha throws light on person's future in this life as well as on the person's past life, present life and future life.
- Our ancient Rishis and Pandits by their deep study and acute observations concluded that a person's vicissitudes in life consisting of 'happy', 'not so happy', 'sorry' states, from birth to death, are dependent on the spiritual powers of the 'nava grahas' (nine "planets") situated on the "wheel of light" circling around the earth at great speed.
- They have concluded that the person's complete life events depend on the position of the 'nava grahas' at the time of birth, known as the "natal chart" or "horoscope."
- They have developed "Jyotisha" with detailed mathematical calculations of various effects.

Overview

- The “nava grahas” (“Nine Planets” is the closest English language equivalent) are:

Sun, Moon, the five visible planets (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn), the Lunar nodes (Rahu & Ketu)

- Some charts also include a 10th graha known as “Maandi or Gulikan”, especially the charts prepared by Kerala astrologers.
- The translation of “graha” as “planet” is not accurate; ‘graha’ in Sanskrit means ‘that which has a hold’. Our Rishis knew that Sun is a Star, Moon is a satellite of earth and orbits earth etc. and used only the word ‘graha’ to denote them.

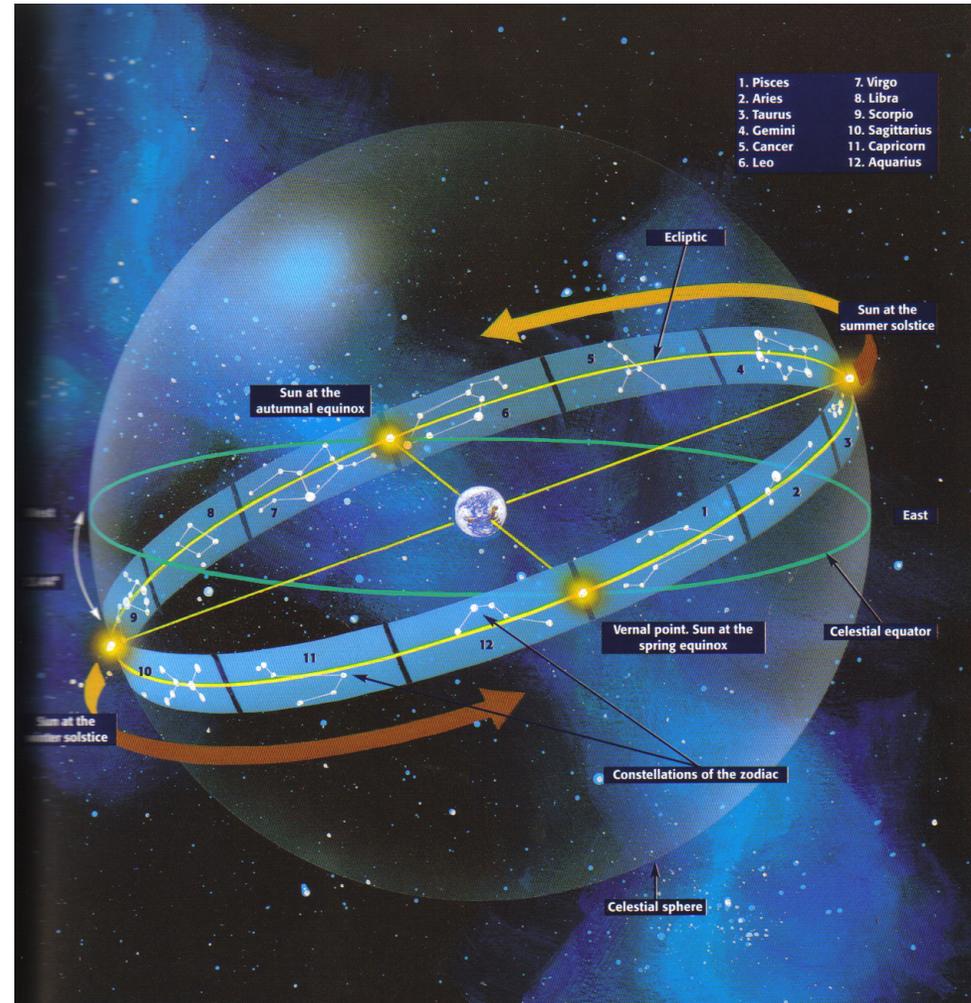
Basic Concepts

- Moon orbits earth in 27.322 days, with reference to the fixed stars, rounded to nearest integer of 27, known as the sidereal month.
- Each day where moon spends in its orbit around earth is known as “nakshatra” (English word – star), thus there are 27 nakshatras. These ‘nakshatras’ are named as “aswathi, bharani, kartiga,...”
- Moon takes 29.54 days in its orbit around earth to arrive at the ‘same virtual phase’, known as ‘synodic month’ or ‘lunar month’.
- This ‘lunar month’ is divided into moon’s two phases, the waxing (Shukla paksha) and waning (Krishna paksha), of 15 days each. Each such day is known by its Sanskrit name for numbers 1 to 15, ‘Prathama, dwitheeya, tritheeya,’ ending with the fifteenth day as either the Full Moon or New Moon.

Basic Concepts

- Earth rotates on its axis once every 23 hrs 56 min. and 4.09 sec. (day)
- Surface of earth moves at a speed of 460 meters per sec. or 1000 mph with reference to its center.
- Earth revolves around Sun in a very nearly circular orbit at a speed of 30 Km/sec or 67,000 miles per hour. (year)
- Earth's axis of rotation is inclined at 23.5 degrees to the vertical. Thus, a fixed observer on earth feels that the Sun is travelling from 23.5 degree North Latitude to 23.5 degree South Latitude.
- Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn (and Earth) revolve around the Sun. All these revolve in a narrow band about 8 degree wide on either side of the 'ecliptic' (the earth's equator inclined at 23.5 degrees to the horizontal).

Zodiac representation



Basic Concepts

- Each constellation is named by the 'solar month' in Jyotish. The English names to these constellations are assigned by the 'form of the stars grouped in the constellation, which look like the form of animals' and hence the name "zodiac" (meaning animal house) for the collection.
- Names of the constellations are: Medam (Aries), Edavam or Rishabham (Taurus), Mithunam (Gemini), Karkidagam (Cancer), Chingam or Simham (Leo), Kanni (Libra), Thulam (Virgo), Vrischigam (Scorpio), Dhanu (Sagittarius), Makaram (Capricorn), Kumbham (Aquarius) and Meenam (Pisces).

Basic Concepts

- Each such rasi or constellation spans 30 degrees on the zodiac.
- Since the 27 nakshatras also occupy the 12 rasis (constellations), each rasi holds 2.25 nakshatras (2 full nakshatras and a quarter of the next nakshatra). Each such nakshatra thus spans 13.33 degrees (or 13 deg and 20 minutes). Each quarter nakshatra spans 3.33 deg (or 3 deg and 20 minutes).
- In the Jyotisha context, each nakshatra will be split into its 4 quarters.
- Thus, the 'medam' rasi will consist of ashwathi (full), bharani (full) and kartiga (one-quarter). Edavom rasi will include the three-quarters of kartiga, rohini (full) and makayiram or mirgashirsha (half).

Basic Concepts

- Mithunam (Gemini) rasi will consist of makayiram or mirgashirsha (half), thiruvathira (full) and punartham (three-quarters). Karkidagam (Cancer) rasi will consist of punartham (quarter), pooyam or pushyam (full) and aayilyam or ashlesham (full). Thus, the first 9 nakshatras span the four rasis medam (Aries), edavom (Taurus), mithunam (Gemini) and karkidagam (Cancer). Similarly the next 9 nakshatras will span the next four rasis from Chingam (Leo) to Vrishcigam (Scorpio) and the last 9 nakshatras will span from Dhanu (Sagittarius) to Meenam (Pisces).
- With the above basic concepts of 'zodiac', the 12 constellations and their names, the 27 nakshatras and their positions in the 12 constellations, we can determine the position of the Sun and the Moon in the 'rasi chakra' at the time of the birth of the person (natal chart or horoscope).

Basic Concepts

- The apparent positions of the Sun on the celestial sphere (from a fixed observer on the earth) gives us the “12 solar months” and the “12 constellations” on “the zodiac”.
- These 12 constellations or “rasis”, equally divided so that each constellation spans 30 degrees, is circling around earth (to a fixed observer on earth) at great speed.
- The “nava grahas” and the 27 “nakshatras” (ashwathi etc.) and some unimportant grahas (not considered for jyoti garahsh) reside in the ‘wheel’ and rise and set everyday in the sky.
- The ‘natal chart’ or ‘the horoscope’ of a person is developed by noting which ‘rasi’ has arisen and noting the position of the ‘nava grahas’ on the ‘rasis’ of the “wheel of jyotish” at the time of birth of the person.

Basic Concepts

- There are 2 systems of Astrology – the Nirayana (Hindu, sidereal) & the Sayana (Western, tropical). Nirayana traces observations of planets to a ‘fixed’ zodiac, whereas Sayana traces it to the ‘moving’ zodiac commencing from the shifting vernal equinox.
- The difference between the ‘fixed’ and ‘moving’ zodiacs is referred to as “Ayanamsa” which increases about $50\frac{1}{3}$ seconds (astrologers differ on the exact value, hence sometimes stated as 48 to 51 seconds) of arc every year. Currently, this is about 24 degrees.
- Thus, when the First Point of Aries is on March 21 for the Western or Tropical or Sayana systems, it is only at about 6 degrees Pisces for the Nirayana or Indian systems.
- When exactly the zodiacs of the 2 systems were in the first point of Aries together is doubted by a number of astronomers, so many consider Ayanamsa varies between 20 to 24 degrees.

Basic Concepts

- The positions of Sun and Moon, at the time of birth of a person, can be determined in the 'rasi chakra' as stated previously.
- The positions of the other seven 'grahas' or planets, at the time of birth of a person, can be determined from the "Panchanga" for the year of birth used all over India. The positions of these planets can also be determined from the "Ephemeris" prepared for the year of birth but ensuring for the "Ayanamsa" correction, for Hindu Jyotisha, as Ephemeris provide positions of planets based on First Point of Aries as March 21 (or for Western systems).
- One other graha, Gulika, (also known as "Maandi"), is considered as an 'upa graha' and is an imitative graha and is the off-spring of Manda or Saturn. Astrologers in Kerala consider this upa graha as having impact on the horoscope. Gulika is said to rise during day-time and night-time at fixed times and based on that its position is recorded in 'panchangas' in Kerala.
- No other planet (Uranus, Neptune, Pluto or lesser planets or upa grahas or non-luminous or shadowy planets) have any effect on horoscopes and hence not considered in Jyotish.

Basic Concepts

- All 'nava graha' positions, and the position of 'Gulika', at the time of birth of a person, in the 'rasi chakra', can thus be determined based on discussions in slides thus far and from panchangas (or Ephemeris).
- One more position in the 'rasi chakra', the most important in the horoscope, known as the "Ascendant" or "Lagna", must also be understood before we are ready to develop the 'natal chart' (the position of 'navagrahas' at time of birth) or horoscope of the person.
- All the 12 rasis, Mesha to Meena (or Aries to Pisces constellations) daily rise and set. The rasi that rises on the first day of each month is the 'rasi' where the Sun stays for that month and the 'succeeding rasis' will follow, on an average, after two hours. Details of determining the position of the Ascendant involves calculations that will be described later.
- Thus, all positions of navagrahas, gulika and Ascendant (Lagna) in the 'rasi chakra' are known.

Rasi Chakra & its Representations

- The 'rasi chakra' or the 'wheel of Jyotish' is an imaginary band, 8 to 9 degrees wide on each side of the 'ecliptic'. All the 'grahas' (or planets) rotate around the Sun within this imaginary band, the zodiac.
- When we view the Sun as revolving around the 'fixed earth', sun is seen moving along the 'ecliptic'.
- The imaginary 'rasi chakra' in the form of wheel is represented as "mandala" in horoscological charts as follows:
 - South India: rectangular (or square) shapes with 12 spaces for 'rasis'
 - North India: square shapes with diagonals
 - East India: square shape in the middle going outwardly to all sides
 - Tropical: Circular

Representation
of Rasi Chakra –
(commonly used
in South India)

Meena (Pisces)	Mesha (Aries)	Rishabha (Taurus)	Mithuna (Gemini)
Kumbha (Aquarius)			Karkadaga (Cancer)
Makara (Capricorn)			Simha (Leo)
Dhanu (Sagittarius)	Vrischiga (Scorpio)	Thula (Libra)	Kanya (Virgo)

Owner of Rasis

Jupiter	Mars	Venus	Mercury
Saturn			Moon
Saturn			Sun
Jupiter	Mars	Venus	Mercury

Exaltation Rasis of Planets

Venus	Sun	Moon	
			Jupiter
Mars			
		Saturn	Mercury

Debilitation Rasis of Planets

Mercury	Saturn		
			Mars
Jupiter			
	Moon	Sun	Venus

Moola Trikona Rasis (Trines) of Planets

	Mars	Moon	
Saturn			
			Sun
Jupiter		Venus	Mercury

Rahu & Ketu – Shadow Planets – Lordship etc.

- Being shadow planets (imaginary nodes), Rahu & Ketu have no lordship assigned in the rasi chakra. Yet, due to the importance provided to them in the natal chart and in 'prasna' matters, few astrologers have assigned ownership, exaltation etc. as follows:

Planet	Lordship	Exaltation	Debilitation	Friend	Neutral	Enemy
Rahu	Mithuna Gemini	Vrischiga Scorpio	Rishabha Taurus	Dhanu, Meena, Kanya	Thula, Kumbha	Mesha, Karkadaka, Simha
Ketu	Dhanu, Kanya, Makara, Meena	Rishabha Taurus	Simha Leo	Mithuna Gemini	Thula, Vrischiga, Kumbha	Mesha, Karkadaga

Friend(mitra), Neutral (sama) & Enemy (Satru) of Planets

Graha (Planet)	Friend (mitra)	Neutral (sama)	Enemy (Satru)
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter	Mercury	Saturn, Venus
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus	None
Mars	Jupiter, Moon, Sun	Saturn, Venus	Mercury
Mercury	Sun, Venus,	Saturn, Mars, Jupiter	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury, Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn	Mars, Jupiter	Moon, Sun
Saturn	Venus, Mercury	Jupiter	Mars, Moon, Sun

Temporary Friendships between Planets

- Planets found in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th and 12th signs from any other planet become the latter's temporary friends.
- To find the strengths of planets, the temporary relationships and the permanent relationships must be combined.
- Thus, a permanent friend and temporary friend will become an "Intimate Friend".
- Similarly, a temporary enemy plus a permanent enemy will become a "Bitter enemy"
- Once a person's horoscope is available, one can prepare an expanded table for each graha, similar to the table shown in slide #23, but with addition of "intimate friend" and "bitter enemy" columns.

Strengths of Planets

- Planets have full strength when in their 'Exaltation' rasi.
- Planets have $3/4$ strength when in their 'Trine' rasi.
- Planets have $1/2$ strength when in their 'own house' rasi.
- Planets have $3/8$ strength when in their "intimate friend's" rasi.
- Planets have $1/4$ strength when in their "Friend's" rasi
- Planets have $1/8$ strength when in their 'neutral or sama' rasi.
- Planets have $1/16$ strength when they are in their "Enemy's" rasi.
- Planets have $1/32$ strength when in their "Bitter Enemy's" rasi.
- Planets have zero-strength when in their "Debilitation" rasi.

Signs – Characteristics – Rhythm And Elements/Directions

- The Rhythms of Planets are of 3 types

Cardinal–Chara (Movable): Aries(1), Cancer(4), Libra(7), Capricorn(10)

Fixed - Sthira (Fixed): Taurus(2), Leo(5), Scorpio(8), Aquarius(11)

Dual - Dwiswabhava(Dual nature): Gemini(3), Virgo(6), Sagittarius(9),
Pisces(12)

- The Elements/Directions are of 4 types

Fire/East: Aries(1), Leo(5), Sagittarius(9)

Earth/South: Taurus(2), Virgo(6), Capricorn(10)

Air/West: Gemini(3), Libra(7), Aquarius(11)

Water/North: Cancer(4), Scorpio(8), Pisces(12)

Signs – Characteristics (continued...)

- Masculine & Feminine)/ Odd & Even/ Cruel & Gentle
 - Masculine, Odd & Cruel: Aries(1), Gemini(3), Leo(5), Libra(7), Sagittarius(9), Aquarius (11)
 - Feminine, Even & Gentle: Taurus(2), Cancer(4), Virgo(6), Scorpio(8), Capricorn(10), Pisces(12)
- Fertility
 - Fertile: Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces
 - Sterile: Gemini, Leo, Virgo
 - The other 6 rasis are not included in either set
- Rising By
 - Head (Shirshodaya): Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius
 - Tail (Prishtodaya): Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Pisces

Signs (R for Rhythm & E for Elements)

R = Dual E = Water PISCES	R = Cardinal E = Fire ARIES	R = Fixed E = Earth TAURUS	R = Dual E = Air GEMINI
R = Fixed E = Air AQUARIUS			R = Cardinal E = Water CANCER
R = Cardinal E = Earth CAPRICORN			R = Fixed E = Fire LEO
R = Dual E = Fire SAGITARIUS	R = Fixed E = Water SCORPIO	R = Cardinal E = Air LIBRA	R = Dual E = Earth VIRGO

Quality of Planets (Inherent Nature – Naisargika)

- Benefics
 - Jupiter & Venus
 - Mercury (when not associated with a malefic in the same rasi)
 - Moon (Full Moon & 7 days before, and, after Full moon)
- Malefics
 - Sun, Mars, Saturn, Rahu & Ketu
 - Mercury (when associated with a malefic in the same rasi)
 - Moon (New Moon & 7 days before, and, after New moon)

Sidereal and Tropical Systems

- Sidereal – as observed from the Fixed Stars – ('jyotisha' systems)
- Tropical – as seen from the moving systems – (western systems)
- Difference between the two systems is due to the “precession” of earth. Causes a ‘backward’ movement of Sun’s position at the equinox by about 50 seconds every year or takes 72 years for a 1 degree change.
- What is seen as ‘vernal equinox’ on March 21 – as observed – and as used in the Western systems, occurs on Pisces 6 degrees (Meena 6th day) in the ‘jyotisha’ or sidereal systems. – or a difference of about 24 degrees (or 24 times 72 = 1,728 years). Another way to state this is that both these systems were together about 1,728 years ago. Opinion varies among astrologers and difference ranges between 1,700 to 2,000 years. This difference of 24 degrees is known as “ayanAmSa”

Sidereal (jyotisha) and Tropical (western) Systems

- Opinion amongst Western astrologers is shifting with many stating that the Western systems are using almost 2,000 year ago data etc.
- The use of the term “First Point of Aries” for March 21 is also being disputed, with some Western astrologers stating that a different name to designate the ‘vernal equinox’ of March 21 ought to be used.
- In our study going forward, we will treat ‘mesha, 1st day’ as the ‘first point of Aries’. Mesha rasi and Aries rasi, thus, are treated synonymously with the 0 degree of mesha coinciding with zero degree of Aries. The first 13.33 degrees of mesha, and Aries, belong to ‘aswini’ nakshatra, the second 13.33 degrees (or from 13.34 deg to 26.66 deg) of mesha, and Aries, belong to ‘bharaNi’ and the next 3.33 degrees (or from 26.67 deg to 30.00 deg) of mesha, and Aries, belong to the first ‘pada’ or quarter of krittiga.
- In other words, jyotisha rasis of mesha, rishabha, mithuna, ... correspond exactly to Western constellations of Aries, Taurus, Gemini, ... respectively. Another way to look at this is that we will deal only in the jyotisha terms of mesha, rishabha etc. and use the Western constellations Aries, Taurus, Gemini, ... etc. as equivalent, respectively, to the jyotisha rasis.

Sidereal (jyotisha) and Tropical (western) Systems

- Precession of the Vernal equinox due to earth's wobbly 'top-like' rotation in its axis, that causes 1 deg change in 72 years (approximately 50 seconds per year) or 25,600 years for the whole rotation changes the position of vernal equinox, March 21 per Western Systems and Pisces 6 deg per sidereal or jyotisha systems as of today, as follows:
 - Passed from Taurus to Aries in 1865 B. C.
 - Passed from Aries to Pisces in 67 B. C.
 - Will pass from Pisces to Aquarius in 2,597 A. D. (remember the song, "Age of Aquarius is coming, is coming")
 - Will pass to Capricorn in 4,312 A. D.
- Sidereal (jyotisha) systems use the actual positions, as seen from fixed stars. As stated earlier, many Western system astrologers also feel that they must discard use of 2,000 year data of First point of Aries of March 21.

Transit time of 'grahas'

- The 'wheel of jyotish', the 8 deg band on either side of the ecliptic, consisting of the 12 rasis, always turns. All grahas, the 27 nakshatras, and the 12 rasis are said to rise and set everyday. Finding out, and recording, the 'rasi' that has arisen, AND, the position of the 'nava grahas' on the 'rasis' of the 'wheel of jyotish', at the time of birth of the child, is known as the "graha sthithi" of the natal chart or horoscope of the child.
- At the extreme top of the wheel, the stars, followed below by Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon and the wheel – and behind everything at the lowest, the Earth and the wheel at a very high distance from Earth – this is how the wheel circles the Earth circles around the earth - going westward at top and eastward at bottom.

Transit time of grahas and rasis (continued...)

- All the 12 rasis rise and set everyday.
- Each day, that rasi where the Sun resides, is the rasi that rises. Thus, on Mesha rasi, 1st day, Mesha rasi rises along with sunrise. After 2 hours, on an average, sun moves to 'Rishabha' rasi and after 2 more hours, again on an average, 'Mithuna' rasi will rise and so on.
- Assuming 30 days in Mesha Rasi, on the second day, sun rises in Mesha rasi but stays there only 1 hour and 56 minutes, since 4 minutes or one-thirtieth of the 2 hours of mesha rasi has already been completed. Thus on the 30th day of Mesha rasi, Sun stays only 4 minutes in Mesha rasi and on the next day, which will be the 1st day of Rishabha, sun rises in rishabha rasi for the full 2 hours
- Thus, one can find which rasi is arisen (or in which rasi the Sun is) at the time of birth of the baby.
- Sun takes a solar month's time, on an average, to move from one rasi to the next.
- Moon takes two and a quarter days to cross from one rasi to the next.
- Mercury takes 30 days; Venus takes 30 days; Mars takes 45 days; Jupiter takes one year; Saturn takes two and half years; rahu, and Ketu, take one and a half year; to move from one rasi to the next.
- As can be noted, Saturn is the farthest and moves the slowest, giving him the name of 'Manda' (mandam mandam charati iti mandaha).

Nakshatra Dasa

- Many dasa periods act in one's life, for example, 'wheel of Jyotish Dasa', 'Lagna Dasa', 'Nakshatra Dasa' etc. Of these, the 'nakshatra dasa' alone is considered important and is studied in detail.
- During every minute of every human being, the nine planets move circling inside and human beings endure the result of their effects, thus going thru the feelings of such motions. These nine planets will only be able to work during the entire life of the human being based solely, and only, on the positions of these planets in the 'wheel of jyotish' at the time of birth (or the natal chart or horoscope) – this is what the rishis tell us and serves as basis for the science of astrology .

Nakshatra Dasa (continued)

- The total dasa period of 120 years is assigned as follows:

Owner of Dasa (daSAnAthana)	Years
Ketu	7
Venus	20
Sun	6
Moon	10
Mars	7
Rahu	18
Jupiter	16
Saturn	19
Mercury	17
Total	120

Nakshatra Dasa (continued)

- The 27 Nakshatras are assigned to these 'nava grahas', giving rise to the 3 nakshatra groups of nine nakshatras each as follows:

aSvini	magha	mUla
bharaNi	pUrva phalguni	pUrvAshaDha
krittika	uttara phalguni	uttarAshADha
rOhiNi	hastha	SravaNa
mrigaSIrsha	chitra	SravishTa (also 'dhanishTa')
Ardra	svAati	Satabhishak
punarvasu	viSAkha	pUrva prOshTapada (or pUrva bhAdrapada)
pushyami (also 'tishyam')	anUrAdha	uttara prOshTapada (or Uttara bhAdrapada)
ASrEsha or ASIEsha	jyEshtTa	rEvati

Nakshatra Dasa (continued)

- The first dasa period of all persons taking birth on either of the 3 nakshatras, “aSvini, magha, mUla” will be that of planet Ketu. Whether the full 7 years or part of the remaining 7 years will have to be gone through by this individual will depend on the time of birth (and hence the time remaining in the nakshatra). The calculations to determine this “janmadasa SiSTa” (remaining period in one’s janma dasa will be explained later.
- People born on these 3 nakshatras will, after completing the ‘janmadasa SiSTa’, will then go through the remaining dasa periods in full. Thus, they will go through the years for Venus (20), Sun(6), Moon(10), Mars(7), Rahu(18), Jupiter(16), Saturn(19), Mercury(17) and whatever not completed in Ketu dasa at the beginning to complete their 120-year cycle.

Nakshatra Dasa (continued)

- Similarly for the next row of 3 nakshatras – those that are born during ‘bharaNI, pUrva phalguni, pUrvASADha’ will begin the dasa period with Venus for 20 years. How much of the Venus dasa period remaining to be gone through by the individual depends on the “janmadasa SiSTa”. After going through this ‘janmadasa SiSTa’, they will go through Sun(6), Moon(10), Mars(7), ..., thus completing the full 120-year dasa cycle of life.
- Similarly for the next row of 3 nakshatras etc. The last row of 3 nakshatras – those born during ‘aSrEsha, jyEshTa, rEvati’ will begin the dasa period with Mercury.

Nakshatra Dasa – bhukthi period

- The dasa period of a particular ‘graha’ is NOT exclusively used by that ‘graha’ alone – but assigned to determine the effects of all the other ‘grahas’ during the ‘dasa period’ of this particular graha. The effect of all grahas on the dasa period of a particular graha is known as the ‘Bhukthi’ (or ‘apahAra’) period of the secondary ‘graha’ on the ‘dasa’ period of the first ‘graha’.
- The bhukthi period is in proportion to each of the Navagraha’s share in the total life cycle of 120 years. Each ‘graha’ starts the ‘bhukthi’ period of its own as the first ‘bhukthi’ period and ‘bhukthi’ of the other ‘grahas’ follow in order.
- For the case of persons born in the 3 nakshatras of the first row, ‘aSvini, magha, mUla’, the first dasa period belongs to Ketu. Ketu also starts the first ‘bhukthi’ period followed by Venus, Sun, Moon,...
- This will be stated as “Ketu dasa – Ketu bhukthi (apahAra)” followed by “ketu dasa – Venus bhukthi” followed by “Ketu dasa- Sun bhukthi” and so-on until “Ketu dasa – Mercury bhukthi”.

Nakshatra Dasa – bhukthi period

- Once the Ketu dasa period is thus analyzed for the effects of ‘bhukthi’ or ‘apahAra’ of all the ‘navagrahas’ starting with Ketu is completed, the Venus dasa period and its ‘bhukthi’ periods are determined in the same manner.
- Venus dasa period will start with Bhukthi of Venus followed by that of sun, moon, mars, rAhu, Jupiter, Saturn, mercury and ketu.
- Thus we have ‘venus dasa – venus bhukthi’ followed by ‘venus dasa – sun bhukthi’, ‘venus dasa – venus das – moon bhukthi’ etc.
- Once the venus dasa period is thus analyzed for the bhukthi of all navagrahas, we proceed to the sun dasa periods and its bhukthi of all navagrahas during its dasa period etc.
- Thus, we complete all Navagraha dasa periods for the bhukthi of all navagrahas.

Nakshatra Dasa – bhukthi period (continued)

- This ‘bhukthi’ period can further be assigned to each of the navagrahas to produce the “antarbhukthi”, which in turn can be assigned to “antarAntarbhukthi” to “sUkshmbhukthi” to “prANabhukthi” etc. Thus, the force and effects of navagrahas during each ‘small or minute’ periods of a person’s whole life time can be studied and analyzed.
- In the days of hand computations or until the past 30 years, the above further divisions of ‘antarbhukthi’, ‘antarAntarbhukthi’ etc. were not computed. However with the advent of software all the above can be computed easily and quickly.

Construction of the natal chart (horoscope)

- We now have all the information required to construct the natal chart.
- Knowing the time of birth, along with the 'panchanga' created for the place of birth and the sunrise, sunset timings for the day, we can create the natal chart. Alternatively, only the place and time of birth are required for creation of natal chart with the help of many reputed software presently available.

Duration of Signs at the Tropic of Cancer (can be used for all places in USA)

Each rasi, on an average, rises for 2 hours every day. This is not strictly true, the rising time of rasis differ from a low of about 1 hour 40 minutes to a high of about 2 hour 20 minutes.

Exact calculations showing the actual rasi's rising time can be calculated. Instead, for first level computations, some rasis are considered to arise for shorter durations, some for average durations & the rest for longer durations.

Short Duration: 1 hour 41 minutes: Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus

Medium Duration: 2 hours: Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, Capricorn

Long Duration: 2 hours 14 minutes: Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio

Construction of the Natal Chart (Horoscope)

- Natal chart or 'the horoscope' shows the position of the 'nava grahas' at the time of birth of the person. Kerala astrologers include position of a tenth planet, 'gulikan' (or 'maandi') also on the natal chart.
- In addition, the most important part in the horoscope, that of "Ascendant" (also known as "Lagnam") must also be determined before we complete the natal chart (horoscope).
- Many freely available software will construct the natal chart. The input needed for many such software consists of place and local time of birth. Almost all software use the latitude and longitude of the place to do all calculations needed for the chart and produce the chart in fairly short time! (what took an astrologer, even as late as 30 years ago, days and days of hand calculations!).

Construction of Natal Chart (Horoscope)

- My objective, for this “Introductory course on Jyotisha”, is to show you the very preliminary aspects of the chart calculations. Approximations, as needed, where possible, will be made since the purpose is to teach the ‘basic steps’ and not the production of the ‘accurate horoscope’.
- Once the basic steps are learnt, it is an easy matter for you to obtain the ‘exact’ horoscope, in all its details, from reputed software or from reputed astrologers (who may use their own-developed or other reputed software to create the horoscopes). Horoscopes are no more prepared by hand calculations but only with use of ‘software’.
- By learning/understanding the ‘basic steps’, one will obtain an appreciation of ‘jyotisha’ and the preparation of the ‘horoscope’. This will also allow you to note the vast amount of calculations completed by the software to produce the chart.

Construction of the horoscope – basic steps

- Data needed for teaching the hand calculations for developing the “graha sthithi” (position of grahas) in the horoscope:
(i) time of birth (ii) ‘panchanga’ preferably compiled for the same (or near to) latitude and longitude of the place of birth (iii) time of sunrise at the place of birth.
- The horoscope usually is a single sheet of paper that describes the time of birth accurately and provides “janma shishTa dasa” along with the “graha sthithi” and the “navAmSa” charts.
- Let us construct the horoscope of baby born at 10 am on Oct 29, 2017 in LA, CA. The following steps are used to create the horoscope:
Step 1. From the ‘panchanga’, the position of the 7 planets – Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and that of Rahu & Ketu - at the time of birth are noted and marked in the ‘graha sthithi’.

Construction of the horoscope – basic steps

- Step 2: The 'solar month' on the day of month is noted. The 'Sun' is placed on this rasi. Thus, the position of 8 planets are known.
- Step 3: From the panchanga, the 'nakshatra' at the time of birth is noted, how long since the nakshatra has risen etc. From the "Hora" – app for iPhone developed by Mr. Srikanth Nagarajan, it is noted that from 16:35 on Oct 28,2017 till 18:15 on Oct 29, 2017, the nakshatra is "dhanishTa" or "sravishTa". The length of the nakshatra on the day of birth is thus 25 hours and 40 minutes. Dividing this into four quarters, each quarter is 6 hours 25 minutes. The time of birth of 10 am on Oct 29 thus falls in the third quarter of 'dhanishTa'. Since the birth thus has occurred in the second half of 'dhnishTa', the rasi is "kumbha" or Aquarius". The 'Moon' is placed in this 'rasi'. Thus, positions of 'nava grahas' at time of birth are:

Construction of horoscope – Positions of 7 planets from ‘panchanga’ or ‘ephemeris table’ plus that of Sun and Moon at 10 am on Oct 29, 2017

Moon			Rahu
Ketu			
Saturn		Sun Mercury Jupiter	Mars Venus

Construction of the horoscope – basic steps

Step 4: The most important position in the horoscope, 'Ascendant' or "Lagna", must now be determined to complete the 'graha sthithi' (position of grahas).

The ascendant represents the 'rasi' that has risen at the time of birth. All the 12 rasis rise every day, on an average for 2 hours (exact duration of rise of rasis can be calculated and varies from 1 hour 40 minutes to 2 hour 20 minutes). We must now find out the 'rasi' that is risen at the time of birth.

- Step 5: Determination of Ascendant or 'rasi' risen at time of birth: The 'rasi' that is arisen at sunrise on the day of birth is the same 'rasi' where the Sun rises on that day. After this rasi sets, on an average after 2 hours or whatever time remains for the day of the month, the successive 'rasis' rise, on an average for 2 hours.
- Let us assume that Sun rises on the day of birth at 6:30 am. We first find out how many days the 'solar month' of the day of birth has; let us assume this to be 30 days. The 'solar month' for Oct 29 is Thula, which rasi is 'long' for Tropic of Cancer (Northern Hemisphere), rises for 2 hours 14 minutes.

Construction of the horoscope – basic steps

- Step 6: Oct 29, the day of birth of the child, is the 13th day of the month of Thula (Libra), meaning that 18 days remain in Thula. Thus only, 18/30 of the 2 hour 14 minutes (1 hr. 20 mt. 24 sec.) will the Thula rasi in the 'rising' state from sunrise on that day. Thula rasi is thus from sunrise of 6:30 am till 7 hr 50 mt. 24 sec AM. After Thula rasi, vriSchiga rasi for 2 hr. 14 minutes or till 10 hr 04 mt. 24 sec. Since the birth occurred at 10 am, the Ascendant or 'lagna' rasi is vriSchiga or Scorpio. We place "Lagna" (Ascendant) in Scorpio rasi.

“Graha sthithi” (position of planets at birth)

Moon	Graha Sthithi		Rahu
Ketu			
Saturn	Lagna (Asc.)	Sun Mercury Jupiter	Mars Venus

Summary steps in the creation of the “graha sthithi” of Horoscope (or Natal Chart)

- The “graha sthithi” of the natal chart shows the position of the ‘nava grahas’ (nine planets), plus the position of the nakshatra (or Star) that has arisen known as Lagna or Ascendant, at the time of birth of the baby (total of 10 entries).
- Of these, the position of the 7 ‘grahas’ (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu & Ketu) are available in the day’s panchanga Or can be found out from the Ephemeris chart books.
- The “rasi” position of the Sun is known from the “rasi” where the sun is for the day of birth month. The “rasi” position of the Moon is known from the “nakshatra” at the time of birth. The “rasi” position of the Lagna or Ascendant is known based on “which “rasi” is arisen at the time of birth. Thus all 10 positions on the “graha sthithi” of the natal chart are known.

Additional steps in the creation of the horoscope

- While the creation of the “graha sthithi” of the natal chart is the “most important first step”, this step is by no means the only step.
- In one of the many “unique” and important ways by which ‘jyotisha’ differs from other systems of astrology and in particular with “Western Astrology”, the ‘jyotisha’ method has many “additional steps” of determining the positions of these 10 ‘grahas’ of the ‘graha sthithi’ in further subdivisions of the 30 degree ‘rasi’ to which these 10 ‘grahas’ are assigned as well as to determine the “nakshatra dasa” periods of the person through the person’s entire life.
- While the divisions of the 30 degree rasi can be infinite, few of such divisions are very useful. The ‘navAmSa’ (or division into 9 parts of the rasi, or 3.33 degree in each part) played an important part until the past 30 years. With the advent of software to determine the horoscope, ‘dwAdaSamSa (one-twelfth), thrimSAMsa (one-thirtieth) and ‘SatAmSa (one-hundredth) are quite common these days.
- We will restrict the “concepts” to create the ‘navAmSa’ and ‘nakshatra dasa’ in this introductory class.

navAmSa chart of the horoscope

- The 'navAmSa' chart, as the name implies, is the one-ninth division of each "rasi". In other words, if any 'graha' is shown as in, say, Mesha (or Aries) in the 'graha sthithi' chart, it only means that the 'graha' is anywhere within the 30 degrees of 'mesha' rasi. The 'navAmSa' chart will show in which one-ninth part of 'mesha' rasi that 'graha' is.
- Each sign is divided into 9 equal parts and each of these divisions is associated with a sign and its Lord.
- The first division is associated with the cardinal sign of same element and its Lord.

navAmSa Lordship

Sign	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
mesha	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	dhanu
rishabha	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	Karkidag	Simha	kanya
mithuna	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	mithuna
karkidag	Karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	meena
simha	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	dhanu
kanya	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	Karkidag	Simha	kanya
thula	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	mithuna
vrishchig	Karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	meena
dhanu	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	dhanu
makara	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	Mithuna	Karkidag	Simha	kanya
kumbha	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	Meena	Mesha	Rishabha	mithuna
meena	Karkidag	Simha	Kanya	Thula	Vrishchig	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbha	meena

Development of the navAmSa chart

- Developing the navAmSa chart, from basic concepts, is involved and requires more detailed understanding of determining the 'exact' positions of the 'grahas' in each rasi of the 'graha sthithi'. In other words, we need to take more steps to determine the exact positions within each rasi of the graha.
- With the advent of software, the position of the 'navagrahas' and the Lagna or Ascendant is available to us accurately with their longitudes. This allows us to easily see which 'navamasa' in each rasi any particular graha is. Once we know which navamsa the graha is, it is an easy matter to refer to the navAmSa table and assign the particular rasi for that graha in the navAmSa chart.

Development of the navAmSa chart

- Let us assume the longitude of all on the chart as follows:

Lagna	Scorpio	29 degree 20 minutes (29 20) or (29SC20)
Sun	Libra	11 degree 57 minutes (11 57) or (11LI57)
Moon	Aquarius	2 degree 08 minutes (02 08) or (02AQ08)
Mercury	Libra	08 degree 58 minutes (08 58) or (08LI58)
Venus	Virgo	18 degree 20 minutes (18 20) or (18VI20)
Mars	Virgo	18 degree 46 minutes (18 46) or (18VI46)
Jupiter	Libra	28 degree 49 minutes (28 49) or (28LI49)
Saturn	Sagittarius	22 degree 29 minutes (22 29) or (22SG29)
Rahu	Cancer	20 degree 20 minutes (20 20) or (20CN20)
Ketu	Capricorn	20 degree 20 minutes (20 20) or (20CP20)

Development of the navAmSa chart

- Based on the Longitudes of each graha, determine in which navAmSa the graha resides in the rasi (in multiples of 3 degree 20 minutes)
- Knowing the 1st navAmSa of each rasi, the graha's position in the rasi of the navAmSa is known.
- For example, Lagna is in the 9th navAmSa of Scorpio. The 1st navAmSa of Scorpio is Cancer; the 9th from Cancer is Pisces. Hence Lagna will be entered in Pisces.
- Similarly, Sun is in 4th navAmSa of Libra rasi; 1st navAmsa of Libra is Libra; 4th from Libra is Capricorn; so Sun is placed in Capricorn in the navAmSa.
- Similarly, all 'graha' positions in navAmsa is determined.

Development of the navAmSa chart

Name	“graha sthithi” rasi	Longitude	Navamsha no. of longitude in the ‘graha sthithi’ rasi	1 st navAmsa graha of the “graha sthithi “ rasi	Rasi position in navAmsa (find the rasi by adding no. to 1N)
Lagna	Scorpio	29 20	9	Cancer	Pisces
Sun	Libra	11 57	4	Libra	Capricorn
Moon	Aquarius	02 08	1	Libra	Libra
Mercury	Libra	08 58	3	Libra	Sagittarius
Venus	Virgo	18 20	6	Capricorn	Gemini
Mars	Virgo	18 46	6	Capricorn	Gemini
Jupiter	Libra	28 49	9	Libra	Gemini
Saturn	Sagittarius	22 29	7	Aries	Libra
Rahu	Cancer	20 20	7	Cancer	Capricorn
Ketu	Capricorn	20 20	7	Capricorn	Cancer

navAmSa chart for baby born at 10 am on Oct 29, 2017

Lagna			Venus Mars Jupiter
	navAmSa		Ketu
Sun Rahu			
Mercury		Moon Saturn	

“garha sthithi” and “navAmSa” charts

- Creation of the ‘graha sthithi’ chart was discussed in detail.
- Concepts for creation of ‘navAmSa’ chart were also explained; however, the steps to create the ‘navAmSa’ chart involves further details not discussed here because software provides this chart easily and it is not worth spending efforts in this ‘introductory class’ to do the hand generation of ‘navAmSa’ charts.
- The third step in the hand calculated horoscope is the ability to complete the ‘nakshatra dasa’ calculations – for this, we must determine the ‘janma SishTa dasa’.
- Before discussing ‘janma SishTa dasa’, House(Bhava) chakra is explained.

House (Bhava) Chakra

- The “rasi chakra”, the wheel of rasis, is the zodiac with 12 equal divisions, starting with Mesha (Aries) as 0 deg longitude and each rasi of 30 degrees.
- House or Bhava is defined such that the vector of the Ascendant is the mid-point of the 1st house. In other words, the 1st house extends from 15 degrees behind the vector of Ascendant to 15 degrees ahead of the vector of the Ascendant.
- In other words, the vector of the Ascendant is at the middle of the 1st house.
- All houses are equal and occupy 30 degrees. Thus, we have 12 houses each of 30 degrees. However, the houses may not align with the rasis.

House Chakra corresponding to the 'graha sthithi' chakra of slide # 49

- Let us say that Ascendant in slide 49 graha sthithi chart is at 29 deg 40 minutes of vrishchiga.
- The House or bhava chakra is to be constructed such that the vector of ascendant (29deg40minutes) is at the center of the first house

dhanu	vrishchiga	Thula	kanya
Saturn	Ascendant	Sun, mercury, Jupiter	Mars, Venus

2 nd house	1 st house	12 th house	11 th house
	Ascendant, Saturn	Sun, Mercury	Jupiter, Mars

House Chakra corresponding to the 'graha sthithi' chakra of slide # 49 (continued ...)

- The first house is such that the Ascendant, at 29 deg 40 mts. is aligned at the center of the house. In other words, the 1st house extends 14 deg 40 minutes beyond the left boundary of the 'scorpio' rasi. The 'Ascendant, still, is in 1st house, Scorpio house; however scorpio house, and all houses, are now shifted by 14 deg 40min. compared to the rasis.
- Houses are numbered clockwise from the 1st house to the 12 houses.

Houses (Bhava)

5	6	7	8
4			9
3			10
2 Lagna (1)		12	11

Bhava chart for baby born at 10 am on Oct 29, 2017

	Bhava chart		Rahu
Ketu Moon			
Saturn	Lagna	Moon Jupiter	Sun, Venus Mars Mercury

Houses (Bhava) – Data for Previous Slide

- Quadrant (Kendra): Lagna(1), 4, 7, 10
- Trine (Trikona): Lagna(1), 5, 9
- Succedent (Panapara): 2, 5, 8, 11
- Cadent (Apoklima): 3,6,9,12
- Upachaya: 3, 6, 10, 11
- Inauspicious (Dusthanas): 6, 8, 12 (Triak houses)
- Direction of Houses: Lagna(1) – East; Next Kendra (4) – North;
Next Kendra (7): West; Next Kendra (10) - South

Quality of Planets

- Functional Benefics
 - Lords of the Trine Houses : Lagna(1), 5 and 9
 - Malefic Kendra Lords if not located in Kendra
- Functional Malefics
 - Lords of Houses 6, 8 and 12 (Triks)
 - Lords of Houses 3, 6 and 11
 - Benefic Kendra Lords if not located in Kendras

Calculation of “janama SishTa Dasa”

- Step 7: Is the determination of the ‘janma shishTa dasa’.

First 9 Nakshatras	Next 9 Nakshatras	Last 9 nakshatras	Beginning Dasa and Dasa Years
aSvini	magha	mUla	Ketu (7)
bharaNi	pUrva phalguni	pUrvAshaDha	Venus (20)
krittika	uttara phalguni	uttarAshADha	Sun (6)
rOhiNi	hastha	SravaNa	Moon (10)
mrigaSrsha	chitra	SravishTa (also 'dhanishTa')	Mars (7)
Ardra	svAati	Satabhishak	Rahu (18)
punarvasu	viSAkha	pUrva prOshTapada (or pUrva bhAdrapada)	Jupiter (16)
pushyami (also 'tishyam')	anUrAdha	uttara prOshTapada (or Uttara bhAdrapada)	Saturn (19)
ASrEsha or ASIEsha	jyEshtTa	rEvati	Mercury (17)

Calculation of 'janma SishTa dasa' (continued)

- From time of birth of 10 am to end of 'dhanishTa' nakshatra at 18:15, 8 hours and 15 minutes remain. The whole nakshatra lasts for 25 hours 40 minutes. The beginning dasa for a person born on 'dhanishTa' is Mars with full dasa kAlam of 7 years. Therefore, 'janma SishTa dasa' is the fraction of (8 hr 15 mts divided by 25 hours 40 minutes) or 0.32142857 of 7 years, or equal to 2 years and 3 months.
- In other words, 4 years and 9 months of Mars dasa period is over by the time of the baby's birth and only 2 years 3 months of Mars dasa period is to be undergone by the baby before Rahu dasa will commence.
- Thus, after 2 years 3 months, Rahu, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Ketu, Venus, Sun, Moon; and at the very end, the 4 years 9 months of Mars dasa not yet gone through at the beginning (because baby was born after 4 years and 9 months of Mars dasa period was over) for its 120-year dasa cycle.

Horoscope details – full ‘dasa kala’ of baby born on Oct 29, 2017 at 10:00 am in WV, CA

- 2017-10-29 -- baby's birth
 2-03-00 -- janma shishta dasa of mars

2020-01-29 -- beginning of rahu dasa
 18-00-00

2038-01-29 -- beginning of Jupiter dasa
 16-00-00

2054-01-29 -- beginning of Saturn dasa
 19-00-00

2073-01-29 -- beginning of Mercury dasa

Horoscope details – full ‘dasa kala’ of baby born on Oct 29, 2017 at 10:00 am in WV, CA

- 2073-01-29 -- beginning of mercury dasa
17-00-00

- 2090-01-29 -- beginning of ketu dasa
7-00-00

- 2097-01-29 -- beginning of venus dasa
20-00-00

- 2117-01-29 -- beginning of sun dasa
6-00-00

- 2123-01-29 -- beginning of moon das
10-00-00

- 2133-01-29 -- beginning of ‘remaining’ part of ‘mars dasa
4-09-00

- 2137-10-29 -- end of the 120-year life cycle of Navagraha dasa from birth date

Horoscope details

- We have just completed the ‘first steps’ in the development of the horoscope – (i) the few sentences describing the date, time and the place of birth (ii) the ‘graha sthithi’ (iii) the ‘janma SishTa dasa’ and the full dasa cycle calculations.
- While they provide useful information about the horoscope, lot more information can, and must, be developed from these data that will provide vastly additional useful information to analyze the horoscope.
- As is well-known, each rasi spans 30 degrees. The placement of the navagrahas and the ‘lagna or Ascendant’ in these rasis provide useful information but further divisions of the rasi into ‘navamsa’ (or $1/9^{\text{th}}$ part of the rasi or spanning 3.33 degrees) is a very useful supplement to the ‘graha sthithi’ and can be developed by hand (though it requires additional effort and knowledge). At an absolute minimum, the ‘graha sthithi’ must be read along with ‘navamsa’ chart (see slides 53 thru 57) to perform any meaningful analysis of the horoscope.

Horoscope details ('bhukthi' or 'apahara' of dasa kAla)

- Another equally important addition to the dasa kAla cycle prepared earlier is the 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' during each dasa kAla.
- The 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' during any planetary dasa begins with the 'apahara' period of that planet with the succeeding planets in the cycle following in the 'apahara' also. For example, the 'janma SishTadas' was for 2 years and 3 months under the 'mars' dasa, also implying that 4 years 9 months of Mars dasa period is over.
- The Mars dasa period of 7 years assigned to bhukthi periods of all navagrahas is as follows:

The 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' periods of Mars dasa

Lord of 'bhukthi/apahAra'	years	months	days
Mars (7/120 times 7 yrs)	0	4	27
Rahu(18/120 times 7 yrs)	1	0	18
Jupiter(16/120 times 7 yr)	0	11	6
Saturn(19/120 times 7 yr)	1	1	9
Mercury (17/120 times 7)	0	11	27
Ketu (7/120 times 7 yrs)	0	4	27
Venus(20/120 times 7 yrs)	1	2	0
Sun (6/120 times 7 yrs)	0	4	6
Moon(10/120 times 7 yrs)	0	7	0

Horoscope details ('bhukthi' or 'apahara' of dasa kAla) – continued

- Adding the sum of 'bhukthi' periods of the first 5 grahas, Mars, Rahu, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, we get 4 years 5 months and 27 days. Since 4 years and 9 months passed before baby was born, these 5 bhukthi periods are over and 3 months and 3 days of Ketu bhukthi period is also over in the 4 years 9 months of completion of Mars dasa. Thus, the remaining 2 years and 3 months of 'janma ShishTa dasa' will begin with 'Mars dasa – Ketu bhukthi' period of remaining 1 mo and 24 days (4 mo 27 days of ketu bhukthi minus 3 mo 3 days already included). Venus bhukthi for 1 yr 2 mo., Sun's for 4 mo 6 days and Moon's for 7 mo. added to 1 mo 24 days of ketu bhukthi will make up the 2 yrs 3 mo of janmashishta dasa of Mars.

Horoscope details - 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' of Janma SishTa dasa of Mars

- Janma SishTa dasa of mars and its bhukthi
2017-10-29
0-01-24 – mars dasa – ketu bhukthi remaining

2017-12-23 - begin mars dasa – venus bhuthi
1-02-00

2019-02-23 - begin mars dasa – sun bhukthi
0-04-06

2019-06-29 – begin mars dasa – moon bhukthi
0-07-00

2020-01-29 – end of mars dasa and all bhukthi periods of mars dasa

Horoscope details ('bhukthi' or 'apahara' of dasa kAla) – continued

- After the 2 yrs 3 mo of 'janma shishta dasa' of Mars is completed, the baby's dasa period moves to that of Rahu for the next 18 years.
- That is, from 2017-10-29 (date of birth is noted as year-mm-dd) to 2 yrs 3 mo. of Mars janma SishTa dasa takes us to 2020-01-29, when Rahu dasa begins for the next 18 years till 2038-01-29. This 18 year period of Rahu will be assigned to the navagrahas for the bhukthi periods, beginning with Rahu, in proportion to the dasa years of the graha to the total of 120 years.
- Similarly, the next 16 years of Jupiter dasa, from 2038-01-29 to 2054-01-29, will be assigned to bhukthi period of the navagrahas.
- Thus, all dasa periods can be assigned to the bhukthi period of all navagrahas.

Horoscope details ('bhukthi' or 'apahara' of dasa kAla) – continued

- As stated before, each graha's dasa period starts with its own bhukthi period first and will be followed by the bhukthis of all other grahas in order. Except the case of janma SishTa dasa period, where part of the bhukthi periods of janam SishTa das may have passed before birth of the child and only the remaining bhukthi periods will be served by the baby after birth (as seen on slide 73).
- The full dasa kala of the baby is provided in slides 66 and 67.
- Only the 'bhukthi' periods of janma SishTa dasa, Mars, was provided in slide 73. Similarly, the bhukthi periods of all the remaining 8 graha dasa periods can be calculated.
- We will not attempt to do the bhukthi periods of all 8 grahas because of similar repetitive computations involved but will do the 'bhukthi periods' of one more graha's dasa, that of Rahu, to help understand these calculations more thoroughly.

The 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' periods of Rahu dasa

Lord of 'bhukthi/apahAra'	years	months	days
Rahu(18/120 times18 yrs)	2	8	12
Jupiter(16/120 times 18)	2	4	24
Saturn(19/120 times18 y)	2	10	6
Mercury (17/120times18)	2	6	18
Ketu (7/120 times18 yrs)	1	0	18
Venus(20/120times18 yrs)	3	0	0
Sun (6/120 times18 yrs)	0	10	24
Moon(10/120times18 yrs)	1	6	0
Mars (7/120 times18 yrs)	1	0	18

Horoscope details - 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' of Rahu dasa for baby born on Oct 29, 2017

- 2017-10-29 – baby's birth date
2-03-00 - janma SishTa dasa of Mars

2020-01-29 - begin "Rahu dasa – Rahu Bhukthi"
2-08-12

2022-10-11 - begin "Rahu dasa – Jupiter Bhukthi"
2-04-24

2025-03-05 - begin "Rahu dasa – Saturn Bhukthi"
2-10-06

2028-01-11 - begin "Rahu dasa – Mercury Bhukthi"
2-06-18

2030-07-29 - begin "Rahu dasa – Ketu Bhukthi"

Horoscope details - 'bhukthi' or 'apahara' of Rahu dasa for baby born on Oct 29, 2017

- 2030-07-29 - begin "Rahu dasa – Ketu Bhukthi"
1-00-18

- 2031-08-17 - begin "Rahu dasa – Venus Bhukthi"
3-00-00

- 2034-08-17 - begin "Rahu dasa – Sun Bhukthi"
0-10-24

- 2035-07-11 - begin "Rahu dasa – Moon Bhukthi"
1-06-00

- 2037-01-11 - begin "Rahu dasa – Mars Bhukthi"
1-00-18

- 2038-01-29 – end Rahu dasa - with all 'nava graha bhukthiperiods'

Horoscope details ('bhukthi' or 'apahara' of dasa kAla) – continued

- As noted in the previous slide (slide #77), the Rahu dasa period from 2020-01-20 to 2038-01-29 was assigned to the bhukthi periods of all navagrahas starting with 'Rahu dasa – Rahu bhukthi" and ending with "Rahu-dasa – mars bhukthi"
- We have thus shown the 'bhukthi' periods for 'janma SishTa dasa of Mars' and the next dasa period of Rahu.
- It is a straightforward exercise, and assigned to the student, to compute the 'bhukthi periods' of the full dasa periods of the remaining grahas in the 120-year life cycle of the baby born on Oct 29, 2017.

Horoscope details - 'anthar bhukthi' of dasa kAla

- Each “dasa-bhukthi” period can be assigned to “dasa-bhukthi-antarbhakthi” periods in the same manner as explained before for the computation of the bhukthi periods. That is to say that each graha’s “dasa – bhukthi” period begins with its own “dasa-bhukthi-antarbhukthi” followed by the ‘antar-bhukthi’ of other grahas in order.

Horoscope details – further divisions of dasakAla

- The “anthar bhukthi” can further be assigned to all planets, in the same manner, to obtain the “anthar anthar bhukthi”, (also written as “antarAntarbhukthi”), which can further be assigned to all planets, in the same manner, to obtain the “sukshma bhukthi” or “subtle bhukthi”, which can be further assigned, in the same manner, to obtain the “prana bhukthi” etc.
- From this, smaller and smaller periods of a person’s life can be studied for planetary influences. It is amazing to see the detailed level of analysis for smaller and smaller intervals of time in which the planetary influences were studied by the ‘rishis’ of jyotisha. Such minute intervals of “graha sthithi” into ‘trimshatAmsa (one-thirtieth part of a rasi) or SatAmSa (one-hundredth part) along with the various divisions of dasa kala allowed them to minimize or eliminate altogether any small errors that may have crept into the birth time determination and other errors.
- Hand calculations are simply not possible to obtain all these dasa sub-divisions; software is used to develop all these.

Summary steps for horoscope hand calculations (to understand the 'concepts')

- Starting with Slide # 44 and ending in slide # 80, the 4 items associated with the natal chart, used by astrologers who used hand calculations to develop the horoscopes until recently (50 years ago), are explained.
- The 4 major items in such horoscopes are: (i) graha sthithi chart (ii) the navAmSa chart (iii) the janma SishTa dasa and (iv) the calculations of dasa periods and the dasa-bhukthi periods. The single page horoscopes developed by the astrologers will only contain the first 3 items.
- All these 4 steps have been explained in the slides 44 to 80, though the 'navAmSa' calculations were only discussed conceptually, without actually showing the detailed steps for computation of 'navAmSa'. This is because the detailed steps for 'navAmSa' chart development are very involved and unnecessary to learn in view of the many excellent software available for creating horoscopes and hand creation of horoscopes is not done any more.
- These steps, however, are explained for 'introductory' learners only with a view for them to understand the concepts used in horoscopes development. Also by understanding the concepts, they are able to read and understand the software developed horoscopes.

yOgakAraka – when the Lord of kEndra and trikONa is the same ‘graha’

- yOgakAraka (the ‘graha’ who is the ‘kAraka, or cause, for good ‘yOgas or benefits – the most beneficial planet after ‘lagnAdhipa’, the Lord of Lagna) is that ‘same’ graha who is lord of kEndra (1, 4, 7 or 10) AND lord of ‘trikONa’ (1, 5, or 9)

Ascendant	yOgakAraka	Reason
Taurus	Saturn	Lord of 9 and 10
Libra	Saturn	Lord of 4 and 5
Cancer	Mars	Lord of 5 and 10
Leo	Mars	Lord of 4 and 9
Capricorn	Venus	Lord of 5 and 10
Aquarius	Venus	Lord of 4 and 9

yOgakAraka – when the Lord of kEndra and trikONa is the same ‘graha’

- Ascendants who are ‘dual sign grahas’ (Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces) do not have yOgakArakAs. For these ascendants, the most benefic planet after the lagna lord is indicated as yOgakAraka. For Ascendants Aries (lord of 4 and 5), and Scorpio Lord of 9 and 10), the Sun-Moon combination is considered as yOgakAraka.

Ascendant	yOgakAraka	Reason
Gemini	Venus	Lord of 5
Virgo	Venus	Lord of 9
Sagittarius	Sun	Lord of 9
Pisces	Moon	Lord of 5
Aries	Sun-Moon	Lord of 4 and 5
Scorpio	Moon-Sun	Lord of 9 and 10

Special locations of 'grahas' – for exaltation, debilitation and moolatrikona

Graha	Exaltation Signs and degrees of deep exaltation	Debilitation Signs and degrees of deep debilitation	MoolaTrikona Signs and range in degrees
Sun	Aries 10 degree	Libra 10 degree	Leo (0 – 20)
Moon	Taurus 3 degree	Scorpio 3 degree	Taurus (4 – 20)
Mercury	Virgo 15 degree	Pisces 15 degree	Virgo (16-20)
Venus	Pisces 27 degree	Virgo 27 degree	Libra (0 – 15)
Mras	Capricorn 28 degree	Cancer 28 degree	Aries (0 – 12)
Jupiter	Cancer 5 degree	Capricorn 5 degree	Sagittarius (0 – 10)
Saturn	Libra 20 degree	Aries 20 degree	Aquarius (0 – 20)

Characteristics of Rasis - Summary

Name	Constellatio	Lord	Rhythm	Element	Exaltation	MoolaTrikon	1 st navAmSa
mesha	Aries	Mars	Cardinal	Fire	Sun	Mars	Aries-Mars
rishabha	Taurus	Venus	Fixed	Earth	Moon	Moon	Capri-Sat
mithuna	Gemini	Mercury	Dual	Air	-- --	-- --	Libra-Venus
karkidaga	Cancer	Moon	Cardinal	Water	Jupiter	-- --	Can-Moon
simha	Leo	Sun	Fixed	Fire	-- --	Sun	Aries-Mars
kanya	Virgo	Mercury	Dual	Earth	Mercury	Mercury	Capri-Sat
tula	Libra	Venus	Cardinal	Air	Saturn	Venus	Libra-Venus
vriSchiga	Scorpio	Mars	Fixed	Water	-- --	-- --	Can-Moon
dhanu	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Dual	Fire	-- --	Jupiter	Aries-Mars
makara	Capricorn	Saturn	Cardinal	Earth	Mars	-- --	Capri-Sat
kumbha	Aquarius	Saturn	Fixed	Air	-- --	Saturn	Libra-Venus
mEna	Pisces	Jupiter	Dual	Water	Venus	-- --	Can-Moon

Characteristics of Rasis – Summary - Mandala

Name/Cnstell Meena/Pisces Lord Jupiter Rthm/Elemnt Dual/Water Exaltation Venus MoolaTrikon None 1st navAmSa Cancer-Moon	Name/Cnstell Mesha/Aries Lord Mars Rthm/Elemnt Cardinal/Fire Exaltation Sun MoolaTrikon Mars 1st navAmSa Aries-Mars	Name/Cnstell Rishabha/Taurus Lord Venus Rthm/Elemnt Fixed/Earth Exaltation Moon MoolaTrikon Moon 1st navAmSa Capricon-Saturn	Name/Cnstell Mithuna/Gemini Lord Mercury Rthm/Elemnt Dual/Air Exaltation None MoolaTrikon None 1st navAmSa Libra-Venus
Name/Cnstell Kumbha/Aquarius Lord Saturn Rthm/Elemnt Fixed/Air Exaltation None MoolaTrikon Saturn 1st navAmSa Libra-Venus			Name/Cnstell Karkidaga/Cancer Lord Moon Rthm/Elemnt Cardinal/Water Exaltation Jupiter MoolaTrikon None 1st navAmSa Cancer-Moon
Name/Cnstell Makara/Capricon Lord Saturn Rthm/Elemnt Cardinal/Earth Exaltation None MoolaTrikon Mars 1st navAmSa Capricon-Saturn			Name/Cnstell Simha/Leo Lord Sun Rthm/Elemnt Fixed/Fire Exaltation None MoolaTrikon Sun 1st navAmSa Aries-Mars
Name/Cnstell Dhanu/Sagittarius Lord Jupiter Rthm/Elemnt Dual/Fire Exaltation None MoolaTrikon Jupiter 1st navAmSa Aries-Mars	Name/Cnstell VriSchiga/Scorpio Lord Mars Rthm/Elemnt Fixed/Water Exaltation None MoolaTrikon None 1st navAmSa Cancer-Moon	Name/Cnstell Tula/Libra Lord Venus Rthm/Elemnt Cardinal/Air Exaltation Saturn MoolaTrikon Venus 1st navAmSa Libra-Venus	Name/Cnstell Kanya/Virgo Lord Mercury Rthm/Elemnt Dual/Earth Exaltation Mercury MoolaTrikon Mercury 1st navAmSa Capricon-Saturn

10/10/2017

Dr. R. Narayanaswami

1

Aspects (drishTi) between 'grahas'

- Normal Aspects (drishTi)
7th house is the normal aspect or full drishti (100%)
- Special Aspects:
Some rasis have special aspects or drishTi of 100%, (in addition to the 7th house drishTi of 100%), as follows:

Mars: 4th and 8th houses

Jupiter: 5th and 9th houses

Saturn: 3rd and 10th houses

Preferred, Undesirable & Neutral Houses (ishTa, anishTa & sama bhava)

Nature	Benefic Planets	Malefic Planets
Preferred Houses (ishta bhava)	1,4, 7, 10, 5, 9, 11	3,6,11
Undesirable Houses(anishTa bhava)	3,6,12	1,4,7,10, 5,9
Neutral Houses (sama bhava)	2,8	2,8

Attributes of the Houses

First (Self/thanur)	Body, Health, Personality, Fame, Success
Second (Wealth/dhana)	Wealth, Face, Eyes, Family, Education
Third (Brother/bhrAtru)	Brothers, Courage, communications. Friends, Sports
Fourth (Mother/mAtru)	Mother, Home, Properties, Vehicles, Emotions, Happiness, Education
Fifth (Children/putra)	Children, Intellect, Fame & Position, Previous Lives, Romances, Talents, Hobby
Sixth (Enemy/Satru)	Enemies, Illness, Vices, Debts, Danger, Anxiety, Wounds, Disputes
Seventh (Spouse/kaLatra)	Spouse, Marriage, Sexuality, Commerce, Business Partners, Travel, Fulfilling Desires
Eighth (Longevity/Ayur)	Longevity, Death, Chronic Illness, Sadness, Shame, Loss of Position, Inheritance
Ninth (Fortune-Father/bhAgya)	Fortune, Father, Spiritual Devotion, Wisdom, Preceptor, Fame & position, Future Lives
Tenth (Profession/karma)	Profession, Power, Position In Life, Recognition & Honors, Activities, Means Of Life
Eleventh (Gains/lAbha)	Profits & Gains, Fulfillment of Aspirations, Savings
Twelfth (expenses/vyaya)	Expenses & Losses, Destruction Of Wealth, Sins, Punishment & Prison, Mental Suffering, Emancipation of the Soul (moksha)

Attributes of “grahas” (kAraka/significator)

Graha	Attributes	Houses
Sun (Atma)	Soul, Self-realization, Prestige, Fame, Power, Health, Strength, Eye, Heat, Brightness, Father, King, Royalty, Government, Political Power, Heart	1, 9
Moon (mAtru)	Mother, Mind, Intelligence, Home, Properties, Comprehension, Inclinations, Emotions, Affluence, Travels, Water, Commerce, Sleep, Dreams, Magic	4
Mars (bhrAtru)	Brothers, Earth, Strength, Courage, Desire, Rage, Anger, Scandal, Enemies, Obstacles and Opposition, Controversies, Real Estate, Cousins, Arms, Armed Forces, Fire, Diseases, Cruelty, Competition	3,6
Mercury (vidya)	Education, Profession, Intelligence, Common Sense, Discrimination, Speech, Expression, Training, Mathematics, Logic, Astrology, Arts, Talent for Writing, Publication, Communication, Intermediaries, Commerce, Politics, Messengers, Dance, Theatre, Trees, Foliage, Precious Stones, Amulets, Friends, Assexuality, Uncles, Electronics, Small children	4,10
Jupiter (bhAgya)	Fortune/luck, Children, Wealth, Wisdom, Studies, Guru, Professor, Adviser, Minister, Corpulence, Religious, Devoted, Ancestors, Sacred Places, Sacred Scriptures, Philosophy, Charity, Philanthropy, Benevolence, Generosity, Wealth, Abundance, Fruits, Fruit Tress, Husband	2,5,9,11

Attributes of “grahas” (kAraka/significator)

Graha	Attributes	Houses
Venus (kaLatra)	Spouse, marriage, sexuality, pleasures, singing, music, poetry, perfumes, jewelry, jovial, humour, luxury, comforts, entertainment, flowers, flower trees, purchase and sale, trade, shops, cow, water bodies, happiness, cooperative nature.	7
Saturn (Ayush)	Longevity, death, cause of death and diseases, adversity, calamities, absence of virtues, absence of respect, danger, poverty, indolence, subordination, foreign languages, minerals, petroleum and other things buried in earth, servants, service, obligation, theft, cruelty, malice, cripple, deformity, old age.	6, 8, 12
Rahu	Paternal grandparents, discussions, poison, rude speech, gambling, movement, travels, exile or expulsion, foreigner, barbarians, snake, cruelty, widowhood, skin diseases, itching, eczema, acute pains, hiccups, swelling, intuition, extra sensory powers	
Ketu	Maternal grandparents, tuberculosis, pain, fever, witchcraft, horned animals, dog, chicken, colored birds, philosophy, magic, obstacles, impediments, delays, salvation (moksha)	

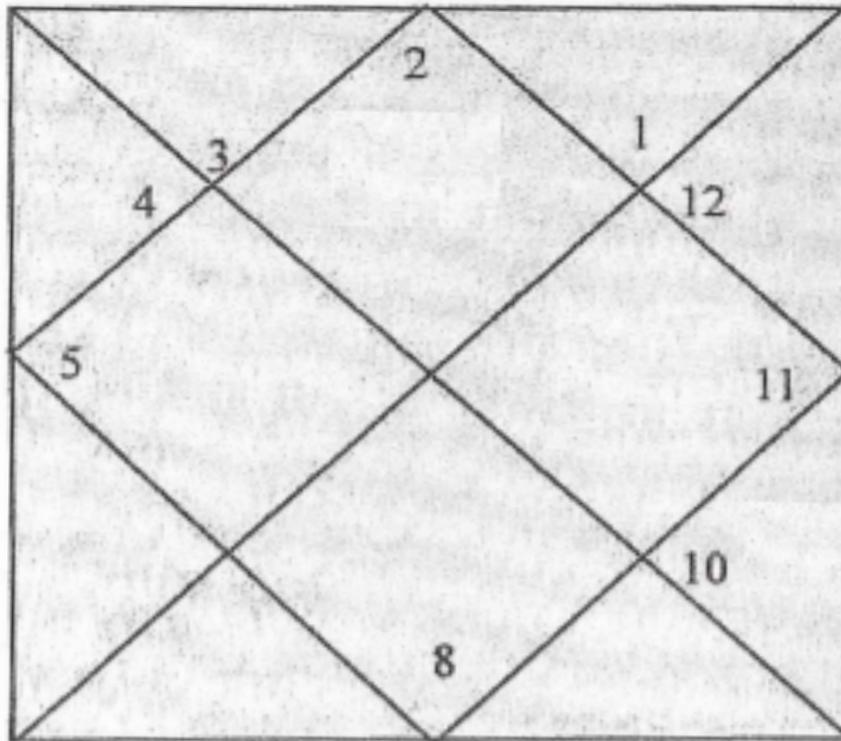
No.	Nakshatra Name in Sanskrit	Nakshatra Name in Malayalam	Nakshatra Name in Tamil	Nakshatra Name in Telugu	Nakshatra Name in Kannada	Nakshatra Name in Hindi	Rasi in Sanskrit	Constellation in English
1	aSvini	Ashvathy	Ashvini	aSvini	Ashvini	Aswini		
2	bharaNi	Bharani	Bharani	bharaNi	Bharani	Bharani	Mesha	Aries
3	krittika - quarter	Karthika - Kaal	Krithigai	krittika	Krittika	Krinthika		
	krittika -three-quarter	Karthika - Mukkal	Krithigai	krittika	Krittika	Krinthika		
4	rOhiNi	Rohini	Rohini	rOhiNi	Rohini	Rohini	Rishabha	Taurus
5	mrigaSIrsha - half	Makayiram - Ara	Mrigashhrsham	mrigaSira	Mrigashirsha	Mrigashiras		
	mrigaSIrsha - half	Makayiram - Ara	Mrigashhrsham	mrigaSira	Mrigashirsha	Mrigashiras		
6	Ardra	Thiruvathira	Thiruvadhirai	Ardra	Aardra	Aardhra	Mithuna	Gemini
7	punarvasu - three quarter	Punartham - Mukkal	Punarpoosam	punarvasu	Punarvasu	Punarvasu		
	punarvasu - quarter	Punartham - Kaal	Punarpoosam	punarvasu	Punarvasu	Punarvasu		
8	pushyami (also 'tishyam')	Pooyam	Poosam	pushyami	Pushya	Pushyami	Karkidaga	Cancer
9	ASrEsha or ASIEsha	Aayilyam	Ayilyam	ASIEsha	Aslesha	Ashlesha		
10	magha	Makam	Makam	magha	Magha	Magha/Makha		
11	pUrva phalguni	Pooram	Pooram	pUrva phalguNi	Purva Phalguni	Poorva Phalguri	Simha	Leo
12	uttara phalguni - Quarter	Uthram - Kaal	Uthiram	uttara phalguNi	Uttara Phalguni	Uthraphalguni		
	utthara phalguni - three-quarter	Uthram - Mukkal	Uthiram	uttara phalguNi	Uttara Phalguni	Uthraphalguni		
13	hastha	Aththam	Hastham	hasta	Hasta	Hastha	Kanya	Virgo
14	chitra - half	Chiththira - Ara	Chiththirai	chitra	Chitra	Chitra		
	chitra - half	Chiththira - Ara	Chiththirai	chitra	Chitra	Chitra		
15	svAati	Chothy	Swathi	svAti	Svaati	Swaathi	Thula	Libra
16	viSAkha - three-quarter	Vishakham - Mukkal	Vishakam	viSAkha	Vishaaka	Vishaakha		
	viSAkha - quarter	Vishakham - Kaal	Vishakam	viSAkha	Vishaaka	Vishaakha		
17	anUrAdha	Anisham	Anusham	anUrAdha	Anuraadha	Anuraadha	Vrishciga	Scorpio
18	jyEshtTa	Ketta	Kettai	jyEshTa	Jyeshta	Jyeshta		
19	mUla	Moolam	Moolam	mUla	Mula	Moola		
20	pUrvAshADha	Pooradam	Pooradam	pUrvAshADha	PurvaShadha	Poorvashaada	Dhanu	Sagittarius
21	uttarAshADha - quarter	Uththradam - Kaal	Uththiradam	uttarAshADha	Uttara Shadha	Uthrasaada		
	uttarAshADha - three-quarter	Uththradam - Mukkal	Uththiradam	uttarAshADha	Uttara Shadha	Uthrasaada		
22	SravaNa	Thiruvonam	Thiruvonamn	SravaNa	Shravana	Shaavan	Makara	Capricorn
23	SravishTa - half (also 'dhanishTa')	Avittam - Ara	Avittam	dhanishTa	Dhanishta	Dhanishta		
	SravishTa - half (also 'dhanishTa')	Avittam - Ara	Avittam	dhanishTa	Dhanishta	Dhanishta		
24	Satabhishak	Chathayam	Sathayam	Satabhisha	Shatabhisha	Shathabhisha	Kumbha	Aquarius
25	pUrva prOshTapada - three-quarter	Poororuttathi - Mukka	Poorattadhi	pUrvAbhAdra	Purva Bhadrpada	Poorvabhadra		
	pUrva prOshTapada - quarter	Poororuttathi - Kaal	Poorattadhi	pUrvAbhAdra	Purva Bhadrpada	Poorvabhadra		
26	uttara prOshTapada	Uththrattathy	Uththirattadhi	uttarAbhAdra	Uttara Bhadrpada	Uthrabhadra	Meena	Pisces
27	rEvati	Revathy	Revathy	rEvati	Revati	Revathi		

Mandala used in South India

12	1	2	3
11			4
10			5
9	8	7	6

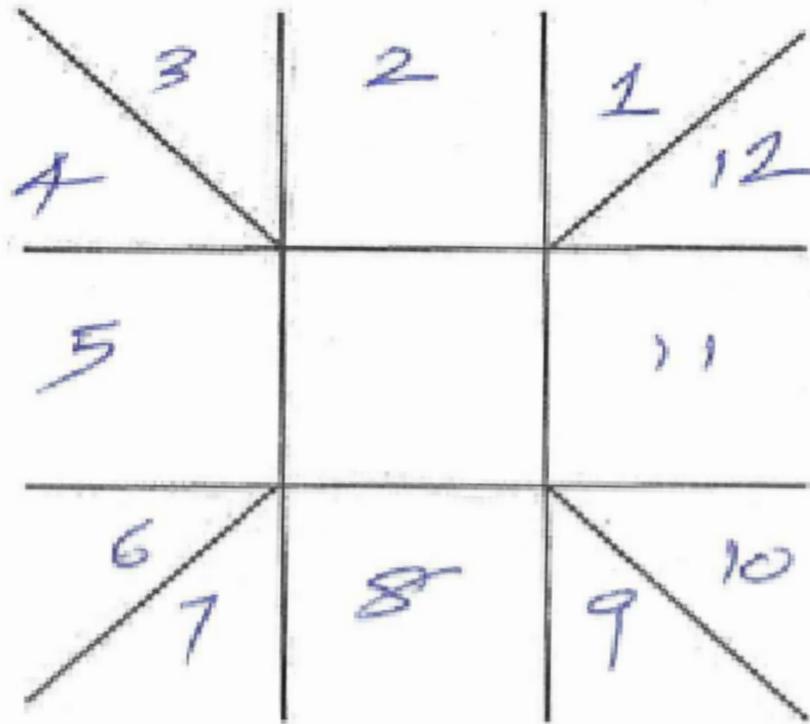
Other Mandalas

Mandala from North India

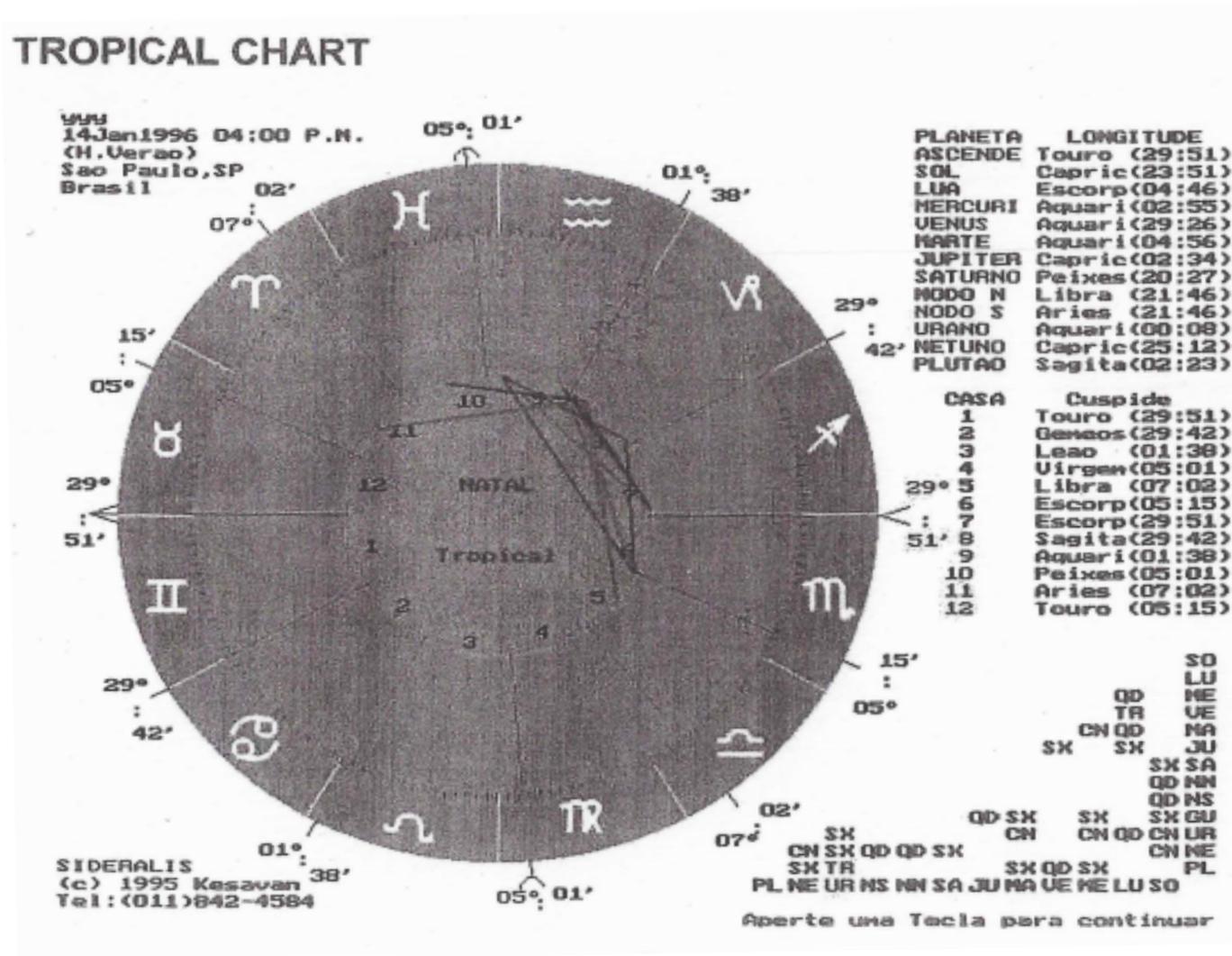


Other Mandalas

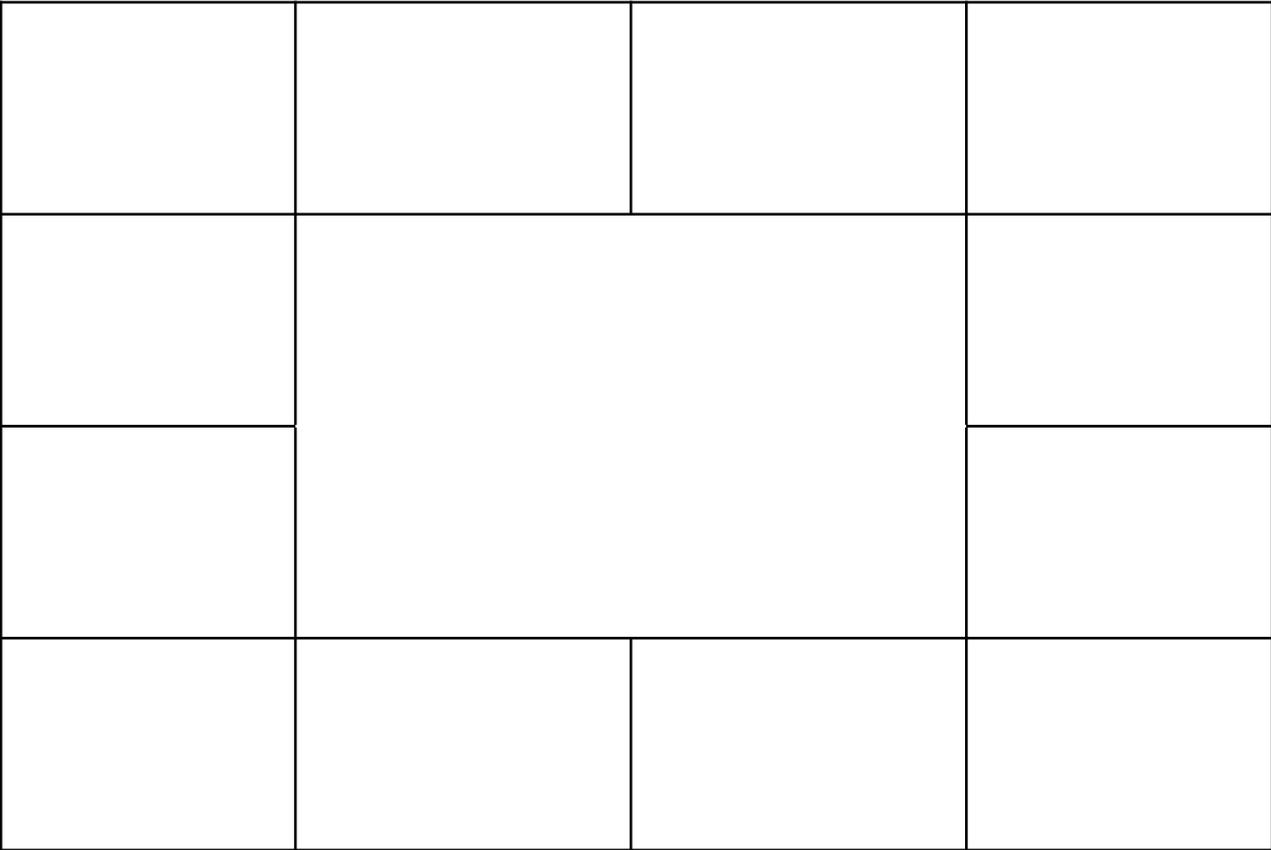
Mandala from East India



Other Mandalas



South India Mandala



Sample Horoscope to determine “friendships” (slide 24A)

Saturn			
Moon, Mars	Jupiter	Sun	Mercury Venus

Sample Horoscope to determine “friendships” (slide 24B)

Planet	Intimate Friend	Friend	Neutral	Enemy	Bitter Enemy
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter	Mercury	Venus	--- ---	Saturn
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	--- ---	Mars	--- ---
Mars	Jupiter, Sun	Saturn, Venus	Moon, Mercury	--- ---	--- ---
Mercury	Sun	Mars, Jupiter	Venus, Moon	Saturn	--- ---
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury, Venus	--- ---	--- ---
Venus	--- ---	Mars, Jupiter	Mercury, Saturn, Moon, Sun	--- ---	--- ---
Saturn	--- ---	Jupiter	Venus, Mars, Mercury, Moon	--- ---	Sun

Aspects (Drishti) between Planets – Normal Aspects - (slide 93A)

Jupiter	Sun		Mercury
Moon			Ketu
Rahu			
Saturn		Venus	Mars

Aspects (Drishti) Between Planets – Special Aspects - (slide 93B)

Jupiter	Sun		Mercury
Moon			Ketu
Rahu			
Saturn		Venus	Mars

House (Bhava) Chakra

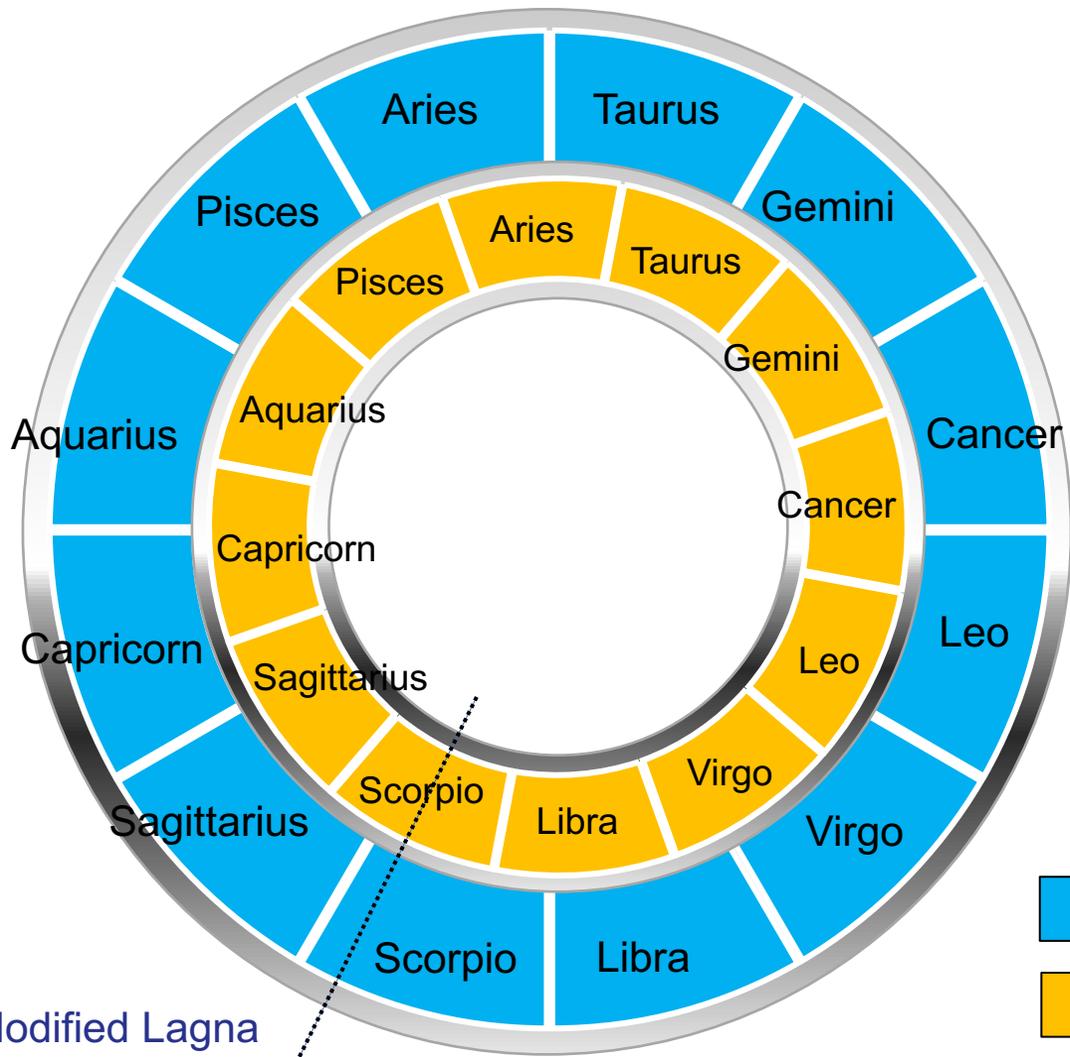
- The “rasi chakra”, the wheel of rasis, is the zodiac with 12 equal divisions, starting with Mesha (Aries) as 0 deg longitude and each rasi of 30 degrees.
- House or Bhava is defined such that the vector of the Ascendant is the mid-point of the 1st house. That is to state that, the 1st house extends from 15 degrees behind the vector of Ascendant to 15 degrees ahead of the vector of the Ascendant.
- In other words, the vector of the Ascendant is at the middle of the 1st house.
- All houses are equal and occupy 30 degrees. Thus, we have 12 houses each of 30 degrees. However, the houses may not align with the rasis.

Rasi Chakra of Oct 29, 2017 Baby

Graha	Rasi Longitude
Lagna (Ascendant)	16Sc35
Sun	12Li23
Moon	2Aq22
Mars	10Vi18
Mercury	25Li23
Jupiter	10Li05
Venus	24Vi57
Saturn	0Sg19
Rahu	26Cn10
Ketu	26Cp10

- Bhava Chakra is created from the Rasi Chakra to meet the 2 conditions:
 - (i) the Rasi containing Lagna is the First Bhava (or House), Scorpio in this example.
 - (ii) The 30 degree width of Bhava is so created that Lagna is at 15 deg. and 00 min. of the 1st Bhava (or at the middle of the 1st house).
- Some 'graha's of Rasi chakra may move to adjacent 'rasi' in the 'bhava chakra' due to the (ii)nd condition.
- Next slide shows 'Rasi' & "Bhava" Chakras for the Oct 29, 2017 baby's chart with Lagna position changed to 25Sc00 for purposes of demonstration clarity (see next slide).
- Note actual values of Lagna position will, and must, be used in all actual cases to create Bhava Chakra from Rasi Chakra.

House (Bhava) Chakra for Oct 29, 2016 Baby with modified Lagna Position



Graha	House Longitude
Lagna (Asc.)	15Sc00
Sun	2Li23
Moon	22Cp22
Mars	0Vi18
Mercury	15Li23
Jupiter	0Li05
Venus	14Vi57
Saturn	20Sc19
Rahu	16Cn10
Ketu	16Cp10

Modified Lagna
Position: 25Sc00

- The Rasi Chakra
- The House (Bhava) Chakra

Houses (Bhavas)

10	11	12	Lagna 1
9			2
8			3
7	6	5	4

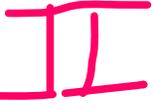
- Quadrant (Kendra): Lagna(1),4,7,10
- Trine (Trikona): Lagna(1),5,9
- Succedent (Panapara):2,5,8,11
- Cadent (Apoklima): 3,6,9,12
- Upachayaha:3,6,10,11
- Inauspicious (Dusthana or Trik):6,8,12
- Direction of Houses: 4 kendras
Lagna or 1st House – East
Next Kendra, 4th House – North
Next Kendra, 7th House – West
Next Kendra, 10th House - South

Bhava Chakra for Oct 29, 2017 Baby

5	6	7	8
4 Moon			Rahu 9
3 Ketu			10
2	Lagna 1 Saturn	Jupiter 12 Sun, Mercury	11 Mars, Venus

- Occupants of:
- Kendra: Saturn and Moon
- Trine (Trikona): Saturn and Rahu
- Succedent (Panapara): Mars and Venus
- Cadent (Apoklima): Rahu, Ketu, Jupiter, Sun and Mercury
- Upachaya: Ketu, Mars & Venus
- Inasupicious (Dusthana or Trik): Jupiter, Sun and Mercury

Representation of Rasis by Symbols

Pisces 	Aries 	Taurus 	Gemini 
Aquarius 			Cancer 
Capricorn 			Leo 
Sagittarius 	Scorpio 	Libra 	Virgo 

Duration of Signs at the Tropic of Cancer (Northern Hemisphere)

Short	Short	Short	Medium
Short			Medium
Medium			Long
Medium	Long	Long	Long

- For simplicity, and convenience, each Rasi is said to have duration, on an average, of 2 hours (day of 24 hours divided equally among the 12 rasis)
- But each rasi has variable duration throughout the year.
- For simplicity, the 12 rasis for Northern Hemisphere are divided into 3 groups as shown with duration of:
Long of 2 Hr.14 Min.; Medium of 2 hours; and Short of 1Hr41Min.