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SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGY

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PART I.

CASTING OF HOROSCOPE

PART II.

TRANSIT OR GOCHARA EFFECTS
OF PLANETS

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மார்ச் 7-11 1958
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BY

S. SOMASUNDRAM

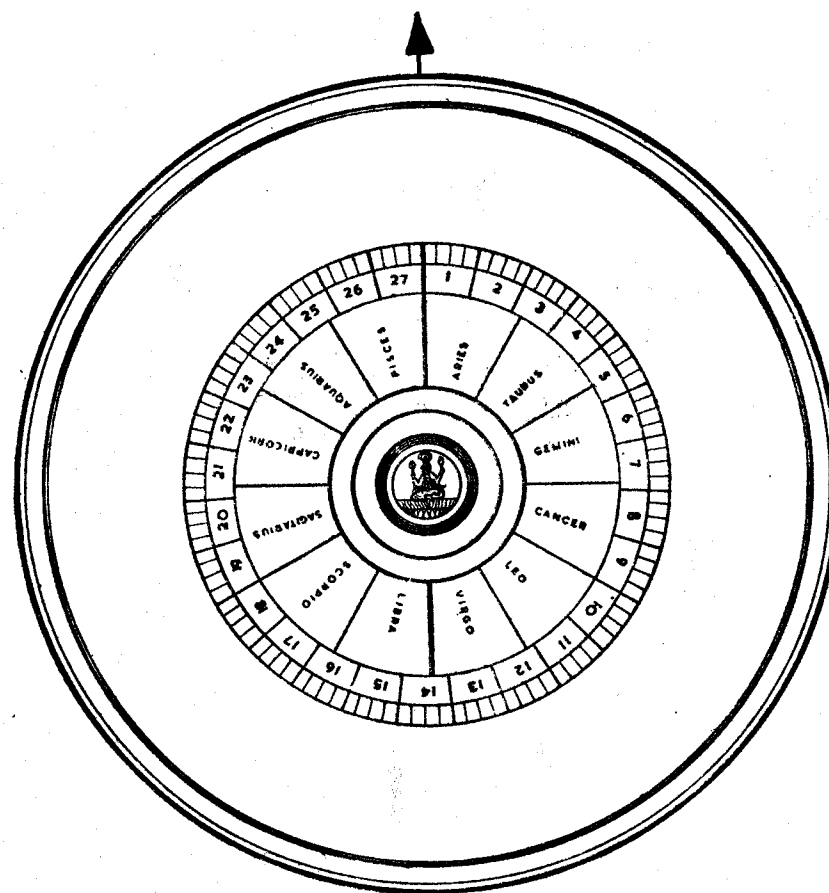
(Retired Investigating Inspector of Post Offices)

OF

PANDIYANTHALVU
JAFFNA.

1958

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PREFACE

There is a sea of knowledge in the science of Astrology and even a life-time would not be sufficient to master it. I had been trying to solve the problem of why such a great science had not advanced appreciably. Accurate predictions are available but failures are many. My research work has helped me to realise that the method in general use does not help one to come to the correct findings always. Planets are not discernible when seen in the normal chart of a horoscope where the Lagna is fixed to a certain sign and the planets placed in the signs as they appear in an Ephemeris.

All the Astrological works speak of positions of planets in certain houses and their effects, but they do not refer to them as Rasis. House position in a horoscope means the angular position of thirty degrees distance from the Lagna Point. A house can cover portions of two Rasis. Sometimes they may be identical with the Rasis. The boundary limit for the first house would be 15 degrees from the Lagna Point. From the 15th degrees starts the second house and gets to the cusp at the next 15 degrees which will be 30 degrees from the Lagna. Other house positions are similarly determined. For instance, take the point of Lagna as 29 degrees in a sign. There are two planets in the next Rasi, one at the 2nd degree and another at the 28th degree. Both are in the same sign. This does not mean that both planets are in conjunction and are giving the effects of the second house. The planet that is in the 2nd degree being so close to the Lagna point will give the first house effect and the planet in the 28th degree will give the second house effect. The question arises as to how to overcome this difficulty. The planets should be arranged in such a way that each planet gives the result due to that position. Arrangement in that manner is known as Bhava Positions and the chart containing the planets in those cages is called the Bhava Chakra. This should be independent of the Rasi Chakra.

At the request of many of my friends and admirers I have ventured to produce this book. In this I have explained how to make a Bhava Chakra. A blank Chart showing the way to prepare a Bhava Chakra is attached at the beginning of the book.

Many astrologers overlook the difference in Standard time and the Sunrise. Some merely take 6 a.m. as the Sunrise throughout the year. It is a known fact that the sunrise varies

each month. In this book I have explained how these are to be adjusted. This book contains various other items that are very useful for amateurs as well as professional Astrologers.

This book also contains all the information regarding Transit effects. I have also given a Chart which would help to find the effects of all the planets at first sight.

In spite of the best care that had been taken I am conscious that mistakes may be found. I would request the indulgent reader to correct the self evident mistakes himself and communicate to me the more serious ones which would be gratefully acknowledged and corrected in the future editions.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Ceylon Printers Limited for having undertaken this task of printing and for bringing out this book in nice print and good set-up sparing neither time nor labour.

—THE AUTHOR.

FOREWORD

In this era of rapid development of Scientific Research, students of Astrology, who had hitherto refused to accept theories laid down by Eastern and Western Astrologers without a scientific explanation, would value this book very much.

Mr. S. Somasundram had for the past two decades been an exceptionally brilliant exponent of Prognostic Astrology. The experience he had gained through long years of research, in both Eastern and Western Astrology, had not been available to many, particularly to the students of this science. Those who had the good fortune of consulting him had been marvelled at the correct predictions he had given them, based not on mere theories but on actual scientific data.

Placing of Planets in Houses according to the Bhava Chakra and the correct calculations of Dasas and Sub-Dasas, enables him to predict more precisely than the ordinary professional Astrologer.

In this book, he endeavours, in the first instance, to teach the student the correct method of casting a Horoscope, without which accurate predictions are impossible. He had taken great pains in explaining it in the simplest possible manner, to enable the beginner to grasp the subject thoroughly.

In the Second Part, the Gochara Effects are clearly explained so that the reader may gain a general knowledge of the Effects of the different Planets in their Transits.

It is admitted that without experience a student is unable to make accurate forecasts. But a sound knowledge of the fundamentals are very essential before he could predict. This book, therefore, will be of immense assistance to those interested in Astrology. This, I believe, is the object of the Author.

Hence this book is recommended to all students of Astrology who wish to acquire a purely scientific knowledge of the subject. Even an ordinary layman without any previous knowledge of Astrology can easily follow the Gochara Effects described in the Second Part.

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POSITION OF PLANETS FROM THE MOON AT BIRTH

| RASIES | RAVI SUN | CHANDRA MOON | KUJA MARS | BUDHA MERCURY | GURU JUPITER | SUKRA VENUS | SANI SATURN | RAHU | KETHU |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------|-------|
| Mesha | | | | | | | | | |
| Rishaba | | | | | | | | | |
| Mithuna | | | | | | | | | |
| Kataka | | | | | | | | | |
| Singha | | | | | | | | | |
| Kanni | | | | | | | | | |
| Thula | | | | | | | | | |
| Viruchige | | | | | | | | | |
| Thanu | | | | | | | | | |
| Makara | | | | | | | | | |
| Kumba | | | | | | | | | |
| Meena | | | | | | | | | |

GOCHARA CHART

PART I.

A CORRECT APPROACH

Astrology has existed as a science among all civilised nations of the earth, ancient as well as modern. But there are many people who are unwilling to regard Astrology as a science and tend to regard it as some kind of superstition based on probabilities and coincidences.

The answer to this is that superstitions cannot persist for centuries and that probabilities and coincidences alone cannot account for the remarkable insight and analysis of human life and action which Astrology is able to provide. Astrology and astrologers cannot have persisted throughout the centuries if they were solely dependent on intuitive guesswork or lucky coincidences.

Accuracy

It can be asserted that if an astrologer applies the principles laid down in astrological works which have grown on empirical knowledge without letting his judgement be warped by personal inhibitions, avarice, or other external factors, he will be able to analyse the life and behaviour of an individual with a remarkable degree of accuracy. This can be done without the astrologer meeting or seeing the subjects. This is something which can be tested without any difficulty. Take the date and time of birth of any person to a reputed astrologer, and if the astrologer knows his job, he should be able to tell you all about the person in a manner that should surprise you, and which on checking up will be found correct.

Doubts about astrologers and astrology have arisen because of incorrect predictions and analysis by many who pretend to have a knowledge of astrology or who resort to over-simplifications in the way they set about casting a horoscope or in analysing it. I will explain the fundamental mistake many astrologers, amateurs as well as professionals, make in the manner they approach the problems. This mistake is the basis of all incorrect predictions and analysis.

To understand where this error arises it is necessary to go into the fundamental preliminaries of astrology. The horoscope is really a diagram showing the position occupied by the planets

at the time of birth of a person. For this purpose the belt of the sky overhead is divided into twelve equal sections and a name has been assigned to each such division known as Signs or Rasis. The horoscope is the position of the planets at birth in relation to the point fixed in the Eastern horizon to mark the time of birth.

Horoscope

This point is called the Ascendant or the Lagna and carries the name of the Sign or the Rasi wherein the point is situate. This point can be at any point of the Rasi. The twelve divided sections are: Aries (Mesha); Taurus (Vrishaba); Gemini (Mithuna); Cancer (Kataka); Leo (Sinha); Virgo (Kannya); Libra (Thula); Scorpio (Vrshchika); Sagittarius (Dhanu); Capricorn (Makara); Aquarius (Kumbha); Pisces (Meena).

What is important to remember is that for any horoscope every thirtieth degree from the point of Lagna would constitute a separate House. The first house or Lagna concerns Life; the second house, wealth, family, etc.; the third house, younger brothers and sisters; the fourth house, mother and worldly comforts; the fifth house, children, heart; the sixth house, sickness, enemies; the seventh house, the wife, husband or companion; the eighth house, death; the ninth house, the father and one's earned wealth; the tenth house, employment; the eleventh house, elder brothers, sisters, gains and profits; and the twelfth house, expenditure.

The effects given in astrological works as regards the effects of different planets being in different Houses are realised when planets occupy the cusp of the House, that is, 30 degrees away from the point of the Lagna and so on from each such point. It must be noted that planets within the first six degrees and the last six degrees of a House do not carry the full effects set out for that particular House. Fifteen degrees from each point mark the boundary of a house. (Vide *Jataka Tatva* and *Sripatipadhati*).

Failure

Predictions fail because a very large percentage of astrologers fail to pay any attention to this aspect of the matter. By a process of over-simplification they place the Lagna from the time of birth without going into the question at which point of the 30 degrees in the House is situate, the point of the Lagna in question. This makes all the difference.

Astrology being an exact science, it is important that the exact point, in an astronomical sense, in the thirty degrees of

Rasi where the planets are situate, should be fixed. It is fifteen degrees from this point which marks the border for the next house; whereas astrologers tend to take the customary "Rasi" divisions into twelve houses as sufficient, once the Lagna is fixed.

It may be that the effects of a particular planet may be totally different, viewed from this approach as compared to their being in relation to Houses arrived at by dividing the sky into twelve equal parts of thirty degrees from the lagna point.

TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND TABLES

As everybody knows the earth goes round the sun in one year. Its path in the sky is a long belt just over the equator covering about 22 degrees on either side. The stars within this belt is divided into 27 groups called *Nadshathrams*. $2\frac{1}{4}$ of each group gets into each *Rasi* beginning with the first *Rasi* known as Mesha or Aries.

The planets also move round in the *Rasis* and *Natchathrams* or *Nagaththas*. Saturn takes 30 years to go round the Sun, Jupiter takes 12 years, Mars one year and six months, Venus takes 12 months, Mercury 12 months and Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days. The Moon takes 28 days to go round the earth. These figures are approximate.

Planets

The order of the planets are as follows: Sun is in the centre and next to it is Mercury. This is followed by Venus, Moon, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. In Astrology, Moon is substituted for the earth. The moon goes round the earth once in 28 days and with the earth it goes round the sun.

Rahu and *Kethu* (Dragon's Head and Dragon's Tail) are two mathematical points between the sun and the earth and beyond the earth at which, when the sun and moon come into one line, the moon's shadow hides the sun from the earth and the earth's shadow hides the moon, causing eclipses. These points move round the sun and the earth in 18 years. As the planets coming in these points undergo a change, these points are also named as planets for astrological purposes.

Thus for astrology there are nine planets in use: Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Moon, Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu, and Kethu. Modern scientists have discovered three other planets going round the Sun, viz., Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. These planets are not mentioned in Eastern Astrological works.

Tables

The measurement of the movements of these planets are by clock time and degrees. A circle contains 360 degrees and a day contains 24 hours. The following are the tables :—

Time Measure

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------|
| 60 seconds | ... | ... | 1 minute |
| 60 minutes | ... | ... | 1 hour |
| 24 hours | ... | ... | 1 day |
| 7 days | ... | ... | 1 week |
| 4 weeks | ... | ... | 1 month |
| 52 weeks or 365 days and 6 hours | ... | ... | 1 year |
| (365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 $\frac{8}{80}$ seconds 1 solar year) | | | |

Eastern Time Measure

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| 60 thatparai | ... | ... | 1 vinadi |
| 60 vinadis | ... | ... | 1 gatika or nadi |
| 60 gatikas | ... | ... | 1 day |

Angular Measure

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|----------|
| 60 seconds | ... | ... | 1 minute |
| 60 minutes | ... | ... | 1 degree |
| 30 degrees | ... | ... | 1 rasi |
| 360 degrees | ... | ... | 1 circle |

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

The celestial sphere is divided into 12 parts of 30 degrees each and have been given the following names :—

| English | Tamil | Sinhalese |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Aries | Mesha | Mesha |
| Taurus | Rishabam | Vrishaba |
| Gemini | Mithunam | Mithuna |
| Cancer | Katakam | Kataka |
| Leo | Singham | Singha |
| Virgo | Kanni | Kanniya |
| Libra | Thulam | Thula |
| Scorpio | Viruchigam | Virushige |
| Sagittarius | Thanu | Thanu |
| Capricorn | Makaram | Makara |
| Aquarius | Kumbam | Kumba |
| Pisces | Meenam | Meena |

Constellations

The sphere is again divided into 27 constellations (Nadeththirams or Nagaththas). Each constellation covers 13 degrees and 20 minutes. These constellations are divided into four parts. There are 24 constellations in each Rasi beginning from Aries. The constellations are :—

| Tamil | Sinhalese | Tamil | Sinhalese |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Achchwini | Aswida | Sothi | Saa |
| Parani | Berena | Visakam | Visa |
| Karthikai | Kethi | Anusham | Anura |
| Mirugasiridam | Muvasirisa | Kertai | Deta |
| Thiruvathirai | Ada | Moolam | Mula |
| Punarpoosam | Punavasiya | Pooradam | Poovasala |
| Poosam | Pussa | Utharadam | Uttarasala |
| Aiyiliyam | Aslisa | Thiruvonam | Suwana |
| Maham | Maa | Aviddam | Denata |
| Pusa | Puvapal | Sathayam | Siyawasa |
| Uththaram | Uttarapal | Poorattathi | Puvaputupa |
| Aththam | Hastha | Utharattathi | Utraputupa |
| Siththirai | Sita | Revathi | Revati |

These twenty-seven constellations mentioned above are each divided into 4 parts, and each such divided part is called Nadeththira Padam. There are 108 padams in all.

STANDARD AND ACTUAL TIME

In astrology, time is the most important factor, and it is therefore necessary to have the most accurate time which can possibly be obtained for the purposes of casting a horoscope. Failure to establish this exact time is one of the reasons for horoscopes being inaccurate.

The earth, for convenience of measurement, is divided into latitudes and longitudes which are measured in degrees. The earth rotates on its own axis through 360 degrees in 24 hours. This works out to show that it takes 4 minutes to traverse each degree of longitude. This difference of 4 minutes to a degree is of universal application

Convenience

But for purposes of convenience, on a politico-geographical basis, different countries have established *Standard Time* for their territory. For instance, there is one standard time for the whole of the Indian sub-continent, and Ceylon too observes this time.

Historically, after the British occupation, the Time first observed in Ceylon was the Madras Standard Time. This was until January 1, 1906. Up to that time, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay had each their own Standard Time based on their own longitude.

But from January 1, 1906, a common Standard Time was adopted for the whole of India and Ceylon. The longitude which was taken as *standard* for purposes of fixing the Standard Time was 82 degrees 30 minutes. All clocks in the whole of India and Ceylon are synchronised to the time at this standard longitude.

Whilst for purposes of travel, communications, and other public, private and social activities, the Standard Time is an excellent convenience. It is incorrect for purposes of astrology.

A person casting a horoscope has, therefore, to reduce the given Standard Time to the actual time of the place of birth. This can be done by establishing the longitude of the place and thereafter working out the difference. If the longitude is more or less than 82 degrees 30 minutes, the actual time has to be worked out at the rate of 4 minutes to a degree, by adding or subtracting the difference.

Variations

It will be noticed that 82 degrees 30 minutes is based on 0 degree at Greenwich, that is, the Indian Standard Time varies 5 hours 30 minutes from the time at Greenwich. In the same way, local variations must also be worked out.

Take *Colombo*, for instance. The longitude is 79 degrees 51 minutes. At the rate of 4 minutes, the variation from Greenwich is 5 hours 19 6/15 minutes. As the fraction is less than half, it can be dropped. The actual time variation for Colombo is 5 hours 19 minutes from Greenwich, that is 11 minutes less than the Standard Time. So far a person born in Colombo, 11 minutes has to be deducted from the Standard Time to establish the exact time for astrological purposes.

Jaffna is at longitude 80 degrees 0 minutes. At 4 minutes to a degree, variation from Greenwich is 5 hours 20 minutes, and the difference from Standard Time is 10 minutes which must be deducted from the clock time to obtain the exact time.

Batticaloa is at 81 degrees 41 minutes. The variation is 5 hours 26 11/15 minutes from Greenwich. As the fraction is more than half, it is taken as 27 minutes. The difference between Batticaloa time and Standard Time is 3 minutes which must be deducted from the clock time to obtain the exact time.

For places east of 82 degrees 30 minutes, the exact time will be more than 5 hours 30 minutes from Greenwich time and the difference will have to be added to the clock time to obtain the exact time.

INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD TIME

Ceylon

Standard time was introduced on January 1, 1906 at 1 a.m.

Time advanced by 30 minutes on January 5, 1942 at 1 a.m.

Clock put back to normal Standard time at Midnight of October 17, 1946.

Singapore and F. M. S.

Standard time was introduced on September 1, 1905 at 1 a.m.

Advance of time by 20 minutes on April 1, 1933.

Time increased by another 10 minutes on April 1, 1946.

Burma

Standard time introduced on January 1, 1906.

Clock advanced by 30 minutes on December 24, 1941 at 2 a.m.

Clock had been put back to normal S.T. (Date not available)

NOON TIME

The time when the sun rises is as important for purposes of casting a horoscope as the time when it crosses the Meridian. In this connection it is necessary to remember that the Sun does not cross the Meridian exactly at 12 noon. It varies as the Sun's path varies from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. In November the midday is at 16 minutes before 12 noon. In February it is 14 minutes past 12 noon, and June and September alone do the two times coincide.

Variation

If one studies this variation one will observe that there is a variation ranging from 16 minutes forwards or backwards. This is universal and constant.

The table on Page 9 indicates the daily differences month by month and day by day.

For instance, noon time on August 20 shows †3.17. That is 12 hours plus 3 minutes and 17 seconds. Seventeen seconds being less than half a minute it can be omitted and the time fixed at 12.3.

SUNRISE

Sunrise for all latitudes can be worked out by determining the duration of the day of the place and deducting half of it from the midday time. Some standard figures are utilised to find out the duration of the day for the different latitudes. The Table of Standard Figures is produced on Page 10.

Method

For this purpose, take the duration of the day given in the Ephemeris from Jaffna for the day. Note the difference between 30 gatikas and the time given for the particular date. Multiply the figure by the standard figure for the place in question and divide it by 100. The result should be added to 30 gatikas if the duration of the day is over 30 gatikas, and deducted if less than 30 gatikas. The result would be the duration of the day for the place concerned. Duration of the day which is in gatikas and vinadis should be converted into hours and minutes taking 24 minutes for one gatika. This result divided by 2 and deducted from the noon time gives the time of sunrise

EXAMPLE (1)

A concrete example would work out thus. Take June 24, 1955. The duration of day in Jaffna is 31.24. To work out the sunrise for Colombo, the first thing is deduct 30 and you get $1.24 = 84$ vigatikas. The standard figure for Colombo is 72, and $84 \times 72 = 6048$ vigatikas. Divide this by 100 and you get 60 (48/100) vigatikas 1.01 gatikas. As the duration of day is over 30, this should be added and you get 31.01 as the duration of the day in Colombo. Then you multiply by 24 to reduce it to minutes (24 minutes to a gatika) and you get 12.24 1/2 and half of this is 6.12 1/4. The noon time is 12.2 and this minus $6.12 = 5.49\frac{1}{4}$, i.e., 5.50. The sunrise therefore is at 5.50 a.m. for Colombo.

EXAMPLE (2)—Kandy

The table sets out the standard figure for each degree of latitude. The problem will arise mainly for places which are situated in positions between two main latitudes. Kandy's latitude, for example, is 7.17. How does one fix the standard figure for Kandy? The standard figure for 7 degrees latitude is 72 and for 8 is 83. The two nearest unit figures are 72 and 83, the

| | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 3.13 | 13.36 | 12.31 | 3.58 | 2.57 | 2.23 | 3.36 | 6.10 | — | 10.18 | 16.21 | 10.54 |
| 2 | 3.41 | 13.44 | 12.18 | 3.41 | 3.4 | 2.13 | 3.47 | 6.6 | 0.21 | 10.37 | 16.21 | 10.30 |
| 3 | 4.09 | 12.51 | 12.3 | 3.23 | 3.10 | 2.4 | 3.58 | 6.1 | 0.40 | 10.55 | 16.21 | 10.7 |
| 4 | 4.37 | 13.59 | 11.53 | 3.5 | 3.17 | 1.54 | 4.10 | 5.57 | 1.0 | 11.14 | 16.21 | 9.44 |
| 5 | 5.04 | 14.04 | 11.39 | 2.47 | 3.22 | 1.45 | 4.20 | 5.50 | 1.20 | 11.32 | 16.19 | 9.18 |
| 6 | 5.31 | 14.10 | 11.24 | 2.30 | 3.27 | 1.34 | 4.30 | 5.44 | 1.40 | 11.49 | 16.17 | 8.53 |
| 7 | 5.59 | 14.15 | 11.12 | 2.13 | 3.32 | 1.22 | 4.41 | 5.38 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 16.15 | 8.28 |
| 8 | 6.24 | 14.17 | 10.57 | 1.57 | 3.35 | 1.11 | 4.50 | 5.30 | 2.20 | 12.24 | 16.10 | 8.2 |
| 9 | 6.51 | 14.20 | 10.42 | 1.40 | 3.38 | 0.59 | 4.59 | 5.22 | 2.41 | 12.40 | 16.1 | 7.9 |
| 10 | 7.16 | 14.23 | 10.27 | 1.23 | 3.41 | 0.47 | 5.8 | 5.14 | 3.2 | 12.57 | 16.5 | 7.9 |
| 11 | 7.40 | 14.23 | 10.11 | 1.08 | 3.43 | 0.35 | 5.16 | 4.25 | 3.22 | 13.12 | 15.53 | 6.41 |
| 12 | 8.04 | 14.24 | 9.55 | 0.52 | 3.45 | 0.23 | 5.24 | 4.35 | 3.42 | 13.27 | 15.46 | 6.13 |
| 13 | 8.28 | 14.24 | 9.39 | 0.36 | 3.46 | 0.11 | 5.32 | 4.45 | 4.5 | 13.42 | 15.39 | 5.45 |
| 14 | 8.50 | 14.22 | 9.22 | 0.24 | 3.46 | 0.7 | 5.38 | 4.34 | 4.26 | 13.56 | 15.29 | 5.16 |
| 15 | 9.12 | 14.20 | 9.5 | 0.12 | 3.46 | 0.3 | 5.44 | 4.22 | 4.47 | 14.9 | 15.19 | 4.48 |
| 16 | 9.34 | 14.18 | 8.48 | 0.0 | 3.46 | 0.0 | 5.51 | 4.10 | 5.9 | 14.23 | 15.10 | 4.19 |
| 17 | 9.54 | 14.14 | 8.31 | 0.17 | 3.44 | 0.22 | 5.56 | 3.57 | 5.30 | 14.35 | 14.57 | 3.49 |
| 18 | 10.14 | 14.10 | 8.13 | 0.34 | 3.42 | 0.45 | 6.01 | 3.44 | 5.51 | 14.47 | 14.45 | 3.20 |
| 19 | 10.35 | 14.06 | 7.55 | 0.51 | 3.41 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 3.31 | 6.13 | 14.59 | 14.33 | 2.50 |
| 20 | 10.53 | 14.0 | 7.37 | 1.04 | 3.37 | 1.18 | 6.8 | 3.17 | 6.34 | 15.8 | 14.19 | 2.20 |
| 21 | 11.12 | 13.54 | 7.19 | 1.16 | 3.34 | 1.31 | 6.12 | 3.02 | 6.55 | 15.19 | 14.4 | 1.51 |
| 22 | 11.28 | 13.47 | 7.1 | 1.29 | 3.30 | 1.44 | 6.15 | 2.48 | 7.16 | 15.28 | 13.49 | 1.21 |
| 23 | 11.44 | 13.39 | 6.44 | 1.40 | 3.25 | 1.57 | 6.16 | 2.33 | 7.37 | 15.36 | 13.31 | 0.54 |
| 24 | 12.0 | 13.23 | 6.6 | 1.52 | 3.20 | 2.10 | 6.18 | 2.17 | 7.57 | 15.44 | 13.14 | 0.27 |
| 25 | 12.15 | 13.13 | 5.47 | 2.03 | 3.15 | 2.22 | 6.19 | 2.01 | 8.18 | 15.52 | 12.57 | 0.0 |
| 26 | 12.28 | 13.13 | 5.29 | 2.13 | 3.9 | 2.35 | 6.19 | 1.44 | 8.38 | 15.58 | 12.37 | 83 |
| 27 | 12.42 | 12.53 | 5.11 | 2.23 | 3.2 | 2.47 | 6.19 | 1.27 | 8.58 | 16.4 | 12.18 | 0.66 |
| 28 | 12.55 | 12.53 | 4.52 | 2.33 | 2.56 | 3.0 | 6.17 | 1.10 | 9.19 | 16.9 | 11.59 | 1.39 |
| 29 | 13.05 | — | 4.34 | 2.41 | 3.48 | 3.8 | 6.17 | 0.92 | 9.32 | 15.12 | 11.42 | 2.9 |
| 30 | 13.16 | — | 4.16 | 2.49 | 3.40 | 3.24 | 6.15 | 0.34 | 9.45 | 16.16 | 11.24 | 2.37 |
| 31 | 13.27 | — | 4.16 | 2.53 | 2.32 | — | 6.13 | 0.16 | 9.58 | 16.19 | 11.16 | 3.06 |

+ This sign means that the figure should be added to 12 noon
 — This sign means that the figure should be deducted from 12 noon.

difference being 11. Divide this by 60 and multiply it by 17 and you get the result $3\frac{7}{60}$, that is 3.

The standard figure for Kandy is therefore $72+3=75$.

TABLE OF KUNAGAM OR STANDARD FIGURES
(To be used to find out Sunrise)

| Degree of Latitude | Standard Figure |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 11 |
| 2 | 21 |
| 3 | 31 |
| 4 | 42 |
| 5 | 52 |
| 6 | 62 |
| 7 | 72 |
| 8 | 83 |
| 9 | 94 |
| 10 | 104 |
| 11 | 115 |
| 12 | 125 |
| 13 | 135 |
| 14 | 146 |
| 15 | 157 |
| 16 | 167 |
| 17 | 178 |
| 18 | 192 |
| 19 | 202 |
| 20 | 213 |

DURATION OF DAY

I have made reference to the duration of the day furnished in the Ephemeris for Jaffna. As some readers may not have the Ephemeris for Jaffna at hand always, I am setting out below a table showing the duration of the day for every five days in the month. For intervening days the difference between two dates may be taken proportionately.

| January | G. V. | February | G. V. |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 28 37 | 5 | 29 04 |
| 5 | 28 38 | 10 | 29 07 |
| 10 | 28 41 | 15 | 29 13 |
| 15 | 28 44 | 20 | 29 20 |
| 25 | 28 52 | 25 | 29 26 |
| 30 | 28 57 | | |

| March | G. V. | April | G. V. |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 29 32 | 5 | 30 20 |
| 5 | 29 37 | 10 | 30 27 |
| 10 | 29 44 | 15 | 30 34 |
| 15 | 29 51 | 20 | 30 40 |
| 25 | 30 05 | 25 | 30 46 |
| 30 | 30 12 | 30 | 30 53 |
| | | | |
| May | | June | |
| 5 | 30 58 | 5 | 31 24 |
| 10 | 31 04 | 10 | 31 26 |
| 15 | 31 08 | 15 | 31 28 |
| 20 | 31 13 | 20 | 20 29 |
| 25 | 31 18 | 25 | 31 28 |
| 30 | 31 20 | 30 | 31 27 |
| | | | |
| July | | August | |
| 5 | 31 25 | 5 | 31 03 |
| 10 | 31 23 | 10 | 30 57 |
| 15 | 31 20 | 15 | 31 52 |
| 20 | 31 17 | 20 | 30 46 |
| 25 | 31 13 | 25 | 30 40 |
| 30 | 31 09 | 30 | 30 32 |
| | | | |
| September | | October | |
| 5 | 30 26 | 5 | 29 45 |
| 10 | 30 19 | 10 | 29 38 |
| 15 | 30 12 | 15 | 29 31 |
| 20 | 30 04 | 20 | 29 24 |
| 25 | 29 58 | 25 | 29 18 |
| 30 | 29 51 | 30 | 29 11 |
| | | | |
| November | | December | |
| 5 | 29 04 | 5 | 28 37 |
| 10 | 28 58 | 10 | 28 34 |
| 15 | 28 53 | 15 | 28 32 |
| 20 | 28 48 | 20 | 28 32 |
| 25 | 28 44 | 25 | 28 31 |
| 30 | 28 40 | 30 | 28 33 |

MOON AND ITS MOTION

For purposes of casting a horoscope correctly, it is necessary to take into consideration the movement of the Moon. It will be noted that the Moon moves round the Earth in 30 days approximately. In its movement, there are two days of importance in which the Moon is closely associated with the Sun: when the

Moon is between the Earth and the Sun marking the new Moon, and when the Earth is between the Sun and the Moon, marking the Full Moon.

Thithis

The interval between the New Moon and the Full Moon is 14 days. After the new Moon, the Moon reveals more and more of itself proportionately until the full Moon is attained. During this period, the Moon is seen from the sun set, and is called the waxing moon. These intervening 14 days are called *thithis*. The fourteen days after full moon to the new moon are called the period of the waning moon. These days are also known as *thithis* in the same order as the earlier ones.

The thithis are: 1. Pirathamai; 2. Thuthiya; 3. Thiruthiya; 4. Sathurththi; 5. Panchami; 6. Shastti; 7. Sapthami; 8. Attami; 9. Navami; 10. Thasami; 11. Ekathasi; 12. Thuvathasi; 13. Thirayothasi; and 14. Sathurththasi. New Moon is called Amavasi, or Masa Poya. Full Moon is called Purnami or Palasoka.

The moon also covers in its passage round the earth the 27 nadchatthhirams or nagaththas. In the same way the sun takes different periods to cover the arc of the thirty degrees each month. The moon, on the other hand, takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ days to cover the 30 degrees portions of the Rasi. The movement of the moon is known by the name of the nadchatththiram or nagaththas it is in. The Ephemeris always gives the times the different nagaththas terminate. For example, on July 20, 1955, the Poosa nagaththas that began at 32 gatikas 22 vinadis ended at 29 gatikas 34 vinadis (Hindu Vakkiya Panchanga) on July 20, 1955. This means that on that day, Moon is in Poosa nadchatththiram or nagaththas which is in the sign Cancer.

The movements of the other eight planets are given in the Panchanga or Liththa from one Patha of a nadchatththiram to the other Patha for different dates.

To take the same example, *i.e.*, July 20, 1955, (Hindu date: Adi Masa Kataka Ravi). 4° at 12 noon (15 gatikas).

Sun Poosa 1st patha : moves to second patha at 41 gatikas 34 vinadis on 7 Kataka Ravi.

Mars Poosa 3rd patha : from Adi 1 at 36 gatikas 17 vinadis to 47 gatikas 59 vinadis on the same day.

Mercury Punarvasiya 3rd patha : from 8 gatikas 16 vinadis on Adi 4 to 0 gatika 25 vinadis on Adi 6.

Jupiter Poosa 4 patha : Jupiter in the patha from 23 Ani (Mithuna Ravi) at 43 gatikas 56 vinadis at 4 gatikas 39 vinadis. Adi means Kataka Ravi.

Venus Punarvasiya 1 patha : Venus in this patha from Adi 3 28 gatikas 11 vinadis to Adi 6 13g. 21v.

Saturn Swati or Saa 4 : from 49g. 42v. on Chiththirai 25 (Mesha Ravi) to Avani (Singha Ravi) at 22g. 10v.

Rahu Mula 1. from Vaikasi 18 (Rishaba Ravi) at 3g. 56v. to Mula 2 on Adi. 17 (Kataka Ravi) at 57g. 26v.

Kethu Mirugasiridam 3 : the rest same as Rahu.

This is the information which is furnished in a Panchanga or Ephemeris. With this information, and the other principles discussed, it is possible to cast a horoscope.

CASTING A HOROSCOPE—I

In casting a horoscope, the most important thing is to fix the time with exactitude in an astronomical sense. In a previous Chapter it has been explained how one calculates the actual solar time from the standard time which is observed by consent in the whole of India and Ceylon.

The earth turns on its own axis once in twenty-four hours and in doing so goes round the sun in a year making 360 revolutions.

Variation

There are 12 Rasis or Signs with 30 degrees for each Rasi. When the Earth moves round in twenty-four hours, it takes 2 hours to cover each sign. In Eastern terminology it is $60/12=5$ gatikas. If the Sun goes right along the Equator, each arc formed by the 30 degree movement would be equal to one another and the time taken would be 2 hours or 5 gatikas for each.

The circle formed by the Earth's movement would be oblique when the movement is along different latitudes north or south of the Equator : and the arcs of the Rasis formed by the 30 degree measure would be unequal. Thus the time taken over each Rasi would also vary, but when all the Rasis are covered it would have completed 23 hours and 56 minutes or 59 gatikas and 50 vikatikas or vinadis. The table on Page 14 shows the difference which arises in respect of four towns in Ceylon.

This table reveals that the Earth takes 59 gatikas and 50 vikatikas to complete the circles, instead of 60 gatikas. There is, therefore, a difference of 10 vikatikas. It must be also mentioned at this stage that the Sun moves forward at the rate of 10 vikatikas a day or vinadis.

| Latitude | Galle 6° 2'' | Colombo 6° 56'' | Batticaloa 7° 45'' | Jaffna 9° 40'' |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Aries (Mesha) ... | 4.41 | 4.39 | 4.37 | 4.34 |
| Taurus (Rishaba) ... | 5.10 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.06 |
| Gemini (Mithuna) ... | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.27 | 5.28 |
| Cancer (Kataka) ... | 5.12 | 5.14 | 5.16 | 5.18 |
| Leo (Singha) ... | 4.54 | 4.56 | 4.58 | 5.2 |
| Virgo (Kanni) ... | 4.49 | 4.51 | 4.53 | 4.58 |
| Libra (Thula) ... | 5.03 | 5.05 | 5.7 | 5.10 |
| Scorpio (Viruchige) ... | 5.22 | 5.23 | 5.24 | 5.26 |
| Sagittarius (Thanu) ... | 5.22 | 5.22 | 5.21 | 5.20 |
| Capricorn (Makara) ... | 4.56 | 4.54 | 4.52 | 4.50 |
| Aquarius (Kumba) ... | 4.30 | 4.28 | 4.26 | 4.22 |
| Pisces (Meena) ... | 4.25 | 4.23 | 4.21 | 4.16 |
| | 59.50 | 59.50 | 59.50 | 59.50 |

UTHAYATPARA

The Sun moves forward at the rate of 10 vikatikas a day. Thus when the Sun enters a Rasi it keeps moving at the rate of 10 vikatikas daily and thus keeps on reducing the time assigned for each Rasi; and when this is completed the succeeding month begins. It is this 10 vikatikas that the Sun gives to the earth to complete the 60 gatikas daily. Take the Rasi Aries (Mesha) in latitude 9.40, the duration is 4.34. When the Sun enters the first point of Aries it has to travel and complete the rasi in a month. On the second day the Sun has passed 10 vikatikas in 4.34 leaving a balance of 4.24. On the third, the balance would be 4.14, on the fourth 4.04, etc. This balance is what is termed the *Uthayatpara* of the day.

Let us take the case of a person born in Jaffna on July 20, 1955, at 3.45 p.m. (standard time). The longitude of Jaffna is 80.0, and the latitude 9.40.

The first thing to be ascertained is the *Uthayatpara* or the position of the Sun on the morning of July 4 (*Adi 4*) and the *Ahasu* or the duration of the day. The *Uthayatpara* of the Sun in Cancer for that day is (from the almanac) 4 gatikas 45 vinadis and the *Ahasu* is 31g. 14v. *Ahasu* means duration of the day.

Actual Time

The standard time of 3.45 has now to be reduced to actual time. Working out on the principles outlined we get the result that for 80.0 we get the standard time difference of 10 minutes. For the time of birth at 3.45 p.m., the actual time for horoscopic purposes will be less 10 minutes, that is 3.35 p.m.

Next, one must work out the actual sunrise. This can also be calculated in the manner explained in the previous chapter. Calculation reveals that noon time will be 12 hours 6 minutes and deducting half the duration of the day on the basis explained you will get 5 hours 51 minutes (actual time), and the clock (standard) time will be 6.01.

So now, we get the actual birth time 3.35 p.m., and the sunrise 5.51 a.m. The time from sunrise to birth time is 9 hours 44 minutes. 9 hours 44 minutes will be 24 gatikas 20 vinadis.

Lagna

The Ephemeris shows that in Cancer the *Uthayatpara* (the position of the Sun) has a remaining balance of 4.45. Count the time taken to cover up the Rasis following Cancer until you reach the point where 24 gat. 20 vin. terminates.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | 4.45 |
| Leo | ... | ... | ... | 5.02 |
| Virgo | ... | ... | ... | 4.58 |
| Gemini | ... | ... | ... | 5.10 |
| Scorpio | ... | ... | ... | 5.26 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 25.21 |

As 24 gat. 20 vin. terminates in Scorpio, the Lagna will be Scorpio or Viruchiga, and 25.21 less 24.20=1.01 is what is remaining in Scorpio.

Thus, the Lagna has been established for a person born in Jaffna on July 20, 1955, at 3.45 p.m. (standard time), and the balance period in Scorpio is 1.01.

BHAVAS

There are twelve Houses mentioned in the astrological books. These are twelve positions at every thirty degrees of the Lagna. Ordinarily astrologers fix up a Lagna in a Rasi and follow on with the names of the succeeding Rasis as the Houses.

A House, however, can be in two Rasis and it would be incorrect to take a House and a Rasi to be identical. The boundary of a House may be the midway position between two Rasis. Thus the boundaries of the first House would extend to 15 degrees on either side of its exact position. Thus the boundaries of other Houses may intrude in a similar way upon Rasi positions. For this reason, the Houses in a horoscope should be taken independently of the Rasi limits.

Writers

Classical writers on astrology like Sripati, Ballalakrishnu Daivagna, Divakara Daivagna and Kesava Daivagna have made a point about this in their commentaries on *Jataka Padadhathi*, an authority on mathematical astrology. Sripati, the author of *Sripati Padathi*, lived in the 11th century. The following are extracts from his famous commentary:—

Adhi 1.—Sloka 9. “A planet produces the full effects of the *Bhava* in which it is when its distance from the *Bhava Sandhi* (Boundary House Position) is equal to the *Bhavamsa* (Cusp of the House). When the planet has a less or greater distance from a *Bhava Sandhi* than a *Bhavamsa*, its effect must be ascertained by a rule of three process.”

Sloka 10. “Sages have declared that when a *Bhava* begins its effect also begins. The effect becomes full in equal portion of all *Bhavas* (just when a *Bhava* is divided into two halves). When a *Bhava* approaches its end more and more, the effect gets less and less till at last it ceases when the end of the *Bhava* is reached.”

Sloka 11. “Thus should *Bhava* be decided at the time of births, a journey, the assumption of a vow, the ceremony of tonsures, a royal coronation or other like ceremony or marriage. For it is by calculating *Bhavas* that the effects due to certain combinations are found out.”

Maha Deva, a classical author on astrology of exceptional merit, has left to posterity a book called *Jataka Tatwa*. He was a profound student of Sanskrit and has incorporated into his astrological work the views and dicta from ancient rishis like Varahamihira, Kaliyanavarman, Vaidiyanatha Dikshita and other similar savants.

Jataka Tatwa, Sloka 69. “A planet is said to be productive of full effect if it is posited in the 6th degree position after 12 degrees in a *Bhava*, i.e., when it is posited between 18 degrees and 18 degrees both inclusive.”

It is for this reason that horoscopes should be cast showing the *Bhava Chakra* and readings and predictions should be based on this. It is the failure to do this by popular short-cut astrologers that leads to incorrect readings and false predictions.

The very great significance of this was brought out at the Andhra Astrological Conference held in India in 1955. Sri Seshadri Iyengar of Buchireddipalyam read a paper on “The Pitfalls In Predictive Astrology” and stressed the necessity of accurate casting of *Bhava Chakra* and the need for the interpretation of the horoscope only on the basis of *Bhava* and not according to *Rasi*, as is now in vogue. All the errors of predictive astrology arise from the fact that they are not based on the *Bhava Chakra*.

NAVAMSA

The *Bhava Chakra* and the actual position of planets in a navamsa chart are absolutely essential for accurate predictive astrology. Navamsa means 9 amsas or parts. A *Rasi* is divided into nine parts and the planets are placed in their respective amsas in a *Rasi*. These amsas being each of $3\frac{1}{3}$ degrees, it is possible to find the actual degree correct within this $3\frac{1}{3}$ degrees.

The Eastern Ephemeris shows the position of the planets in the *Nakshastra Padhas*. There are, as has been explained on Page 18, 27 *nakshastirams* are divided into four parts each. There are 27×4 equal 108 *padhams*. There being twelve *rasis*, each gets 9 *padhams*, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ *nakshastiram* for each *rasi*. This helps to fix the actual position of a planet in the *rasi*.

All the *panchangams* (*liththas*) give the movements of the planets from *patham* to *patham*. The navamsa chart is one where we locate the actual position of the *lagna* and planets in their respective amsas.

Navamsam or Navamsa

Navamsam means *Nava Amsa* or 9 fractional parts of a *Rasi* or *Sign*.

There are 27 stars and each divided into four parts brings 108 quarters. These when distributed among the 12 signs, each sign accommodates 9 quarters ($2\frac{1}{4}$ *Nadchaththiram* or *Nagaththas*).

Navamsa Chart

All the planets are shown in the Ephemeris as being posited in one of these quarters of the *Nadchaththiram* or *Nagaththas*.

Moon's position in the Navamsa would be the position of the birth Nagaththa or Nadchathiram. Moon in Navamsa for Poosam or Poosa Star third part would be fourth position from Cancer, that is Libra.

Similarly the position of all planets have to be determined as explained above.

Another method to find out the Navamsa Lagna is by reducing the lapsed time in Aries to degrees and minutes and fixing up the Navamsa Lagna.

A sign consists of 30 degrees. When this is divided into 9 parts it gives 3 degrees and 20 minutes.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|
| The First part is within | ... | 3.20 |
| Second do | ... | 6.40 |
| Third do | ... | 10.0 |
| Fourth do | ... | 13.20 |
| Fifth do | ... | 16.40 |
| Sixth do | ... | 20.0 |
| Seventh do | ... | 23.20 |
| Eighth do | ... | 26.40 |
| Ninth do | ... | 30.0 |

In the example, the time lapsed in Aries is 3.17.

The total time for Aries is 4.35.

Reduce both to minutes. $3.17 = 197$
 $4.35 = 275$

Multiply the time that have lapsed (197) by 30 degrees and divide it by 275. The result would be in degrees. Any fraction or remainder multiplied by 60 and divided by the original divisor (275) will give the minutes.

$$197 \times 30 = 5910.$$

$$5910 \text{ divided by } 275 = 20 \frac{185}{275}.$$

Multiply the remainder 185 by 60 = 8100.

This divided by 275 gives $29 \frac{75}{275}$.

The lagna is therefore in Aries at $20.29 \frac{75}{275}$.

As 75 is less than half of 275, it can be omitted.

In the table above, this comes in the 7th part.

MAHA THISAI OR MAHA DASAWA

Moon to be reduced to degrees and minutes.

The duration of the Star is 66 Gatikas and 23 Vigatikas.

Which when reduced gives 3983 Vigatikas.

The time that had lapsed in the star is 51 Gatikas and 56 Vigatikas which is equal to 3116 minutes.

The time that has to be completed is 14 Gatikas and 27 Vigatikas which is equal to 867 minutes.

The $2\frac{1}{4}$ Nadchaththiram or Nagaththa consists of 30 degrees.

Therefore, one star has 4 parts of it, viz., $\frac{4}{9}$ of 30 degrees.

This gives 13 degrees and 20 minutes for a Star.

13.20 gives 800 minutes.

Multiply the portion that have lapsed in the Star by 800 and divide it by the total for the Star. The quotient is the number in degrees.

The remainder multiplied by 60 and divided by the same divisor gives the minutes.

Example

Time that had lapsed in the star is 3116 minutes. $3116 \times 800 = 2492800$.

This divided by 3983 gives 626 which is 10 degrees 26 minutes in the Star Aslissa or Ayiliyam.

Cancer consists of the 4th part of Punarpoosam or Punavasiya and the 4th part of Poosam or Poosa. The total number of degrees for the 5 parts is 16 degrees and 40 minutes. When the number of degrees for Ayiliyam or Aslissa is added to this, it gives 27 degrees and 6 minutes in Cancer.

Moon is thus in 27 degrees and 6 minutes in Cancer.

Moon's position in the Navamsa will be the 9th part in Cancer and that falls in Pisces.

Major period is called Maha Thisai or Maha Dasawa.

Sub-period is called Bukthi or Antharadasawa.

Each Star is assigned a ruling period and the periods have a regular rotation.

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Pooradam | Poovasala ... | First Quarter | ... | Leo |
| | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Uththiradam | Uttarasala ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Thiruvonam | Suvana ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Aviddam | Denata ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Sathayam | Siyawasa ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Poorattathy | Puvaputupa... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Uttirattathy | Uttaraputtu... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Revathy | Revathi ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |

The 12 signs are grouped under three categories, viz :—

Movable (Sara).

Immovable (Sthira).

Common (Upaya).

The Lagnam therefore is **Aries**.

30.20 minus 27.03=3.17 Lapsed in Aries.

31.38 minus 30.20=1.18 Remaining in Aries.

Total 4.35 Total for Aries.

10. Birth Chart

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lagna | Aries | (As already found). |
| Sun | Libra | (vide Ephemeris). |
| Moon | Ayiliyam or Aslissa is in Cancer. | |
| Mars | Leo | (vide Ephemeris) Leo. |
| Mercury | Libra | do |
| Jupiter | Libra | do |
| Venus | Libra | do |
| Saturn | Capricorn | do |
| Rahu | Capricorn | do |
| Kethu | Cancer | do |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|--------------------|
| | LAGNA | | |
| 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | MOON KETHU 4 |
| 11 | | | |
| SATURN RAHU 10 | | | MARS 5 |
| | | SUN VENUS MERCURY JUPITER 7 | 6 |
| 9 | 8 | | |

11. Navamsa Chart.

The Lagna determined is Aries in which 3 gatikas and 17 minutes have lapsed.

The full duration of Aries is 4 gatikas and 35 vigatikas.

When this is divided by nine it gives 30 $\frac{5}{9}$ vigatikas.

See how many times of this is contained in the gatikas that have lapsed in Aries, viz., 3 gatikas 17 vigatikas, or 197 vigatikas,

Sun Sub Sub-periods

Sun Sub-period Mars Sub sub-period. (Sun major)

$$\frac{3.18 \times 7}{120} = \frac{108 \times 7}{120} = \frac{756}{120} = 7 \text{ days } 6 \text{ hrs.}$$

Saturn Sub-period, Sun Sub—Sub in the major period of Sun

$$\frac{11.12 \times 6}{120} = \frac{342 \times 6}{120} = \frac{2052}{120} = 17.2$$

Notes to be followed before beginning to cast a Horoscope

1. Find the longitude and latitude of the place of birth.
2. Find the difference between the standard time (clock time) and the actual time for the longitude of the place.
3. Reduce the standard time to the actual time of birth, i.e., reduce the difference found under item 2 from the time of birth as noted from the clock.
4. Find out the time of sunrise.
5. The time from sunrise to the time of birth (after reduction) should be reduced to gatikas and vigatikas. (Oriental time of 60 gatikas for the 24 hours of the day).
6. Note down the time left over in the Rasi for the month which is known as the Uthayatpara. This is seen in the ephemeris against each date.
7. Note down the duration of the day as given in the ephemeris.
8. Find out the Lagna.
9. Find out the ruling star for the day.
10. Prepare the position of the planets in the 12 Rasies.
11. Prepare the navamsa chart.
12. Find out the ruling major period and the sub-period.

Example No. 1.

Date of birth.—1934 October 31 at 6.12 p.m. in Jaffna.

Hindu date.—Pava Vrusha Thula masa 15 or Thula Ravi 15 Bagai. (Hindu Date).

D. M. (Degrees and Minutes)
 1. Longitude.....of Jaffna.....80.00.
 Latitudeof Jaffna..... 9.40.

2. Actual time for 80 degrees is $80 \times 4 = 320$ minutes East of Greenwich = 5 hrs. 20 mts.

The time seen in the clock is the Standard time which is calculated for 82 degrees 30 minutes East of Greenwich.

$82.30 \times 4 = 330$ minutes. ... (5½ hours).

The difference between the Standard time and the actual time for Jaffna is 10 minutes.

3. Birth was at 6.12 p.m. Standard time.
 The actual time of birth is $6.12 - 10 = 6.2$ p.m.

4. Sunrise of Jaffna on this day is 5.54 a.m.

5. The time that lapsed from sunrise 5.54 to the time of birth 6.2 is 12 hours and 8 minutes. This is equivalent to 30 gatikas and 20 vigatikas.

6. Uthayatpara (degrees and minutes in the Rasi where the sun is travelling for the month). What is left over in the Rasi shown in the Ephemeris on this date is 2 gatikas and 47 vigatikas. The Sun has yet to travel 2 gatikas and 47 vigatikas in Libra or Thula. This is called Uthayatpara.

7. Duration of the day is 29 gatikas and 11 vigatikas.

8. Birth Star (Nadchathiram or Nagaththa).

There are 27 constellations in 12 signs of Zodiac equally distributed with 2¼ stars in each sign.

What is known as the star for the day is the one in which the Moon is situated in its journey.

On this day moon was in Ayiliyam or Aslissa Star till 44 gatikas 47 vigatikas. The Moon came in to this star at 38 gatikas and 24 vigatikas on the previous day.

14.3.21 — 12 to 13.18 = 2.0.3. is what had lapsed in Budahu Period.

1.0.3 plus 2.8.9 of Saturn = 3.8.12 completes the Major Period of Mercury.

Sub-period at the time of birth is 1 year, 0 months, 3 days in Jupiter Remaining.

Example 2.

Birth at Batticaloa

1957 August 30 at 6.43 p.m.

Longitude ... 81.41

Latitude ... 7.45

$81.41 \times 4 = 326 \frac{1}{5}$ minutes = 5 hours 27 minutes.

The standard time difference is 8 minutes.

Sunrise.

Duration of the day is 30.32

Excess of 30 gatikas is 32 vigatikas for Jaffna.

Standard figure for Batticaloa is 80.

$$\frac{32 \times 80}{100} = 25.60 = 27 \text{ minutes}$$

Duration of the day for Batticaloa is 30.27.

This is equal to $30 \frac{27}{60} \times 24 = 12$ hours 11 minutes.

Noon time on this day is 12.1 p.m.

Half of 12 hours 11 minutes = 6 hours 5 minutes.

Subtract from Noon time (12.1 less 6.5 = 5.55) Sunrise is 5.55 a.m.

Birth time from Sunrise is 6 hrs. 40 minutes from Noon.
plus 6 hours 5 minutes from sunrise = 12 hrs. 45 mts.

This when reduced to gatikas and vigatikas come to 31 gatikas and 52 vigatikas.

Same procedure is to be followed as in the previous example to find the Lagnam and Birth star,

Movable signs are ... Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn.

Immovable signs are... Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius.

Common signs are ... Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces.

Trine position of the Rasies are 1-5-9.

When the Rasies are grouped according to the trines they will have in each group a movable, an immovable and a common sign.

As for example :—

Trines of Aries are Aries, 5 Leo and 9 Sagittarius.

Trines of Taurus are Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

Trines of Gemini are Gemini, Libra and Aquarius.

Trines of Cancer are Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

Trines of Leo are Leo, Sagittarius and Aries.

Another method of locating the Rasies for Navamsa is as follows :—

Find out in what position of the nine parts the planet is. Count that number from the movable trine sign of that Rasi, and that Rasi would be the position for the planet in the chart.

Example :

Sun in Leo in Maa or Magam star third part (*Vide Ephemeris*). This is the 3rd part of the nine parts in Leo. Leo being a fixed or immovable sign, begin from the movable of the trine, which is Aries three places and it is Gemini. Sun should then be placed in Gemini in the Navamsa chart.

Mars in Chiththa or Chiththirai 4th part. Chiththirai fourth part is the second of the 9 parts in Libra. Mars should then be placed in Scorpio which is the 2nd position from Libra which is a movable sign.

Jupiter in Pisces in Revathy third part. Revathy third part is the 8th part out of the 9 parts in Pisces. Pisces being a common sign, the counting should be from Cancer which are the movable trine Rasi for Pisces. Jupiter should then be placed in Aquarius. Moon's position is determined from the birth star.

Each of these quarters are assigned to the 12 signs beginning from the first quarter of Aswini or Aswatha as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Aswini | Aswida | ... | First Quarter | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Bharani | Berana | ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Karthikai | Kethi | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Rohini | Rehena | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Mirugasirdam | Muvasirisa | ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Thiruvadira | Ada | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Punarpoosam | Punavasa | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Poosam | Pusa | ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Ayiliyam | Aslisa | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Maham | Maa | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Pooram | Puvapal | ... | First Quarter | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Uththaram | Uttrapal | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Aththam | Hatha | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Chiththirai | Sita | ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Suwathi | Saa | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Visakam | Visa | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |
| Anusham | Anura | ... | First " | ... | Leo |
| | | | Second " | ... | Virgo |
| | | | Third " | ... | Libra |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Scorpio |
| Kertai | Deta | ... | First " | ... | Sagittarius |
| | | | Second " | ... | Capricorn |
| | | | Third " | ... | Aquarius |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Pisces |
| Moolam | Moola | ... | First " | ... | Aries |
| | | | Second " | ... | Taurus |
| | | | Third " | ... | Gemini |
| | | | Fourth " | ... | Cancer |

| Names of Stars | | Ruling Planet | Ruling Period |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aswini Moolam Maham | Aswithe Moola Maga | Kethu | 7 years. |
| Parani Pooram Pooradam | Baranai Poovapal Poovasala | Venus | 20 „ |
| Karthigai Uththaram Uththiradam | Kaththe Uttarapal Uttarasala | Sun | 6 „ |
| Rohini Aththam Thiruvonam | Rehene Hastha Suhana | Moon | 10 „ |
| Mirugasiridam Chiththirai Aviddam | Muvasirisa Chiththa Thenetta | Mars | 7 „ |
| Thiruvathirai Swathi Sathayam | Adthe Saa Siyawasa | Rahu | 18 „ |
| Punarpocosam Visakam Poorattathy | Punavasiya Visa Puvaputtu | Jupiter | 16 „ |
| Poosam Anusham Uththirattathy | Pussa Anura Uththaraputtu | Saturn | 19 „ |
| Ayiliyam Kertai Revathy | Aslissa Thettai Revathy | Mercury | 17 „ |
| Total ... | | | 120 „ |

The above major periods are divided into sub-periods, and they are called *Bukthies* or *Anthara dasawas*.

These can again be divided into Sub sub-periods.

Sub-periods

The sum of the years assigned to planets is 120 years, which is considered to be the span of life in the major period system followed here. To find the sub-period of a planet, multiply the years of the chief period of the planet by the years of the sub-period planets in succession and divide by 120.

The resulting periods will be the duration of the sub-period of planets in the years of the chief planet.

Thus take Sun as the chief planet and find the sub-periods of the other planets.

Sun has 6 years.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Major period} & \text{Sub-period} & 6 \times 6 & = & 36 \\ \text{Sun} & \text{Sun} & 120 & = & 120 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \text{ years} = 3 \text{ months } 18 \text{ days.}$$

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Sun} & \text{Mars} & 6 \times 7 & = & 42 \\ & & 120 & = & 120 \end{array}$$

$$= 4 \text{ months } 6 \text{ days.}$$

A simpler method is to multiply the number of years of the chief planet by the number of years of the planet whose sub-period is required; then multiply the last digit by 3 and this would give the number of days. The remaining digits would give the result in months.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Sun Major} & \text{Mars Sub} & 6 \times 7 & = & 42 \\ & & 2 \times 3 & = & 6 \end{array}$$

Thus the period is 4 months and 6 days.

$$\text{Jupiter major and Saturn sub } 16 \times 19 = 304$$

$$\text{Last digit } 4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$30 \text{ months } 12 \text{ days.}$$

This is equal to 2 years 6 months and 12 days.

6 times 30 5/9 is 183 3/9.

7 times 30 5/0 is 213 8/9.

197 vigatikas fall in the 7th part.

As Aries is a movable sign, count 7 from Aries for the Navamsa Lagna. It is Libra.

Moon is in Ayiliyam or Aslissa, Nadchathiram or Nagaththa. 4th part. The position for moon is Pisces.

The Ephemeris gives the position of the other planets as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|
| Sun | ... | Swathi 3 | ... | Saa 3 | ... | Aquarius |
| Mars | ... | Maham 4 | ... | Maa 4 | ... | Cancer |
| Mercury | ... | Chiththirai 3 | ... | Chiththa 3 | ... | Libra |
| Jupiter | ... | Swati 2 | ... | Saa 2 | ... | Capricorn |
| Venus | ... | Swati 1 | ... | Saa 1 | ... | Sagittarius |
| Saturn | ... | Thiruvonam 4 | ... | Suhana 4 | ... | Leo |
| Rahu | ... | Thiruvonam 1 | ... | Suhana 1 | ... | Aries |
| Kethu | ... | Poosam 3 | ... | Poosa 3 | ... | Libra |

| | | | |
|---------|------|---------------------------|--------|
| MOON | RAHU | | |
| SUN | | | MARS |
| JUPITER | | | SATURN |
| VENUS | | LAGNA MERCURY KETHU | |

Major Dasawa or Maha Dissa or Maha Dasawa

The period that had lapsed in the star is 51 gatikas 56 vigatikas and what remained is 14 gatikas 27 vigatikas.

The full duration of the star is 66 gatikas 23 vigatikas.

Ayiliyam or Aslissa Star is ruled by Mercury for which 17 years are assigned.

What is now required is to find out the period that remained at the time of birth.

$$\frac{14.27 \times 17}{66.23} = \frac{.867 \times 17}{3983} = \frac{14739}{3983} = 3 \frac{2799}{3983} \text{ Years.}$$

$$\frac{2799}{3983} = \frac{33480}{3983} = 8 \frac{1616}{3983} \text{ Months}$$

$$\frac{1616}{3983} = \frac{48480}{3983} = 12 \frac{684}{3983} \text{ Days}$$

$$\frac{684}{3983} = \frac{41040}{3983} = 10 \frac{1210}{3983} \text{ Hours}$$

The fraction reduced to months and days give the following as the remaining period at birth time.

Mercury 3 years 8 months and 12 days.

This will be followed by Kethu, Venus, Sun, Moon, Mars, Rahu, etc. The period that had lapsed before the time of birth is 17 years less 3 years 8 months and 12 days.

This would be 13 years 3 months and 18 days.

The sub-periods that have lapsed are :—

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|
| Mercury | ... | ... | 2. 4.27 | |
| Kethu | ... | ... | 11.27 | |
| Venus | ... | ... | 2.10. 0 | |
| Sun | ... | ... | 10. 6 | |
| Moon | ... | ... | 1. 5. 0 | |
| Kuja | ... | ... | 11.27 | |
| Rahu | ... | ... | 2. 6.18 | Total ... 12. 0.15 |
| Jupiter | ... | ... | 2. 3. 6 | Total ... 14. 3.21 |

12 to 13.18 comes within 14.3.21 where Jupiter ends.

The duration of time the moon was in this star is
 60 minus 38.24 = 21.36 on the previous day.
 44.47 on the day of birth

Total 66.23

A quarter of 66.23 is 16.36.

Birth took place at 30.20.

The time the moon had been in that star was
 21.36 plus 30.20 = 51.56

The time yet to lapse for the moon
 to go to the next star is :—

44.47 minus 30.20 = 14.27

66.23

As 14.27 is less than the quarter of the star, the birth took place in the fourth quarter (Patha or Patham) of Ayiliyam or Aslissa.

9. Ascension or Lagnam or Lagna.

Birth time is 30.20.

Uthayatpara is 2.47 in Libra (Thulam)
 5.26 Scorpio
 5.20 Sagittarius
 4.51 Capricorn
 4.23 Aquarius
 4.16 Pisces
 4.35 Aries

Total 31.38

Total up to end of Pisces is 27.03.

The birth time falls in Aries as 30.20 is less than 31.38 and more than 27.03.

Longitudes and Latitudes of places in Ceylon

| | | | Latitudes Deg. Mts. | | Longitudes Deg. Mts. |
|---------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| Ambalangoda | ... | ... | 6.15 | ... | 80.03 |
| Amparai | ... | ... | 7.16 | ... | 81.39 |
| Anuradhapura | ... | ... | 8.21 | ... | 80.25 |
| Ambalantota | ... | ... | 6.8 | ... | 81.1 |
| Avissawella | ... | ... | 7.1 | ... | 80.12 |
| Badulla | ... | ... | 6.58 | ... | 81.4 |
| Batticaloa | ... | ... | 7.45 | ... | 81.41 |
| Bogawantalawa | ... | ... | 6.48 | ... | 80.41 |
| Chilaw | ... | ... | 7.34 | ... | 79.48 |
| Colombo | ... | ... | 6.56 | ... | 79.51 |
| Dambulla | ... | ... | 7.52 | ... | 80.30 |
| Deniyaya | ... | ... | 6.20 | ... | 80.43 |
| Elahera | ... | ... | 7.44 | ... | 80.47 |
| Galle | ... | ... | 6.2 | ... | 80.12 |
| Gampola | ... | ... | 7.10 | ... | 80.35 |
| Haldummulla | ... | ... | 6.45 | ... | 80.53 |
| Hambantota | ... | ... | 6.8 | ... | 81.8 |
| Haputale | ... | ... | 6.47 | ... | 80.53 |
| Hatton | ... | ... | 6.54 | ... | 80.35 |
| Horowapotane | ... | ... | 6.8 | ... | 80.24 |
| Ingiriya | ... | ... | 6.45 | ... | 80.11 |
| Iranamadu | ... | ... | 9.20 | ... | 80.24 |
| Jaffna | ... | ... | 9.41 | ... | 80.1 |
| Kahawatte | ... | ... | 6.35 | ... | 80.34 |
| Kalutara | ... | ... | 6.34 | ... | 79.58 |
| Kalmunai | ... | ... | 7.25 | ... | 81.50 |
| Kalpitya | ... | ... | 8.12 | ... | 79.45 |
| Kataragama | ... | ... | 6.22 | ... | 81.20 |
| Kandy | ... | ... | 7.17 | ... | 80.38 |
| Kegalle | ... | ... | 7.15 | ... | 80.20 |
| Koslanda | ... | ... | 6.45 | ... | 81.12 |
| Kurunegala | ... | ... | 7.28 | ... | 80.22 |
| Lunugala | ... | ... | 7.4 | ... | 81.13 |
| Madawachchi | ... | ... | 8.34 | ... | 80.27 |
| Mahaoya | ... | ... | 7.30 | ... | 81.20 |
| Maho | ... | ... | 7.49 | ... | 80.16 |
| Mankulam | ... | ... | 9.8 | ... | 80.27 |

| | | | <i>Latitudes</i> <i>Deg. Mts.</i> | <i>Longitudes</i> <i>Deg. Mts.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mannar | ... | ... | 8.59 | 79.54 |
| Maradankadawala | ... | ... | 8.8 | 80.34 |
| Matale | ... | ... | 7.28 | 80.38 |
| Matara | ... | ... | 6.2 | 80.35 |
| Mullaitivu | ... | ... | 9.18 | 80.48 |
| Nawalapitiya | .. | ... | 7.4 | 80.33 |
| Negombo | ... | ... | 7.12 | 79.50 |
| Norwood | ... | ... | 6.50 | 80.37 |
| Nuwara Eliya | ... | ... | 6.58 | 80.48 |
| Opanaika | ... | ... | 6.37 | 80.38 |
| Panadure | ... | ... | 6.43 | 79.54 |
| Polgahawela | ... | ... | 7.20 | 80.18 |
| Pottuvil | ... | ... | 6.53 | 81.50 |
| Puliyankulam | ... | ... | 8.58 | 80.31 |
| Puttalam | ... | ... | 8.1 | 79.50 |
| Ratnapura | ... | ... | 6.41 | 80.24 |
| Talaimannar | ... | ... | 9.5 | 79.43 |
| Trincomalee | ... | ... | 8.33 | 81.14 |
| Vavuniya | ... | ... | 8.46 | 80.30 |
| Yatiantota | ... | ... | 7.1 | 80.18 |

PART II.

TRANSIT EFFECTS OF PLANETS

Kosara Palan or Gochara Bala

1. Gochara means the position of the planets in their day to day movement noted from the position of the Moon at the time of birth. Some take this from the Janma Lagna. The westerners take this from the Sun at birth. (Naylor's monthly and weekly predictions). North Indians take it from the Janma Lagna. The South Indians follow from the Moon at birth and call this position as the Janma Rasi. Particulars in this book are in accordance with the South Indian system.

2. Planets are favourable to the Moon at birth in certain positions. Even in these favourable positions the good effects are altered if there are planets in certain positions to the original moon. These are called Vedha positions. The following shows the favourable positions of the planets, and their respective Vedha positions.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| Sun : | Favourable positions : | 3 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions from | — | — | — | — |
| | the moon at birth : | 9 | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| | Same as seen from Sun : | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Note.—There is no vedha between Sun and Saturn.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|----|
| Moon : | Favourable positions : | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions : | 5 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| | Same as from transit | | | | | | |
| | Moon : | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 |

Note.—There is no vedha between Moon and Mercury.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Mars : | Favourable positions : | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions : | 12 | 9 | 5 |
| | Same as seen from transit Mars : | 10 | 4 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|----|---|---|----|----|
| Mercury : | Favourable positions : | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions : | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| | Same as seen from transit Mercury : | 4 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 |

Note.—There is no vedha between Mercury and Moon.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----|----|---|----|----|
| Jupiter :: | Favourable positions : | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions : | 12 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| | Same as seen from transit Jupiter : | 11 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|----|---|
| Venus : | Favourable positions : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Vedha positions : | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| | Same as seen from transit Venus : | 8 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 5 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| Favourable positions : | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Vedha positions : | 5 | 11 | 6 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Same as seen from transit Venus : | 10 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----|---|----|
| Saturn : | Favourable positions : | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| | Vedha positions : | 12 | 9 | 5 |
| | Same as seen from Saturn : | 10 | 4 | 7 |

Note.—There is no vedha between Saturn and Sun.

Rahu and Kethu give favourable results in 3, 6 and 11.

Rahu gives the effect of Saturn.

Kethu gives the effect of Mars.

There are no vedha positions for Rahu and Kethu.

3. The above results are increased or decreased according to the asta varga bindhus each planet gets in each Rasi.

4. Bindus 4 give neutral effects in asta varga. Bindus 3 and below give very unfavourable results. Bindus 5 and above give good and favourable results even in unfavourable signs.

PREPARATION OF GOCHARA CHART

1. In the 12 signs of Zodiac, the sign where the Moon is at the time of birth stands as the first place. The subsequent ones are counted up until the 12 signs are covered.

Example :

Birth Nagatha is Parani or Berana. This is in Aries. The janma Rasi would be Aries and this is taken as No. 1.

Taurus will be 2, Gemini 3, Cancer 4, etc., until you reach Pisces which will count as 12.

2. The chart is arranged showing the 12 signs vertically and the planets horizontally. (*Vide form in the book*).

Mark out the favourable places of each planet inside the respective cages. Then mark the vedha figures below the above figure outside the cage so that it stands as a denominator to the figure inside the cage.

3. Shade the remaining cages without figures to indicate that they are unfavourable places.

4. Some of these unfavourable places may be favourable when these places get more than 4 bindus in asta varga. Therefore, it is best to have asta varga prepared for your horoscope.

5. When you have asta varga figures, note them down in the signs against each cage in the left hand side.

6. Once you have marked out the favourable places you will distinguish the unfavourable places. If you find asta varga bindus more than 4 against any unfavourable cage, graph the cage or colour it with a different shade.

(a) White cages with figures show the favourable places ;

(b) Dark cages show the unfavourable places ;

and (c) Lightly shaded or graphed cages show the unfavourable places turned favourable on account of the excessive asta varga bindus.

The Chart is then complete.

NOTE.—It must be noted that unless Gochara is combined with asta varga, results cannot be predicted with appreciable accuracy.

7. In the white cages, if bindus are 5 and above, the result would be manifold and certain. If there be 4 bindus, the results would be normal. If there be 3 and less the normal effects would be reduced proportionately.

8. In the dark cages 4 bindus give normal bad results. If there be 3, there will be fear of bad results. 2, 1, and 0 would be very bad. No bindu can even cause death.

9. Graphed or lightly shaded cages having 5 or more bindus give very favourable results.

10. Mars and Sun give their good effects or bad effects as soon as they enter a sign and proceed up to 10 degrees.

11. Good planets (according to their ownership of houses) give good results when they are in their exalted, own or friendly signs. These planets in their debilitated or inimical signs give meagre good results.

12. Evil planets in favourable signs and are exalted, or in their own or friendly signs do not give the evil effects but give good results. In debilitated or inimical signs, the evil effects are intensive.

13. A planet that bestows by nature beneficial results, yields its effect in conformity with the results of the Dasawa period through which the person is passing.

A planet in bad Gochara position when aspected by a beneficial planet gives good results. Same planet when aspected by a malefic planet gives bad results.

Planets in unfavourable Gochara positions inflict great damage when in debilitation, asthamana or in inimical signs.

Saturn, Sun, Mars, Jupiter in 8 and 12 from the moon at birth give danger to life, change of position, change of place and destruction of wealth.

SPECIAL GOCHARA

Moon in 8, Rahu in 9, Venus in 6, Jupiter in 3 and 8, Sun in 5, Mars in 7, Saturn in 1, Mercury in 4, gives scandal, disgrace, loss of wealth and death.

Parts of the Body Represented by the Signs of the Zodiac

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Aries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Head |
| Taurus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Face |
| Gemini | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chest |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Heart |
| Leo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Belly |
| Virgo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Waist |
| Libra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lower Belly |
| Scorpio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sexual organ |
| Sagittarius | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The two thighs |
| Capricorn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The two knees |
| Aquarius | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Buttocks |
| Pisces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Feet |

Internal Organs Represented by the Signs

| | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| Aries | ... | Brain, nerve centres |
| Taurus | ... | Gullet, cerebellum |
| Gemini | ... | Lungs, breath, nerve fibres |
| Cancer | ... | Stomach |
| Leo | ... | Heart, blood, and liver |
| Virgo | ... | Bowels and solar plexus |
| Libra | ... | Kidneys |
| Scorpio | ... | Excretory system |
| Sagittarius | ... | Arterial system |
| Capricorn | ... | Bones and joints |
| Aquarius | ... | Blood circulation, eyes and breath |
| Pisces | ... | Lymphatic system. |

Diseases Represented by the Signs

| | | |
|--------|-----|--|
| Aries | ... | Brain derangement, headache, fevers with ague, malaria, sleeping sickness, apoplexy, insomnia, eye troubles, pyorrhea. |
| Taurus | ... | Obesity, abscesses, swelling in the neck, goitre. |
| Gemini | ... | Consumption, pneumonia, rheumatism, asthma. |
| Cancer | ... | Dropsy, small pox, flatulency, cancer. |
| Leo | ... | Digestive troubles, dyspepsia, diabetes, swoons, faintings. |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Virgo | ... Constipation, masturbation, arthritis, anus troubles, venereal complaints. |
| Libra | ... Lumbago, Nephritis, renal calculi. |
| Scorpio | ... Fistula, ulcers, nervous troubles, haemorrhoids, rectal affections. |
| Sagittarius | ... Gout, paralysis, sudden fits, troubles in the hips. |
| Aquarius | ... Nervous disease, spasmodic eruptions. |
| Pisces | ... Consumption, tuberculosis, mucous troubles and tumours. |

Influence of Planets over the Body

| | |
|---------|---|
| Sun | ... Bile, heart, brain, head, eye, and bones. |
| Moon | ... Breast, saliva, womb, water, blood, lymphatic and glandular systems. |
| Mars | ... Bile, ears, nose, forehead, sinews, fibre and muscular tissues. |
| Mercury | ... Abdomen, tongue, lungs, bowels, nerve centres, bile and muscular tissues. |
| Jupiter | ... Phlegm, blood, thighs, kidneys, flesh and fat and arterial system. |
| Venus | ... Ovaries, eyes, generative system, water, semen, and phlegm. |
| Saturn | ... Feet, wind, acids, knees, marrow and secretive system. |

The time when the effects of Planets are felt

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Sun and Mars | ... Yield results in the first half of the sign. |
| Moon and Saturn | In the latter half. |
| Mercury | ... End of Rasi |
| Jupiter | ... Middle |
| Venus | ... Always. |

Stellar effect in Gochara

The 27 constellations are distributed in the human body and the planets when they are traversing on them are said to produce some effects.

Mantheswara, the author of Pala Deepika, gives the following for each planet :—

S U N

Stars from the Moon at birth :

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | ... Face : | Destructive. |
| 2, 3, 4, 5 | ... Head : | Influx of wealth, increased earnings and gains. |
| 6, 7, 8, 9 | ... Chest : | Success in undertakings and accomplishment of works undertaken. |
| 10, 11, 12, 13 | ... Right Hand : | Financial gains. |
| 14 to 19 | ... Feet : | Loss of wealth, increased expenditure. |
| 20, 21, 22, 23 | ... Left Hand : | Ill-health, indisposition, loss of energy. |
| 24, 25 | ... Eyes : | Gains and increased income. |
| 26, 27 | ... Private Parts : | Death, serious illness. |

M O O N

Stars from the Moon at birth :

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|---|
| 1, 2 | ... Face : | Great profits. |
| 3 to 6 | ... Head | Good health, safety. |
| 7, 8 | ... Back : | Success over enemies, victory. |
| 9, 10 | ... Eyes : | Financial gains. |
| 11 to 15 | ... Chest : | Mental happiness and peace. |
| 16 to 18 | ... Left Hand : | Enmity, quarrels and misunderstandings. |
| 19 to 24 | ... Feet : | Change of places, journeys. |

25 to 27 ... Right Hand : Increased income and gains.

M A R S

Stars from the Moon at birth :

1, 2 ... Face : Death of relatives, ill-health.
 3 to 8 ... Legs : Quarrels and misunderstandings.
 9 to 11 ... Stomach and arms : Victory, success in undertakings and completion of work begun.
 12 to 15 ... Left hand : Loss of wealth, death.
 16, 17 ... Head : Gains and profits.
 18 to 21 ... Face : Excessive fear and anxiety.
 22 to 25 ... Right hand : Good health, happiness and well-being.
 26 to 27 ... Eyes : Change of place, travels.

MERCURY, JUPITER AND VENUS

1 to 3 ... Head : Sorrow, grief.
 4 to 6 ... Face : Gains and increased income.
 7 to 12 ... Ears : Calamity, untoward events, losses, destruction.
 13 to 17 ... Stomach : High income, influx of wealth.
 18, 19 ... Private parts : Destruction, loss of money.
 20 to 27 ... Feet : Honour, new position, good name, status, fame.

SATURN, RAHU AND KETHU

1 ... Face : Grief and bereavement.
 2 to 5 ... Left hand : Good health, happiness and prosperity.
 6 to 8 ... Right hand : Journeys and changes.
 9 to 11 ... Left leg : Destruction, loss of money and position.
 12 to 15 ... Right leg : Profits and gains.

16 to 20 ... Stomach : Enjoyment and happiness, conjugal happiness.
 21 to 23 ... Head : Comfort, happiness and gains.
 24 to 25 ... Eyes : Good health.
 26 and 27 ... Back : Danger, ill-health, death.

The stars that fall within the trines of the Rasies from the Moon at birth, viz., 1, 5, 9, give highly beneficial effects.

6, 8, 12 produce evil effects to the maximum.

When beneficial planets transit the trines maximum benefits are gained.

Janma, Anujanma and Thirijanma Stars :

Janma is the star in which the moon was at birth. The 10th is called Anujanma, and the 19th is called the Thirijanma. These stars are considered unfavourable to perform certain things. Long journeys, oil-baths, marriage, and other favourable matters. The 3rd, 5th and 7th stars are also considered bad. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9 are favourable ones.

1. Janma ... Fear and anxiety.
 2. Sampath ... Influx of wealth, earnings and gains.
 3. Vipath ... Danger, adversity.
 4. Shema ... Success, well-being.
 5. Prediyak ... Failure in undertakings.
 6. Sathaka ... Success in everything.
 7. Vatham ... Slaughter, destruction.
 8. Mithuram ... Friendship.
 9. Parama Mithuram... Great friendship.

The same repeats for the succeeding two groups of stars under Anujanma and Thirijanma.

The favourable stars are :—2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27.

Unfavourable stars are :—1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANETS

SUN

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Sun represents : | Father, Government, soul, personal magnetism, physical development, godliness, nobility, political powers, positions of authority, pomp, despotism, fiery nature, vitality, recuperative power, will power, strength of tissues, courage, emotion, billious nature and temperament, reserved speech, capital towns, coronation chambers, range of hills, forests, places of worship. |
| Diseases : | Blood pressure, high fever, cerebral disorders, eye diseases, affectation of the throat, nose and ear, (consumption if sun is in watery signs, such as Scorpio, Cancer, Pisces) and afflicted by malefic planets). |
| Commodities : | Wheat, barley, hides, wool, grain husks, fuel, silk. |
| Colour : | Orange. |
| Stone : | Ruby. |

MOON

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Moon represents : | Mother, personal comforts, living house, vital energy, saturation of blood, watery substance, soft speech, fine eyes, intelligence, lakes, seas, vegetation, rain. |
| Commodities : | Rice, textiles, alcohol, sweet things, barley, wheat, renowned persons, agriculturists, chemists, chemicals. |
| Diseases : | Phlegm, wind, inflammation of the nose, conception, hysteria, dysentery, dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, skin diseases. |
| Colour : | White, pearl colour. |
| Stone : | Moonstone, pearl. |

MARS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Mars represents : | Brothers, strength, independence, persistence, landed interests, army, kitchen, engine rooms, boilers, mines, goldfields, excise force, poisonous gas, surgery, police force, conspiracy, strikes, scandal, enemy, organising capacity, executive ability, leadership of labour. |
| Diseases : | High fever, cuts and burns, rupture of arteries, haemorrhage, abortions, menstrual disorders, gonorrhoea, muscular rheumatism, sudden deaths, accidents, wounds. |
| Commodities : | Coral, copper, tobacco, hemp. |
| Colour : | Red. |
| Stone : | Coral. |

MERCURY

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Mercury represents : | Paternal relations, maternal grandfathers, maternal uncles, power of speech, authorship, intellect, education, eloquence, commerce, printing, pictures, cinemas, schools, church, parks, chemical work, analytical works, art, reservoirs, currency, alloys, horses, brass, gambling dens, accounting, lead. |
| Commodities : | Oil seeds, green gram. |
| Diseases : | Dumbness of speech, insanity, loss of memory, headache, skin diseases. |
| Colour : | Green. |
| Stone : | Emerald. |

JUPITER

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Jupiter represents : | Sons and grandsons, children, learned men, intellect, wisdom, education, teaching, accountancy, ministers, advisers, scriptures, banks, insurance companies, treasure house, place where learned men congregate. |
|----------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Commodities : | Cardamoms, quicksilver, tin, fat, stomach, intestines, phlegmatic and heavy carriage. |
| Diseases : | Liver troubles, flatulence, abscesses, carbuncles, degeneration of fat, digestive troubles, mental diseases, leucorrhoea, hernia. |
| Colour : | Gold and creamy. |
| Stones : | Topaz. |

V E N U S

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Venus represents : | Wife, lust, comfort, music, jewellery, love affairs, sexual pleasures, marriage, fine arts, financial grace, talent, good food, intoxicating drinks, amiability, kindness, vehicles, eyes, perseverance of vitality, scandals, industrial trade, maid servants, musical instruments, poetical faculty, luxury articles. |
| Commodities : | Wool, silk, cotton, perfumes, musical instruments, silver. |
| Colour : | White, blue and green combined. |
| Stones : | Diamond. |
| Diseases : | Venereal complaints, power of smell, loss of sight, spermatorrhea, leucorrhoea, much wind and phlegm. |

S A T U R N

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Saturn represents : | Life, death, longevity, evil spirits, poverty, robbery, enmity with government, stubbornness, impetuosity, poisons, despondency, defects, imprisonments, lameness, obstructions, bondage, mean acts, servitude, base tricks, gambling, drunkenness, low people, inferior orders, dark places, crematorium, hills and forests, conservation, jails, elderly people. |
| Commodities : | Hemp, barley, astringent oils, black gram, gingelly, woollen, fabrics, lead, iron. |

| | |
|------------|--|
| Diseases : | Rheumatism, tuberculosis, muscular pains, pains in the joints, epilepsy, hysteria, asthma, tooth troubles, ulcers. |
| Colour : | Indigo, black. |
| Stones : | Blue sapphire. |

DRAGON'S HEAD (RAHU)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Dragon's Head represents : | Death of parents, or grandparents, epidemic, intrigues with low caste people or people of inferior order, wicked females, expenditure, courage, foreign travel, sediments of liquor, enemies, adventure, renunciation, potential evils, evil spirits, violence, corruption, infamous character, poison, serpents, reptiles, litigation, execution, duplicity, pumps, crevices, mud, stones, aviators, goldsmiths, scientists, thieves, hunters, psychologists, lecturers, travellers, radio, aerial, sepulchres, mole-hills, archers, spies, body becomes emaciated, leave home and wander aimlessly. |
| Commodities : | Black cereals, unpolished rice. |
| Diseases : | Small pox, chicken pox, measles, plague, muscular pains, hernia, tuberculosis, leprosy, itches, blood poisoning, epilepsy. |
| Stone : | Komethagam. |

DRAGON'S TAIL (KETHU)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Dragon's Tail represents : | Inflammable gases, epidemics, violence and corruption, sudden accidents, political plots, exiles, religion, final emancipation, astrologers, religious resignation, mendicancy, ascetics, philosophers, literary genius, paternal grandfather, loss of reputation. |
| Diseases : | Poisonous bites, diseases caused by worms, leprosy, evil spirits, toothache, asthma, ulcers, pains in the joints, boils through excessive heat, complaints that cannot be cured by medicine. |
| Colour : | Dark smoky colour, |
| Stones : | Catseye, |

TRANSIT EFFECTS (GOCHARA) OF PLANETS IN VARIOUS SIGNS (RASIES) IN RELATION TO RADICAL OR (ORIGINAL) MOON AT BIRTH

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

Sun in Transit.

1. Decline of wealth, obstacles for prosperity, delays in undertakings, fear, anxiety, mental worry, diseases, such as stomach-ache, heart affections, blood pressure, asthma, eye diseases and other ailments caused through excessive heat in the body, change of place.
2. Financial worries, quarrels with friends and relations, failure of undertakings, losses, diseases of the eyes and head.
- 8
—
9 Recognition of superiors, promotion, success in all undertakings, goodwill of superiors, defeat of enemies, courage, honour and position in life, happiness, increase of income, friendship and favours from superiors and great men, Government, etc., relief from disease, domestic happiness.
4. Domestic unhappiness, pressure from creditors, fall in income, financial stress, quarrels and disputes with friends and relations, ill-health, haemorrhage, fear from enemies, sorrow.
5. Fear from enemies, mental agitation, displeasure from those in authority, accidents, ill-health to self and children, separation from relations.
- 6
—
12 Success in undertakings, increase in income, defeat of enemies, improvement in position and status, honour, good health and cheerfulness.
7. Quarrels with wife, mental anxiety, monetary difficulty, humiliation, travel, colic and stomach ailments, dysentery, fever, inflation of the bladder, piles, etc.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

8. Troubles from superiors, and pressure from those in authority and their displeasure, fear from fire, anxiety and worry over sickness to self, wife and children, blood pressure.
8. Disappointment, loss of status, despondency, enmity with elders, financial pressure, separation from kith and kin, sorrow.
- 10
—
4 Success in undertakings, favours from elders and superiors and those in authority, acquisition of articles of luxury, achievement of desires, gradual success in everything.
- 11
—
5 Improvement in honour and credit, new position and business, gain, appreciable income, good health, domestic happiness, comfort, good food and garments.
12. Sorrow, quarrels with friend and relations, creation of a situation which causes loss of everything, expenditure, ill-health.

TRANSIT EFFECT OF MOON FROM THE RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

Moon

- 1
—
5 Excellent food and home comforts, gain of jewels, meeting of friends, good fortune, gains.
2. Obstruction in getting through works undertaken, delay, disappointments, quarrels and expenditure.
- 3
—
9 Health in abundance, gains, success, friendship, contact of agreeable ladies.
4. Mental uneasiness, irritation, suspicion on everybody and everything, domestic unhappiness, fear, loss of money, and various troubles.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

5. Sorrow, obstacles in undertakings, expenditure, losses, humiliation, indigestion, indisposition.
- 6
— Domestic happiness, good health, wealth, comforts, good food, fall of enemies, gains of desired objects.
- 12
- 7
— Good conveyances, good food, bedroom comforts, gains, financial success, pleasure trips, honour.
- 2
8. Fear of losses in undertakings, expenditure occurring suddenly, stomach trouble, mental worry.
9. Worry, fear from enemies, loss of honour, loss of credit, imprisonment, chest pain, general debility, fatigue.
- 10
— Attainment of one's cherished wishes, success in all undertakings, gifts from others, happiness and domestic harmony.
- 4
- 11
— Prosperity, cheerfulness, acquisition of new friends, arrival of relatives, social functions, home comforts.
- 8
12. Accidents, loss in undertakings, expenditure and loss, misunderstanding with others.

**TRANSIT EFFECTS OF MARS FROM THE
RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH**

*Position from the
Moon at Birth***Mars**

1. Various kinds of miseries, danger from fire, fever, poison, accidents, displeasure of elders and superiors, or those in authority, travel, separation from relatives, excessive heaty condition of body, blood pressure, bronchial affections, low vitality.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

2. Loss of money, troubles by enemies, displeasure of superiors or those in authority, expenditure, irritable temperament and harsh speech, loss through deceit, troubles from servants, anxiety, and jealousy.
- 3
— Good health, access to riches, improvement in business, or job, success, position of authority, pleasure from children, new garments, gain of money.
- 12
4. Undesirable company, misery and fear, sorrow through relatives, domestic unhappiness, deceit through friends, dysentery, diarrhoea, fever, blood discharges, depravity of character, loss of position.
5. Enmities and quarrels, worry, increase of enemies, losses, bad temperament, affliction of health, death of children, accidents and wounds.
- 6
— Reduction of troubles, relief from enmities, disappearance of ailments, success in business, gain of money, acquisition of lands and properties, acquisition of vehicles, life of luxury and comfort.
- 9
7. Differences and quarrels at home, loss of wealth, heavy expenditure, troubles with friends, mental worry, troubles in the abdomen and eyes.
8. Heavy expenses, travel, mental worry, despair, fever, wounds, loss of blood, blood poisoning, anaemia, death, fatigue, wearisome journeys.
9. Setback in undertakings, defeat, anxiety, accidents, wounds, loss of vitality, loss of money, danger from weapons.
10. In the first half Mars produces evil effects such as, enmity, ill-health, failure in attempts, misbehaviour, fear from thieves, loss of money.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

- In the second half the effects are good. Success in undertakings, mental happiness, regain of lost things.
- 11 —
5 Improvement in position, success in undertakings, gains, honour, birth of children luxurious life, acquisition of property, domestic happiness, enjoyments.
12. Various expenses, expenditure for the acquisition of properties, dishonour, losses, troubles from women, domestic unhappiness, quarrels with friends, mental worry, diseases of the eyes, unwarranted blames.

**TRANSIT EFFECTS OF MERCURY FROM THE
RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH***Position from the
Moon at Birth***Mercury**

1. Slack in studies, unsteady mind, change of opinion, displeasure of relatives, losses caused through ill-advice, imprisonment, friendship of low people, unruly tongue, wicked speech, loss of property, loss in journey and through relatives.
- 2 —
5 Gain through speech, improvement in studies, gains and success. At the same time there will be dishonour, scandals and unjust blames.
3. Fear from rulers and superiors, fear from enemies, loss of wealth, quarrels with relatives. At the same time there will be good friends.
- 4 —
3 Increase of wealth, social success, cordiality of family circles, domestic happiness, gain of honour, charitable disposition, general prosperity, good character, prosperity to relatives and family, friendship with good people.
5. Quarrels with wife and children, mental aberration, purposeless ventures, wicked acts, loss of position, dull intellect.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

- 6 —
9 General prosperity, gain through speech, domestic happiness, success in ventures, gain of money, success with government victory, liked by people, fame.
7. Quarrels, domestic unhappiness, fatigue, obstacles in undertakings, misunderstandings, mental worry, loss of health and wealth, temptations.
- 8 —
1 Success in all undertakings, acquisition of wealth, new garments, lands, birth of children, happiness and influence, cheerfulness, steadiness, victory, skill, happiness and power.
9. Obstacles in undertakings, disagreement with relatives and friends, wearisome journeys, impediments to honour and position, unjust imputations, loss of money.
- 10 —
7 All round success, good health, increase in income and earnings, defeat of enemies, domestic happiness, professional success and prosperity.
- 11 —
12 Sound health, domestic happiness, success in ventures, gain of money, birth of children, honours and mental satisfaction, general prosperity.
12. Humiliation, suffer defeat, expenses, increase of enemies, domestic unhappiness, loss of money, misunderstandings with wife, scandal, disgrace.

**TRANSIT EFFECTS OF JUPITER FROM THE
RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH***Position from the
Moon at Birth***Jupiter**

1. Loss of job, loss of wealth, change of place or residence, domestic worries, heavy expenditure, tedious journeys, delay in undertakings, ill-health, anxiety, disgrace, quarrels with relatives, increase of enemies.

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | Domestic happiness, birth of children, |
| — | marriage, improvement in earnings, gains |
| 12 | in undertakings, defeat of enemies, em- |
| | ployment, good health, new status and |
| | position, prosperity and enjoyments. |
| 3. | Change of place or residence, loss of wealth |
| | and position, failure in venture, setback |
| | in profession, death of friends, or re- |
| | latives, obstacles in everything, ill-health. |
| 4. | Sorrow through relations, setback in en- |
| | terprises, and profession, feeling of frus- |
| | tration, contact of wicked people, and |
| | losses through them, domestic unhappi- |
| | ness, inactivity, loss of wealth and |
| | accidents while travelling. |
| 5 | Prosperity, birth of children, acquisition of |
| — | desired objects, receipt of golden orna- |
| 4 | ments, gems and luxury goods, contact |
| | and association with pleasant ladies, |
| | defeat of enemies, success in under- |
| | takings, promotion in profession, good |
| | servants, increased prosperity, auspicious |
| | functions at home, new place, good |
| | dress, respect from elders and superiors. |
| 6. | Sickness, ill-health of children, travel, change |
| | of place or residence, disputes with |
| | relations and friends, change in jobs, |
| | loss of money, demotion in status, in- |
| | creased expenditure, anxiety, fear, fruit- |
| | less undertakings. |
| 7 | Domestic happiness, marriage, birth of |
| — | children, acquisition of all things that |
| 3 | give mental happiness, general pros- |
| | perity, good food, new vehicles, success |
| | in ventures, study of new subjects, sexual |
| | happiness. |
| 8. | Affliction of wife and children, pile troubles, |
| | imprisonment, grief, death of children, |
| | losses, journeys, fatigue, obstruction in |
| | undertakings, ill-luck, accidents, diseases, |
| | dishonour, anxiety, disputes. |

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 9 | Efficient at work, influence, favour of |
| — | government and superiors, success in |
| 10 | undertakings, gain of money, domestic |
| | happiness, birth of children, new sta- |
| | tus, increased income, lands, houses. |
| 10. | Loss of status, change of residence, change |
| | in position, travels, death of relatives |
| | or friends, danger to property, displeasure |
| | of superiors, and rulers, disgrace, quar- |
| | rels, domestic quarrels, ill-health to |
| | children. |
| 11 | Improvement in honour, new position, and |
| — | business gains, good health, good income, |
| 8 | domestic happiness, good food and dress, |
| | comforts, birth of children, marriage of |
| | children promotion, honour, respect and |
| | prosperity. |
| 12. | Sorrows, quarrel with friends, creation of |
| | a situation which causes loss to every- |
| | thing, ill-health, expenditure, anxiety, |
| | tedious journeys, separation from family. |

**TRANSIT EFFECTS OF VENUS FROM THE
RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH**

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

Venus

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | All kinds of enjoyments, good food, good |
| — | bed, company of agreeable ladies, receipt |
| 8 | of presents, and articles of luxury, suc- |
| | cess in education, new station and posi- |
| | tion, domestic happiness, marriage, birth |
| | of children. |
| 2 | Birth of children, domestic happiness, |
| — | receipt of presents from Government, |
| 7 | honour, prosperity, marriage and good |
| | health. |
| 3 | Becoming influential, general prosperity, |
| — | defeat of enemies, gain of friends and |
| 1 | luxurious articles, good servants, do- |
| | mestic happiness, honour. |

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 4 — 10 | Increase of happiness, joy-rides, pleasure trips, acquisition of good and comfortable house, good friends, gain from agriculture, birth of children, improvements in profession, increased power and influence. |
| 5 — 9 | Success of children, birth of children, fulfilment of desires, defeat of enemies, honours from elders and superiors, virtuous deeds, meeting of relatives, fame and wealth, help from friends, satisfaction. |
| 6. | Dishonour, scandal, anxiety, debts, increased expenditure, quarrels, death of wife or illness to wife, litigations, losses and increase of enemies. |
| 7. | Evils from women, domestic unhappiness, loss of peace at home, association with wicked people, misunderstanding with wife, loss of money. |
| 8 — 5 | Improvement in position and prosperity, contact of beautiful women, enjoyments, gains from women, or from unexpected sources, all-round prosperity, fame, honour, gain of clothes, marital happiness. |
| 9 — 11 | Domestic happiness, charitable disposition, and activities on those matters, romance, comforts, marriage, gain of articles of luxury, respect from elders and those in authority, fame and prosperity. increased knowledge, good friends. |
| 10. | Scandal, quarrels, failure of undertakings, humiliation, defeat in litigations. However, there would be good friends and good progress in professional activities. |
| 11 — 6 | Gain of friends, domestic happiness, good food and bed, association of beautiful ladies, mental happiness, gain of money and prosperity. |

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 12 — 8 | Gain of things of enjoyment, increased expenditure, indulgence in temporary pleasures. |
|--------------|--|

**TRANSIT EFFECTS OF SATURN FROM THE
RADICAL OR ORIGINAL MOON AT BIRTH***Position from the
Moon at Birth***Saturn**

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. | Suffer grief through various diseases, death of relations, defeat in contests, litigation, journeys, change of place, demotion in official status, separation from relations, loss of wealth, travel to foreign countries, affliction of wife and children, fear from enemies, general debility, obstructions and delays in undertakings, failure in attempts, increased expenditure, death of children, imprisonment, and miseries. |
| 2. | Loss of cattle, wife, children, wealth, increased expenditure, financial stress, general debility, ill-health, gain of wealth from others but it disappears soon, wandering, deception through wicked men. |
| 3 — 12 | Gain of wealth and servants, pleasure and prosperity, good health, success in undertakings, promotion, defeat of enemies, increased influence, acquisition of properties, and power, good servants, recognition of merits, freedom from disease. |
| 4. | Loss of wife, relations, worry, separation from kith and kin, affliction of parents, indulgence in wicked acts, association with cheats and bad men, disgrace, tedious journeys, fear, ill-health, unhappiness, deprived of friends. |
| 5. | Sickness to children, mental anxiety, death of children, separation from family, loss of money, unwarranted allegations, disease, quarrel, domestic unhappiness, litigation, expenditure. |

*Position from the
Moon at Birth*

- 6
—
9
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11
—
5
- 12.
- Victory over enemies, freedom from debts and disease, sexual happiness, gain of wealth, all round prosperity.
- Travels, separation from wife and children, loss of vitality, ill-health to wife and children, disease of sexual organ, tedious journeys.
- Separation from wife and children, travels, repeated misfortunes, anxiety, troubles to relatives, litigation, death of father, and children, association of wicked people, indebtedness, change of place or residence. gambling, troubles from servants.
- Fall of income, troubles from enemies, criminal prosecutions, diseases, journey, loss of money, unsuccessful ventures, sorrow and unhappiness, enmity, death of relatives or friends, separation from home.
- Loss of wealth, disease, humiliation, new employment, scandals, sinful deeds, evil association, evil indulgence, loss of honour.
- Gain of property, marriage, gain of money. permanency in appointment, increased fame and prosperity, gain of good servants.
- Series of calamities, loss of wealth, loss of children, ill-health, separation from family, travel to distant places, litigations and quarrels, displeasure of elders and superiors, imprisonment, general debility, grief, death of relatives.

RAHU AND KETHU

Rahu gives the effect of Saturn.

Kethu gives the effect of Mars.

APPENDIX A.

DURATION OF TIME IN RASIS FOR DIFFERENT LATITUDES

| Latitudes | ARIES | TAURUS | GEMINI | CANCER | LEO | VIRGO | LIBRA | SCORPIO | SAGITTARIUS | CAPRICORN | AQUARIUS | PISCES |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 0 | 4 52 | 5 16 | 5 24 | 5 5 | 4 42 | 4 37 | 4 52 | 5 16 | 5 24 | 5 4 | 4 42 | 4 37 |
| 1 | 4 50 | 5 15 | 5 24 | 5 6 | 4 44 | 4 39 | 4 54 | 5 17 | 5 24 | 5 2 | 4 40 | 4 35 |
| 2 | 4 48 | 5 14 | 5 25 | 5 7 | 4 46 | 4 41 | 4 56 | 5 18 | 5 23 | 5 1 | 4 38 | 4 33 |
| 3 | 4 47 | 5 13 | 5 25 | 5 8 | 4 48 | 4 43 | 4 57 | 5 19 | 5 23 | 5 0 | 4 36 | 4 31 |
| 4 | 4 45 | 5 12 | 5 25 | 5 10 | 4 50 | 4 45 | 4 59 | 5 20 | 5 23 | 4 58 | 4 34 | 4 29 |
| 5 | 4 43 | 5 11 | 5 26 | 5 11 | 4 52 | 4 47 | 5 1 | 5 21 | 5 22 | 4 57 | 4 32 | 4 27 |
| 6 | 4 41 | 5 10 | 5 26 | 5 12 | 4 54 | 4 49 | 5 3 | 5 22 | 5 22 | 4 56 | 4 30 | 4 25 |
| 7 | 4 39 | 5 9 | 5 26 | 5 14 | 4 56 | 4 51 | 5 5 | 5 23 | 5 22 | 4 54 | 4 28 | 4 23 |
| 8 | 4 37 | 5 8 | 5 27 | 5 16 | 4 58 | 4 53 | 5 7 | 5 24 | 5 21 | 4 52 | 4 26 | 4 21 |
| 9 | 4 36 | 5 7 | 5 27 | 5 17 | 4 58 | 4 55 | 5 8 | 5 25 | 5 21 | 4 51 | 4 24 | 4 19 |
| 10 | 4 34 | 5 6 | 5 28 | 5 18 | 5 2 | 4 55 | 5 10 | 5 26 | 5 20 | 4 50 | 4 22 | 4 16 |
| 11 | 4 32 | 5 5 | 5 28 | 5 20 | 5 4 | 4 50 | 5 12 | 5 27 | 5 20 | 4 48 | 4 20 | 4 14 |
| 12 | 4 30 | 5 4 | 5 28 | 5 22 | 5 6 | 4 52 | 5 14 | 5 28 | 5 20 | 4 47 | 4 18 | 4 12 |
| 13 | 4 28 | 5 3 | 5 29 | 5 23 | 5 8 | 4 54 | 5 16 | 5 29 | 5 19 | 4 46 | 4 16 | 4 10 |
| 14 | 4 26 | 5 2 | 5 29 | 5 24 | 5 10 | 4 56 | 5 18 | 5 30 | 5 19 | 4 45 | 4 14 | 4 8 |
| 15 | 4 24 | 5 1 | 5 29 | 5 25 | 5 12 | 4 58 | 5 20 | 5 31 | 5 19 | 4 44 | 4 12 | 4 4 |
| 16 | 4 23 | 5 0 | 5 30 | 5 26 | 5 15 | 5 10 | 5 21 | 5 32 | 5 18 | 4 42 | 4 9 | 4 4 |
| 17 | 4 21 | 4 59 | 5 30 | 5 27 | 5 17 | 5 13 | 5 23 | 5 33 | 5 18 | 4 41 | 4 7 | 4 1 |
| 18 | 4 19 | 4 58 | 5 31 | 5 29 | 5 19 | 5 15 | 5 25 | 5 34 | 5 17 | 4 39 | 4 5 | 3 59 |
| 19 | 4 17 | 4 56 | 5 31 | 5 31 | 5 21 | 5 17 | 5 27 | 5 36 | 5 17 | 4 37 | 4 3 | 3 57 |
| 20 | 4 15 | 4 55 | 5 32 | 5 33 | 5 23 | 5 20 | 5 29 | 5 37 | 5 16 | 4 35 | 4 1 | 3 54 |
| 21 | 4 13 | 4 54 | 5 32 | 5 34 | 5 26 | 5 22 | 5 31 | 5 38 | 5 16 | 4 32 | 3 58 | 3 52 |
| 22 | 4 11 | 4 53 | 5 32 | 5 35 | 5 28 | 5 24 | 5 33 | 5 39 | 5 16 | 4 30 | 3 56 | 3 50 |
| 23 | 4 8 | 4 52 | 5 33 | 5 36 | 5 31 | 5 26 | 5 36 | 5 40 | 5 15 | 4 29 | 3 53 | 3 48 |
| 24 | 4 6 | 4 51 | 5 33 | 5 40 | 5 34 | 5 29 | 5 38 | 5 41 | 5 15 | 4 28 | 3 50 | 3 45 |
| 25 | 4 4 | 4 49 | 5 33 | 5 42 | 5 37 | 5 32 | 5 40 | 5 43 | 5 15 | 4 26 | 3 47 | 3 42 |
| 26 | 4 2 | 4 48 | 5 34 | 5 44 | 5 39 | 5 36 | 5 42 | 5 44 | 5 14 | 4 24 | 3 45 | 3 40 |
| 27 | 4 0 | 4 47 | 5 34 | 5 46 | 5 41 | 5 36 | 5 44 | 5 45 | 5 14 | 4 20 | 3 43 | 3 38 |
| 28 | 3 57 | 4 46 | 5 34 | 5 48 | 5 43 | 5 39 | 5 47 | 5 46 | 5 14 | 4 20 | 3 41 | 3 35 |
| 29 | 3 55 | 4 45 | 5 35 | 5 50 | 5 45 | 5 41 | 5 49 | 5 47 | 5 13 | 4 18 | 3 39 | 3 33 |
| 30 | 3 54 | 4 43 | 5 35 | 5 52 | 5 47 | 5 44 | 5 50 | 5 49 | 5 13 | 4 16 | 3 37 | 3 30 |

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