ASTROLOGY FOR BEGINNERS

PART-1

ASTROLOGY FOR BEGINNERS VOLUME - I

CONTENTS

BOOKS ON K.P. STELLAR ASTROLOGY

KRISHNAMURTHI PADHDHATI READERS

1. Casting the Horoscope
2. Fundamental Principles of Astrology
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4. Marriage, Married life & Children
5. Transit Gocharaphala Nirnayam
6. Horary Astrology
7. **Astrology for Beginners 1-6 volumes (Encyclopedia of Astrology) I set**

EPHEMERIS

8. Krishnamurti — Sayana Ephemeris (1900-1910)
9. Krishnamurti — Sayana Ephemeris (1911-1940)
10. Nirayana Ephemeris (1941-1956)
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TABLES

15. K.P. Krishman's Tables of Houses (K.P Ayanamsa) (First & Best Astrolcgical Book)
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20. Ruling Planets & Krishnamurti Padhdhati
21. How to Judge Longevity
22. Astrological Diagnosis of Diseases
23. Twin Birth (in Press — forthcoming Book)

YEAR BOOK

K.P. Year Book 1988
K.P. Year Book 1989

MAGAZINE

K.P. & Astrology English/ monthly Magazine
Bound Volume old collection of 24 issues
Annual Subscription
Per copy

ASTROLOGY FOR BEGINNERS

Total Number of Stars are 27

1	Aswini	10	Maham	19	Moolam
2	Bharani	11	Pooram	20	Pooradam
3	Krithigai	12	Uthram	21	Uthradam
4	Rohini	13	Hastham	22	Sravana
5	Mrigasira	14	Chithirai	23	Dhanishta
6	Arudhra	15	Swathy	24	Shathabisha
7	Punarvasu	16	Vishakam	25	Poorattathi
8	Poosam	17	Anusham	26	Utharattathi
9	Ashlesha	18	Jyesta	27	Revathi

Sl.No.	Zodiacal	Sign	Sl.No.	Zodiacal	Sign
1	Mesha	Belongs to Mars	7	Thula	Belongs to Venus
2	Rishaba	Belongs to Venus	8	Vrichika	Belongs to Mars
3	Mithuna	Belongs to Mercury	9	Thanusu	Belongs to Jupiter
4	Kadakam	Belongs to Moon	10	Makara	Belongs to Saturn
5	Simha	Belongs to Sun	11	Kumba	Belongs to Saturn
6	Kanni	Belongs to Mercury	12	Meenam	Belongs to Jupiter

Planets	Dasa Lord	Constellations		
1	Kethu	Aswini	Makam	Moolam
2	Venus	Bharani	Pooram	Pooradam
3	Sun	Krithika	Uthram	Uthradam
4	Moon	Rohini	Hastham	Sravana
5	Mars	Mrigasira	Chithirai	Danishta
6	Rahu	Arudhra	Swathy	Sathabisha
7	Jupiter	Poonarvasu	Visakam	Pooratathy
8	Saturn	Pushyam	Anusham	Uthratathy
9	Mercury	Ashlesha	Jeshta	Revathy

Zodiac	Star	Padas	Deg	Min.
1.ARIES	1.Aswini	4	13	20
	2.Bharani	4	26	40
	3.Krittika	1	30	0
2.TAURUS	Krittika	3	40	0
	4.Rohini	4	53	20
	5.Mrigasira	2	60	0
3.GEMINI	Mrigasira	2	66	40
	6.Arudra	4	80	0
	7.Punarvasu	3	90	0
4.CANCER	Punarvasu	1	93	20
	8.Pushyam	4	106	40
	9.Aslesha	4	120	0
5.LEO	10.Makam	4	133	20
	11.Pooram	4	146	40
	12.Uthram	1	150	0
6.VIRGO	Uthram	3	160	0
	13.Hastham	4	173	20
	14.Chitirai	2	180	0
7.LIBRA	Chitirai	2	186	40
	15.Swathy	4	200	0
	16.Visakam	3	210	0
8.SCORPIO	Visakam	1	213	20
	17.Anuradha	4	226	40
	18.Jeyshta	4	240	0
9.SAGITTARIUS	19.Moolam	4	253	20
	20.Pooradam	4	266	40
	21.Uthradam	1	270	0
10.CAPRICORN	Uthradam	3	280	0
	22.Sravana	4	293	20
	23.Dhanista	2	300	0
11.AQUARIUS	Dhanista	2	306	40
	24. Sathabisha	4	320	0
12.PISCES	25.Poorattathy	1	333	20
	26.Uthratttathy	4	346	40
	27.Revathy	4	360	0

THE ZODIAC AND THE HUMAN BODY

Aries relates to the Head and Organs of the Brain.
Taurus relates to the neck and the throat, the voice and the tongue.
Gemini relates to the windpipe, the arms and the hands.
Cancer relates to the stomach and the chest.
Leo relates to the heart and the arterial system.
Virgo relates to spinal cord and disk.
Libra relates to liver and adbomen.
Scorpio relates to the genital organs and the cerebral column.
Sagittarius relates to the thighs and the hepatic system.
Capricorn relates to the skeleton and the knees.
Aquarius relates to the legs and the nervous system.
Pisces relates to the feet and the brain system.

BRANCHES OF ASTROLOGY

1. Medical Astrology or Astro-Pathology.
2. Astro-Meteorology.
3. Mundane Astrology or Judicial Astrology.
4. Natal Astrology.
5. Horary Astrology.
6. Electional Astrology.
7. Kabala Astrology.
8. Kerala Astrology.
9. Omens.

	Common-Jupiter	Movable-Mars	Fixed-Venus	Common-Mercury	
	Water-Negative	Fire-Positive	Earth-Negative	Air-Positive	
	Pisces-Meena	Aries-Mesha 0	Taurus-Rishaba 30	Gemini-Mithuna 60	
330	Poorattathy Uthrattathy Revathy	Aswini Bharani Kirthigai	Kirthigai Rohini Mrigasira	Mrigasira Arudra Punarvasu	90
Fixed Saturn Air Positive Aquarius-Kumba 300	Avittam Sathayam Poorattathi			Punarvasu Pushyam Aslesha	Movable Moon Water Negative Cancer-Kataka 120
Movable Saturn Earth Negative Capricorn-Makara 270	Uthradam Sravana Avittam			Makam Pooram Uthram	Fixed Sun Fire Positive Leo-Simha 150
	Moolam Pooradam Uthradam	Visakam Anusham Kettai	Chittirai Swathy Visakam	Uthram Hastham Chittirai	
	Sagittarius-Dhanus	240 Scorpio-Vrischik	210 Libra-Thulam	180 Virgio-Kanni	
	Positive-Fire	Negative-Water	Positive-Air	Negative-Earth	
	Jupiter-common	Mars-Fixed	Venus-Movable	Mercury-Common	

Common-Jupiter Water-Negative Pisces-Meena	Movable-Mars Fire-Positive Aries-Mesha	Fixed-Venus Earth-Negative Taurus-Rishaba	Common-Mercury Air-Positive Gemini-Mithuna
Fixed-Saturn Air-Positive Aquarius- Kumba			Movable-Moon Water-Negative Cancer-Kataka
Movable-Saturn Earth-Negative Capricorn- Makara			Fixed-Moon Fire-Positive Leo-Simha
Common-Jupiter Fire-Positive Sagittarius- Dhanus	Fixed-Mars Water-Negative Scorpio- Vrichika	Movable-Venus Air-Positive Libra-Thulam	Virgo-Kanni Earth-Negative Common-Mercury

SIGNIFICATORS TABLE (Eg.)

Cusp	Planet in the Star of Occupant	Occupant	Planet in the Star of Rasi Lord	Owner

Internal Structural Bones

Lymphati Feet & Toe	Facial Brain	Neck Gullet	Shoulder Collar Lungs
Blood Skin & Ankle			Stomach Ribs
Bones Knee caps			Heart Spine
Artery Thighs	Generative Pelvic	Kidneys Lember	Bowels Spine

Gender/Quality

Feminine Fruitful	Masculine Barren	Feminine Semi Fruitful	Masculine Barren
Masculine Barren			Feminine Fruitful
Feminine Semi Fruitful			Masculine Barren
Masculine Semi Fruitful	Feminine Fruitful	Masculine Semi Fruitful	Feminine Barren

Colour/Name

Violet Fishes	Red Ram	White Bull	Green Twins
Indigo Waterman			White Crod
Black Goat			Orange Lion
Yellow Archer	Brown Scorpion	Rose Seales	Yellow Virgin

Region

Division/Human Body

Night South Feet	Day North Head	Night North Neck	Day North Arms
Day South Legs			Night North Breast
Night South Knees			Day North Spine
Day South Hips	Night South Secrets	Day South Lamper	Night North Abdominals

Exaltation/Determent/Fall

Venus Mercury Mercury	Sun Venus Saturn	Moon Mars Uranus	Rahu Jupiter Kethu
Uranus Sun Neptune			Jupiter Saturn Mars
Mars Moon Jupiter			Neptune Uranus Uranus
Kethu Mercury Rahu	Uranus Venus Moon	Saturn Mars Sun	Mercury Neptune Venus

(a)

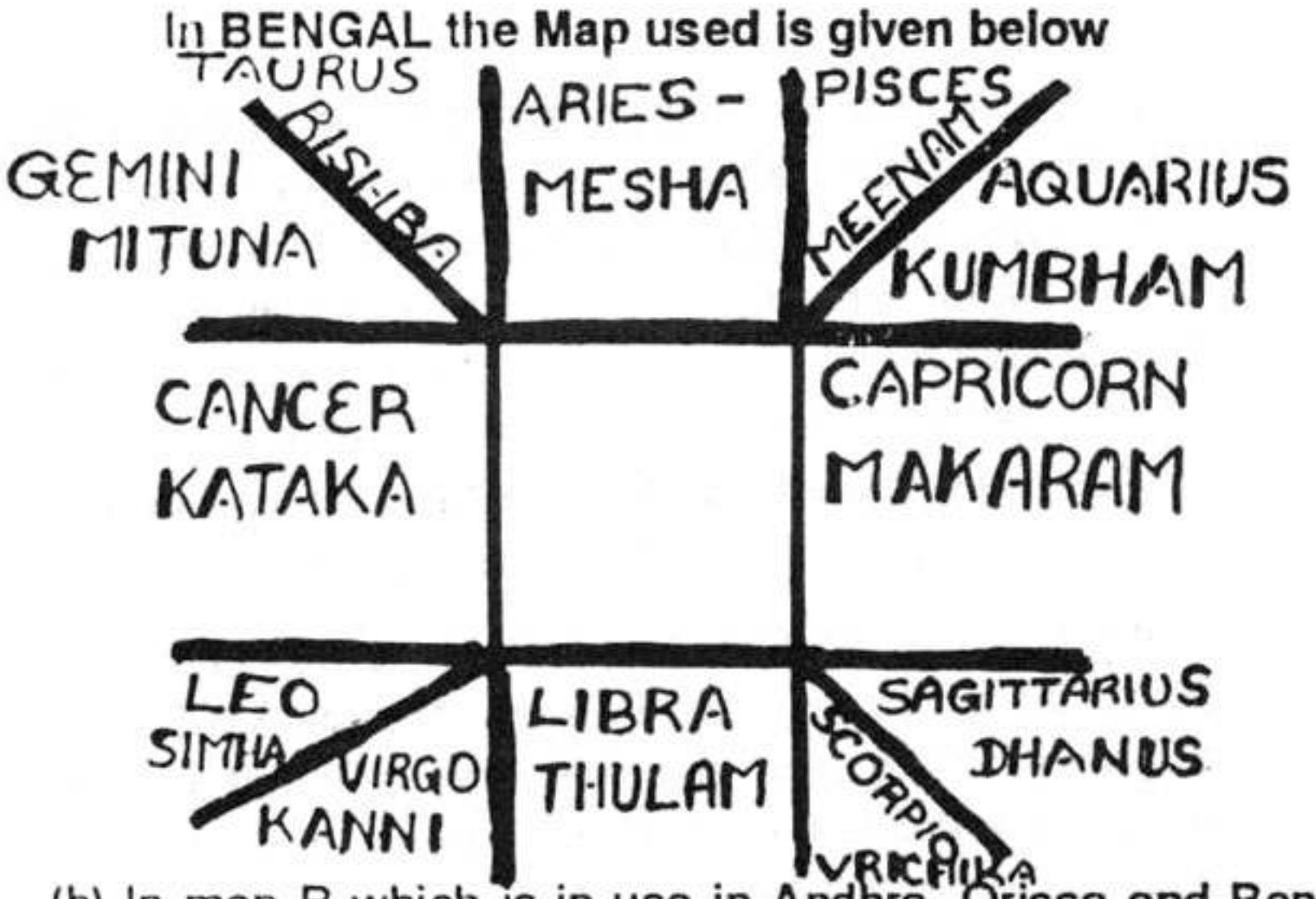
PISCES MEENAM 330°-360°	ARIES MESHA 0^0-30^0	TAURUS RISHABA 00-300 30-60	GEMINI MITHUNA 60^0-90^0
AQUARIUS KUMBAM 300^0-330^0			CANCER KATAK 90^0-120^0
CAPRICORN MAKARAM 270^0-300^0			LEO SIMHA 120^0-150^0
SAGITTARIUS DHANUS 240^0-270^0	SCORPIO VRISHCHIK 210^0-240^0	LIBRA THULAM 180^0-210^0	VIRGO KANNI 150^0-180^0

(a) in the map A, Aries sign is at the top of the square, but it is the second from the left. Then clockwise each sign is noted: Taurus or Rishaba is the third from the left corner and Gemini or Mithuna is the Right, top corner. Cancer-Karkata is below Gemini. Leo is next below Cancer; Virgo is the right bottom corner. Then Libra-Thulam is left to it and so on. Pisces, Meena, is the top corner on the left side. Rasi chakra figure is adopted for Navamsa chakra, also. Name and the lord of the Navamsa sign remain the same.

In Rasi Chakra, Aries represents 0° to 30° taurus 30°to60° Gemini 60° to 90° and so on and Pisces - Meena 330° 360°. But in Navamsa chakra each sign denotes only a longitude of 3°-20°. Navamsa means a division of nine equal parts. If 30° is divided into 9 equal parts, each is 3° -20°.

As it will appear clumsy to divide a sign into 9 equal parts, and insert a planet in its navamsa position in a sign and because the Hindus say that the Lord of Navamsa sign is the same as the lord of the sign and the planets, according to their position in each sign, will occupy a sign in the navamsa chart and hence, the lord of the rasi is the owner of the sign in which a planet was, whereas the lord of the Navamsa sign is the owner of the sign (as in rasi). Suppose a planet is in Aries 11°. Then it can be seem that it is in Aries sign ruled by Mars and in Navamsa it is in Cancer and its lord is Moon. Suppose one planet is in Taurus 11°. It is in Taurus in the sign and from the table of Navamsa you can find that the planet in Navamsa will occupy Aries when the lord of the Navamsa sign is Mars. If a planet is in Gemini 28°, then the lord of the rasi is Mercury; it will be also noted that in Navamsa also, the planet is inserted in Gemini-Mithuna and the lord of Navamsa is again Mercury (If a planet occupies the same sign in rasi and Navamsa, it is called Vargottama).

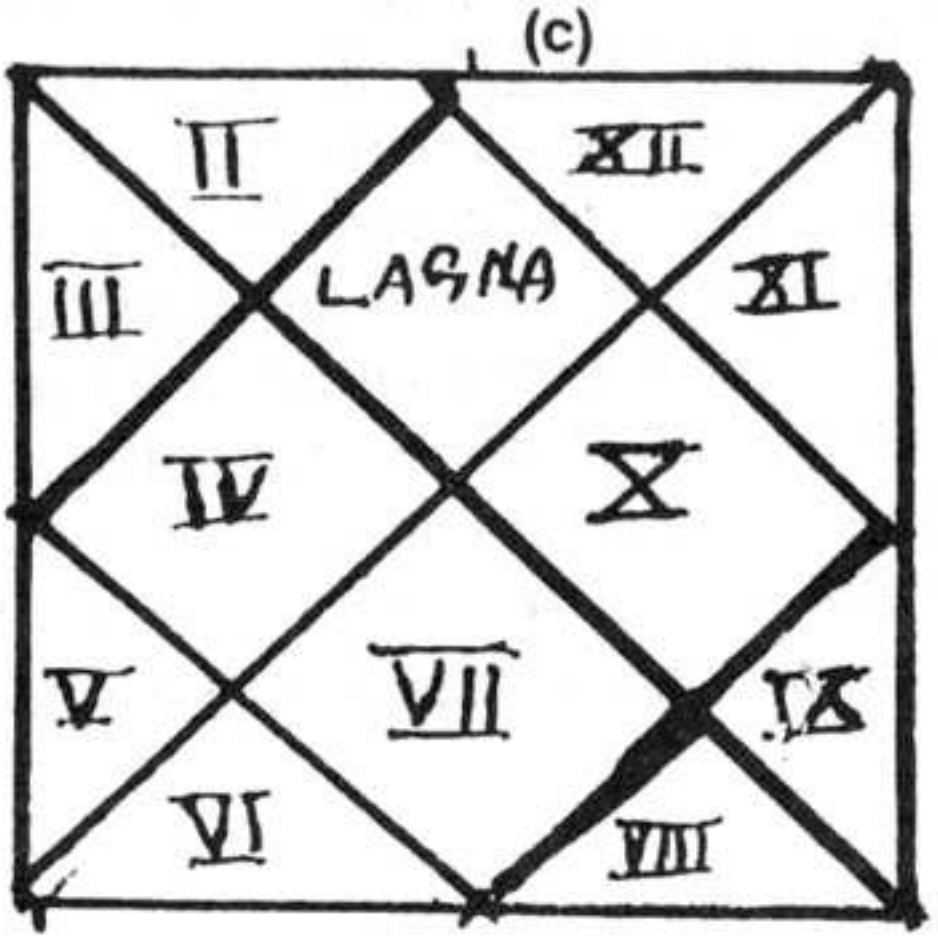
(b)



(b) In map B which is in use in Andhra, Orissa and Bengal the middle sign in the top row is ever Aries, whatever be the ascendant, Lagna. If the Lagna falls in any degree in Aries, Lagna is written in the sign Aries. If the Lagna falls in the sign Libra, then Lagna is written at the bottom, middle square one and counter clockwise the signs are counted. The Cusps are not marked.

In North India, in many places the following is in use.

(c)



(C) Map 'C', which is used mostly by North Indians, represents the signs in order, counterclockwise. But the first square

at the top is the sign in which the Lagna falls, whatever be the degree in which the ascendant rises. The next left one is the second sign. The next left is the third and so on. So one is to count the signs just like one who uses the Map B and not like one who uses the Chart A.

ALL THE 3 ABOVE ARE ERECTED ACCORDING TO NIRAYANA SYSTEM.

The following Table will be Self-explanatory

To erect both the Rasi and Navamsa Chart

Position in the Zo-diac	Sign or Rasi	Lord of the Sign	Position in Navamsa Sign	Lord of Navamsa Sign
0.00 – 3.20	Aries	Mars	Aries	MARS
3.20 – 6.40		"	Taurus	Venus
6.40–10.00	"		Gemini	Mercury
10.00–13.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
13.20–16.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
16.40–20.00	"	"	Virgio	Mercury
20.00–23.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
23.20–26.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
26.40–30.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter

Position in the Zodiac	Sign or Rasi	Lord of the Sign	Position in Navamsa Sign	Lord of Navamsa Sign
30.00–33.20	Tarus	Venus	Capricorn	Saturn
33.20–36.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
36.40–40.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
40.00–43.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
43.20–46.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
46.40–50.00	"	"	Gemini	Mars
50.00–53.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
53.20–56.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
56.40–60.00	"	"	Virgio	Mercury
60.00–63.20	Gemini	Mercury	Libra	Venus
63.20–66.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
66.40–70.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
70.00–73.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
73.20–76.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
76.40–80.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
80.00–83.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
83.20–86.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
86.40–90.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
90.00 – 93.20	Cancer	Moon	Cancer	Moon
93.20 – 96.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
96.40–100.00	"	"	Virgio	Mercury
100.00–103.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
103.20–106.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
106.40–110.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
110.00–113.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
113.20–116.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
116.40–120.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter

Position in the Zodiac	Sign or Rasi	Lord of the Sign	Position in Navamsa Sign	Lord of Navamsa Sign
120.00–123.20	Leo	Sun	Aries	Mars
123.20–126.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
126.40–130.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
130.00–133.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
133.20–136.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
136.40–140.00	"	"	Virgio	Mercury
140.00–143.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
143.20–146.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
146.40–150.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
150.00–153.20	Virgo	Mercury	Capricorn	Saturn
153.20–156.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
156.40–160.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
160.00–163.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
163.20–166.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
166.40–170.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
170.00–173.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
173.20–176.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
176.40–180.00	"	"	Virgo	Mercury
180.00–183.20	Libra	Venus	Libra	Venus
183.20–186.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
186.40–190.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
190.00–193.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
193.20–196.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
196.40–200.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
200.00–203.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
203.20–206.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
206.40–210.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury

Position in the Zodiac	Sign or Rasi	Lord of the Sign	Position in Navamsa Sign	Lord of Navamsa Sign
210.00–213.20	Scorpio	Mars	Cancer	Moon
213.20–216.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
216.40–220.00	"	"	Virgo	Mercury
220.00–223.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
223.20–226.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
226.40–230.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
230.00–233.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
233.20–236.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
236.40–240.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
240.00–243.20	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Aries	Mars
243.20–246.40	"	"	Tarus	Venus
246.40–250.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
250.00–253.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
253.20–256.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
256.40–260.00	"	"	Virgo	Mercury
260.00–263.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
263.20–266.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
266.40–270.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
270.00–273.20	Capricorn	Saturn	Capricorn	Saturn
273.20–276.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
276.40–280.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
280.00–283.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
283.20–286.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
286.40–290.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
290.00–293.20	"	"	Cancer	Moon
293.20–296.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
296.40–300.00	"	"	Virgo	Mercury

Position in the Zodiac	Sign or Rasi	Lord of the Sign	Position in Navamsa Sign	Lord of Navamsa Sign
300.00–303.20	Aquarius	Saturn	Libra	Venus
303.20–306.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
306.40–310.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
310.00–313.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
313.20–316.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
316.40–320.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter
320.00–323.20	"	"	Aries	Mars
323.20–326.40	"	"	Taurus	Venus
326.40–330.00	"	"	Gemini	Mercury
330.00–333.20	Pisces	Jupiter	Cancer	Moon
333.20–336.40	"	"	Leo	Sun
336.40–340.00	"	"	Virgo	Mercury
340.00–343.20	"	"	Libra	Venus
343.20–346.40	"	"	Scorpio	Mars
346.40–350.00	"	"	Sagittarius	Jupiter
350.00–353.20	"	"	Capricorn	Saturn
353.20–356.40	"	"	Aquarius	Saturn
356.40–360.00	"	"	Pisces	Jupiter

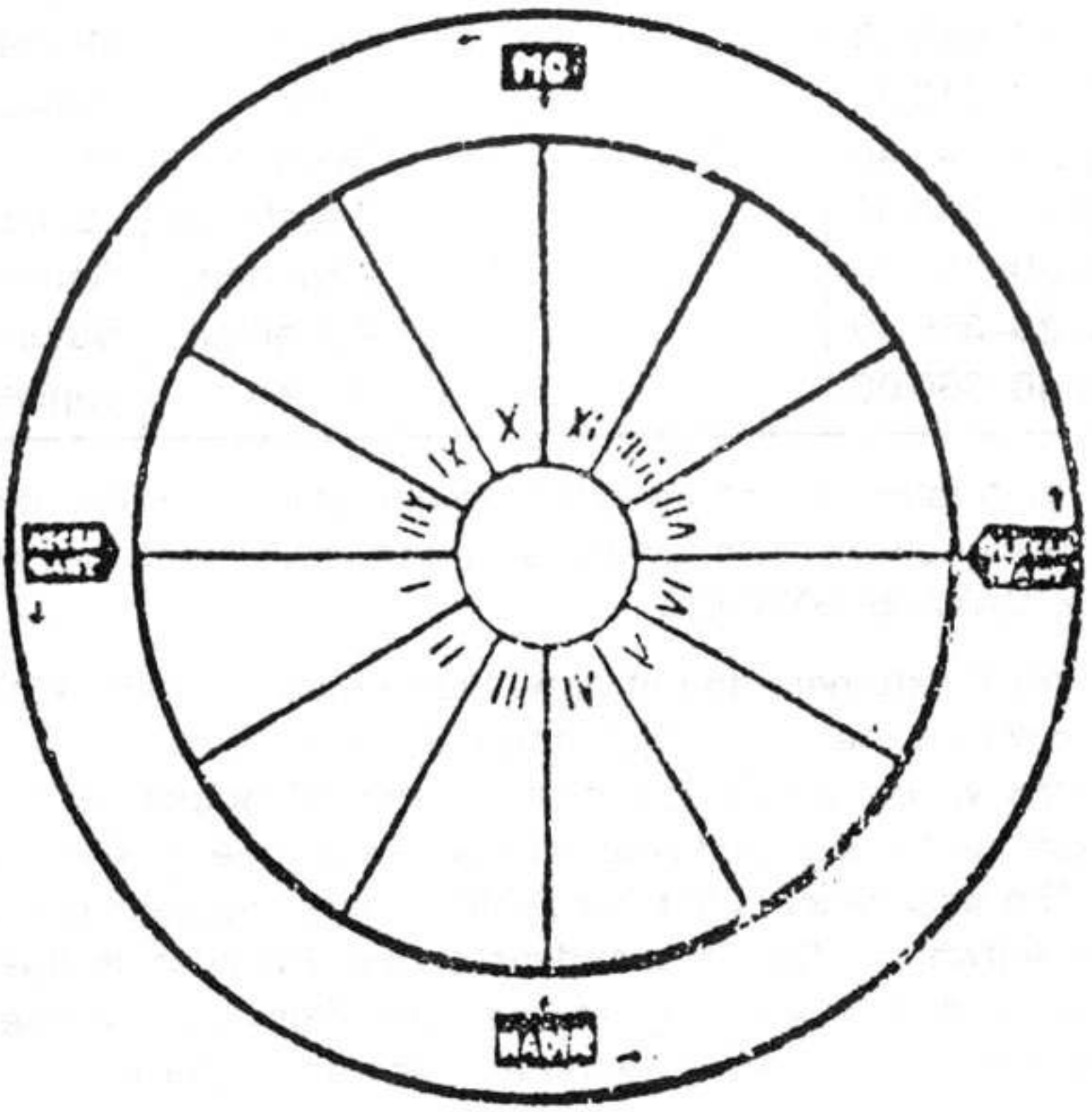
In Western Countries in the circular one they erect the chart and the planets are inserted according to the Houses they occupy This is "SAYANA SYSTEM".

(d) Westerners do not draw the horoscope, sign after sign. But the twelve lines which appear like the spokes in a wheel are the 12 cusps which are the partitions of the 12 Houses or Bhavas, whatever be the sign and whatever be the degree (position) in that sign. The ascendant is the horizontal radius proceeding from the centre leftwards. The Descendant or the 7th cusp is the other horizontal line proceeding in the right from the Centre. The perpendicular one drawn vertically upwards, shows the point

overhead i.e., the meridian of the locality of birth which is the Cusp of the 10th house. Diametrically, in the opposite direction, vertically down from the Centre, a line is drawn which is the 4th Cusp and it is termed Nadir. Houses 12, 11, 10 are the visible hemisphere, the eastern half of the horizon above the earth. The 12th Bhava extends from the Ascendant to the 12th Cusp. The 11th Bhava or House extends from the 12th cusp to the 11th Cusp. The 10th House is spread over from 11th Cusp to the 10th and so on. The Lagna Bhava is to rise. So from the ascendant, counterclockwise below the earth, the Lagna Bhava extends upto the 2nd Cusp. The Second Bhava is between 2nd Cusp and the 3rd. The houses 9, 8 and 7 are above horizon and they occupy the visible western horizon.

It extends from above the head to the point in the west where the earth appears to touch the horizon-setting point called Descendant Houses 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 are below horizon.

(d)



While making out a horoscope, they use this map, and insert planets in such relative positions as they appear in the Zodiac. The exact degree and minute with the symbol of the sign in which a Cusp falls is noted at the end of the radius near the circumference. They use only the SAYANA POSITION.

As I am dealing with advanced system of stellar astrology the students have to erect the chart according to Nirayana system and try to acquaint with chart A which is in use in Kerala and Madras.

VIMSHODDHARI DASA

The Hindus take the exact position of Moon at the time of birth, find out in which constellation (Nakshathra, star Moon then was, the planet that governs the constellation, the total number of Solar year allotted that planet, the position or the star already passed before birth and the balance of the Nakshathra that is to run; after calculation, find out the balance for the period that is to pass from the time of birth and then the order of the dasa is to be followed.

They call the periods of the planets as "Dasas". The Hindu sages have adopted and advocated many dasas of which three are largely in use. They are Vimshoddhari Dasa, Ashtottari Dasa and Kalachakra Dasa. Of these, the Vimshoddhari is found to be very simple, most accurate and scientific.

They have taken the seven planets (who rule the seven days of the week) and also the nodes,Rahu and Kethu. It is not yet known why they have recommended to follow a particular order of the periods, and also why they have allotted each planet a particular number of years (Kethu 7; Venus 20; Sun 6; Moon 10; Mars 7; Rahu 18; Jupiter 16; Saturn 19 and Mercury 17 years).

Each planet rules many years. But it will be advantageous to know the exact time instead of saying in the dasa of Venus which runs for 20 years one will get married or employed etc. So, they have divided the "Dasas" into 9 Bhukties (Apaharas- sub periods) and the 9 Bhukties (Apaharas-subperiods) are ruled by the 9 planets in the cyclic order.

Sl. No.	Name of the aspect	Degrees	Name of the aspect	Applying	Exact	Separating	
1.	Conjunc-tion	Same^0	Unifying, binding	6^0	Same	6^0	
2.	Vignitile	18	Slightly favourable	16	18	20	
3.	Quindecile	24	Slightly good	22	24	26	
4.	Semi-sextile	30	Slightly good	28	30	32	
5.	Decile	36	Moderately	34	36	38	
6.	Semi-square	45	It is mode-rately evil	43	45	47	
7.	54 Degrees	54	Slighty good	52	54	56	
8.	Sextile	60	Similar to the trine	54	60	66	
9.	Quintile	72	This aspect is good	70	72	74	The orbs allowed to Sun, Moon & the other planets are Apply-ing, Sepa-rating
10.	Square	90	It is evil	84	90	96	
11.	Tredecile	108	Favourable	106	108	110	
12.	Trine	120	It is very powerful for good	114	120	126	
13.	126 Deg.	126	Nature as Trine		126	130	
14.	Sesqui-quadrate	135	It is mode-rately evil	132	135	138	Sun 12^0 17^0 Moon 8^0 12^0
15.	Biquintile	144	This aspect has been found to be as good as a Trine aspect	141	144	147	Other Planets 6^0 8^0

Sl. No.	Name of the aspect	Degrees	Name of the aspect	Applying	Exact	Separating	
16.	Quincunx	150	It is adverse in nature	148	150	153	
17.	162 Degrees	162	Slightly good		162		
18.	Opposition	180	It is adverse in nature	172	180	188	

NAME OF THE RASI		NAME OF THE MONTH
WESTERN	INDIAN	
ARIES	MESHA	CHITRAI
TAURAS	RISHABA	VAIKASI
GEMINI	MITHUNA	ANI
CANCER	KATAKA	ADI
LEO	SIMHA	AVANI
VIRGO	KANYA	PURATTASI
LIBRA	THULA	AIPPASI
SCORPIO	VRISCHIKA	KARTHIKAI
SAGITTARIUS	DHANUS	MARGAZHI
CAPRICORN	MAKARA	THAI
AQUARIUS	KUMBA	MASI
PISCES	MEENA	PANGUNI

From which date the Standard time is adopted by various Nations is given below:

	Date	Month	Year
United States and Canada	18	11	1883
Japan	12	7	1886
Austria	7	9	1889
Hungary	7	9	1889
Germany	1	9	1890
Prussia	1	4	1893
Rumania	1	10	1891
Servia	1	10	1891
Bulgaria	1	10	1891
Italy	1	11	1893
Denmark	1	1	1894
Switzerland	1	6	1894
Norway	1	1	1895
Queensland	1	1	1895
Australia	1	1	1895
New South Wales	1	2	1895
Victoria1	1	2	1895
South Australia	1	2	1895
Manila Islands	11	5	1899
Philippine Islands	11	5	1899
Alaska	20	8	1900
Spain	1	1	1901
Blaearic Islands	1	1	1901
Atlantic	15	6	1902
New Brunswick	15	6	1902
Nova Scotia	15	6	1902
Cape Breton	15	6	1902

Prince Edward's Islands	15	6	1902
Orange River Colony	1	3	1903
South Africa	1	3	1903
Transvaal	1	3	1903
Rhodesia	1	3	1903
Portuguese East Africa	1	3	1903
Cape Colony	1	3	1903
India	1	3	1906
Peru	28	7	1908
Republic of Chile	1	1	1911
Republic of France	10	3	1911

DICTIONARY OF ASTROLOGICAL TERMS

Affliction - Adverse aspects between planets or between a planet and a cusp (house)- Planets getting debilitated or conjoined with evils are also said to be afflicted.

Angles -Houses 1,4,7 and 10 are said to be the angular houses. Hindus call them as Kendhrasthanas.

Anthras -Sub division of Bhukthis in each dasa Vimshdhari dasa system.

Ascendant The part that rises in the east at the time of the birth of a child or commencement of an event. It is also called "Lagna".

Aphelion Every planet has its own orbit. That area in the orbit which is farthest from the Sun is called Aphelion.

Application The approach of one planet to another planet to the exact degree to form an aspect or the approach or a planet to the cusp of a house.

Arc -The distance measured along a circle.

Ascensions -Long and short. Though each sign is 30° yet this term is used to show that some signs take long duration to rise in the east and some signsa shorter period.

Aspects -Angular distance between planets and cusps or between planets them selves.

Barren signs - Gemini, Leo and Virgo

Benefics - Jupiter, Venus, Waxing Moon and unafflicted Mercury, Westerners consider Sun also as a benefic.

Bicorporeal Signs -Gemini,Sagittarius and Pisces (double-bodied signs). They denote twins,popularity of experiences.

Birth Time The exact moment when the whole body of the child gets separated from the mother.

Biquintile - The relative position of two planets or any planet in 144 degrees from the cusp of a house, favourble aspect

Bukti - Sub division of Vimsodhari Dasa

Cadent - Houses 3,6,9 and 12 are called Cadent Houses. Generally planets herein become weak.

Cardial Signs - Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn are called Cardinal Signs. The Sun's declination gets changed. Therefore seasons also change.

Combust - Any planet which is within 8 degrees 30 min. of the Sun is said to be Combust. It is considered as a detrimental configuration.

Common Signs - Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces

Conjunction - If the degree of longitude of **two planets** happens to be the same, they are in conjunction.

Constellation Means a star covering 13 degree 20 min.-the zodiac is divided into 27 equal parts: called star or Nakshathra.

Cusp The exact degree and minute of the beginning of a house and the end of the previous house.

Dasa a certain year are allotted to each star - Vimsothari Dasa System. Sumtotal period of all the 9 planets is 120 years.

Debilitation - A planet which is very weak in a certain sign is called debilitation. This Sign is just opposite to exaltation sign.

Decile Which is also called as semi-quintile-36 degree aspect slightly good.

Degree -The Zodiac (360 degree) is divided into 12 equal parts of 30 degree each. A degree contains 60 minutes and every minute contains 60 seconds of longilude.

Descendant The exact part that sets at the time of birth 7th cusp beginning.

Detriment A planet in the sign opposite to the one which it rules is in its detriment.

Dexter Aspect When the aspecting planet is moving away from the planet being aspected.

Direct Motion Planets moving in the order of the signs from Aries to Taurus and so on.

Dragon's Head The node Rahu is otherwise called Dragon's Head- Caput Dragons of Moon's North Node.

Dragon's Tail -Otherwise called Kethu, Cauda.

Exaltation	-most powerful position of a planet.
Earthy Sign	-Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.
Eclipic	-Sun's apparent part in the orbit of the earth, but really it is the pathway of the earth around the Sun. Measurement on the Ecliptic is made by longitude. i.e. by signs and degrees.
Election	-Fixing up a propitious momnent for any action
Ephemeris	-An almanac wherein you can find the position of planets, mutual aspect and sidereal time for a particular year, to erect a horoscope.
Equator	The apparent line that is drawn in the centre of the earth, which divides it as the northern and southern hemispheres.
Eqinox	-Equal night and day.
Fall	-is otherwise called Debilitation
Feminine Planets	-Neptune, Venus and Moon
Fiery signs	-Aries, Leo and Sagittarius
Feminine Signs	-Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricorn and Pisces
Figure	-A horoscope chart Map
Fixed Houses	-Houses 2,5,8 and 11
Fixed Signs	Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius
Fruitful Signs	-Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces
	-All astrological aspects are geocentric as they relate to the earth
Hershel	-The name of the modern discoverer who discovered the Planet Uranus in March 13, 1781

Horary -This is a branch of astrology which answers to any important question with the help of a chart erected at the time of query.

House -One-twelfth portion of the heavens as viewed from the earth is called a House.

Inconjunct -A term meaning a planet which has no aspect or parallel with another.

Increasing in Light -When a planet clears the Sun's beams till it reaches the opposition

Increasing in Motion When a planet moves faster than the usual speed

Inferior planets -Those whose orbits are between the Sun and the Earth, i.e. Venus and Mercury

Intercepted -If a sign lies between two cusps without touching either is called intercepted

Celestial Latitude -The distance of planet or star which is north or south of the ecliptic

Terrestrial Latitude -The distance of the places on earth north or south to the Earth's Equator

Lights -Sun and Moon. They are also named as luminaries

Celestial Longitude -Measurement along the ecliptic in degrees from the starting Aries 0 Deg.

Terrestrial Longitude -The distance of a place east or west to Greenwhich

Lunation -The period taken by Moon to complete a circle, i.e., 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes

Malefics -Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, waning Moon and afflicted Mercury are said to be evil planets offering undesirable results

Masculine Planet	Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Sun
Masculine Signs	-Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius and Aquarius
Medium Coeli	-Otherwise called Meridian (10th cusp) or mid-heaven
Movable Signs	-Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn.
Mundane Astrology	- A branch of the science, which deals with eclipses, ingresses, great conjunctions, or comets, effects which indicates the affections to nations or community
Nadir	-The beginning of the 4th house (cusp) is called Nadir. It is also termed as lower meridian
Nativity	-The chart made for the moment of birth
Northern Signs	-Aries to Virgo are called Northern Signs, i.e., when Sun moves in these signs from March 21st to September 23
Nodes	-Rahu and Ketu are the two nodes of Moon. Generally the point of the Zodiac, where a planet crosses from the south to north latitude is the ascending node and the point of the zodiac where a planet crosses from the north latitude to south latitude is called the descending node. Each planet has got its own ascending and descending nodes except the Sun
Occultation	-Planets duringt their transit in orbit obscure other planets or stars temporarily which is termed as occultation
Opposition	-180 deg. apart - an adverse aspect-diametrically opposite

Orb -The distance in longitude within which the influence of a planet or aspect will operate. Generally it is 8 deg.

Parallel -Equal distance from the Equator. Planets having the same declination either in south or north are parallel. The results will be similar to conjunction. This aspect will be strong if both planets are in the same sign of both either in south or north declination.

Pars Fortuna The sensitive point which is equally distant from the lagna as the Moon is from the Sun in longitude.

Planetary Hours - The hours of the days are ruled by planets in their order from Saturn onward to the Moon.

Platic -This is an aspect not exact as to the degrees but within the orb of influence wide.

Pre Natal Epoch -The astrological moment of conception about 9 solar months or 10 lunar months before birth, and not the moment of physical union. The Moon's place or its opposite, on epoch day becomes either the ascending or descending sign and degree of birth.

Primary Direction -A system of directing ways upon the calculation of a degree for a year.

Progressed Horoscope - A chart prepared for as many days after birth as the native's years of age, from which deductions are made by the positions of planets and aspects as related therein and also their relations to the natal chart.

Prorogator -Planet that which upholds life.

Quadrants -The four quarters in a chart or the four seasons of the year of Zodiac.

Quadrate or Quartile -The adverse square aspect of ninety degrees.

Quincunk -150 degrees apart. Slightly adverse aspect. It gives the effect of sixth house results.

Quincile -24 degrees aspect which is slightly good.

Quintile -72 degrees aspect slightly good aspect. It gives the results similar to 5th house matters.

Radical Rays -having reference to the natal chart. Aspects or beams.

Rectification -A method of correcting the time of birth.

Retrograde -Sometimes planets appear to have backward motion, mainly in consequence of the relative position and motion of the earth. It is called retrograde. Sun and Moon never retrograde.

Revolution -Sun's return or Sun's revolution A chart made for Sun's return to the exact position which it occupied at the time of birth or an event.

Right Ascension -Measurement made along the equator from the beginning of Aries 0 deg. This is represented as R.A.

Rising Sign -The sign which rises at the time of birth (the cusp of first house on the eastern Horizon) and place for which a chart is prepared. It is also termed as ascendant.

Satellite -An ascendant body revolving about a larger one, its primary. All the planets are satellites of the Sun.

Semi-Decile	-18 deg. aspect. Otherwise called Vigintile. Slightly good.
Semi-Quintile	-36 deg. aspect. Otherwise termed as Decile. A minor good aspect.
Sesquiqua-Drate	-135 deg. aspect. Slightly adverse aspect.
Semi Square	-45 deg. aspect. Otherwise termed as semi-quadrate. Slightly adverse
Semi Sextile	-30 deg. aspect. Minor benefit aspect.
Separation	-Moving away from the planet or aspect.
Sextile	-60 deg. aspect. Slightly good.
Short Ascension	-Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces are the short.
Sign	-ascension signs. In Southern Hemisphere long and short signs must be reversed.
Sidereal Time	-Right ascension of the Meridian as mean Noon. Birth time has to be converted into Sidereal Time to fix up cusp of houses by referring to Table of houses for the latitude of birth.
Significator	-The planet which rules the ascendant in natal astrology, called Significator.
Sinister Aspect	-When a fast moving planet is approaching the planet which is in slow motion and applies to some aspect, it is termed a Sinister Aspect.
Slow in Course	-When a planet moves slowly that its mean motion it is called slow in course.
Solstitial Signs	-Cancer and Capricorn, which in contradistinction to equinictial signs have the longest summer days and longest winter nights.

Southern signs -Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. Sun has south declination while in these six signs.

Square -90 deg. aspect. Strong, Malefic aspect.

Stationary -When a planet is in its station apparently, standing without any movement between retrograde and direct motions. It is only an appearance due to the relative motion to the earth and the position of planets.

Star -Constellarion, Zodiac divided into 27 equal parts. Each part consists of 13 20" and called as Nakshatras, star asterisms. All the 27 are given different names i.e. Aswini to Revathi.

Succeedent -2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th houses are Succeedent Houses.

Superior Planets -Pluto, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are called Superior planets, as their orbit lie beyond that of the earth from the Sun.

Sub -Division of each Star in the proportion as the sub division of Vimshodhari Dasa is done.

Swiftin Motion -When a planet moves faster than its mean motion.

Synodic Lunation -Time consumed by Moon after leaving the Sun, till she joins again in 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 3 seconds.

Table of Houses -A ready reckoner with which we can fix up the cusp of houses for each latitude of birth its accordance with Sidereal Time at birth.

Transit -The passage of a planet by ephemeral motion 120 deg.

Trine -A major good aspect.

Triplicity Trigon -An equilateral triangle at the points of which are signs of the nature, thus there are four triplicities, which represents element or fire, earth, air and water.

Tropical signs -Cancer and Capricorn.

Watery signs -Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

War Time -During II World War, in India the Indian Standard Time was advanced by 1 hour between 1-9-1942 and 15-10-1945 both Calendar days inclusive.

Zenith - Actually it is the point directly overhead. Often incorrectly referred to as the Mid-Heaven. Note that the Mid-Heaven is south of its point at the ecliptic.

Zodiac - a belt around the Heaven which is 15 to 18 deg. wide. This is diveded into 12 equal parts called signs through which planets move, each in an orbit of its own.

Zodiacal aspect Aspect in the zodiac measured by sign and degree.

THE MOTHER EARTH

The earth, which is our home, offers a deceptive appearance, as though it is flat, plain and circular, with its boundary, the horizon. But it is actually round, like a ball.

Galileo used the interesting and simple method to prove that the earth is round like a sphere. He observed the face of the earth during lunar eclipse and noted the shadow of the earth on the moon. It was, as it is seen even now, distinctly circular. The eclipse of the moon may last for some hours. Yet due to the spinning of the earth its circular shadow on the moon remains, during the duration of eclipse, it does not get changed.

Another proof is that, if a person commences his journey from one place-say, Madras- and moves in the same direction, either due East or due North or due South without changing his course, he will return to his starting place, i.e., Madras itself. It will be just like an ant, proceeding in any one direction on an apple or on a lime fruit, returning to the same starting point.

There is also a direct proof, after so much advancement of the science. If one looks at the earth from a far-off place, in space away from the earth, one will find that the earth appears like a ball. We, on the earth, cannot note it. But photographs taken from a great distance by the Rockets which are fired up will show the curvature of our earth quite clearly and distinctly.

If it becomes possible for one to go to Moon, take the photograph of the earth and send it on to us, we will find that the earth is round and will appear just like what the Sun and the Moon appear to be, to us, on earth, but a little bigger in size.

Only by such methods, one can prove that the earth is round and its looks like a big ball. The earth is about 7,900 miles in diameter and it about 24,847 miles in circumference. No one had ever gone around the earth with a measuring tape or pole and actually measured it. It was computed by our sages and also by Eratosthenes in Egypt thousands of years ago. Eratosthenes took the angular elevation height at which the Sun appeared at the same time from two cities situated at a fairly long distance, say 500 miles. He found the difference in the angle of vision. The World is round, i.e., 360°. So he calculated the distance between these two cities and took the difference in the angles for calculation. He divided 360° by this difference in the angles of vision and multiplied the result by the known distance between these two cities. Similar calculations were made on different occasions and all the results were found to be the same. Thus the circumference is worked out. Then the diameter is calculated as it is impossible to measure it. There is the definite mathematical relationship between the diameter of a circle and its circumference 22/7. So the diameter is also arrived at by using the formula that circumference when multiplied by seven and the product divided by twenty-two gives the diameter.

The circumference is not the same at all places on the earth. As a result of rotation, the earth is bulged at the equator and flattened at both the poles. That is why the earth looks like an oblate spheroid.

The earth is ever spinning. It moves in space. It was worked out in 1727 by Bradley that the earth sails in the space at a speed of nearly 18-1/2 miles or nearly 30 K.Ms: per second. It comes to nearly 66,000 miles, equivalent to nearly one lakh K.Ms. per hour, i.e., about 586, 000,000 miles in a year. It is really very hard to believe. Can these figures be a fact? Doubt arises. Because, it does not appear to any one that the earth is ever moving non-stop and that also at this tremendous speed.If one stands outside and looks around the buildings and various objects, the earth, neither looks like a ball, nor does it appear to him to move, nor does he feel it. But he finds a smooth surface, or hills and mountains appearing to be perfectly still.

But when he looks at the sky during the day time, the Sun appears to rise in the East in the morning and set in the West in the evening. If he looks at the sky at night, he finds a few bright stars and many faint ones, scattered at random and moving from East to West, again appearing once more just like a large number of soldiers maintaining the same relative positions, and marching forward in the same direction. The sky appears to be a greater sphere enveloping the earth, and the stars appear again and again day after day, month after month, year after year. The Heavens, the theatre; the scene and the actors of to-day are the same ones which our ancestors saw thousands of years ago. People in olden days traced pictures of the heavens; the Egyptians drew on Papyrus, the Americans painted on buffalo skins, the Greeks carved on marbles and the Babylonians marked on stones.

They found that the very fact that all the heavenly bodies continue the process of rising, setting and again rising and so on, should not be due to the motion belonging to them. It is because the earth itself rotates Eastward, i.e., from West to East. The observer on the earth is rotating along with the earth and to him the heavens appear to move in the opposite direction from East to West. Suppose, one takes one's seat on a revolving chair and sees people

all around, standing at different distances. When the chair makes a round without one's knowledge, from West to East, then the people will appear as though they move from East to West. Have we not noticed while moving in a train in a particular direction, the trees and posts on either side of the railway line appear to move in the opposite direction? Thus the sky makes a funny impression upon us, to people at different latitudes, i.e., places in the northern and in the southern half of the earth, the sky offers a different stage and actors. It is due to the fact that the earth is round and it spins round on its axis which is titled by 23°-27' to the vertical in space.

If one observes daily the sky at the extreme North, he will notice a bright star ever remaining in the same place, whereas a few immediately near round it, many in the middle of the sky rise in the East, pass over the head and set in the West, and so on. For observers in the middle of the earth, one star in the North will appear to touch the northernmost point of the horizon and remain there permanently without rising or setting, but appearing all the hours of the night in the same position. It is called the POLE STAR.

But if the observer proceeds due North, he will find that the fixed star, viz., that Pole star, moves slowly upwards in the horizon and also southwards in the sky. If he continues to proceed further, at a particular place, he will find this star, just over his head.

If the journey is made still further, it will be surprising to observe that the Pole star does not proceed towards South in the sky but retraces and takes a northern course and goes away from the observer. Thus, by making to and fro movements in that area itself, one can fix the exact place which is just below the North Pole Star. This place or point on the earth is called *North Pole*. Similar experiments will aid one to fix the South Pole of the Earth.

For people in the North Pole, there is no East or West. They have only one direction, i.e., South. Similarly for people in the South Pole, there is no East or West but only one direction, i.e. North.

During summer, between March 21 and September 22, the shadow of a person in the North Pole will appear moving round and round himself. Because the Sun does not incline to the horizon throughout the day, as it does in other latitudes, but takes a course

almost parallel to the horizon. The Sun never rises above 23-1/2° for people at the Poles. The shortest shadow at the Pole is at least 2, 3 times the height of the object on and around June 22nd casting the shadow, which is equal in length to the shadow we may have, some 1-1/2 hours after sunrise in our locality. Thus one can fix the position of the North Pole, and similarly of the South Pole which are the extreme North and extreme South points of the earth.

If one imagines to insert a road in the NOrth Pole and drive it straight to the centre of the earth and further more pile it, then it will find its exit in the South Pole. This is the real diameter of the earth is called *the axis of the earth* about which the earth revolves from West to East with a uniform motion of about 1.040 miles an hour at the Equator, and thus covers the 25,000 miles of circumference of the earth in about 24 hours.

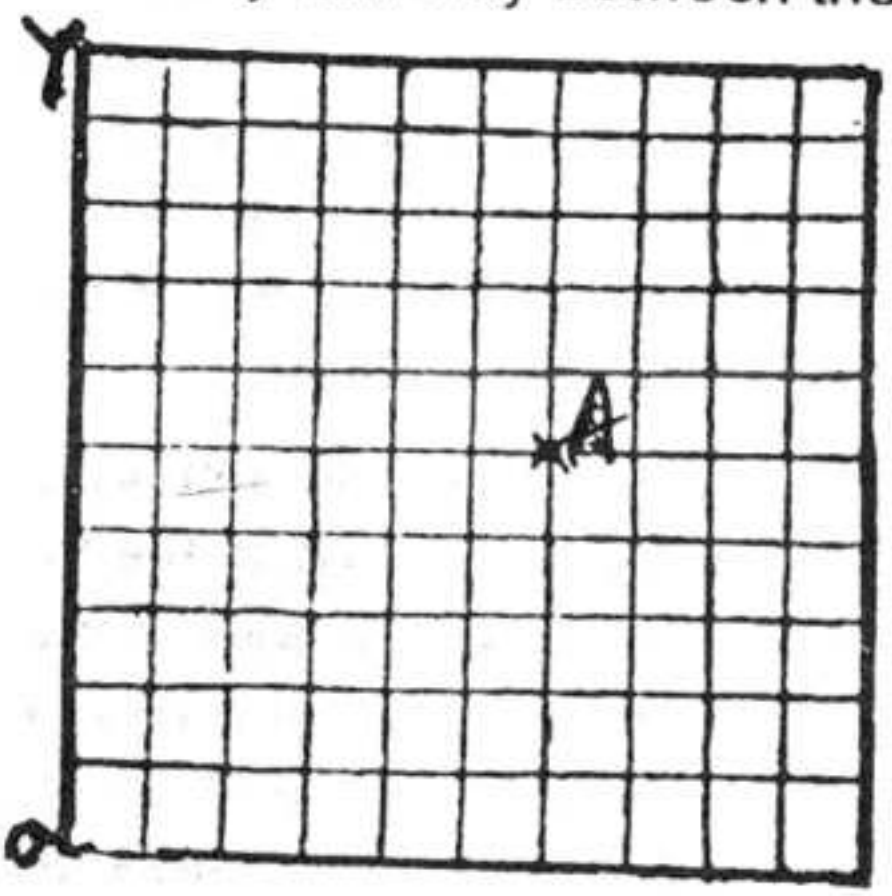
To Locate A Place On the Earth

To fix the position of an object in a plane, we have to divide the plane by drawing 2 sets of parallel lines at equal intervals, perpendicular to each other. If it is to be located draw lines passing through the "A" parallel to the lines of reference.

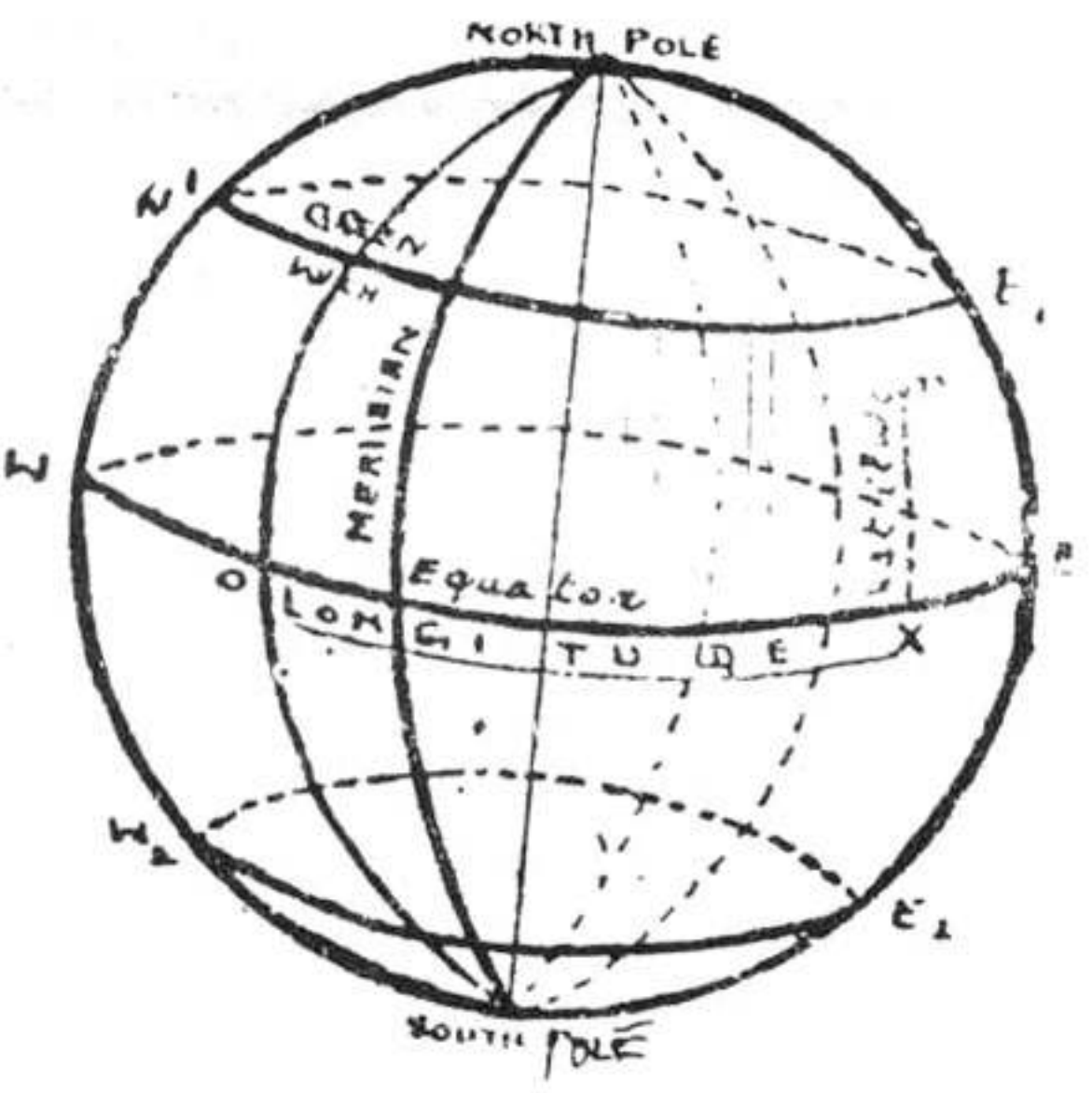
Now take OX and OY the two lines, one longitudinal and the other perpendicular to it as the lines of reference. Note where "A" lines in the horizontal line and also in the perpendicular one. The number of these lines, say 6 and 5 will locate and fix the position of 'A". These numbers are termed as "Co-Ordinates" of A. "O" is called the origin. OX is the axis of reference horizontally and OY is the axis of reference vertically. This method is used to find out and fix the position of any point *in the plane*.

But it is not so easy, to locate places on the surface of the earth, as it is a sphere. Join North Pole and South Pole by any straight line Or imagine to join North Pole and South Pole by the axis. Draw lines perpendicular to the North Pole and the South Pole at all distances on the surface of the earth. Then lines EW,

E1,W1,E2,W2 cut the earth in circles. Of these circles, that which is exactly half-way between the two poles is the biggest circle and its centre is the centre of the earth. This imaginary line called *Vishvarekha* is termed as the *Earth's Equator.* Hence EQUATOR is an imaginary line on the surface of the earth running midway between the two poles, North and South, dividing the earth exactly into two halves, the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.



To all the lines EW; E1, W1; E2, W2 and so on imagine that perpendicular lines are drawn on the surface of the earth. Those lines will invariably pass through the North Pole in the North and the South Pole in the South. They also form circles having the centre of the earth as their centre. Those perpendicular circles are called *Meridians.* Therefore MERIDIANS are the imaginary lines on the surface of the earth drawn perpendicular to the equator passing through the North Pole and the South Pole.



To locate the position of a place on the surface of the earth, it is necessary to have any one circle EW East to West selected for reference and any one perpendicular Meridian also.

In India, in olden days, Ujjain was the place of reference. But now, for the whole world, Greenwich is taken internationally for reference. A meridian is drawn through Greenwich, i.e., a perpendicular is dropped to the Equator from Greenwich. It is projected on both sides. This line-meridian passes through the North Pole and South Pole. Let this meridian cut the equator at "O". If a place "D" is to be located, drop a perpendicular from D to the Equator. Let it cut the Equator at "X". Refer from the point O longitudinally along the Equator till the Point. "X" where the meridian drawn through "D" cuts the Equator. This length OX is called the Longitude of the Place "D".

Then for the other measurement perpendicular to Equator, measure the arc XD which is called the Latitude. Longitude may be East or West of Greenwich, whereas Latitude (Akshamsa) is North or South of the terrestrial Equator.

Greenwich is chosen for reference (i.e., the Meridian passing through Greenwich), Longitude and Latitude are the co-ordinates of a place on the surface of the earth.

The earth is round. The distances are not measured in miles. But, as the lines drawn form circles, they are divided into 360. Hence, if one were to stand in North Pole and were to look in the direction of Greenwich and then turn his head towards the place to be located, how far, one has to turn is measured as Longitude. It is the angle that is formed in the Poles, i.e., the angle formed by the Meridian passing through Greenwich and that passing through the required place; this is called the Longitude of the place.

The line of meridian passing through North Pole and South Pole also forms a circle of 360°. This is divided into 4 equal parts. Hence Equator to North Pole is 90° and Equator to South Pole is 90° on one hemisphere; so also in the other hemisphere ninety degrees. Longitude will be between 0° to 180° East or West whereas Latitude will be between 0 to 90° North or South. The Longitude is also expressed as so many degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of Greenwich. It is also reckoned in time at the rate of 24 hours, or 1,440 minutes for the 360° or 4 minutes for every degree.

If one actually measures the distance of 2 places on the equator situated 1° away, it will be longer than the distance between two places situated in higher latitudes, even though they are said to be only 1° apart from each other. As one proceeds northwards or southwards of the Equator, he will find the length of each degree of Longitude getting reduced and reduced.

Suppose one wants to know the location of Delhi. Then it is measured how far North it is from the Equator and how far East from Greenwich. If a reference is made to the index in an atlas or to the map of India, it will be found to be 28° 38' North and 77° 12', East. If New York is to be located, one is to note how far north it is from the Equator and how far West from Greenwich. If a place in Australia is to be fixed, measure how for South it is from the Equator and how far East it is from Greenwich.

If Delhi is said to be 77° 12' East and 28°38' North, it means that it is 77° 12' East of Greenwich. The arc of the equator between the points where the meridians through Greenwich and Delhi cut is 77° 12' longitude East. The arc of the Meridian through Delhi, measured from Delhi to the point where the meridian cuts the Equator is 28° 38' which is its Latitude.

If longitudinally the measurement is made both eastwards and westwards, 180° East will coincide with 180° West. Both will coincide and they are one and the same line which will cross the Pacific Ocean from the Aletian to Fiji Islands. It is called the *International Date Line*. (Here each new day has its birth at the moment when it will be exactly 5-30 P.M. I.S.T.) That is why, Ephemeris is worked out for 12 Noon Greenwich which is the real birth of the next day for the people in the International Date Line and also for the world). This line has been exactly defined by International agreement. Here lies the threshold of our calendar.

It is from this point, every day, every month and every year starts. Each day of the month commences here earlier than anywhere else in this world. From here it marches West circum-navigates the Globe and again returns to its birth place to vanish and appear as the next day. In olden days, before this International Date Line was established, the mariners who

circumnavigated the globe miscalculated the days. Because, when one sails continuously westwards, he follows the Sun in its path and at the time he returns to the point of his departure, he should gain 24 hours upon those who remained there; one should calmly think over this truth for a while when he will be convinced and agree. Therefore if one sails for some days from East to West he loses a day and one has to add a day; if he sails from West to East he has to count one and the same day twice, just when he crosses this International Date Line.

The Date Line as is agreed by the nations does not exactly coincide with the 180th meridian everywhere. For convenience the whole of Easstern Siberia has the same date and the extreme Aleutian and Hawaiian Islands have the same date like the other Islands of those groups and the United States.

Fiji and Chatham Islands have the same date as Australia and New Zealand, because these places are closely connected politically and geographically. Hence the Date Line is slightly irregular though it follows very closely 180 meridian.

A surprising thing is that the total duration of a day in the entire globe is 48 hours and 24 hours. It is a fact. Suppose you are within a few miles West of International Date Line when the day commences at midnight, and stay there till 12 noon. How many hours have passed? 12 hours are over on that date. Imagine that you start flying always keeping the Sun overhead and go westward. The Sun is ever above your head i.e., it is 12 noon whereever you fly. So nearly 24 hours you have flown. Stop a mile East of the International Date Line. What has happened? First before starting, 12 hours have passed between 12 midnight and the following 12 noon. Then, wherever you are, it is 12 noon as you fly at the speed of the earth's rotation. So far 24 hours you have travelled. You have arrived in a place just East of International Date Line and the time is 12 noon at the time cf your arrival on the same day and date in this place. Take rest for 12 hours to complete the day. Another 12 hours you stay here in the East of the Date line. So 12 hours stay at home, the place of departure, 24 hours of flight around the world and 12 hours stay here, the place of arrival, make up a total of 48

hours, though marking the same date and calling the day by the same name.

Similarly, a day will be missed if you start just in the East of International Dale Line and proceed towards the West, cross it to reach a place West of it. You will loss a day.

There are so many pleasant and surprising peculiarities. They are not necessary for astrologers. It is enough if one knows about the Poles, the Equator, the Longitude and Latitude.

THE HEAVENS

Now let us look at the sky. It appears as though a hemispherical ball is placed like a cap on the earth. You complete the sphere. Then it will appear like a very huge globe and it is called the Celestial sphere. All heavenly bodies appear to move in the Heavens even though they are at different distances from the earth. Suppose there is no obstruction to have a view for a long distance and if you find people walking along a road, even though they may not be in the same line, they will appear to be walking one behind the other in a line. This is due to the great distance at which the observer is placed from the moving mass. A person standing on one bank of the Ganges cried that the horse grazing in the other bank had horns. The fact is that there was a cow beyond the horse and the horns of the cow were just near the head of the horse - even the photo taken appears like that - a deceptive one. Why? Because the distance between the observer and the animals is great. Similarly, on account of the large distance, the heavenly bodies appear to be situated on a spherical dome. To us it appears as a sphere, an imaginary one, with the earth as centre and the various distances as radius.

If we produce the axis of the earth both ways passing through the North Pole and the South Pole, it will meet the horizon in two points which are called the Celestial Poles, North and South respectively. In reality, the earth revolves from West to East on its axis. So the sphere, i.e., the heavens appear to move in the opposite direction, i.e., from East to West. The heavenly bodies seem to make circles on the sphere perpendicular to the axis.

If you join all the imaginary midpoints between the North Pole and the South Pole of the celestial sphere, it will form a circle. It is called Celestial Equator. If the plane of the Equator of the earth is produced to meet the Celestial sphere, it will cut the sphere in the bigger circle which is nothing but the line joining the midpoints as obtained above. The Celestial Equator is an imaginary line in the heavens, such as the earth's rotation would cause to be traced out by an infinitely long vertical pole, erected at any one point on the terrestrial Equator. Technically speaking, it is the projection of the earth's Equator upon the celestial sphere. The celestial Equator divides the heavens into two halves; the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.

Now draw perpendicular lines to this *celestial equator.* These will and must pass through the two Poles. A series of circles per pendicular to the Celestial Equator drawn will join at the Poles. The parallel perpendicular lines will appear similar to the two parallel Railway lines appearing to unite at a distance. Here, the railway lines only appear to join. But in the Poles they actually join just like the oranges, thicker in the middle, getting narrower as they near the end. These circles crossing the Celestial Equator at right angles and passing through the two poles are called *Declination Circles,* enabling one to fix an object, North or South of the *Celestial Equator.*

To locate the position of a star or a Planet in the Heavens, two circles are necessary. One circle is the Declination prependicular to the Equator. Distance of objects found in the North of the Celestial Equator ('Nadicrita') is said to be positive and those situated in the southern hemisphere are said to be negative. Declination is called "Kranti" in Sanskrit.

Now which point in the Celestial Equator and in the declination circle is to be taken for reference, is the question. Since these are circles, there should be a starting point in each circle.

If one were to observe the pathway of the Sun, it will be seen that the sun slowly moves from the South of the Celestial Equator towards the North nearing the Celestial Equator and at one time crosses the Celestial Equator during its northern course at one

point. Nowadays the Sun crosses this point on the 21st March of every year when the night and the day are equal. So, that point in the Celestial Equator where the Sun crosses it, from South to North, is taken for reference and the distances are always measured only in one direction (not on both sides from this point), i.e., Eastward and complete the circle of 360°. So an object may be at 10° or 40° or 150° or 359° from this point. This measurement is called *Right Ascension*. In the earth, the Longitude is measured both East and West of the meridian of Greenwich and hence the maximum distance that can be recorded is 180°.

But in the Celestial measurement, it is between 0° and 360° as it is measured in the Eastern Direction alone, along the Celestial Equator: If one observes the pathway of the Sun, it appears to slide, slowly move northwards further, for 3 months from the time it crossed the equator and then take a southern course and cross (from North to South) the Celestial Equator at a point which is exactly 180° away from the point where the Sun originally crossed the Celestial Equator while proceeding from South to North. These two points are called Equinoctial Points. The point of intersection of the Celestial Equator and Sun's annual path (the ecliptic) from South to North is called *Vernal Equinox* and the point of intersection during Sun's motion from the North to south is called Autumnal Equinox. The vernal equinox is taken as the commencement of the Sun's path or *Ecliptic* and also the beginning of Celestial Equator. They get wider and wider upto a quarter of the circle, and then come nearer and nearer. Again they cross through the autumnal equinox which is exactly at 180°. Now also they get widened for a quarter of a circle and then come nearer and nearer and again join the original point. Thus 360° are covered.

It may be due to the fact that most of the astronomers and administrators of countries and colonies are in the Northern hemisphere and also because, only on and from the time the Sun touches the Vernal Equinox, those in the North Pole can have the Sun rising after continuous dark period of 6 months for their continuous day of 6 months. If the Autumnal Equinox is taken, then the night and complete darkness will set in and will run for 6 months for people in the North Pole. People in the South Pole will have a

day commencing from the time the Sun passes Autumnal Equinox till it reaches Vernal Equinox, which is six months for people in the other latitudes.

To an observer at the North Pole, the Sun, nowadays, will rise on 21st March and will trace circles in the heavens, slowly, regularly and gradually increasing its altitude till 22nd June without setting in these months and reaching the greatest altitude of 23° 27'. The Sun moves between 22nd June and 23rd September in circles as before but decreasing in altitude and on 23rd September it begins to set and it describes the horizon and gradually sinks below and disappears for a period of six months.

From 23rd September to 21st March, the Sun will be in the Southern hemisphere, i.e., to the South of Celestial Equator. It reaches the maximum southern declination of 23° 27' on 22nd December. This is the perpetual night to people in the North Pole For people in the South Pole, these six months are a perpetual day.

The measurement is always is made for astronomical purposes along and across the Celestial Equator; this is called the Right Ascension and Declination respectively.

But astrologers use another method of fixing up Planets by measuring along the apparent Sun's annual path which is called *Ecliptic*. the Sun appears to move strictly in the Ecliptic It is more or less a circle; it cuts the Celestial Equator in two points, diametrically opposite to each other. The Ecliptic is inclined by 23° 27' to the Celestial Equator due to the inclination of the axis of the earth. If one observes the movements of the Planets, the Moon, Jupiter etc., one will find that they also move in their individual orbits which are slightly inclined to the Ecliptic.

Anyhow no planet can proceed either north or south of the ecliptic by more than 8°. Hence, if a parallel line on either side of the ecliptic is drawn at a distance of 7-1/2°, then the ecliptic will be in the middle whereas on either side there will be a broad pathway. If both the North and the South of the ecliptic are considered as a broad pathway with 15° declination, then this pathway, in which all planets can be located at any time, is called the Zodiac.

It may be defined as the apparent pathway of all the planets belonging to Solar System extending to 7-1/2° N, and 7-1/2° S. of the ecliptic.

Measurement is always commenced from Vernal Equinox.

Therefore, for the use of astrologers to fix the positions of the Planets, the Ecliptic is chosen as the circle of referece. The distance measured in one direction along the Ecliptic from the Vernal Equinox is called *Celestial Longitude* and the distance measured perpendicular to the Ecliptic is termed as the *Celestial Latitude*.

Though the tracks of the Planets are all found to lie very nearly along the line, they will be only a few degrees North or South of it, at the most 7-1/2° to 8°. the Celestial Latitude is absolutely different from Declination except at the two equinoctial points. This measurement is convenient for *astrological* purposes and is also necessry for predictions.

In short, Celestial Latitude is the perpendicular distance between a Planet and the Ecliptic (whatever be the declination of the Ecliptic itself) whereas declination is the perpendicular distance counted from the Celestial Equator to the planet or star. Celestial Longitude is measured along the Ecliptic from the Vernal Equinox whereas the Right Ascension is measured along theCelestial Equator from the Vernal Equinox in one direction.

If two objects are in equal declination either on the same side of the *Celestial Equator* or on opposite side of it, they are said to be *Parallel* to each other.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF TIME

SIDERIAL TIME

Time is measured in many ways. *A sidereal* day is the interval between the first point of Aries (Mesha) appearing overhead or crossing the meridian of a place and the very next appearance of the first point of Aries overhead.

Suppose you note one star over your head, just crossing the meridian of your place on any one night at a particular time, shown

by the clock you use which maintains correct time. The next day also, observe when the same star crosses the meridain. It will be found that it returns exactly after 23 hours 56 minutes and a few seconds. On the following day, again see when it crosses the meridian. It will be crossing again at an interval of 23hours 56 minutes and few seconds after the previous day's timing.i.e. the star crosses the meridian again and again at an interval of 23 hours 56 minutes and a few seconds after the previous day's timing. Why is it, about 4 minutes less than 24 hours? Because this is the time taken by the earth to revolve exactly once completing 360°; actually the star is fixed and the meridian chosen for observation is constant. Hence, a sidereal day is the time taken by the earth to make one full revolution with reference to Aries 0°(Mesha) or with reference to any particular star. It is about 4 minutes less than 24 hours of our time by the clock.

If one were to note the transits of the first point of Aries over one's meridian and those of the Sun over the same meridian, it will be found that, in one year, the first point of Aries crosses 366 times and further passes about one quarter of the celestial sphere, whereas the Sun crosses only 365 times and passes one quarter of the celestial sphere. This is because, during this period, the Sun appears to make a journey along the ecliptic, i.e., the apparent path of the Sun.

Suppose on March 21st, one observes the sky 15 minutes prior to sun- rise. He finds a star, a little above the horizon, in the front of the Sun, rising just prior to the Sun in the East; 15 minutes later, the Sun rises.

The next day, when it is observed 15 minutes before sun-rise, the star had risen 4 minutes earlier than the time of observation and had come a little up in the horizon by 1° whereas the Sun rises at the same time i.e., 15 minutes after the time of observation. If the experiment is repeated on the third day at the same time, as usual the star is further above and the Sun rises only after 15 minutes. If one continues to observe for 10 days, the original star will be at 10° above in the horizon at the time of observation. In the meanwhile, another star is found rising just before sun-rise. A few days later, this star has come up, a third star rises just before the Sun. In 3

months time, the original star comes overhead when the Sun is about to rise. In 6 months, the original star sets in the West when the Sun rises in the East. From the end of the sixth month, for another 6 months, this star will not be seen at all but actually it chases the Sun and conjoins it. To our pleasant surprise, at the end of one year after the commencement of the observation, the original star again appears at the time of observation whereas the Sun rises after 15 minutes as it happened a year ago.

Thus, the stars maintaining the relative positions among themselves constantly move around like a train, whereas the Sun appears to move from the Equinox towards one star, leaves it and slowly nears another, passes it and approaches another and so on, it transits. Thus it passes from the Equinox, all the stars on its path (the ecliptic) and finally reaches the same Equinoctial point in exactly one year.

If it is reflected calmly, one can understand that the earth revolves about itself exact once, in about 3 minutes and a few seconds less than 24 hours. To revolve exactly once, it has to move 360° as the meridian crossing a star or the Vernal Equinox twice successively means one full rotation of the earth.

Due to earth's motion in space in its orbit, it appears that the Sun moves daily nearly 1° away from the V-Equinox in the same direction of the motionof the earth or in the opposite direction of the movement of the horizon. Therefore, the meridian of a place, though it can cross the Equinox by revolving 360°, has to move one more degree a day to bring the Sun to the meridian since the Sun has slipped along the ecliptic one degree within that time. Hence a year consists of 365-1/4 solar days meaning that the Sun during the year appears to observers at any place to describe 365¼ revolutions with respect to its meridian, whereas during this time (one year) the Sun makes one revolution with respect to the first of point or Aries or the Vernal Equinox. So the first point of Aries (Mesha) appears 366¼ times in a year.

Suppose there is a train running round and round in an exhibition. There are 365 compartments for the train. The first compartment is provided with a motor; the last compartment, i.e.,

the 365th is linked with the first, thus forming a complete circle. A person takes his seat in the centre of the circular route of the train and looks at a post fixed on the ground from where the train starts. Suppose an Inspector checks the tickets and just passes from one compartment to the other, whenever the engine just reaches the starting point, after making one round. What happens? If the engine has passed the place of departure 30 times, the Inspector will be going to 30th compartment; 60 times means that the inspector will be in the 60th compartment, 180 times means 180th compartment or nearly half, i.e., the engine will be near the post and he will be in the carriage diametrically opposite to the post. So when the train completes 365 revolutions, the inspector reaches 365th compartment and he has made only 364 complete rounds. When it makes 366th revolution,both the first compartment of the train and the inspector will arrive together. Therefore the engine will pass 366 times whereas the inspector crosses only 365 times; in the same way, the movements of the stars and that of the Sun happen in the celestial sphere.

Hence 365¼solar days are equivalent to 366¼ sidereal days; i.e., the sidereal days is shorter than a solar day by 3 mts. 56.555 secs.

Why we should take mean solar time and not apparent one, may also be known. The question is whether the Sun is a good time keeper. If it were, then there is no necessity of other kinds of time. Really, the Sun is not a good time keeper, because its motion along the ecliptic for the year is irregular. Therefore, apparent solar days are of unequal duration. The days vary in length from one place to another and even in the same place during different seasons, and it is impossible for a watch or a clock to be regulated according to apparent time. Let us take an example of irregularity of the apparent day; it is 51 seconds longer, i.e., the duration between 22nd December and 23rd December is longer than an apparent day around the 3rd week of September as measured by the standard time. The main reason is that the Sun's apparent annual motion along the ecliptic is not uniform but irregular. The earth's orbit is also not a perfect circle. It is eccentric. The earth is about 3 million miles nearer to the Sun on July 2nd than on 3rd January.

What happens if it is nearer or farther away? when the earth is relatively nearer the Sun, it goes faster in its orbit due to greater gravitation, whereas when the earth is farther away it moves comparatively slower. When the earth actually moves faster, the Sun is seemingly moving faster too in its motion; and as the earth moves more slowly, so the Sun also appears to move equally slowly. Hence the number of minutes of arc covered by the Sun in a day in the eastward motion along the ecliptic is constantly varying, but averages a little less than 1° a day.

This is also due to the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator. The Sun's apparent course is not along the Celestial Equator. It is along the Ecliptic which is inclined to the Equator by 23° 27. Time is ever measured by taking the hour angle which is the angle measured from the Celestial Pole. It has nothing to do with the Ecliptic. Hour angle is the measurement formed by the meridians at the Celestial Pole. Only when the celestial equator and the ecliptic are parallel and then alone, 1° of solar motion along the ecliptic means 1° along the equator also. This happens on two occasions in a year, i.e., at the time of the summer or the winter solstice, when the Sun is at a place where the equator and the Ecliptic are for the moment parallel. On other occasions, the Sun's movement of 1° along the Equator is not 1° along ecliptic. Anyhow, it is the apparent eastern movement of the Sun as measured along the Equator that determines an apparent day.

Thus it must be clear that the Sun is not a good time keeper. So a fictitious body called the "Mean Sun" is invented. It is assumed to have a perfectly uniform motion eastward along the celestial equator and not the ecliptic and also to complete a revolution just the same time that the real Sun takes for an annual trip along the ecliptic. By so assuming, all the days of mean time are precisely of the same length because of the uniform movement of the mean Sun along the equator.

In civil life, *Mean Solar Time* is the basis of time. From 1925 the apparent day and the mean solar day commence at midnight, when the Sun will be transiting at lower transit. Prior to 1-1-1925 mean solar day commenced at midnight whereas apparent solar day in astronomy started when the Sun was at the upper transit,

i.e., noon. Nowadays the astrologers' day is nade to correspond with the day of civil usage.

Civil time is the specific use of mean time beginning the day at midnight.

Our clocks keep solar mean time. This is set up to the mean time. This is set up to the mean Sun which is explained above. The clock shows 0 hour when the calendar day commences. The clock is so set up that it registers exactly 24 hours by the time the earth moves about 361°, to catch the Sun up which it appears to have moved by about 1° in that one day.

The sidereal time is the time which is used principally in the astronomical observatory. Its uses are in connection with the transit of the stars and in the settingup of the telescope for which the sidereal time is directly read from a sidereal clock.

Sidereal time is nearly but not exactly star time. *It is vernal equinox time* and it is a measure of the earth's rotation with respect to the equinox which has a very very small retrograde motion. A typical sidereal clock has on its dial 24 hours and is adjusted and rated to sidereal time. If you want to convert your ordinary clock to sidereal clock, you make it run fast by about 3 minutes 55.909 seconds a day by meddling with the spring. This can be achieved. The hands are set at 0 hour 0 minute 0 second, when the Sun is exactly at 0° Aries overhead at Greenwich while crossing the vernal equinox from its southern course to the northern hemisphere.Every year the Sun takes this position by about 21st March. The sidereal clock shows 24 hours when the earth has rotated once; but it registers 4 more minutes (roughly) when the ordinary clock shows 24 hours. In 2 months, the sidereal time advances by 4 hours. In 6 months it gains 12 hours and in one year it gains exactly 24 hours, i.e., one day.

The sidereal time is the same as the Right Ascension being measured along the celestial equator, in the same way, but using hours and minutes and seconds instead of degrees, minutes and seconds. The two terms are easily inter-convertible. One day = 360° ∴ 1 hour = 15; 1 minute = 15' of an angle. Hence if one is known, the other can be calculated.

If you have an ephemeris, on any particular day, according to the month of the year, the sidereal time at noon given in the first column may be any thing from 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds to 23 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds: for it will be evident that the sidereal clock gains one whole day in a year.

In this column, you note the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich. It is the right ascension of the meridian at noon, i.e., the distance between the Sun and vernal equinox. It will be seen that the sidereal time at noon on March 21st is 0 hours 0 minute when the Sun will be in the vernal equinox, and that it increases by 2 hours every month. Sidereal time may be taken as the time taken by the Sun to come to the meridian after the rise 0° or vernal equinox, i.e., Mesha 0° passes the meridian of the place. According to Sayana System on 21st March, both the Sun and Aries 0° pass the meridian at the same time; after 2 months it will take 4 hours for the Sun to come to the meridian after Aries 0' passes it. After 6 months, Aries 0' passes and twelve hours later the Sun passes. Thus the interval, between the time when Aries 0' passes over a meridian and the time when the Sun passes it, is the sidereal time which will be found against each day in the Ephemeris.

STANDARD TIME: For each country, a Standard Time Geographical meridian is chosen. Clocks are adjusted accordingly, to keep uniform time throughout the country for convenience in matters pertaining to Railways, Telegraphs, Phones, Radio and astronomical calculations. In Great Britain, the Standard time is Greenwich Mean time. It is observed over the whole of the country instead of the true local time without taking into consideration how for East or West of Greenwich a place may be.

From which date the Standard time is adopted by various nations is given below

	Date	Month	Year
United States and Canada ...	18	11	1883
Japan ...	12	7	1886

Australia ...	7	9	1889
Hungary ...	7	9	1889
Germany ...	1	9	1890
Prussia ...	1	4	1893
Rumania ...	1	10	1891
Servia ...	1	10	1891
Bulgaria ...	1	10	1891
Italy ...	1	11	1893
Denmark ...	1	1	1894
Switzerland ...	1	6	1894
Norway ...	1	1	1895
Queensland ...	1	1	1895
Australia ...	1	1	1895
	Date	**Month**	**Year**
New South Wales	1	2	1895
Victoria ...	1	2	1895
South Australia ...	1	2	1895
Manila Island ...	11	5	1899
Philippine Islands ...	11	5	1899
Alaska ...	20	8	1900
Spain ...	1	1	1901
Baleric Islands ...	1	1	1901
Atlantic Time ...	15	6	1902
New Brunswick ...	15	6	1902
Nova Scotia ...	15	6	1902
Cape Breton ...	15	6	1902
Prince Edward's Island ...	15	6	1902
Orange River Colony ...	1	3	1903
South Africa ...	1	3	1903
Transvaal ...	1	3	1903
Rhodesia ...	1	3	1903
Portuguese East Africa ...	1	3	1903

Cape Colony	...	1	3	1903
INDIA	...	1	1	1906
Peru	...	28	7	1908
Republic of Chile	...	1	1	1910
Republic of France	...	10	3	1911

Difference between Greenwich Mean Time and the Standard Time

The following table gives the difference between the Greenwich Mean Time and the Standard Time used in various parts of the world.

For the places in the East of Greenwich add the difference to the Greenwich time to get standard time of a place. If the locality is in the West of Greenwich deduct the difference from G.M.T. to obtain the standard time of the place.

		Hours	Minutes	Seconds
Algeria	...	0	9	21
Argentina	...	4	16	48
Australia Western	...	8	0	0
Australia Central	...	9	30	0
Australia Eastern	...	10	0	0
Austria Hungary	...	1	0	0
Belgium	...	0	0	0
Borneo	...	8	0	0
Brazil	...	2	52	41
British Columbia	...	8	0	0
Canada Eastern	...	5	0	0
Canada Central	...	6	0	0
Chile	...	4	42	46
China-Shangai	...	8	5	43
China-Saigon	...	7	6	49
Columbia	...	4	56	54

Cuba ...	5	29	26
Denmark ...	1	0	0
Egypt ...	2	0	0
England ...	0	0	0
Fiji Islands ...	11	53	44
France ...	0	9	21
Germany ...	1	0	0
Gibraltar ...	0	0	0
Greece ...	1	34	53
Holland ...	0	0	0
Hong Kong ...	8	0	0
INDIA ...	5	30	0
Ireland ...	0	25	21
	Hours	**Minutes**	**Seconds**
Italy ...	1	0	0
Japan ...	9	0	0
Java ...	7	7	14
Korea ...	9	0	0
Madagascar ...	3	10	7
Malta ...	1	0	0
Mexico ...	6	36	27
New Zealand ...	11	30	0
Norway ...	1	0	0
Nova Scotia ...	4	0	0
Panama ...	5	19	39
Peru ...	5	9	3
Portugal ...	0	36	5
Russia Pulkowa ...	2	1	19
Russia Irkutsk ...	6	57	5
	Hours	**Minutes**	**Seconds**
Russia Vladivostok	8	47	31
Servia	1	0	0

Singapore	6	55	25
South Africa	2	0	0
Spain	0	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0
Switzerland	1	0	0
Tunis	0	9	21
Turkey	2	0	0
United States:			
From Manic to South Carolina	5	0	0
Kakota to Texas			
Michigan to Florida	6	0	0
Montana to Arizona	7	0	0
Pacific Coast States			
and Nevada	8	0	0
Alaska Sitka	9	0	0
Hawaiian Islands			
Philippine Islands	8	0	0
Porto Rico	4	0	0
Panama Canal Zone	5	0	0

One has to refer to this table and calculate G.M.T. to erect a horoscope.

For India, the meridian of 82° 30' East of greenwich was arbitrarily chosen in 1906 and hence the Standard Time for India is 5½ hours in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. At all places situated on this longitude of 82° 30' the Sun will be at noon at the Zenith.In these places, the Sun will be in meridian nearly 5½ hrs. early than at Greenwich situated West of India. (nearly:- variations will occur a little, by difference in the *Longitudes* of the places). People in Japan, and East China observe the Sun rising earlier than in India as they are to the East of India. In Arabia, time is later than in India, and still later in Paris, London etc. In America which is situated far West of Greenwich, the Sun rises much later than at Greenwich.

LOCAL MEAN TIME

The earth moves round in an eclipse and revolves about itself. Hence the time of Sunrise varies from place to place in different longitudes.

The earth revolves 60° in one day. One day is divided into 24 hours, or 1,440 minutes. So to revolve 1° it takes 4 minutes. Hence, places in the same latitude about 1° West of any one place will see the Sun rising 4 minutes later than at the eastern place. If two places A and B are 15° apart and A is east of B, B, will note the Sun just rising one hour after sunrise at A. Hence the Local Mean time is one which can be arrived at, after calculating the Longitude of the place. It is customary to calculate it, by taking Greenwich as the place of reference and fixing the longitude of the place. Conversion of Standard time to Local Mean time and calculation of the Sidereal time at any particular moment are to be clearly understood by the students of astrology.

Conversion of the Standard Time to Local

Generally, an astrologer is given the time of birth of a native in Standard Time, i.e., time by the clock; or the astrologer may have to make out a map for a particular moment, e.g., the moment of query, the moment of any incident, the time of coronation of executing a deed, registering a company, laying the foundation, registering or celebrating a marriage etc. These times are to be converted to Local Mean Time. So the Standard Time and the

longitude of the locality are to be noted. From the atlas, he should find out the Longitude of the plaace if it is not found in this book.

Example: 1: Say one is born at 12-15 P.M. I.S.T. (just after the noon) at Madras on 1-11-1908.

The Indian Standard Time given is 12-15 P.M.

Longitude of Madras is 80°–15' i.e., 80¼° East.

Actually, the time at Madras in advance to Greenwich is only 80¼ X 4min. or 5 hrs.2 min.

But Indian Standard time is always 5 hours 30 minutes in advance of G.M.T.

Therefore 12-15 P.M. Indian Sandard Time = 12-15 minus 5-30 = 6-45 A.M. at Greenwich.

Therefore when it is 12-15 P.M. at Madras according to Indian Standard Time, the time at Greenwich is 6-45 A.M.

To find the Local Mean Time at Madras;

Add 80¼ × 4 min. or 321 min. or 5 hours 21 min. to the Greenwich Mean Time. The time obtained = 6-45+5-21=12-06 P.M. L.M.T. Madras.

Second Method:

Madras is 80°-15' East of Greenwich in Latitude is 2-1/4°

Difference in time is 2¼ X 4 min. or 9 min.

As Madras is West of the chosen meridian 82°-30', it is to be deducted.

So, when it is 12 hours 15 minutes P.M. I.S.T. it mean 12°-15' minus 0-9 = 12 hours 6 minutes P.M. L.M.T. at Madras.

When the Indian standard time is said to be 12 hours 15 minutes which is the same time throughout India, L.M.T. of each place will differ.

If at 12-15 P.M. I.S.T., there were births at Calcutta, Madras and Mangalore i.e., there were 3 births at the same moment.

Ex. 2: The Local Mean Time for the child born at Calcutta is to be calculated as follows: Longitude of Calcutta 88°-24'. Hence L.M.T. at Calcutta will always be 88.24/60x4 min., in advance of Greenwich or 353 min. 36 sec. Birth at Calcutta= 12-15 P.M. Indian standard time (I.S.T.) Difference between I.S.T. and G.M.T. is always 5-1/2 hrs. So Greenwich Mean time=12-15 P.M. minus 5-30=6-45 A.M.

L.M.T. at CALCUTTA—6-45+5-53-36 = 12-38-36 P.M.

A more simple method will be as follows:—

What is the Longitude of Calcutta?

88°-24'.

To which Longitude is the I.S.T. fixed?

It is fixed for 82°-30' East Long.

Note the difference between the longitude of the place and the longitude to which I.S.T. is fixed.

Calcutta is 88°-24'

I.S.T. is fixed to 82°-30'.

Therefore Calcutta is 5°-54' further East of 80°-30'. Difference in local time = 5.54/60 x 4 min. or 23 min. 36 sec. Add this to the time noted at Calcutta. 12°-15' +23'-36"=12°-38'-36" P.M.

Ex. 3: Birth at Mangalore.

Longitude of Mangalore is 74°-53' East. Difference in Longitude. (Chosen for Indian Standard Time and Mangalore City) = 82°-30' —74°-53'=7°-37. Difference between Local Mean Time and Sidereal Time = 7-37/60 x 4 min. = 30 min. 28 sec.

So, if the birth were to be at 12 hours 15 minutes P.M. I.S.T. then the local Mean Time for Mangalore will be 12 hours 15 minutes minus 30 min. 28 sec. = 11 hours 44 min. 32 sec. A.M.

Therefore Madras Local Mean Time is 12 hrs. 6' P.M.

Calcutta Local Mean Time is 12 hrs. 38'-36" P.M.

Mangalore Local Mean Time is 11 hrs. 44'-32" A.M.

So far, the examples are taken for East Longitude. i.e., East of Greenwich. Now let us take an example for West Longitude, i.e., West of Greenwich.

A child is born in New York at 3 P.M. of the STANDARD TIME adopted in that country. It is given that, in that country, the Standard Time is 5 hrs. less than Greenwich Mean Time. In the United States, there are 3 different Standard Times . For all places between 67-1/2 ° and 82-1/2 ° Longitude West, the 75 ° Longitude is taken. Hence for such places, 5 hours is the difference between G.M.T. and New York Standard Time.

For places between 82-1/2° and 97-1/2 theLongitude 90 ° is taken and hence in such areas, Standard time chosen and followed from 18-11-1883 is 6 hrs behind G.M.T. Again, for places, the Longitude of which falls between 97-1/2 ° and 112-1/2 ° the longitude 105 ° is chosen and the diference between G.M.T. and the Standard Time there is 7 hours. For all other localities from the Pacific Coast 112-1/2 ° to west coast 8 hrs is chosen. All these were fixed on 18-11-1883.

For a child born in New York, we should note that the longitude of New York . It is 74 ° -1'West. What is the difference between the G.M. T. and the Standard Time adopted here? Since New York is between 67-1/2 ° and 82- 1/2 ° the difference is 5 hours. That is,if the G.M.T is 12 noon, the Standard Time in New York will show only 7 a.m.

The example taken above shows that the birth was at 3 p.m. at New York i.e. by the Standard Time at New York. Therefore 5*hours more* or 8 p.m. will be the time at Greenwhich

Convert Standard Time to G.M.T

3 p.m. New York Standard Time = 8 p.m.

G.M.T. 74 ° 1' Longitude West of Greenwich is New York.

Hence difference in time = 74 1/60 x 4 min. = 4 hrs. 56 min. 4 Secs.

Hence , deduct 4 hrs. 56 min. 4 sec. from 8 p.m. 8 hrs minus 4 hours, 56 min. 4 sec. = 3 hrs 3 min. 56 secs. P.M. will be the L.M.T at New York. Otherwise, find the difference beteween the longitude chosen and the longitude of New York.

Longitude chosen is 75 °. Longitude of New York is 74 ° 1'.

Difference in time 59/60 x 4 min. = 3 min. 56 sec.

New York is East of 75°. Hence, add 3 minutes 56 sec to the Standard time noted as 3 p.m.

Hence L.M.T. at New York is 3 hrs. 3 min. 56 sec.

Thus the Local Mean Time is necessary to fix the meridian, the ascendant and the cusps of all the houses, when one wants to erect a map for a particular moment,

When one wants to fix the position of planets L.M.T. is not necessary. To fix exactly the lagna or ascendant, the meridian or the 10th cusp the Local Mean Time is needed, so that sidereal time at the moment for that locality can be calculated.

How to calculate sidereal time for any time at any Place of Birth on Earth.

1. Local Mean Time is separately noted first.

2. Next take the ephemeris of *that year of birth*. Turn over that page, in which the sidereal times and the position as well as the movements of the planets are given for *the month of birth*. Every month is allotted 2 pages. It must be remembered that all figures noted down there, are worked out for 12 noon Greenwich time (or the moment of birth of the next day in the International Date Line.)

Think of a while. If sidereal time is given for 12 noon at Greenwich for each day and if it is observed that, every day the sidereal time increases by about 4 min. is it not necessary to give corrections (1) for the time that had elapsed between 12 noon and the time for which a map is to be erected and (2) for the difference in Longitude between Greenwich and the place of occurrence?

Suppose a child is born at 12 noon at Greenwich on 1-11-1908. Then the sidereal time on that day, 1-11-1908 at Greenwich exactly represents the sidereal time at the time of birth of the child. If a child is born exactly at 12 noon on 2-11-1908, then the sidereal time will be around 4 minutes greater than on the previous day 1-11-1908. If another child is born on 3-11-1908 at 12 noon, the sidereal time that day is 4 minutes greater than on the 2nd and 8 minutes greater than on the first noon.

Therefore for every passing 24 hours the sidereal time increases by 4 minutes.

If a child is born at 2 P.M. at Greenwich, then the sidereal time will be the sidereal time given for that noon plus the two hours which is the difference between noon and the birth time L.M.T. and also the increase in the sidereal time for the lapse of 2 hours.

$$\text{i.e., } 4 \text{ mins. } X \frac{2 \text{ hrs.}}{\text{a day}} \quad 4 \text{ mins. } x \frac{2 \text{ hrs.}}{24 \text{ hrs.}}$$

Sidereal time increases by 4 minutes for every 24 hours; 4 minutes is equal to 240 seconds. Therefore in 24 hours, sidereal time gets increased by 240 seconds; i.e., for every hour, sidereal time increases by 10 seconds; i.e., for every six minutes the sidereal time is more by 1 second. Therefore for 2 hours, 2x10 or 20 seconds are to be added. Then add the interval correction for the interval between previous noon and birth time L.M.T. and the sidereal time given for noon plus 2 hours 20 seconds gives the sidereal time at the time of birth which is said to be 2 P.M. at Greenwich.

Because when the earth revolves once a day or 24 hours pass on; the sidereal time slowlly, regularly, uniformly and steadily increases hour after hour and in 24 hours, there is an increase of about 4 minutes or 240 seconds. Therefore, for every hour that had elapsed after 12 noon, a correction is to be made at 10 seconds. That is, for every 24 hours, 4 minutes is to be added to the Local Mean Time.

Suppose a child was born at 12-15 p.m. at Madras on 1-11-1908. Note the L.M.T. It is 12-6 p.m. L.M.T. Note the sidereal time at 12 noon in the ephemeris against the date. Take 1908 year Ephemeris. You turn over the page where all particulars are printed for the month of November. Then you note that which is given against the date of birth. Here it is 1st. So note down the sidereal time given against noon on the 1st November, 1908. This is to be added to the interval between the previous noon and the time of birth in L.M.T. and also the correction for the interval at the rate of 10 seconds for every hour. Then the sidereal time is calculated as if the birth were in Greenwich.

Again think for a moment. The sidereal time is given for Greenwich Noon. But noon in Madras has already has come, i.e., 5 hours 21 minutes before Greenwich.Each locality has its own noon, earlier by 4 minutes than the locality which is West of it by 1°

Hence Madras experiences noon 5 hours 21 minutes earlier, because it is 80° 25' East of Greenwich Sidereal time gets increased by 4 minutes for every revolution of the earth i.e., 360°. In other words, for every revolution of 360°, 4 minutes of sidereal time is added. In the ephemeris, the sidereal time is worked out for Greenwich noon. The sidereal time for different longitudes has to be worked out. If the places are East of Greenwich, then the sidereal time at noon for that locality *will be less* than that given for Greenwich noon. If an ephemeris is worked out, taking International Date Line which is 180°E and where the day has its birth as the place of the reference, the sidereal time given for that place will ever be 2 minutes less than what will be found in Greenwich ephemeris.

The sidereal time at noon at Greenwich and the sidereal time at noon at a place near Andamans 90° East of Greenwich will be always 1 minute less than in Greenwich. Again for New Orleans which is West of Greenwich, the noon is to come after Greenwich: it will come after the Sun has left Greenwich and moved 90°. That is, it has to make 1/4 of a circle for one revolution 90° West, one minute will be the increase and this one minute is to be added.

Thus the sidereal time is to be worked out for each longitude.

From the Standard time, convert the time to *Local Mean Time* and note it.

1. Note the *Sidereal Time* given for the *previous noon*(i.e.,for the birth between 12 noon and 12 p.m. midnight, note the sidereal time given for the same date and for the births between 12 p.m. and onwards till next day 11 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds, find the sidereal time given for noon of the *previous date.*

2. Ascertain whether the birth was in the East Longitude or the West Longitude. If it is East Longitude, deduct the number of seconds that will result by multiplying the longitude of the place by 2 and dividing the product by 3. (because 4 minutes= 240 seconds

which is the correction to be made for 360°). If it is East Longitude, multiply the longitude by 2/3 and the product is the number of seconds tobe deducted. This is the correction for the East Longitude. Now sidereal time at noon for the place of birth is found out.

3. Add, to the sidereal time, the interval between the previous noon and the time of birth in L.M.T. (The sidereal time given in the ephemeris will be between 0 hour, 0 minute, 0 second to 23 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds).

4. Add to this sum, the correction for the interval between the previous noon and the time of birth at the rate of 10 seconds for every hour, i.e., one second for every 6 minutes.

The figure so obtained by adding (1) the interval and (2) correction for the interval to (3) the sidereal time at noon as is found in the ephemeris worked out to Greenwich noon and then (4) either deducting or adding the correction for the Longitude depending on the East or West of Greenwich respectively, is the sidereal time for the moment of birth of a native whose time of birth is given in standard time and place of birth is also known. (Without knowing the place of birth, never start working).

THE EPHEMERIS

The best available and the most popular ephemeris is 'Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris' for every year commencing from 1st January and ending on 31st December.

Various data regarding the date, the day, the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich, sun's Longitude and declination,Moon's Longitude, Latitude and Declination and midnight position of Moon are given on one page. On the adjacent page, Longitude of Neptune, Uranus, saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury will be found. These particulars are published in the lower half of each page. The data in the upper half of these pages may be taken for consideration later.

Data for the month of January are given on pages 2&3; for February on pages 4&5; for March on pages 6&7 and so on;

In the first column in pages 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 etc., the date of the month is given in order. To guide one properly and to avoid committing any mistake, while referring along one line, for every 5 dates, a rule is drawn from the beginning of the left page to the end of the right one.

In the second column, D/W will be seen. It means the day of the week. For sunday, a flowery capital 'S' is used, capital 'S' for Saturday. 'Th' for Thursday, 'Tu' for Tuesday, 'M' for Monday, 'W' for Wednesday and 'F' for Friday, are the abbreviations used.

The third column is allotted to the Sidereal time. 'H' shows 'Hours' 'M' represents minutes and 'S' indicates seconds.

In the fourth column, a black thick and dark dot in the centre of a circle is seen. It is the symbol of Sun. 'Long' stands for Longitude. Underneath the Longitude of Sun is given its position in degrees. Next you will note the symbol of the sign in which sun is on that day. Minutes and seconds follow the symbol of the sign occupied by Sun.

The next column is allotted to the declination of Sun. This shows how far Sun is in the North or South of *Celestial Equator*. On or around June 22nd, Sun will be in 23° 27' North; on or around September 22nd, Sun's declination is 0°; i.e., Sun is exactly in the Celestial Equator ; i.e., Sun passes the autumnal equinox. Gradually, Sun's declination increases. It will be found in the South of the Celestial Equator. On or around 22nd December, the declination of Sun will be 23° 27' South. Sun takes a northern course and around March 21st, the declination of Sun is 0°. It indicates that Sun on that day passes the Vernal equinox. So, if one simply follows this column, day after day, and month after month, one can understand the declination of Sun..

There is no latitude for Sun. Why? The Sun's apparent path is the *ecliptic*. The latitude is the distance measured from the ecliptic perpendicularly to planet. As Sun movesalong the ecliptic and the measurement is to be taken only from the ecliptic. there is no latitude

at all for Sun. It may be said that Latitude of Sun is ever Zero. But, all other planets have their own orbits. They are not parallel to the Sun's path — the ecliptic.But they are inclined to it. So, each of them crosses the ecliptic in two different points.

If one goes through the ephemeris, one can observe that the planets have different latitudes and declinations.

The sixth column given the longitude of Moon. The seventh shows its latitude, whereas the 8th is the declination of Moon

Since Moon moves very fast and there is variation it its motion every day, the 9th and the 10th columns in the same page show the Moon's longitude and latitude at midnight 0 hours. Thus for Moon alone, its position for every 12 hours can be had from the ephemeris.

In the adjacent page, date of month is given and only on Sundays, instead of giving the dates, tho letter 'S' will be seen which, we will realise to be useful.

The longitudes of planets are given in a particular order. The planet which moves very very slowly is Neptune. So, its longitude is given first. No doubt Uranus also moves slowly, yet faster than Neptune and it is between Neptune and Sun. So longitude of Uranus is given next to that of Neptune. The fourth column is for Saturn. It is nearer to Sun than Uranus. Following the same principle longitudes of Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury are given in the ephemeris in the order of their distances from Sun.

Next refer to the upper half of the page. On the right side, i.e., pages 3,5,7,9 and so on, the 8th column gives the position of Moon's node, which Hindus call as Rahu. As the position of Ketu (Descending node) is always exactly 18° away from Rahu, it is not given separately.

Thus, the date, the day, the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich, the longitudes of all planets can be had from the ephemeris.

How to calculate the sidereal time for the time of birth of a native:—

Examples:—

The sidereal time at noon is given in Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris for every noon at Greenwich for the whole year. On March 21, it will be 0 hour 0 minute when the Sun will be found exactly in the vernal equinox. From 21 March, every month, the sidereal time at noon, at Greenwichk, will be twohours; around 21st May it will be 4 hours at 12 noon, around 21st June, it will be 6 hours at noon and so on. Thus in 12 months, the sidereal time increases by 24 hours at 12 noon.

The sidereal time at noon is given in Raphel's Astronomical Ephemeris for every noon at Greenwich for the whole year. On March 21, it will be 0 hour 0 minute when the Sun will be found exactly in the vernal equinox. From 21 March, every month, the sidereal time at noon increases by two hours. So, around 21st April, the sidereal time at noon, at Greenwich, will be two hours; around 21st June, it will be 6 hours at noon and so on. Thus in12 months, the sidereal time increases by 24 hours at 12 noon.

If one were to refer the sidereal time at noon on the day of the birth of a child, than one is to obtain the ephemeris of the year of the birth of the child. All particulars about the day, the date, the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich, position of all planets etc, are given in the ephemeris in two adjacent pages.

For journey refer to pages 2&3

For February ,, 4&5

For March ,, 6&7 and so on,

And for December ,, 24 &25

in Raphel's Astronomical Ephemeris. So, turn over to the page in which these particulars are given for the month of the birth of a child. Underline the date and day of birth of the native before proceeding to calculate the sidereal time for the moment of birth of a child.

Suppose three children are born at Agra, Allahabad and Ahmedabad respectively. One is born at Agra at 6-30 P.M. I.S.T. ; the other at 3-30 A.M. i.S.T. at Allahabad, and another at 12-5 P.M. I.S.T, at Ahmedabad. All these births are on 15th May 1963.

It means on 15th May, Wednesday evening, at 6-30 P.M. I.S.T.a child is born at Agra; the other is born on Tuesday nijght and before sunrise on Wednesday, three and a half hours after midnight, i.e., three and a half hours after the commencement of the calendar day 15th May 1963. Another birth was only 5 minutes after Wednesday noon.

First, what is it that is to be worked out?

It is the Local Mean Time of each birth. so, note the Longitude of each place of birth. Reference may be made to the Geographical Atlas for places not found in this book.

Longitude of Agra is 78° 05' E.

Longitude of Allahabad is 81° 54' E

Longitude of Allahabad is 72° 38' E

1. Time of birth at Agra = 6-30 P.M. I.S.T. on 15-5-63.

Difference between I.S.T. and Greenwich Mean Time is 5hours 30 minutes.

Therefore 6-30 P.M. I.S.T. MEANS 6-30—5-30 = 1 P.M.G.M.T.

Longitude of Agra = 78° 5'

For every degree East of Greenwich, add 4 minutes.

Therefore for 78° 5' add $78\frac{5}{60}$x4 minutes = 312 minutes 20 secs.= 5 hours 12 minutes 20 secs.

Add this to the G.M.T. obtained.

6-30 P.M. I.S T. = 1 P.M. G.M.T.

Add 5 hours 12 minutes 20 seconds to 1 P.M. G.M.T. we get L.M.T. = 6-12-20 P.M. on 15-5-63.

2. Birth time at Allahabad = 3-30 A.M. I.S.T. on 15-5-63.

To get Greenwich time, deduct 5 hours 30 minutes.

Then Greenwich mean time = 10 P.M. G.M.T. on 14-5-63.

Longitude of Allahabad is 81° 54' E.

For every degree East add 4 minutes.

Therefore for 81° 54' add 5 hours 27 minutes 36 seconds. So, to 10 P.M. G.M.T. on 14-5-63 adding the 5 hours. 27 minutes 36 seconds, we get 3 hrs. 27' 6" A.M. L.M.T. on 15-5-63 at Allahabad.

Therefore L.M.T. = 3 hrs. 27' 36" A.M. on 15-5-63.

*(*TAKE THE SIDEREAL TIME AT NOON GIVEN FOR THE SAME DATE IF THE TIME OF BIRTH IN *L.M.T.* IS IN *P.M.* BUT IF THE TIME OF BIRTH IN *L.M.T.* IS IN *A.M.*, TAKE THE SIDEREAL TIME AT NOON ON THE *PREVIOUS* DATE.*)*

(3) Birth time at Ahmedabad = 12-5 P.M. on 15-5-63.

Deducting 5 hours 30 minutes (which is the difference between G.M.T. and I.S.T.) the time G.M.T. arrived at is

is hrs. 5'-5 hrs. 30' = 6-35 A.M. on 15-5-63.

Longitude of Ahmedabad = 72° 38' E.

Adding 4 minutes for each degree i.e., 4 hours 50 minutes 32 seconds for 72° 38' E., the time is 6 hrs. 35' + 4 hrs. 50' 32".

Therefore L.M.T. = 11 hrs. 25' 32" A.M. on 15-5-63.

1. To find the sidereal time for the birth at 6-30 P.M. I.S.T. on 15-5-53 at Agra 78° 5' E. = 6-12-20 P.M.L.M.T.

Take the ephemeris for the year 1963.

Turn over to page 10.

Underline the date 15th, against which is written 'W' meaning Wednesday.

Note the third column. The sidereal time at noon at Greenwich is given.

Sidereal time at noon at Greenwich on 15-5-63= 3 hours 29 minutes 59 seconds.

Work out the sidereal time at noon at Agra 78° 5' E.

For each degree East, deduct 2/3 seconds from the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich.

Therefore for 78° 5'E deduct 78.5/60x2/3 seconds= 52 seconds roughly

Deducting 52 seconds from the sidereal time at noon at Greenwich on 15-5-63, we get 3 hrs. 29' 59' } 52" or 3 hrs. 29' 7". This is the sidereal time at Agra on 15-5-63.

So,

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Sedereal time at noon at Greenwich on 15-5-63	= 3.	29 .	59
Sidereal time at noon at Agra on 15-5-1963	= 3.	29	07
Interval between previous noon and birth time L.M.T.	= 6.	12.	20
Correction for the interval at 10 seconds per hour	= 0.	1.	02
Add all these three. The total	= **9.**	**42.**	**29**

Therefore the sidereal time at the time of birth i.e., 6-30 P.M. I.S.T. which is 6 hrs. 12' 20" L.M.T. at Agra on 15-5-1963 is 9 hrs. 42' 29".

(2) Birth at 3-30 A.M.I.S.T. = 3-27-36 A.M. L.M.T. ON 15-5-63.

What is the sidereal time?

Take the sidereal time at previlus noon at Greenwich.

The previous noon was the noon on 14-5-63.

Therefore refer in the ephemeris to the sidereal time given for noon at Greenwich on 14-5-63.

Sidereal time on 14-5-63 at 12 noon at Greenwich is 3 hours 26 minutes 2 seconds.

Find the sidereal time on 14-5-63 at 12 noon at Allahabad 81° 54'E by deducting 2/3 second for every degree East Longitude.

81 9/10x2/3 sec. = 81 9/10x2/3 sec. or 55 secs.

Therefore the sidereal time at noon on 14-5-63 at 81° 54E.

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
= 3 hrs. 26 min. 21 sec.-55 sec.=	3	25	7
Add interval between 14-5-63 noon and birth time L.M.T.	15	27	36
Add correction for the interval of 15 hours 27 minutes 36 seconds at 10 seconds per hour	0	2	35
The total is	18	55	18

Therefore the sidereal time at 3-30 A.M.I.S.T. on 15-5-63 at Allahabad 81° 54 E. 18 hrs. 55' 18".

(3) Birth at 12-5 P.M.I.S.T. = 11hrs. 25' 32" A.M.

L.M.T. on 15-5-63 at 72° 38'E (Ahmedabad). Since the L.M.T. is 11 hrs. 25' 32" A.M. on 15-5-63, take the sidereal time at previous noon on 14-3-= 63 which is 3 hours 26 minutes 2 seconds.

This sidereal time is given for Greenwich:

So the sidereal time at Ahmedabad which is 72° 38'E. is

3 hrs. 26' 2" minus

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
72 38/60 x 2/3 secs. or 48 secs.=	3	25	14
Add the interval between previous noon and birth time in L.M.T.	23	25	32
And also correction for the interval of 23 hrs. 25 min. 32 sec. at 10second per hour	0	3	54
Total	26	54	40

As the total is above 24 hours, the excess is 26 hrs. 54' 40" minus 24 hrs or 2 hrs. 54' 40". Therefore, the sidereal time for birth

at 12-5 P.M.I.S.T. on 15-5-63 at Ahmedabad 72° 38' E is 2 hours 54 minutes 40 seconds. When one wants to work out one need not write all these. It is enough if the following is worked out:

Birth at 12-5 P.M.I.S.T. = 11-25-52 A.M.L.M.T. on 15-5-63 at 72°, 38 E.

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Sidereal time at noon on 14-5-63	3	26	2
Deduction for 72. 38 at 2/3 sec. for one degree.	0	0	48
	3	25	14
Add interval between previous noon and birth time in L.M.T.	23	25	32
Total =	26	54	40

Therefore the sidereal time on 15-5-63 at 12-5 P.M. at 72° 38'E is 26 hrs. 54' 40"

Deduct 24 hours.

Sidereal time at 12-5 P.M.I.S.T. ON 15-5-63

= 2 Hrs. 54Min. 40 Sec.

Let us take the example of two births in Western Longitude. One birth is supposed to be at 9 P.M. at Boston 71° 2' West and the other at 7 A.M. at San Francisco 122° 25' West on 15-5-63. The Standard time in use at Boston is 5 hours less than Greenwich mean time.

The Standard time at San Francisco is 8 hours less than Greenwich mean time.

If it is 12 noon Standard time at Boston, it will be 5 P.M. at Greenwich.

If it is 12 noon Standard time at San Francisco, it will be 8 P.M. at Greenwich.

4. At Boston 71° 2' West, birth was at 9 P.M

Difference is 5 hours.

Hence the time at Greenwich will be 2 A.M. on 16-5-63 Boston is 71° 2' West.

For every one degree deduct 4 minutes for West longitude. Hence deduct 71-2/60x4 min. or 4 hours 44 minutes 8 seconds from Greenwich time.

Hence 2 A.M. on 16-5-63 is 11 hrs. minus 4hrs. 44' 8" = 9 hrs. 15' 52" P.M. L.M.T. on 15-5-63.

		Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Sidereal time at previous noon, i.e.,				
on 15-5-63		3	29	59
To get sidereal time at Boston at noon,				
ADD 2/3 X 71-2/60 sec.	+	0	0	47
Add interval between previous noon				
and birth time L.M.T.		9	15	52
Correction for interval at 10 secs.				
per hour	+	0	1	33
Therefore sidereal time at 9 A.M. on				
15-5-63 at 71° 2" W is		12	48	11

= 12 hours 48 min. 11 sec.

5. Birth at San Francisco 7 A.M. Standard time .

Difference between Greenwich time and Standard time is 8 hours. Therefore 7 A.M. on 15-5-63 at San Francisco = 3 P.M. on 15-5-63 at Greewich.

Longitude of San Francisco is 122° 25' West.

Hence deduct 122-25/60 x 4 min

or 489 min. 40 secs. from

3 P.M. = 6 HRS. 50' 20" A.M. L.M.T.

		Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
at San Francisco				
Sidereal time at 12 noon at				
Greenwich on 14-5-63		3	26	2
Sidereal time at 12 noon at San				
Francisco (and 122} 25/60x2/3)	=	0	1	22
Add the interval between previous				
noon and birth time L.M.T.		18	50	20
Add correction for interval at 10				
secs. per hour		0	3	8
Thereforesidereal time at 7 P.M.				
Standard time at San Francisco				
on 15-5-63	=	22	20	52

VIMSHOTTARI DASA

Dasa system is unique to Hindu Astrology. There is no Dasa system in Western Astrology. There are 2 main varieties of Dasa:-

1. Ashtottari Dasa.
2. Vimshottari Dasa.

In the Ashtottari Dasa, Dasa periods aliotted to Planets are:-

SUN	6 Years	SATURN	10 Years
MOON	15 Years	JUPITER	19 Years
MARS	8 Years	RAHU	12 Years
MERCURY	17 Years	VENUS	21 Years

In the Vimshottari Dasa, Dasa periods allotted to the planets are:-

SUN	6 Years	JUPITER	16 Years
MOON	10 Years	SATURN	19 Years
MARS	7 Years	MERCURY	17 Years
RAHU	18 Years	KETU	7 Years
		VENUS	20 Years

Apart from these differences in the Dasa periods, Bukthi periods and the order also differ in both. Vimshottari Dasa is followed to a large extent as it gives the best results.

TABLE I

From °	To '	Name of the Constellation	Lord of the Constellation
0.00	13.20	ASWINI	KETU
120.00	133.20	MAKAM	
240.00	253.20	MOOLAM	
13.20	26.40	BHARANI	VENUS
133.20	146.40	POORAM	
253.20	266.40	POORADAM	
26.40	40.00	KRITHIGAI	SUN
146.40	160.00	UTHRAM	
.266.40	280.00	UTHRADAM	
40.00	53.20	ROHINI	MOON
160.00	173.20	HASTHAM	

280.00	293.20	THIRUVONAM	
53.20	66.40	MIRIGASEERISHAM	MARS
173.20	186.40	CHITHIRAI	
293.20	306.40	AVITTAM	
66.40	80.00	THIRUVATHIRAI	RAHU
186.40	200.00	SWATHI	
306.40	320.00	SATHAYAM	
80.00	93.20	PUNARPOOSAM	JUPITER
200.00	213.20	VISAKAM	
320.00	333.20	POORATTATHI	
93.20	106.40	POOSAM	SATURN
213.20	226.40	ANUSHAM	
333.20	346.40	UTHRATTATHI	
106.40	120.00	AYILYAM	MERCURY
226.40	240.00	KETTAI	
346.40	360.00	REVATHI	

HOW DASA IS CALCULATED

Moon's longitude at the time of birth or enquiry (for a Horary chart) forms the basis for the determination of Dasa.

NEED FOR CALCULATION OF DASA BALANCE

Very rarely, children are born exactlly when the Moon is exactly at the end of a constellation or the exact beginning point of a constellation. If however, a child is born exactly at that time, the child will undergo the full period of the Dasa Lord. If Moon has progressed to some extent in a constellation, then it becomes essential to know how much the Moon has progressed and what is the balance yet to be passed in the constellation. Thus the need for calculation of Dasa balance arises.

HOW THE DASA BALANCE IS CALCULATED?

The zodiac has 360 Degrees. There are 27 Stars or Constellations. These 27 stars are distributed to 9 Planets. Each planet has 3 Stars, but not ina continuous order. First 120° (0° -120.00°) contain one star each of the 9 planets, 2nd 120° (120°-240°) contain another star of each of the 9 planets and the 3rd 120° (240°-360°)contain yet another star each of the 9 planets. Zodiac 360°. Stars 27. When the zodiac of 360 Degrees is divided by 27 stars , it works out to 13° 20' or 800 minutes. thus 13° 20' are common to all the planets. In other words, each constellation extent is 13° 20'. But, when it comes to Planetary periods, all the difference arises. If Moon is in a Venus star, 13° 20' are equal to 20 years. If Moon has progressed in a Venus star 3° 20', it means Moon has progressed a quarter portion of the constellation or a quarter position of the Dasa period of Venus i.e., 5 years. the remaining portion or balance in Venus Dasa is 20 years minus 5 years = 15 years .Thus, the Dasa balance can be calculated proportionately.

Instead of making these calculations, one can straigthtaway note down the Dasa balance from Table No. 2.

BALANCE OF DASA AT BIRTH/QUERY IF MOON IS IN

Longitude of Moon D M		Mesha Simha Dhanus Y M D		Rishaba Kanya Makara Y M D		Mithuna Thula Kumba Y M D		Kataka Vrischika Meena Y M D
0 00	KETU	7 0 0	SUN	4 6 0	MARS	3 6 0	JUPITER	4 0 0
0 20		6 9 27		4 4 6		3 3 27		3 7 6
0 40		6 7 24		4 2 12		3 1 24		3 2 12
1 00		6 5 21		4 0 18		2 11 21		2 9 18
1 20		6 3 18		3 10 24		2 9 18		2 4 24
1 40		6 1 15		3 9 0		2 7 5		2 0 0
2 00		5 11 12		3 7 6		2 5 12		1 7 6
2 20		5 9 9		3 5 12		2 3 9		1 2 12
2 40		5 7 6		3 3 10		2 1 6		0 9 18
3 00		5 5 3		3 1 24		1 11 3		0 4 24
3 20		5 3 0		3 0 0		1 9 0	SATURN	19 0 0
3 40		5 0 27		2 10 6		1 6 27		18 6 9
4 00		4 10 24		2 8 12		1 4 24		18 0 18
4 20		4 8 21		2 6 18		1 2 21		17 6 27
4 40		4 6 18		2 4 24		1 0 18		17 1 6
5 00		4 4 15		2 3 0		0 10 15		16 7 15
5 20		4 2 12		2 1 6		0 8 12		16 1 24
5 40		4 0 9		1 11 12		0 6 9		15 8 3
6 00		3 10 6		1 9 18		0 4 6		15 2 12
6 20		3 8 3		1 7 24		0 2 3		14 8 21
6 40		3 6 0		1 6 0	RAHU	18 0 0		14 3 0
7 00		3 3 27		1 4 6		17 6 18		13 8 9
7 20		3 1 24		1 2 12		17 1 6		13 3 18
7 40		2 11 21		1 0 18		16 7 24		12 9 27
8 00		2 9 18		0 10 24		16 2 12		12 4 6
8 20		2 7 15		0 9 0		15 9 0		11 10 15
8 40		2 5 12		0 7 6		15 3 18		11 4 24
9 00		2 3 9		0 5 12		14 10 6		10 11 3
9 20		2 1 6		0 3 18		14 4 24		10 5 12
9 40		1 11 3		0 1 24		13 11 12		9 11 21
10 00		1 9 0	MOON	10 0 0		13 6 0		9 6 0
10 20		1 6 27		9 9 0		13 0 18		9 0 9
10 40		1 4 24		9 6 0		12 7 6		8 6 18
11 00		1 2 21		9 3 0		12 1 24		8 0 27
11 20		1 0 18		9 0 0		11 8 12		7 7 6
11 40		0 10 15		8 9 0		11 3 0		7 1 15
12 00		0 8 12		8 6 0		10 9 18		6 7 24
12 20		0 6 9		8 3 0		10 4 6		6 2 3
12 40		0 4 6		8 0 0		9 10 24		5 8 12
13 00		0 2 3		7 9 0		9 5 12		5 2 21
13 20	VENUS	20 0 0		7 6 0		9 0 0		4 9 0
13 40		19 6 0		7 3 0		8 6 18		4 3 9
14 00		19 0 0		7 0 0		8 1 6		3 9 16
14 20		18 6 0		6 9 0		7 7 24		3 3 27
14 40		18 0 0		6 6 0		7 2 12		2 10 6
15 00		17 6 0		6 3 0		6 9 0		2 4 15

Longitude of Moon D M		Mesha Simha Dhanus Y M D		Rishaba Kanya Makara Y M D		Mithuna Thula Kumba Y M D		Kataka Vrischika Meena Y M D
15 20		17 0 0		6 0 0		6 3 18		1 10 24
15 40		16 6 0		5 9 0		5 10 6		1 5 3
16 00		16 0 0		5 6 0		5 4 24		0 11 12
16 20		15 6 0		5 3 0		4 11 12		0 5 21
16 40		15 0 0		5 0 0		4 6 0	Mercury	17 0 0
17 00		14 6 0		4 9 0		4 0 18		16 6 27
17 20		14 0 0		4 6 0		3 7 6		16 1 24
17 40		13 6 0		4 3 0		3 1 24		15 8 21
18 00		13 0 0		4 0 0		2 8 12		15 3 18
18 20		12 6 0		3 9 0		2 3 0		14 10 15
18 40		12 0 0		3 6 0		1 9 18		14 5 12
19 00		11 6 0		3 3 0		1 4 6		14 0 9
19 20		11 0 0		3 0 0		0 10 24		13 7 6
19 40		10 6 0		2 9 0		0 5 12		13 2 3
20 00		10 0 0		2 6 0	Jupiter	16 0 0		12 9 0
20 20		9 6 0		2 3 0		15 7 6		12 3 27
20 40		9 0 0		2 0 0		15 2 12		11 10 24
21 00		8 6 0		1 9 0		14 9 18		11 5 21
21 20		8 0 0		1 6 0		14 4 24		11 0 18
21 40		7 6 0		1 3 0		14 0 0		10 7 15
22 00		7 0 0		1 0 0		13 7 6		10 2 12
22 20		6 6 0		0 9 0		13 2 12		9 9 9
22 40		6 0 0		0 6 0		12 9 18		9 4 6
23 00		5 6 0		0 3 0		12 4 24		8 11 3
23 20		5 0 0	Mars	7 0 0		12 0 0		8 6 0
23 40		4 6 0		6 9 27		11 7 6		8 0 27
24 00		4 0 0		6 7 24		11 2 12		7 7 24
24 20		3 6 0		6 5 21		10 9 18		7 2 21
24 40		3 0 0	6	6 3 18		10 4 24		6 9 18
25 00		2 6 0		6 1 15		10 0 0		6 4 15
25 20		2 0 0		5 11 12		9 7 6		5 11 12
25 40		1 6 0		5 9 9		9 2 12		5 6 9
26 00		1 0 0		5 7 6		8 9 18		5 1 6
26 20		0 6 0		5 5 3		8 4 24		4 8 3
26 40	Sun	6 0 0		5 3 0		8 0 0		4 3 0
27 00		5 10 6		5 0 27		7 7 6		3 9 27
27 20		5 8 12		4 10 24		7 2 12		3 4 24
27 40		5 6 18		4 8 21		6 9 18		2 11 21
28 00		5 4 24		4 6 18		6 4 24		2 6 18
28 20		5 3 0		4 4 15		6 0 0		2 1 15
28 40		5 1 6		4 2 12		5 7 6		1 8 12
29 00		4 11 12		4 0 9		5 2 12		1 3 9
29 20		4 9 18		3 10 6		4 9 18		0 10 6
29 40		4 7 24		3 8 3		4 4 24		0 5 3
30 00		4 6 0		3 6 0		4 0 0		0 0 0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR MINUTES OF LONGITUDE

M / N.	KETU				VENUS				SUN			
	Month	Day	Hour	Min.	Month	Day	Hour	Min	Month	Day	Hour	Min.
1.	0	3	3	36	0	9	0	0	0	2	16	48
2.	0	6	7	12	0	18	0	0	0	5	9	36
3.	0	9	10	48	0	27	0	0	0	8	2	24
4.	0	12	14	24	1	6	0	0	0	10	19	12
5.	0	15	18	00	1	15	0	0	0	13	12	0
6.	0	18	21	36	1	24	0	0	0	16	4	48
7.	0	22	1	12	2	3	0	0	0	18	21	36
8.	0	25	4	48	2	12	0	0	0	21	14	24
9.	0	28	8	24	2	21	0	0	0	24	7	12
10.	1	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
11.	1	4	15	36	3	9	0	0	0	29	16	48
12.	1	7	9	12	3	18	0	0	1	2	9	36
13.	1	10	22	48	3	27	0	0	1	5	2	24
14.	1	14	2	24	4	6	0	0	1	7	19	12
15.	1	17	6	0	4	15	0	0	1	10	12	0
16.	1	20	9	36	4	24	0	0	1	13	4	48
17.	1	23	13	12	5	3	0	0	1	15	21	36
18.	1	26	16	48	5	12	0	0	1	18	14	24
19.	1	29	20	24	5	21	0	0	1	21	7	12
20.	2	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	24	0	0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR MINUTES OF LONGITUDE *(Contd.)*

M. N.	MOON				MARS				RAHU			
	Month	Day	Hour	Min.	Month	Day	Hour	Min.	Month	Day	Hour	Min.
1.	0	4	12	0	0	3	3	36	0	8	2	24
2.	0	9	0	0	0	6	7	12	0	16	4	48
3.	0	13	12	0	0	9	10	48	0	24	7	12
4.	0	18	0	0	0	12	14	24	1	2	9	36
5.	0	22	12	0	0	15	18	0	1	10	12	0
6.	0	27	0	0	0	18	21	36	1	18	14	24
7.	1	1	12	0	0	22	1	12	1	26	16	48
8.	1	6	0	0	0	25	4	48	2	4	19	12
9.	1	10	12	0	0	28	8	24	2	12	21	36
10.	1	15	0	0	1	1	12	0	2	21	0	0
11.	1	19	12	0	1	4	15	36	2	29	2	24
12.	1	24	0	0	1	7	19	12	3	7	4	48
13.	1	28	12	0	1	10	22	48	3	15	7	12
14.	2	3	0	0	1	14	2	24	3	23	9	36
15.	2	7	12	0	1	17	6	0	4	1	12	0
16.	2	12	0	0	1	20	9	36	4	9	14	24
17.	2	16	12	0	1	23	13	12	4	17	16	48
18.	2	21	0	0	1	26	16	48	4	25	19	12
19.	2	25	12	0	1	29	20	24	5	3	21	36
20.	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	12	0	0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR MINUTES OF LONGITUDE *(Contd.)*

M N.	JUPITER				SATURN				MERCURY			
	Month	Day	Hour	Min	Month	Day	Hour	Min.	Month	Day	Hour	Min.
1.	0	7	4	48	0	8	13	12	0	7	15	36
2.	0	14	9	36	0	17	2	24	0	15	7	12
3.	0	21	14	24	0	25	15	36	0	22	22	48
4.	0	28	19	12	1	4	4	48	1	0	14	24
5.	1	6	0	0	1	12	18	0	1	8	6	0
6.	1	13	4	48	1	21	7	12	1	15	21	36
7.	1	20	9	36	1	29	20	24	1	23	13	12
8.	1	27	14	24	2	8	9	36	2	1	4	48
9.	2	4	19	12	2	16	22	48	2	8	20	24
10.	2	12	0	0	2	25	12	0	2	16	12	0
11.	2	19	4	48	3	4	1	12	2	24	3	36
12.	2	26	9	36	3	12	14	24	3	1	19	12
13.	3	3	14	24	3	21	3	36	3	9	10	48
14.	3	10	19	12	3	29	16	48	3	17	2	24
15.	3	18	0	0	4	8	6	0	3	24	18	0
16.	3	25	4	48	4	16	19	12	4	2	9	36
17.	4	2	9	36	4	25	8	24	4	10	1	12
18.	4	9	14	24	5	3	21	36	4	17	16	48
19.	4	16	19	12	5	12	10	48	4	25	8	24
20.	4	24	0	0	5	21	0	0	5	3	0	0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR SECONDS OF LONGITUDE

	KETU				VENUS				SUN			
Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.	Day	Hour	Min	Sec	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.
1.	0	1	15	36	0	3	36	0	0	1	4	48
2.	0	2	31	12	0	7	12	0	0	2	9	36
3.	0	3	46	48	0	10	48	0	0	3	14	24
4.	0	5	2	24	0	14	24	0	0	4	19	12
5.	0	6	18	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	24	0
6.	0	7	33	36	0	21	36	0	0	6	28	48
7.	0	8	49	12	1	1	12	0	0	7	33	36
8.	0	10	4	48	1	4	48	0	0	8	38	24
9.	0	11	20	24	1	8	24	0	0	9	43	12
10.	0	12	36	00	1	12	0	0	0	10	48	0
15.	0	18	54	0	2	6	0	0	0	16	12	0
20.	1	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	21	36	0
25.	1	7	30	0	3	18	0	0	1	3	0	0
30.	1	13	48	0	4	12	0	0	1	8	24	0
35.	1	20	6	0	5	6	0	0	1	13	48	0
40.	2	2	24	0	6	0	0	0	1	19	12	0
45.	2	8	42	0	6	18	0	0	2	0	36	0
50.	2	15	0	0	7	12	0	0	2	6	0	0
55.	2	21	18	0	8	6	0	0	2	11	24	0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR SECONDS OF LONGITUDE *(Contd.)*

	MOON				MARS				RAHU			
Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.
1.	0	1	48	0	0	1	15	36	0	3	14	24
2.	0	3	36	0	0	2	31	12	0	6	28	48
3.	0	5	24	0	0	3	46	48	0	9	43	12
4.	0	7	12	0	0	5	2	24	0	12	57	36
5.	0	9	0	0	0	6	18	0	0	16	12	0
6.	0	10	48	0	0	7	33	36	0	19	26	24
7.	0	12	36	0	0	8	49	12	0	22	40	48
8.	0	14	24	0	0	10	4	40	1	1	55	12
9.	0	16	12	0	0	11	20	24	1	5	9	36
10.	0	18	0	0	0	12	36	0	1	8	24	0
15.	1	3	0	0	0	18	54	0	2	0	36	0
20.	1	12	0	0	1	1	12	0	2	16	48	0
25.	1	21	0	0	1	7	30	0	3	9	0	0
30.	2	6	0	0	1	13	48	0	4	1	12	0
35.	2	15	0	0	1	20	6	0	4	17	24	0
40.	3	0	0	0	2	2	24	0	5	9	36	0
45.	3	9	0	0	2	8	42	0	6	1	48	0
50.	3	18	0	0	2	15	0	0	6	18	0	0
55.	4	3	0	0	2	21	18	0	7	10	12	0

EQUIVALENT DASA PERIOD FOR SECONDS OF LONGITUDE *(Contd.)*

	JUPITER				SATURN				MERCURY			
Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.	Day	Hour	Min.	Sec.
1.	0	2	52	46	0	3	25	12	0	3	3	36
2.	0	5	45	36	0	6	50	24	0	6	7	12
3.	0	8	38	24	0	10	15	36	0	9	10	48
4.	0	11	31	12	0	13	40	48	0	12	14	24
5.	0	14	24	0	0	17	6	0	0	15	18	0
6.	0	17	16	48	0	20	31	12	0	18	21	36
7.	0	20	9	36	0	23	56	24	0	21	25	12
8.	0	23	2	24	1	3	21	36	1	0	28	48
9.	1	1	55	12	1	6	46	48	1	3	32	24
10.	1	4	48	0	1	10	12	0	1	6	36	0
15.	1	19	12	0	2	3	18	0	1	21	54	0
20.	2	9	36	0	2	20	24	0	2	13	12	0
25.	3	0	0	0	3	13	30	0	3	4	30	0
30.	3	14	24	0	4	6	36	0	3	19	48	0
35.	4	4	48	0	4	23	42	0	4	11	6	0
40	4	19	12	0	5	16	48	0	5	2	24	0
45.	5	9	36	0	6	9	54	0	5	17	42	0
50.	6	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	6	9	0	0
55.	6	14	24	0	7	20	6	0	7	0	18	0

K.P & Vimshottari Dasa System

The whole of K.P. is based on the Vimshottari Dasa system.The division of the zodiac into 12 Signs, 27 Stars and 108 Padas (quarters) was found to be inadequate **by Sri K.S. Krishnamurti.** He did intensive research and came to the conclusion that the zodiac must be further subdivided for accurate predictions. Sri K.S.K invented the **Sublord** Theory which is based on the Vimshottari system. as explained in all his works, Sri K.S.K explained why further subdivision is called for ?

If Twins are born with a few minutes difference, Rasi chart and Navamsa chart remain the same in almost all the cases of twins. The only difference in some cases is the Moon's dasa balance by a few days. When the Rasi and Navamsa charts remain virtually the same, how can be explain the differences between the life styles of the twins when one among them studied Engineering and another Medicine, one among them getting Love marriage and another not Married. One among them goes abroad and another never crosses his home town. One among them has many issues and another has no issues. One among them is fair in colour and another black in colour. One among them lives longer and another dies soon. Such differences in the lives of twins revealed many secrets. Guruji sri K.S.K divided further each star or consstellation of 13° 20' into further subdivisions, the extent of each being the extent of each planet's proportion in the Dasa period of 120 years. It is as follows:-

Extent of each star 13° 20' or 800minutes

Vimshottari Dasa period = 120 years.

800 minutes are distributed to the 9 planets in the same order and in the same proportion in which the Dasa periods are allotted under the Vimshottari system.

$$\frac{800}{120} = 6 \text{ min. } 40 \text{ secs.}$$

Multiplied by	Dasa Period of		Extent of each Sub D. M. Sec.
6.40 x 07	Ketu	=	0 .46 .40
6.40 x 20	Venus	=	2 .13 .20
6.40 x 06	Sun	=	0 .40 .00
6.40 x 10	Moon	=	1 .06 .40
6.40 x 07	Mars	=	0 .46 .40
6.40 x 18	Rahu	=	2 .00 .00
6.40 x 16	Jupiter	=	1. 46. 40
6.40 x 19	Saturn	=	2. 06. 40
6.40 x 17	Mercury	=	1. 53. 20
	Total		**13. 20. 00**

Further subdivisions of the Sub have also been made on the above basis. They are referred to as Sub Sub divisions and Sub Sub divisions.

Relationship between K.P. and Vimshottari system :

STAR LORD = DASA LORD

SUB LORD = BUKTHI LORD

SUB SUB LORD = ANTHRA LORD

SUB SUB SUB LORD = SOOKSHMA LORD

The K.P. Readers contain the 249 SubTables. These sub divisions are further sub divided into Sub Sub divisions numbering 1 to 2193 known as K.P. Sub Sub Theory. These will help us to offer precise predictions very accurately.

Generally, Dasa balance is calculated for Moon's longitude at the time of the birth. But one can get wonderful results if Dasa balance is calculated for all the planets as well as all the cusps including the

Fortuna. One has to adopt the same procedure for calculation followed for finding out Moon's Dasa Balance.

After working out the Dasa Balance for all cusps and all planets, if you workout the Dasa Bukthi, Anthra and Sookshma which were operating for specific events like Marriage, Promotion, Child birth, Death of Father and Mother, Purchase of vehicle or House etc., you will find a remarkable relationship between cusps, planets and significators. You will be able to understand many secrets of K.P. For this purpose, the horoscope must have been drawn accurately and the time of birth must be exact.

RECTIFICATION OF HOROSCOPE

If there is no relationship with the Dasa, Bukthi, Anthra and Sookshma operating on a date for a specific event, then the horoscope is wrong. Under such circumstances, one must change the time of birth slightly so that the cuspal positions, planetary positions and consequently the Dasa Balance for cusps and planets will also change. Birth time must be so altered or rectified that there exists a close relationship between cuspal Dasas and Planetary Dasas. It is not enough if there is a casual or accidental relationship for just one event. Apart from working our the Dasa, Bukthi, Anthra and sookshma operating on a date for a specific event, one must check up the transit of the Lords of Dasa, Bukthi, Anthra and Sookshma on that date and time. The transits will be at the sensitive points. Thus the rectification of a horoscope is also possible.

TRANSIT OF DASA LORD

If on the judgement of a horoscope, it is found that an important event is to take place, then the Dasa Lord has to transit the position of the significators. For instance, receipt of money is forecast. The second cuspal position is Mercury sign Lord, Moon Star Lord and Rahu is Sub Lord. If the current Dasa is that of Jupiter, when Jupiter transits Mercury Moon Rahu's combined position, money will be received. It may be Mercury Sign, Moon Star, Rahu Sub or Moon Sign, Mercury Star and Rahu Sub or Rahu Star Mercury Sub and Moon Sub Sub. Similarly the transit of the Bukthi, Anthra and Sookshma Lords will help to fix the date and time of an event exactly.

Dasa and transits are a must to predict events exactly. All these are possible when the zodiac is subdivided into Sub, Sub Sub as pointed out by Sri K.S.K. A transit of a signb and Star by a Planet is like saying that Mr. X is in Madras, India. when the Sub division is introduce, it is like saying that he is in Royapettah. When the Sub Sub is introduced, he is in Sri Ram Street. With the Sub Sub Sub, you can fix the Door Number and fix the person exactly. Such is the usefulness of KP's Sub Theory based upon Vimshottari Dasa system.

NUMBER	PLANET
01	SUN
02	MOON
03	JUPITER
04	RAHU
05	MERCURY
06	VENUS
07	KETU
08	SATURN
09	MARS

NUMBER	LETTER (ALPHABET)	PLANET/ OWNER
01	A J S	LEO
02	B K T	CANCER
03	C L U	SAGITTARIUS
04	D M V	AQUARIUS
05	E N W	GEMINI VIRGO
06	F O X	TAURUS LIBRA
07	G P Y	PISCES
08	H Q Z	CAPRICORN
09	I R	ARIES SCORPIO

Number	Element	Colour	Gem	Day
01	Fire	Pink/Orange	Ruby	Sunday
02	Water	White/Blue	Pearl	Monday
03	Fire	Yellow	Topaz	Thursday
04	Air	Cream	Sardonix	Saturday
05	Air	Green	Emerald	Wednesday
06	Earth	Blue/ Merun	Diamond	Friday
07	Water	Yellow	Cat's Eye	Thrusday
08	Earth	Blue/Green	Sapphire	Saturday
09	Fire	Red	Coral	Tuesday

BIRTH DAY STONES AND PLANETARY STONES

According to the Sun transit. Zodiac signs are the most widely accepted

S. No.	Month & Zodiac Sign (Rasi)	Planet	Gem Stones
1	AQUARIUS (KUMBHAM) JAN 21 - FEB 21	SATURN	HESSONITE (GOMEDHAK)
2	PISCES (MEENAM) FEB 22 - MARCH 21	JUPITER	CAT'S EYE
3	ARIES (MESHAM) MARCH 22 - APRIL	MARS	RED CORAL
4	TAURUS (RISHABAM) APRIL 21 - MAY 21	VENUS	DIAMOND
5	GEMINI (MITHUNAM) MAY 22 - JUNE 21	MERCURY	EMERALD
6	CANCER (KATAKAM) JUNE 22 - JULY 22	MOON	PEARL
7	LEO (SIMHAM) JULY 23 - AUGUST 22	SUN	RUBY
8	VIRGIO (KANYA) AUGUST 23 - SEP. 22	MERCURY	EMERALD

9	LIBRA (THULAM) SEPT. 23 - OCTOBER 23	VENUS	DIAMOND
10	SCORPIO (VRICHIKAM) (OCT. 24 - NOV. 21)	MARS	RED CORAL
11	SAGITTARIUS (DHANUS) NOV. 22 - DEC. 21	JUPITER	YELLOW SAPHIRE
12	CAPRICORN (MAKARAM) DEC. 22 - JAN 20	SATURN	BLUE SAPPHIRE

GEMS

1	RUBY (For SUN)	It gives name, fame.
2	PEARL (For MOON)	Pearl strengthens mental faculties. Pearl wearer gets vitality and wisdom
3	RED CORAL (For MARS)	The wearer of Red Coral becomes courageous. It helps in curing blood related disease
4	EMERALD (For MERCURY)	It improves memory. Its wearer gets sufficient wealth.
5	YELLOW SAPPHIRE (For JUPITER)	It is most widely used to enhance the financial status.
6	DIAMOND (For VENUS)	Diamond wearer gets a luxurious life
7	BLUE SAPPHIRE (For SATURN)	It counteracts enviousness from others and keeps away evil. It alleviates long term misfortune. Some times this stone may react adversely so it should be always tested for a week before final wearing.
8	GOMEDHAK or HESSONITE (For Rahu)	Rahu is said to be responsible for all kinds of delay in fulfilment of ambitions.
9	CAT'S EYE (For KETU)	This gem protects. It should be tested before wearing and it brings fortune.

WESTERN ASTROLOGY

MONTH & STONES

S. No.	MONTH	STONE
1	JANUARY	GARNET
2	FEBUARY	AMETHYST
3	MARCH	AQUAMARINE
4	APRIL	DIAMOND
5	MAY	EMERALD
6	JUNE	PEARL
7	JULY	RUBY
8	AUGUST	PERIDOT
9	SEPTEMBER	BLUE SAPPHIRE
10	OCTOBER	OPAL
11	NOVEMBER	TOPAZ
12	DECEMBER	TURQUOISE

DAY LORD

S. No.	LORD (PLANET)	DAY
1	SUN	SUNDAY
2	MOON	MONDAY
3	MARS	TUESDAY
4	MERCURY	WEDNESDAY
5	JUPITER	THURSDAY
6	VENUS	FRIDAY
7	SATURN	SATURDAY

REGIONAL CALENDAR

S. No.	Tamil Month	Hindu Month	English Month	Northern Month
1	CHITHIRAI	MESHAM	APRIL 14	VAISAKAM
2	VAIKASI	RISHABAM	MAY 15	JEYSHTAM
3	ANI	MITHUNAM	JUNE 15	ASHADAM
4	ADI	KATAKAM	JULY 16	SRAVANAM
5	AVANI	SIMHAM	AUGUST 17	PATHRAM
6	PURATTASI	KANNI	SEPT. 17	AASVINAM
7	IYPASI	THULAM	OCTOBER 17	KARTHIGAM
8	KARTHIGAI	VRICHIKAM	NOV. 17	AGHRAYANAM
9	MARGALI	DHANUSU	DEC. 16	POWSHAM
10	THAI	MAKARAM	JANUARY 14	MAGAAM
11	MASI	KUMBAM	FEB. 13	PALGUNAM
12	PANGUNI	MEENAM	MARCH 13	SAITHRAM

LORD OF THE STARS

PLANET	STARS		
KETU	ASWINI	MAKAM	MOOLAM
VENUS	BHARANI	POORAM	POORADAM
SUN	KIRTHIGAI	UTHIRAM	UTHRIDAM
MOON	ROHINI	HASTHAM	THIRUVONAM
MARS	MRIGASIRA	CHITHIRAI	AVITTAM
RAHU	ARUDRA	SWATHI	SATHAYAM
JUPITER	PUNARVASU	VISAKAM	POORATTATHY
SATURN	PUSHYAM	ANUSHAM	UTHRATTATHY
MERCURY	AYILYAM	KETAI	REVATHY

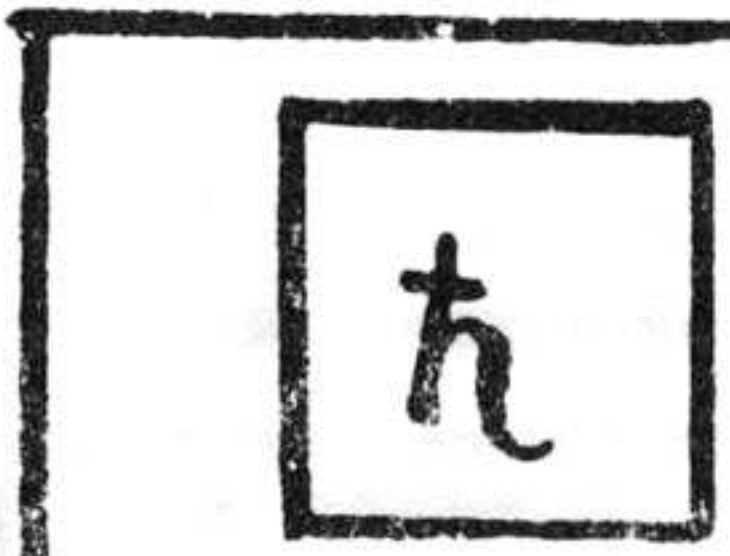
RULING PLANETS ARE : 1. DAY LORD
2. STAR LORD
3. LAGNA SIGN LORD
4. LAGNA STAR LORD

MEDICAL ASTROLOGY FOR ALL

ASTROLOGICAL SYMBOLS

PLANETS

 SUN	 MOON
 MARS	 MERCURY
 JUPITER	 VENUS



SATURN

RAHU

KETHU

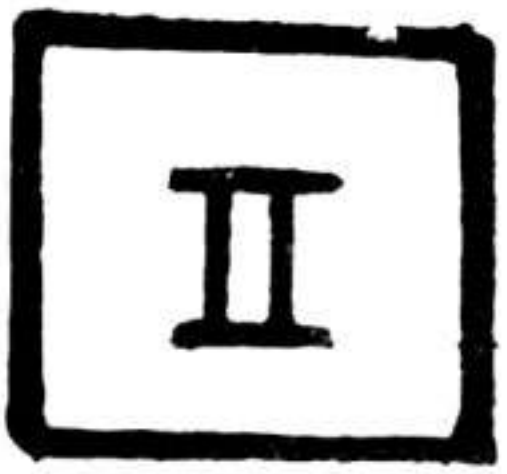
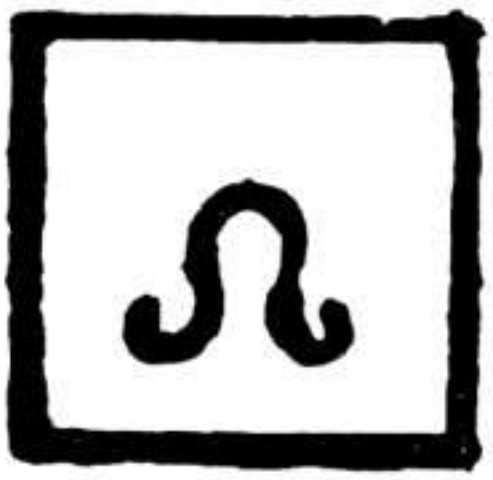
URANUS

NEPTUNE

PLUTO

FORTUNA

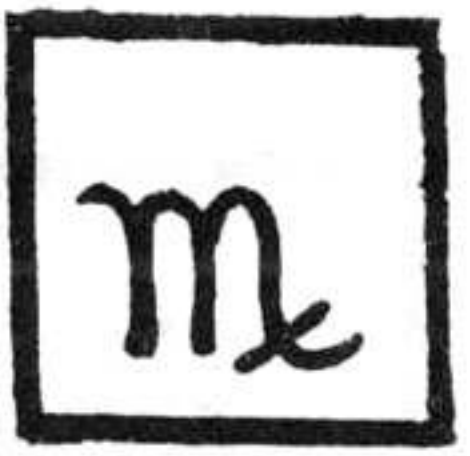
ZODIAC

1. ARIES  Mesham	2. TAURUS  Rishabam
3. GEMINI  Mithunam	4. CANCER  Kadakam
5. LEO  Simham	6. VIRGO  Kanni

7. LIBRA

Thulam

8. SCORPIO

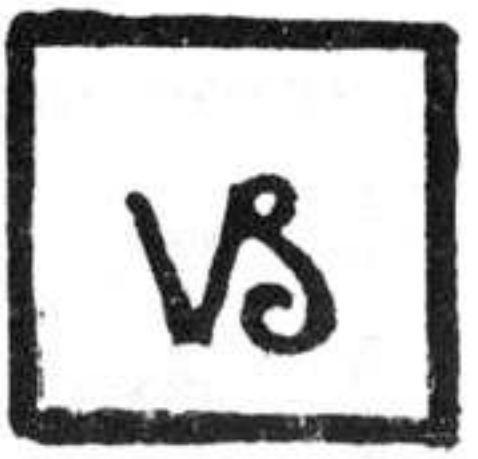


Vrichigam

9. SAGITTARIUS

Dhanusu

10. CAPRICORN

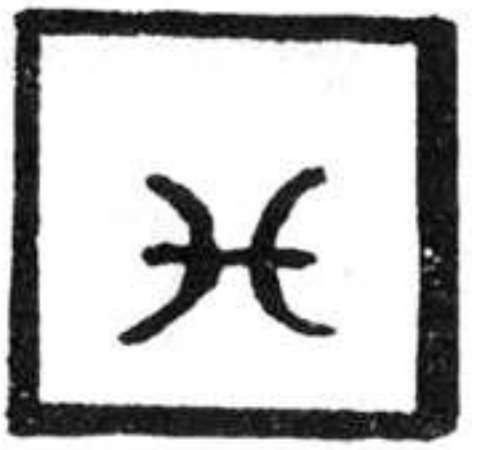


Makaram

11. AQUARIUS

Kumbam

12. PISCES



Meenam

THE NODES

RAHU AND KETHU

There is in existence a vast amount of literature both descriptive about the seven planets Sun,Moon, Mars,Mercury,Jupiter,Venus and Saturn.From time immemorial these seven planets have been recognised,studied,understood and honoured.The very fact that the seven days of the week have been named after the seven planets in the order mentioned above shows that our ancients had a profound knowledge about them and that they,in their characteristic way, defined the planets and named the days of the week after them.But very little is said about Rahu and Kethu.Some of our ancient seers have entirely left these two out of the galaxy of influential planets and taken into cognisance only the seven.Astronomers have worked out the paths of planets in the heavens and in explaining all heavenly phenomena recognised the need and existence of Rahu and Kethu.Later astrologers ;have by intuition built up a theory about the existence and influence of these two chayagrahas or shadowy points.Observation and scientific analysis has fully confirmed of their intuition and to-day we have an amount of knowledge,though meagre and unconnected,of Rahu and Kethu,whereby it is well recognised that they have a distinct, profound and predictable influence on human lives and destinies.Western science is even poorer in their knowledge of these planetary points,though recently they have begun to apply their study.We propose,hereuder,to collect,collate and arrange,on a logical and understandable basis, existing knowledge,so that students of astrology may find a scientific guide.

We shall consider them in the following order: (1) What are Rahu and Kethu? (2) Their natures and characteristics ; (3)Their influence in various houses; (4) Their effects through aspects and combinations; (5) The effects of their Dasas; and finally (6) Their place in predictive astrology.

Now what do we mean by Rahu and Kethu? They are not substantial heavenly bodies with an observable body, shape or mass like the Sun, Moon and other planets. So our ancients have not allotted to them any houses in the Zodiac to be called their own, though their influence has been recognised, their motions studied and accurately calculated as will be seen from the successful and correct predictions of eclipses even from very ancient days.

Hindu mythology has in their characteristic way, symbolised these two as two parts of a single body. In Puranic literature, we find stories about all heavenly bodies and influences, and a scientist will understand that these stories are allegorical and learn from them, the nature, characteristics and periodicity of the various heavenly bodies and influences. In describing their natures and the divine laws governing them, our seers have gone far beyond what scientific observation and deductions can lead us to. The descriptions are surprisingly accurate though the expositions may be smiled at by the modern minded as childish stories or fairy tales fit for old women and young children. The profound truths contained in the Hindu Puranas can be understood only be deep and reverential study. Scoffers, after a cursory reading can only grasp their apparent absurdity. Pearls are not gathered by surf riders. Only divers harvest them.

Let us digress here for a moment and consider the nature of Puranic tales about the planets in general and about Rahu and Kethu in particular. This digression would benefit us by making us understand how immutable laws of nature and great truths that are perennial and that govern the world are imparted to us in the form of allegorical tales. This will provide us with a key to open the treasure chests of divine wisdom that our old Rishis have bequeathed to us. Let us now consider two such tales.

The forces of good and evil are as old as creation, and the clash between them has been symbolised in Hindu Theology as war between Devas and Asuras. Devas are by nature good and are

powers that do good to the world. Asuras are by nature evil and are powers that do evil to the world. The war between them is eternal and the aim of the creator can only be the ultimate victory of good over evil. Hence, the Supreme Lord is supposed to aid the forces of good or Devas as against the force of evil or Asuras. The churning of the ocean of life by two contending armies of Devas and Asuras on each-is a picture of this perennial strife and according to the puranas, the results were various; a divine elephant, a horse, a physician, the Goddess of wealth, and finally, Amritha or immortality. It is but natural that strength, skill, wisdom, wealth and success should result from this struggle between elemental forces and that ultimately good should prove victorious. In this allegorical representation, the Supreme Lord is described as distributor of the Amrita among the contestants. He deludes the wicked by assuming the shape of an alluring woman Mohini, which literally means confusing the brain. Forces of evil fall a victim to temptation while the Devas or forces of good get a share of the Amrita or good that resulted. One among the Asuras, has also impulses to do good even though he was by nature so and in general evil. He stealthily joined the ranks of the Devas and got a share of Amrita but was discovered and exposed by the Sun and the Moon. As luminaries, it is but consistent and reasonable that they reveal or expose the evil or darkness. The Supreme Lord cannot allow a force of evil to become immortal and so he cut at it with his sword. The Asura got beheaded but as a drop of Amrita has been tasted by him, both the sundered parts remained alive, though separated. This is spoken as the serpent sat into two, the head being called "Rahu" and the body and the tail "Kethu". That Rahu and Kethu should hate the Sun and the Moon is but a natural outcome of this incident and hence for ever they are at war. Periodically they succeed in swallowing the Sun and the Moon but they escape as they are immortal. Eclipses are the moments when Rahu and Kethu swallow the Sun or the Moon. In this allegory, the origin and nature of Rahu and Kethu are symbolised.

We shall consider the second tale of the Moon and his wives. The orbit of the Moon is studded with stars and 27 groups of stars through which the Moon passes in one circuit are called the 27 wives of the Moon. Our Puranas say that the Moon, quite like us mortals, was fonder of some of his wives than of others and thus there was dissatisfaction and jealousy among the wives. Krithika and Rohini were loved best by the Moon and so the rest complained about this preference to their common father, Thakshaprajapathi or creator. The father cursed the Moon and ordered that his effulgence should wane each day. The Moon, beloved of Lord Siva or the Supreme being, ran to Him for succour and was counter-blessed to the effect that he should grow again and wax. Hence for a fortnight the moon wanes and for a fortnight waxes till she is full again. The natural phenomenon of the waxing and waning of the Moon has been allegorically, represented in this story and astrologically, the Moon is at her best in the constellations, Krithika and Rohini. A prosaic or plain statement of the above would be that, in every lunar month, the Moon passes through the 27 constellations and during a circuit passes through all its phases waning from Full Moon to New Moon and again waxing from New Moon to Full Moon. The Moon is exalted in the constellations, Krithiga and Rohini.

A similar reading of the previous allegory about Rahu and Kethu would be that they are not independent planets like the Sun, the Moon, Mars and others; that they do not have different and independent orbits or periods: that, as two parts of one body, their movement is interrelated or joint; that they are at all times at opposite points of the zodiac like the head and the tail; that though they are by nature evil and are generally evil in influence, yet by association they are capable of doing good, that by association with benefits, they turn benefic; that their juxta positions with the Sun and the Moon cause eclipses;

Hindu Mythology has symbolically indicated the existence and nature of Rahu and Kethu. Except a few who have ignored them,

most of the ancient sages have divined their influences on the world and mankind. They have described them as "chayagrahas" or shadowy planets, meaning thereby that they have no mass, shape or substance and that they are celestial points on the Zodiac, with regulated movement and orbit and that they have a distinct and predictable influence on mankind, readable from individual horoscopes. The motion of these points denoted as Rahu and Kethu has been accurately computed and judged, so that their position, at any particular moment,can be calculated as accurately as the position of the Sun or the Moon, though owing to their nature being without substance this cannot be verified by visual observation.

Westerners have named these points Rahu and Kethu as Dragon's Head and Dragon's Tail. their very nomenclature revealing their origin from the Hindu Mythological tales. Caput and Cauda are also the names given to Rahu and Kethu by Western astrologers. These sensitive points are also called nodes, the ascending node being Rahu and the descending node Kethu. To understand how these imaginary points are accurately located and their movements are calculated, we have to consider the apparent paths in the Heavens of the two planets Sun and Moon (i.e.) the paths along which the Sun and the Moon appear to an observer on Earth, to rotate. The Sun appears to move along an ellipse of which the Earth is a focus. The plane of this ellipse is inclined to the terrestrial Equator at an angle of 23 degrees. The Moon, as the satellite of the Earth moves round it and its path also is elliptical with the Earth as a focus, and plane of this orbit is inclined to the Equator at an angle of 28 degrees, so that the planes of the orbits of the Sun and Moon appear to the observer on Earth to be inclined to each other at an angle of 5 degrees. When two circles cut each other, there are two points of interception. The two points at which the orbit of the Moon cuts the orbit of the Sun are called the nodes, and they are exactly 180 degrees apart. The point of intersection formed when the Moon's motion is from South to North, is said to be the ascending

node and named Rahu, and the point of interception formed when the Moon's motion is from North to South is called the descending node or Kethu. It has been observed that the nodes have a retrograde movement in the zodiac at the rate of 19 degrees 20 minutes per year.

When the transit of the Sun and the Moon are close to these nodes, the Moon can intercept the light of the Sun from reaching the Earth, and thus cause a Solar Eclipse. The degree of proximity of the planets to the nodes determines the extent or size of the eclipse; when the Moon is within 5 degrees of the node on a New Moon day there will be either a total or annular eclipse of the Sun. If the New Moon is more than 5 degrees away from the node and the Sun is at the node then we have a partial eclipse. When a full Moon is formed while the Moon is crossing the points of the nodes the shadow of the Earth falls on the Moon and a Lunar Eclipse is the result. This too may be full or partial, according as the Sun is at the node or a little away from it.

Thus, the only apparent phenomena that can be connected with Rahu and Kethu are the eclipses when shadows obscure the Sun and Moon. Hence Hindu astrologers have called these "chayagrahas" or "shadowy" planets.

We have now seen that Rahu and Kethu are the points of Ecliptic where the plane of Moon's orbit intersects the plane of the Sun's orbit. Let us now consider their nature and influences, and what their places are in predictive astrology, according to Westerners, the Hindu Sages.

Llewellyn George:

"The point of the zodiac where a planet crosses from south to north Latitude is called North Node and vice versa. The motion of the Moon's Node is retrograde about 3' per day.

Caput Draconis or Moon's North node is also called Dragon's Head. Its place is the sign and degree occupied by the Moon When she crosses the ecliptic from the south to the north Latitude it is considered a beneficient degree. The Dragon's Tail (Canda Draconis) is the opposite point and is considered malefic.

The north node is called the ascending, and the south, the descending node. The Sun, never crossing the ecliptic, has no node, and likewise the Earth which is considered as moving in the same plane as the Sun."

Westerners are of opinion that Rahu is a benefic whereas Kethu is a malefic.

They do not take these nodes for consideration to predict events in one's life or in mundane astrology.

According to the Hindus, Rahu and Kethu indicate one born in a low caste; one who may have intrigue with girls; one whose thoughts and actions will be evil; one who resort to out-castes and lowborn as well as ill-bred people.

One who is dissatisfied; fond of traveling; likes residences facing south ; may like to go to a mountain, a big jungle, or stay outside ; finds pleasure in uttering falsehood ; continues to speak untruth, knowing fully well that he utters a lie ; one who will not mind to cohabitate with quadrupeds or like the animals one who is harsh in speech; one who will be looking downward while walking or talking with others if a male, he will use umbrella : if a lady, she will use chowrie and also umbrella (Uthra Kalamrita).

Rahu and Kethu affect the spleen. Gas trouble and sharp acute pain are attributed to the nodes. Buddhist, snake catchers ass.

ram, wolf, camel, serpent, poisonous insects, a dark place, culex mosquito , bug, insects, owl, etc., belong to the nodes. Rahu denotes blackgram and Kethu indicates horsegram. For both the nodes, a gate is the precious stone (Phaladeepika).

Rahu indicates the paternal grandfather whereas Kethu shows the maternal grand father. Both the nodes can cause imprisonment. Sinking with the ship or drowning , pleasure with diseased women amputation, leprosy, giddiness, wrestling life in a cave etc., are attributed to Rahu Fear complex, insanity, allergy, leprosy, injury, fire accident, punishment from Government, renunciation, Moksha, wisdom after sufferings and bitter experience, weakness to have pleasure with other ladies.

To live in a rented house to enjoy life at other's expenses, to use other's vehicles to have an office car, to take one in adoption, danger to the offspring pilgrimage ill-health to the native and defect to the children and defect in vision, are also judged from the position of Rahu and Kethu in one's horoscope.

Rahu and Kethu do not own any house as all the twelve houses are distributed to the seven planets. But some sages allot certain signs as owned by the nodes certain signs as their exaltation ones and the opposite signs as their debilitation ones, etc. They themselves do not agree with each other. For prediction, one can offer correct results without taking into consideration, their ownership, exaltation etc.

As Rahu and Kethu do not own any sign, they represent the lord of the sign. But, the readers have to note that Rahu or Kethu will act as a strong agent to the planet with which it is conjoined. If they are not conjoined with any planet, then they give the results of the planet which aspects them. Only when they are neither conjoined with, nor aspected by any planet, they represent the lord of the house. This finding can be inferred from the following principle (uthrakalamrita-Khanda VI Sloka 14 onwards).

"If Rahu and Kethu were to occupy the beneficial houses, 5 or 9 and if they are in conjunction with, or aspected by, the lord of the maraka houses, 2 or 7, then they cause death in their periods, even though the lord of the houses, 5 and 9, are to produce Rajayoga."

If the nodes are in 2 or 7 (the maraka houses-danger to life) and if they are conjoined with or aspected by the lords of 5 or 9,they do not cause death; but they increase one's wealth, improve one's health and contribute for a long span of life. But if the nodes are in 2 or 7 and if those lords are conjoined with either of them or if they aspect them, they cause death.

Therefore Rahu and Kethu offer the results of the planets with which they are conjoined ; or by which they are aspected or the ruler of the sign in which they are posited.

If Rahu or Kethu were to be in Gemini Mithuna, or Virgo-Kanni or Sagittarius Dhanus, or Pisces-Meena, conjoined with the lord of 1 or 4 or 5 or 7 or 9 or 10th house, then the person enjoys life gaining wealth and becoming influential in their periods and sub periods.

If Rahu and Kethu were to be in any of the above 4 signs-Common rasi and if the lord of the sign owns any of the houses 1 or 4 or 5 or 7 or 9 or 10th house also then also, in their periods and sub periods one can expect promotion, prosperity and power.

If Rahu or Kethu were to be in a dual rasi, as mentioned above, and if it is conjoined with, or aspected by, any of the lords of the houses 6 or 8 or 12, then the person will not receive much benefit in their periods, but he may lose any elder member of the family belonging to his or maternal side.

If Rahu or Kethu were to be in a movable (chara) or fixed (Sthira) rasi, conjoined with the lords of the Kendra (1,4,7 or 10) or Kona (1 or 5 or 9)signs, they confer on the person wealth and power.

If Rahu of Kethu were to occupy an evil house, but they are conjoined with the lords of Kendra or Kona house they cannot produce beneficial results.

But some other scholars say that the nodes can bring in fortune even if they are in evil houses. But Kalidas does not mention with whom he agrees.

He continues to say that Rahu and Kethu will cause death to the person if they occupy evil houses even though they may be conjoined with benefics.

If Rahu or Kethu be occupying the houses 6 or 8 or 10 or 12, and if they receive aspect from any of the three lords or be conjoined with any of them, then during their dasas, the native will suffer.

If Rahu or Kethu were to be in 6 or 8 or 12 and if they are conjoined with or aspected by lords of 2 or 7, they affect the longevity of the native.

If Rahu or Kethu were to be in either 6 or 8 or 12 and if they are connected with the lords of Kendra or Kona houses i.e.(1, 4, 7 or 10 ; or 1, 5, or 9) then the native will enjoy the beneficial results during the sub period of such a lord and they suffer from disease, undergo varieties of difficulties, meet with accidents, and either succumb to such injuries or commit suicide or be drowned.

If Rahu or Kethu occupy the houses 1 or 3 4 or 7 or 9 10 and if Rajayoga planets conjoin the nodes or aspect them, one can expect happiness, health, wealth, children, power prosperity and comfortable conveyance in their periods.

According to Kalidas Rahu is exalted in Taurus-Vrishaba and debilitated in Scorpio-Vrischika vice versa is that of Kethu Rahu owns Aquarius-Kumba. Kethu rules Scorpio, Vrischika Moolath Kona sign of Rahu in Gemini-Mithuna whereas that of Kethu is Virgo-Kanni. As Rahu and Kethu eclipse Sun and Moon, Leo-Simha and Cancer-Kataka are their enimical signs. The friendly signs are

Libra-Thulam and Capricorn-Makara. The neutral ones are Aries-Mesha ; Sagittarius-Dhanus and Pisces-Meena. Shri Ramadayalu in Sanketanidhi, says that Gemini-Mithuna is the exaltation sign of Rahu and Virgo-Kanni is the Swakshetra or the sign ruled by Rahu.

Sagittarius-Dhanus is the sign of exaltation of Kethu and Pisces-Meena is owned by Kethu.

He says that according to some astrologers Scorpio-Vrischika is the exaltation sign of Rahu and Aquarius is the sign of exaltation of Kethu.

Reader can understand that there is only confusion and contradiction and the new students will find it difficult to follow any of the authors.

Kalidas says Rahu and Kethu are very strong when exalted.

Rahu is beneficial when it is in any of the houses 4, 7, 9, 10 or 11. Kethu is favourable if it is in the 3rd house.

These are the general rules.

Let us consider what Rahu and Kethu indicate when they occupy the twelve houses-Bhavas in a horoscope.

Rahu in 1: A still-born child to the native;moles or scar in the head : wicked temperament, unsympathetic, diseased.

Rahu in 2: Ever in want: diseased :worries due to loss of children; dark complexion :may have more than one wife : will have a mark or mole near the chin : does not hesitate to pick up quarrels.

Rahu in 3: Interested in agriculture : bold : rich : never suffers from the scarcity of foodstuff.

Rahu in 4: Puts on jewels :may have two marriages; will engage servants; inauspicious to mother unless it is connected with a benefic;mostly a person of suspicious mind : keeps his wife and

also the concubine inside and will not allow them to be social one, not reliable.

Rahu in 5: Danger to children ; it is evil ; likely to stammer. Cruel minded ; may be punished by the Government ;may live in a dirty house or village ; funky ; sympathetic ; miserly.

Rahu in 6: Very bold; brave; will enjoy life ; If Moon is also in 6, he will be liked by career women or ladies in good position; wastes , money ;will be ever victorious ;will win in any dispute; will have long life.

Rahu in 7: May have two wives especially when there is another malefic; benefics can ward off the evil; Yet he will proud, arrogant, headstrong, diseased.

Rahu in 8: Will be always ill: even worried: confused: delay in achieving one's aim, depressed.

Rahu in 9: Unhelpful to children: will enjoy with one born in a low caste: will have servants: will never oblige any: will hate parents: will become rich and popular.

Rahu in 10: Prefers widows' company and lives in dirty places if Rahu is not connected with benefic-can compose songs -cannot be straightforward-wicked person.

Rahu in 11: Many children: wealthy will own lands and building-a little deal-reputation in the war front-a pandit, a learnedman, will achieve victory over enemies.

Rahu in 12: Will have a few children, will have defective vision, will be a sinner, unprincipled and unscrupulous ; may get amputated:will be helpful to others.

Kethu in 1: A still-born child: marks in the face : diseased-miserly-if connected with benefics-rich and will have long living children.

Kethu in 2: No savings ; unhealthy; worried about the family; especially about children: black complexion ; may marry twice: benefics conjoined with Kethu; cause a mole in the chin; lucky will hate people and will be hated by them.

Kethu in 3: Agriculturist: good-natured, rich, successful messenger contractor.

Kethu In 4: Will possess wealth, jewellery,may marry twice; not good to mother-if it is connected with benefics, then the evil results will be mitigated-will hate relatives.

Kethu in 5: Inauspicious to children, may stammer, a bad person-may be punished by the Government-will reside in a place where there are indecent people-will be cunning-Hydrophobia-unhealthy.

Kethu in 6: Courageous: enjoys life to entire satisfaction: Moon conjoined with Kethu threatens loss: no gains: no savings-will be clever: liked by relative:famous:learned:studious.

Kethu in 7: May marry again after losing first wife: second wife may suffer from some chronic disease: it is true if a malefic is also conjoined with Kethu: but if a malefic is conjoined with Kethu, the evil will be warded off and he will have only one long living, lucky wife, Malefics spoil the character of the partner and deny the pleasure of married life: always sleeping: no principles in life: cannot command any: always touring: a cruel person.

Kethu in 8: Will have chronic disease: gets legacy; enjoys at other's cost; finds pleasure in the company of others' wives: venereal disease: miserly Benefics conjoined with or aspecting Kethu give long life and wealth.

Kethu in 9: Affects the longevity of children, finds pleasure with low class ladies and servants is never sympathetic; never donates: gets easily irritated : can argue: will talk nicely; will also talk ill of others: an indecent person, though very bold; self boasting : arrogant : likes only such arrogant or foolhardly people.

Kethu in 10: Finds pleasure in widow's company : lives in dirty places: benefics mitigate the affliction: will have faithful servant: will be clever, diplomatic, brave: good at engraving: will have social success: will tour always.

Kethu in 11: Will have many children: will be rich, courageous; will have social success: will spend the minimum; will desire to do meritorious deeds.

Kethu in 12: Will have a few children; defective vision: will be a sinner ; weakminded; unprincipled; will lose the ancestral property and reputation.

Again another doubt will arise among the students. What is that ? It is said that Rahu and Kethu are always 180° away. If Rahu is in the 11th house, then Kethu must be in the 5th house. It is said that Rahu in 11 gives many children, etc., whereas Kethu which will be in 5 threatens loss of children, Putradhosha, will have stillborn children or abortion, etc. Does it not appear to be funny ? No, Rahu in 11 will protect the children during his dasa and its the sub periods whereas Kethu in 5 will affect the health or cause abortion during its period and sub period. Any planet indicating any result can offer such during its period and sub period. Rahu's beneficial results cannot be cancelled by Kethu's malefic ones and vice versa- Each will operate separately in their respective periods.

Results to be expected due to certain relative positions of Rahu and other planets are dealt with by a few authors.

Mars, Rahu and Saturn in the 8th house deprive one of his nostrils.

Mars in 6, Rahu in 7 and Saturn in 8 causes loss of partner and independent life.

Venus in 2, Moon in 1, Mercury and Sun in 12 and Rahu in 5 will involve one in murder and punish him with imprisonment.

If Rahu is in 7 and if it is strong, the complexion of the parter will be black.

Rahu in the 7th house reduces the strength of fecundity in the female to nothing. Saturn and Rahu in 7 cause Hysteria. Mercury and Rahu in 6 cause Typhoid. Venus, Saturn and Rahu cause venereal disease. Jupiter and Rahu cause surgical treatment for birth control.

Mars, Saturn and Rahu cause accidents. Sun and Rahu indicate difficulties through Government Officials, litigation and loss of profession and prestige.

Moon and Rahu threaten worry, anxiety and inferiority complex, etc.

These are the findings of the Hindu sages.

Krishanamurthi Padhdhati: Rahu or Kethu will prove to be a benefic if they are conjoined with or aspected by the lords of beneficial houses or if they occupy the constellation and sub of the planets owning favourable houses, i.e., for one born in the ascendant Capricorn. Venus is a benefic by owning the 10th house. Hence Rahu will prove tobe a benefic, if it is conjoined with or aspected by Venus or if Rahu occupies the constellations belonging to Venus. i.e., Bharani, poorvapalguni and poorvashda or the sub of Venus which will extend to 2 degrees 13 minutes 20 seconds in each constellation. The same principle applies to Kethu also.

Rahu in the constellation of the lords or 6, 8 and 12 will produce undesirable results, even though the house (Solar mansion and bhava) may be considered as a beneficial one-Upachayasthana.

Similarly, Rahu or Kethu will do the greatest evil, causing death to the person in its period or sub period if it is in the constellation of the planet in Bhadhakasthana, or if it is in that of the owner of the Bhadhakasthana or in any manner connected with Kendhradipathi

or occupies the constellation of the lords of 2 and 7 or is conjoined with, or aspected by them.

Suppose one is born in Thula Lagna(Libra ascendant). As it is a movable sign, the 11th sign is Bhadhakasthana. If there is any planet in Leo, Simha the 11th sign, then note the constellation of the occupant. If Mars is in 11, then Rahu in Mrigasirisha or Chithra or Dhanishta will prove to be evil whether it is in the 8th or 9th or 12th or Ist or 4th or 5th house counted from Lagna. It is found that one passes away in Rahu's sub or sub sub period, irrespective of the house it occupies. If there is no planet in Bhadhakasthana, then take the lord of that house. In this example, Leo is the Bhadhakasthana and its lord is Sun. Hence Rahu in Sun's sub or in any of the 3 constellations of Sun, Karthikai, Uthrapalguni or Uthrashada will definitely prove to be a Maraka. Thus one is to judge, when alone correct prediction can be offered.

Rahu and Kethu are ever stronger than other planets whether they are conjoined with, or aspected by a planet.

Suppose Venus and Rahu are conjoined in Pisces or Libra or Tarurus. Even though Venus may be exalted or Vargothamamsa or occupying either the day house or night house, Rahu will predominate and offer the results of Venus to a greater extent than Venus itself. If Venus is the significator, then Rahu takes its effect and acts as the strong significator of the matter in one's horoscope.

If the lord of 2, 6 or 10 is conjoined with or if they aspect Rahu or Kethu, then the node, so connected will indicate one's profession and one gets into service during the node's sub periods if the lord of the constellation is also a significator.

If the lord of 2, 7 or 11 or the planets in 2,7 or 11 aspect Rahu or Kethu marriage will be celebrated in Rahu's sub periods, provided the lord of the constellation also is a significator.

Rahu or Kethu in 2, 5 or 11 receiving good aspects will give children in their periods and sub periods in any of the following stars Arudhra (Mercury and Rahu periods), Swathi (Venus and Rahu periods), Sathabhisha (Saturn and Rahu periods), Aswani (Kethu and Mars), Makam (Sun and Kethu), Moolam (Jupiter and Kethu).

Thus it will be seen that Rahu and Kethu are much stronger than the planets conjoined with them or the lord of the sign in which either of them is posited.

Rahu and Kethu are declared to be evil by the Hindu sages. But it is a fact that they are not always evil. Under certain circumstance, they will prove to be more auspicious than any other planet. If Rahu or Kethu be in the constellation of the lords of beneficial houses and is conjoined with or aspected by benefits by lordship they will offer the most favourable and agreeable results.

If Rahu or Kethu be in a sign, they will give the results of not only the matters signified by that house and sign but also the matters indicated by the other sign ruled by the same lord. Excepting Sun and Moon, each of the other planets rules two signs. So the nodes will offer the results of both the signs.

Rahu and Kethu are to be taken as the agents of the lord of the sign, the lord of the star and the lord of the sub. They are capable of producing the results caused by the combination of the sign lord, star lord and sub lord.

A person had Rahu in Taurus at 26° 30'; then it is in Venus sign Taurus, Mar's star Mrigasirisha and Jupiter sub. So it offers one the job of a manager in an automobile industry in Rahu Dasa, Jupiter sub period, Venus sub sub period and Mars shookshma.

Invariably Rahu's or Kethu's results are modified by the lords of the constellation, sign and sub.

Rahu in the constellation of Sun, i.e. Karthikai, Uthrapalguni or Uthrashada. High fever : heart disease; giddiness: enmity, quarrels: Unpleasant domestic environments : fear and will suspect the partner, will not trust anybody : changes the occupation and also residence : suffer from contageous disease also : mental unrest, especially when Sun rules over evil houses. But if Sun is a Rajayogadhipathi, promotion, reputation name, fame, cessation of enmity and charity are indicated.

Rahu in the constellation of Moon, i.e., Rohini, or Hastham or Sravanam shows success in agriculture, good crop, purchase of cows : increase in income, a pleasant life, life with kith and kin, sea voyage : and purchase of wet lands. But if Moon is afflicted or ill-posited or if it owns evil houses, it threatens danger by drowning, trouble in micturition, change of residence and transfer, loss or danger to wife, pain and swelling in the limbs, injury to person, mental worries and anxieties.

Rahu in the Constellation of Mars, i.e., Mrigasirisha, Chithra or Dhanishta threatens loss by fire, theft or robbery ; loss in litigation: less of money : difficulties sorrow, open inimical activity : fondness for easy and dissolute habits, disputes, irritation : rash action, violence, disharmony with partner, calamities, failure of memory, danger from officials, government, the Police, and Military etc. changes for imprisonment, etc. If Mars is a benefic service in jail department and other favourable and agreeable results are indicated.

Rahu in Mercury's constellation - Ashlesha, Jyeshta or Revathy shows that one will have a large number of acquaintances, friends

and benefactors : will be fond of frequent travels : will earn satisfactorily in many ways : will save much : will gain royal favour: will come in contact with strangers : and enter into agreement with them; will lead a happy life : will have birth of many children ; will purchase conveyance, gain through business, agency. If Mercury is the lord of an evil house, the person will be a fraud, will give work easily to everybody and will never keep it up or fulfill it : will put on show : will appear outwardly to be honest and inwardly cunning, a cheat, so enemies will increase in number because of his own action; will never hesitate utter falsehood or commit forgery, will suffer from Vitamin 'B' deficiency and Typhoid.

Rahu in the constellation of Jupiter, Punarvasu, Visakham or Poorvapathrapada (and if Jupiter rules beneficial houses) promises that the enmity will come to an end, one can come out victorious at election; will win in litigation, enjoy the good-will of Government servants, acquire wealth, will have the birth of children, increased pleasure, will gain influence and position through persons in power; will have good relationship with politicians benefits from superiors : success in all efforts ; happy celebrations in the family, visits to holy places and dips in sacred rivers.

Rahu in the constellation of Venus, i.e., in Bharani, Poorvapalguni or Poorvashada. The person will purchase vehicles and costly articles fancy ones and good furniture, on hire purchase or will import them, will have good relationship with relatives, especially ladies ; will acquire wealth, compromise; will have friendly alliance: will be fortunate, happy; will gain advantages from superiors; will have promotion, popularity, marriage, birth of children etc. If Venus rules over evil houses he will be liable to deception : will suffer from venereal disease : will have troubles from enemies : will be un-

friendly with the other sex: will suffer ill-repute and scandal through ladies, loss of money and honour.

Rahu in the constellation of the malefic Saturn i.e., Pushyam, Anuradha or Uthrttadhi threatens ill-repute, injury by the person falling down or something falling on the person : bad association: misunderstanding with partner. It may lead even to divorce. There will be incessant contests and disputes with everybody : chronic ailment - rheumatism biliousness and disease due to wind and bile. The correspondence will be depressing. Relatives will be in distress: Friends and well-wishers also will be in a helpless situation; will remove the residence to an unfrequented, remote place and will prefer seclusion.

Rahu in its own constellation, Arudhra, Swathi or Sathabisha will cause disturbance in mind : anxieties, petty quarrels; misunderstanding with relatives, death of elders or partner in life: danger of poisoning, transfer to undesirable quarters; all varieties of scandal and ill-repute : ill-health : pain in joints : bites of insects: injury : may have to attend court as a witness at least : failure of intellect : loss of wealth ; if it is in the sub of a benefic one can become the head of the family, enjoy life; have promotion ; visit foreign places, etc.

Rahu in Kethu's constellation ie., in Aswani, Makham or Moolam star threatens confusion, contradiction, danger from insects, fracture, piles, fistula, untimely meal, **susceptibility** to infectious diseases, ill-health to the members of the family, troubles through partner in life, enmity with superiors, loss of money, prestige honour, etc, loss of children, death of pet animals and cattle and misfortune of all kinds. But if Kethu is well posited in the horoscope, purchase of costly jewels, marriage, promotion, ownership of a

building or car, starting of a business, birth of child, etc., are indicated.

Kethu in Sun's constellation ie., in Karthikai, Uthrapalguni or Uthrashada the following are indicated. Bodily pain, disappointment in attempts, danger, blood poisoning, cardiac troubles, obstacles in profession, disagreement with superiors, enmity, troubles in one's service, sickness to paternal relatives, long journey, separation from family members, unfavorable Government order, loss in speculation.

Kethu in Moon's constellation, i.e., in Rohini, Hastham or Saravanam star : mental depression : disputes - worry about fair sex - trouble through daughters and mother : cold, Pleurasy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, T.B., loss of relatives and also money. But if Moon owns good houses - bhavas, one will have both social and financial success.

Kethu in Mar's constellation, ie., in Mrigasira, Chithra or Dhanishta : Trouble due to rash action : injury amputation, dispute with brothers, partition, enemies, difficulty to have any progress, difficulties through lands, poor yield from field, high fever, loss by theft, imprisonment, piles, operation, profuse bleeding, abortion, etc. If Mars is a benefic by lordship. marriage, purchase of houses, maintenance of good health may be expected.

Kethu in Mercury's constellation, i.e., in Ashlesha, Jyeshta or Revathi - no more evil - end of troubles (reunion with) relatives - Favourable friends - no anxiety - no jealousy - no deception - gain of knowledge - probation - training - long journey - marriage - entering into contract and a new cycle of pleasant life.

Kethu in Jupiter's constellation, i.e., in Punarvasu, Visakham or Poorattadhi. Freedom from disease and debt - earning of money-satisfactory bank position - birth of children - profitable transactions. Success in efforts - association with politicians, bankers and judges; cure to allergy - marriage, etc.

Kethu in Venus, constellation, i.e., Bharani, Poorvapalguni and Poorvashada star - The person will enjoy life - will have a good house to live in - well furnished - will have increase in income - improvement in status, wife's health will be indifferent - may own a comfortable conveyance - will pray to Goddess who crowns him with success; will redeem jewels and other pledged articles over-draft facilities will no longer be needed.

Kethu in Saturn's constellation i.e., in Pushyam, Anuradha or Uthrapathrapada star. Loss of close relatives - trouble from enemies, danger or imprisonment, loss of money, sale of property, loss through floods, failure of agriculture, heavy loss in all ways, change of residence, litigation with landlord, cutaneous disease, mental anguish, disagreement with relatives, running away from the house, secret activities with servant maids.

Kethu in Rahu's constellation, i.e., Arudhra, Swathi or Sathabhisha : Sale of the possessions, litigation, chances for imprisonment, dispute - disagreement - with friends also prestige at stake - loss of power and property, punishment by Government, loss by theft, failure of business adultery with low class ladies, ill-repute - reversion in service and reversals of attempts - disappointment.

Kethu in Kethu's constellation, i.e., in Aswini, Makam or Moolam : confusion, worries, much loss, delay, separation, estrangement, bereavement, blood poisoning, depression, etc. But if Kethu is in a good house and its lord is also well posited, the evil will be less.