

NAVAMSA IN ASTROLOGY

CHANDULAL S. PATEL

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NAVAMSA
IN
ASTROLOGY

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PREFACE

The blessings of "Shri Bala Chandrika" has enabled me to place before the astrological fraternity, a long needed treatise which is somewhat fulfilled by writing an independent and exclusive book on "Navamsa" techniques for the first time in English.

In Hindu predictive astrology, Navamsa occupies an outstanding position and draws one's attention for deeper scrutiny and understanding. The Navamsa techniques are very many, as many as possible are dealt with in this book. Students are advised to study not only the classical texts but also Nadi Granthas, such a Deva Keralam: Chandra Kala Nadi, Dhruva Nadi, Bhrgu Nadi etc. for additional knowledge.

The present is a rare kind of work, what the readers would find in this treatise can hardly be found elsewhere.

I have ventured into an uncharted area of Nadi Granthas and classical texts, where the concept of "Navamsa" has been extensively and innovatingly applied to solve various techniques of predictions.

I do not think it fit, to enumerate the innumerable techniques discussed in the book here, but I would like to state that many technical terms such as, Nidhanamsa, Ashtamamsa, Pushkaranavamsa, Bhava-suchaka-navamsa, the 64th Navamsa, Vikatamsa, Bhava-madhya-navamsa and many more are explained, showing their correct impart.

Many more techniques can be found from Vidhya-madhaviyam, Kashyapa Jataka (about 107 verses in Hora-Ratnam part II) and Nadi Granthas. If God ordains and gives me energy and sound health, I would add many more techniques in the next edition.

In conclusion, I crave indulgence of readers for scares of solecisms that have crept in while I was struggling to squeeze the right sense out of many a tough Sanskrit verse and express it in a foreign language. Further,

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I also consider it necessary to emphasize here the fact that the present treatise claims to be a master key but only a attempt to solve some of the knotty problems of predictive astrology. I am fully aware that I have touched only the fringe of the subject so far and skill more remains to be done.

A Synopsis of Contents

Chap. I - Introduces the subject-showing importance of Navamsa in Parashara's Shodasha Vargas; the Standard Horoscope with S.A.V. and circular chart; preparation of Navamsa chart and how to study it.

Chap. II - Deals with Navamsa literature; general observations and terminology.

Chap. III - Deals with various kinds of Vargottamas; Udit-Navamsa as Vargottama and results of Vargottama planets.

Chap. IV - Gives meanings of Pushkara Navamsa as against Pushkaramsa; circular chart showing all Pushkara Navamsas and results of planets posited therein.

Chap. V - Introduces definition and uses of the 64th Navamsa; and interpretation of Bhukti-amsa.

Chap. VI - Explains what is Rasi-tulya Navamsa and Navamsa-tulya Rasi; (Deva Keralam had made an extensive use Navamsa-tulya Rasi in more than six hundred verses) and the meaning of term sphuta-yogam.

Chap. VII - Deals with various uses of Rasi, Navamsa and stellar dispositors.

Chap VIII - Explains the meaning of Krura-Shubha-Abda; Krura-Shubha-Masa (month) and transit results of Jupiter and the Sun.

Chap. IX - Defines Nidhanamsa and Ashtamamsa and shows results of planets posited therein.

Chap. X - Deals with five different method of reckoning eventful years-good or bad, considering one Navamsa equalling one year of life and Navamsa progression.

Chap. XI - Indicates Navamsa transit results of planets as referred to in Deva Keralam, Dhruva Nadi and time of fruition of transit.

Chap. XII - Deals with cross-positions of planets in Rasi and Navamsa and Bhava-Madhya Navamsa.

Chap. XIII - Contains selected verses, showing variety of uses of Navamsa techniques such as tragic death, place of earning, short life, sinful relations, exalted planets, Jupiter's Navamsa positions in the 10th house; month of marriage; devout wife etc. ...

Chap. XIV - Deals with Navamsa-Dwadasamsa; Navamsa-Spashta-Grahas and Prati-Navamsa or Kunda-Nighna.

Chap. XV - Gives glimpses of Nadi-Astrology; names of various Nadi Granthas; longitudes of Nadi-amsa and definition of Purva/Uttara Bhagas.

Chap. XVI - Deals with results of Rising-Navamsas of 7 planets and numerical Ascendant Navamsas.

Chap. XVII - Gives results of birth in 108 Navamsas of twelve signs.

Chap. XVIII - Gives traits of natives born with Udit-Navamsa from Mesha to Meena, the years of diseases and malefic influences.

Chap. XIX - Deals with results of the Moon in various Navamsas, aspected by six planets and results of Navamsa positions of remaining six planets.

Chap. XX - Miscellaneous chapter-contains results of planets in their own Navamsas; results of seven planets posited in first to the ninth Navamsa (taken from Ankana-Shastra); preparing Ashtakavarga of Navamsa chart and comparative study of Rasi and Navamsa charts.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. B.V. Raman and to Shri R. Santhanam for their permission to collect information, matter, some passages etc. from this publications and this magazines.

I humbly appreciate the interest shown by Shri Narinder Sagar, in bringing out this book attractively on good white paper, together with all

charts in North Indian style along with South Indian one, for the benefit of the readers.

I wish to express my gratitude to (1) Shri Naresh M. Sethia (of Baroda) for contacting the publisher every now and then by meeting him personally or talking on phone and (2) Shri Hari Prasad S. Bhatt (of Mumbai) for unsolicited help in getting the proofs checked and working out the mathematical calculations etc. in preparing the chapter on Navamsa - Dwadasamsa.

Any suggestions or comments regarding necessary additions or improvements to be made in this work, shall be gladly received and considered for the next edition.

I shall consider my labour amply rewarded if this book proves helpful to students and practitioners in enabling them to make predictions with greater confidence and greater success than otherwise.

April 1997

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Please note the abbreviations used:

J.P. Jataka Parijata
J.M. Jataka desh-marga
J.N. Jyotisharnava Navamitam
S.A.V. Samudayashtakavarga

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॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाब्जनशलाकया ।

चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥१॥

यथा शिखा मयूराणां नागानां मणयो यथा ।

तद्वद्वेदाङ्गशास्त्राणां ज्योतिषं मूर्धनि स्थितम् ॥२॥

वेदस्य चक्षुः किल शास्त्रमेतत्प्रधानताऽङ्गेषु ततोऽर्थजाता ।

अङ्गैर्युतोऽन्यैः परिपूर्णमूर्तिश्चक्षुर्विहीनः पुरुषो न किञ्चित् ॥३॥

आरोग्यं सविता तनोतु भवतामिन्दुर्यशोनिर्मलं

भूतिं भूमिसुतस्सुधांशुतनयः प्रज्ञां गुरुर्गौरवम् ।

काव्यः कोमलवाग्विलासमतुलं मन्दो मुदं सर्वदा

राहुर्बाहुबलं विरोधशमनं केतुः कुलस्योन्नतिम् ॥४॥

अरुणकिरणजालैः रंजिताशावकाशा

विधृतजपवटीका पुस्तिकाभीतिहस्ता ।

इतरकरवराढ्या फुल्लकल्लारसंस्था

निवसतु हृदि बाला नित्यकल्याणरूपा ॥५॥

PART I

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Navamsa is the most important sub-division of the Hindu Astrology. Usually the Rasi Chart and the Navamsa Chart are tagged together in the South. The importance of Navamsa is so great that practically every author of the past (standard texts) has made use of Navamsa technique in his book. Full-fledged books have also been written by renowned teachers of astrology, mainly based on Navamsa Division, such as Jaimini system, Kala Chakra Dasa, Sarvato-bhadra-Chakra and Ankana Shastra. The literature on Navamsa is so vast, that if an attempt is made to collect all those verses, the total figure would go beyond 3000 verses.

Mantreshwara says that "Some authors are of the opinion that effects emanating from Navamsa Chart are similar or equal to those of Rasi Chart." Some astrologers attach to 'Navamsa' even more value than Rasi itself e.g. "स्वोच्चे नीचांशगे दुःखी नीचे स्वोच्चांशगे सुखी" - the Sun in Mesha sign in Thula Navamsa is of no avail for being in exalted sign. On the other hand the Sun being in Thula Rasi in Mesha Navamsa gives very good results.

"प्रायो नवांशेऽखिलं" and "जातकफलं नवांशे" (Mana-sagari) meaning all aspects of life can be gleaned through Navamsa Chart. These two aphorisms made the author thinking since last forty years. During this period, material pertaining to "Navamsa" chart, has been collected from various sources (mainly from Deva Karalam and other Nadi texts) which resulted in the present "Book".

These Navamsa techniques properly studied and carefully utilized can enable one to foresee most of the events in native's

life without doubt. For doing so, one has to study well the principles explained in Part I of the book and apply them diligently for successful predictions.

Why Navamsa Chart is given more importance in Parasara's Shodasha Vargas?

(1) It is very significant that Nakshatra quarter is identified with Navamsa. Both are not only of the same length (arc) but their lines of demarcation are also identical. It is for this reason that the Navamsa Division is the most important amongst all the 16 vargas. In Southern India, no astrologer would look at a Rasi Chart without Navamsa Chart. Some astrologers attach to "Navamsa Chart" more importance than Rasi Chart, because a planet debilitated in Rasi but exalted in Navamsa, makes the native happy. (Grahaman Amsakam Balam)

(2) Vimshopak: Amsa divisions are magnified projections and as such the findings from Rasi Chart are to be modulated. In Vimshopak, Rasi gets 6 points out of a total of 20 points. Next in importance is Navamsa with 5 points, Drekkana with 4 points while Hora and Dwadasamsa get 2 points each and Trimshamsa gets only one point.

(3) Navamsa chart gives a clue about the exact position of planets to greater accuracy, e.g. in Meena Lagna the Sun is Vargottama, one can safely say, that he is between 11^s-26°-40' to 12^s-00°-00'.

(4) Lordships of Navamsa signs are the same as those of Rasi i.e. having the same order.

(5) Use of Navamsa-tulya-Rasi and Rasi-tulya Navamsa is made only in Navamsa chart and not in any other division (Varga).

In short

(1) Navamsa chart is back bone (Meru-Danda) and Rasi chart is (देह) the body only;

(2) Navamsa chart is fruit and Rasi chart is a tree;

(3) Navamsa chart is Xray photo and Rasi chart is photopicture;

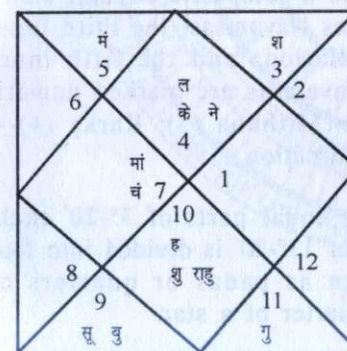
(4) Navamsa chart is Antar/Bhukti and Rasi chart is Maha Dasa;

(5) Navamsa chart is Sookshma Vibhaga and Rasi chart is Sthoola Vibhaga.

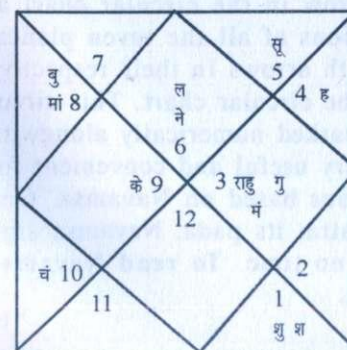
The Standard Horoscope

Author's Chart

Birth details: The Sun 256°-10'; The Moon 192°-13'; Mars 127°-9'; Mercury 265°-13'; Jupiter 329°-29'; Venus 283°-14'; Saturn 80°-42'(R); Rahu 287°-06'; Ketu 107°-06'; Ascendant 98°-53'; Mandi 184°-37'. Herchal 291°-00'; Neptune 99°-13'.



			Sat
Jup	Rasi		Ketu
Ven			Asc
Hers			Mars
Rahu			
Sun		Moon	
Merc.		Mandi	



	Ven	Sat	Jup
			Mars
			Rahu
	Navamsa		Hers
Moon			Sun
Ketu	Mer	Mandi	Asc
			Nep

S.A.V.

31	25
33	25
33	30
28	19
32	25

25	30	31	25
25	S.A.V.		25
19			31
32	28	33	33

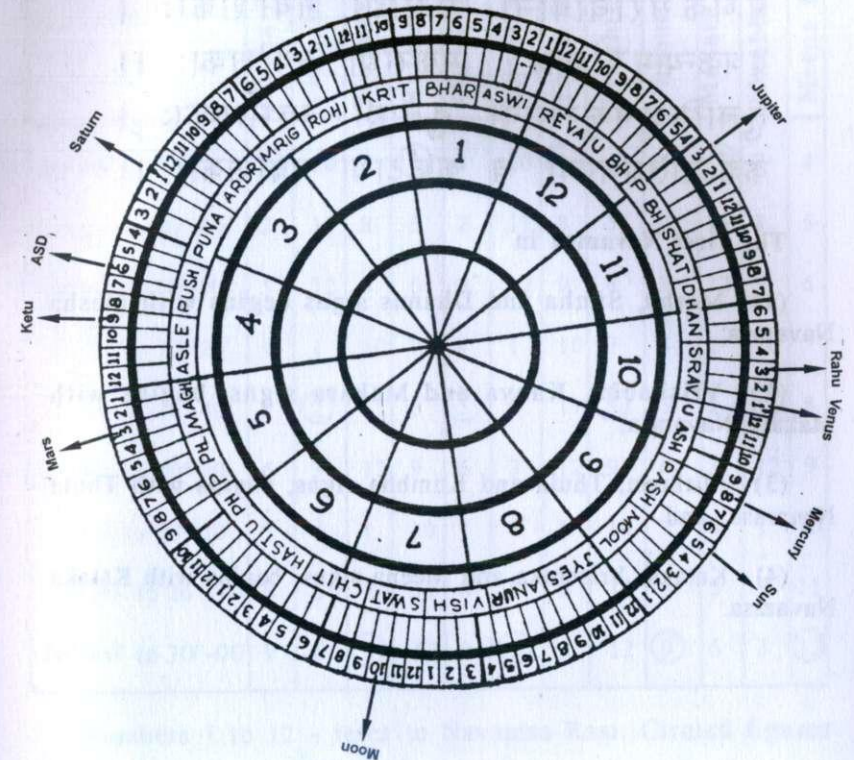
Balance of Rahu's Dasa $10^{\text{yrs}}-6^{\text{m}}-3^{\text{d}}$.

For the sake of convenience, the above square type horoscopes have been shown alongside in a composite circular chart. The outer circle of the disc indicates Navamsas, the third inner circle shows (Nakshatras) constellations and the fifth inner circle indicates signs. Signs and Navamsas are marked numerically as Mesha (1), Vrishabha (2), Mithuna (3), Karka (4)---upto Meena (12) in anticlockwise direction.

Each sign is divided into nine equal parts of $3^{\circ}-20'$ each, known as Navamsa. Each asterism of $13^{\circ}-20'$ is divided into four equal parts of $3^{\circ}-20'$ each known as padas or quarters or charanas as 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th quarter of a star.

The ascendant is in Kataka sign and Kanya Navamsa ($3^{\circ}-8'53''$) and this is indicated by an arrow in the circular chart at proper place; similarly natal positions of all the seven planets and Rahu and Ketu are marked with arrows in their respective signs and Navamsas as shown in the circular chart. This circular chart with all 108 Navamsas marked numerically alongwith the circumference will be found very useful and convenient for making all kinds of prognostications based on Navamsa. One can immediately find sign, Nakshatra, its pada, Navamsa sign position occupied by a planet in no time. To read Navamsa chart, circular diagram is a must.

CIRCULAR CHART



PREPARING -NAVAMSA CHART (KUNDALI)

गर्गजातके:

मेषकेसरीचापानां मेषाद्या नवांशकाः ।

वृषकन्यामृगांशाश्च मकराद्या नवांशकाः ॥

तुलामिथुनकुम्भानां तुलाद्या नवभागकाः ।

कर्कटालिङ्गणां च कर्कटाद्या नवांशकाः ॥

The first Navamsa in

(1) Mesha, Simha and Dhanus signs begins with Mesha Navamsa;

(2) Vrishabha, Kanya and Makara signs, begins with Makara Navamsa;

(3) Mithuna, Thula and Kumbha signs, begins with Thula Navamsa; and

(4) Kataka, Vrishchika and Meena signs, begins with Kataka Navamsa.

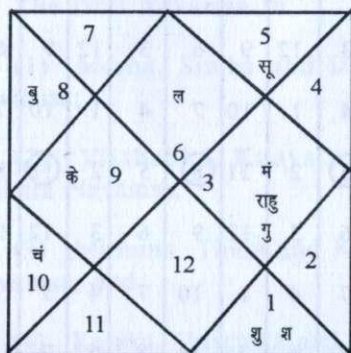
Table of Navamsa Signs

Degrees of signs	Mesha Rasi	Vrishabha Rasi	Mithuna Rasi	Kataka Rasi	Simha Rasi	Kanya Rasi	Thula Rasi	Vrishchika Rasi	Dhanus Rasi	Makara Rasi	Kumbha Rasi	Meena Rasi
00°-00' to 3°-20'	①	10	7	④	1	10	⑦	4	1	⑩	7	4
03°-20' to 06°-40'	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5
06°-40' to 10°-00'	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6
10°-00' to 13°-20'	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7
13°-20' to 16°-40'	5	②	11	8	⑤	2	11	⑧	5	2	⑪	8
16°-40' to 20°-00'	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9
20°-00' to 23°-20'	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10
23°-20' to 26°-40'	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11
26°-40' to 30°-00'	9	6	③	12	9	⑥	3	12	⑨	6	3	⑫

Numbers 1 to 12 - refer to Navamsa Rasi. Circled figures refer to Vargottama Navamsas.

The ascendant in the standard horoscope is 3°-8°-53' i.e. the 3rd Navamsa in sign Kataka. The first Navamsa in sign Kataka is Kataka, so the 3rd Navamsa will be Kanya. With Kanya sign as ascendant prepare a chart, and insert Rasi figures in remaining parts serially. The Sun is 8°-16°-10' i.e. the 5th Navamsa falls in Simha. The 5th Navamsa in sign Dhanus is Simha. Put सूर्य (the Sun) in Simha. The Moon is 6°-12°-13' i.e. the 4th Navamsa in Thula. The 4th Navamsa in Thula is Makara. Put चंद्र (the Moon) in Makara. Mars is 4°-7°-9' i.e. the 3rd Navamsa is sign Simha. The 3rd Navamsa in sign Simha is Mithuna. Put मंग (Mars) in Mithuna. Mercury is 8°-25°-13' i.e. the 8th Navamsa

in sign Dhanus. The 8th Navamsa in Dhanus is Vrischika. Put बु (Mercury) in Vrischika. Jupiter is $10^{\circ}-29^{\circ}-29'$ i.e. the 9th last Navamsa in sign Kumbha. The 9th Navamsa in sign Kumbha is Mithuna. Put ज्ञ (Jupiter) in Mithuna. Venus is $9^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-14'$ i.e. the 4th Navamsa in sign Makara. The 4th Navamsa in Makara is Mesha. Put शु (Venus) in Mesha. Saturn is $2^{\circ}-20^{\circ}-42'$ i.e. in the 7th Navamsa in sign Mithuna. The 7th Navamsa in sign Mithuna is Mesha. Put श (Saturn) in Mesha Navamsa. Similarly Rahu and Ketu will occupy Mithuna and Dhanus Navamsas.



	Ven Sat		Mars Rahu Jup.
	Navamsha		
Moon			Sun
Ketu	Mer		

How to study Navamsa Chart

First of all the reader should study critically Part I of the book, going through more than once, so as to grasp the various techniques to be utilized for delineation purposes:-

- (1) "Subhamsa-Papamsa"- it is better to have many planets in Subhamsas.
- (2) Planets - whether they are in Uchcha, own house, friendly, Neecha or enemy Navamsas;
- (3) Planets - in Bhavatmaka Navamsas such as-Bhagyamsa, Labhamsa, Kendramsa, Konamsa, Lagnamsa for good results;
- (4) Planets in Chara - Sthira and Common Navamsas, useful in knowing longevity;

- (5) Planets - in Vargottama for better results;
- (6) Planets - in the 64th Navamsa for timing events;
- (7) Planets - in Pushkara Navamsa for higher status in life;
- (8) Nidhanamsa and Ashtamamsa for mode of death and life period;
- (9) Eventful years in life showing in which year good or bad events will take place;
- (10) Rasi-tulya Navamsa and Navamsa-tulya Rasi for transit results of major planets; etc.

Many more techniques for prediction can be found practically in every chapter of Part I.

CHAPTER 2

NAVAMSA-LITERATURE-TERMINOLOGY

Part A

Four books

- (1) Jaimini System;
- (2) Kala-Chakra Dasa;
- (3) Sarvoto-bhadra Chakra; and
- (4) Ankana Shastra (by Vyaghra-Pada)

On each of these four systems, independent books have been already written and published. All of them are based on Navamsa-Division (Varga).

Part B

Practically every standard text on Astrology, right from Vraddha-Yavana-Jataka (150 B.C.) till 18th century, various authors:- Meena Raja, Sphuji Dhawaja, Varah Mihir, Pruthuyasas, Kalyan Varma, Gunakara, Bala Bhadra, Mana Sagari author, Vaidya Nath, Mantreswara, Vidya Madhaviya author, Dhundi-Raja, Kamalakar, and various other authors have dealt with Navamsa-division in one or more chapters and/or partially here and there in their respective books in various verses. If one collects all these verses, the collection (sangraha) would go upto 3000 verses or even more.

Big Chapters on Navamsa Results

Some authors give importance to rising Navamsa (उदितनवमांश) and others to Navamsa occupied by the Moon at birth:

(1) Saravali - (Kalyan Varma) in chapter 50, (109 verses) gives results about the nature, traits, physical features etc. of native, one verse for each rising Navamsa.

(2) Nashta-Jataka - (from a Tamil Jataka work based on dogmas from Nadi-granthas) for 108 Navamsas of Ascendant showing place of birth (North-south street or East-West street) adjacent houses around the birth house, surroundings etc. for 108 Navamsas.

(3) Yavan-Jataka - (Sphuji-Dhwaja) in Chapter 31st (109 verses) - Navamsa occupied by the Moon-describing colour, nature, form, characteristic marks on the body (moles etc.) of native for each of the 108 Navamsas.

(4) Nakshatra Chudamani (नक्षत्रचुडामणिः) - This book describes traits, virtues or vices of a native on the basis of the Moon's 108 different Navamsa positions.

Part C

While Deva-Keralan employs many new concepts and novel techniques about uses of Navamsa-tulya Rasi and Rasi-tulya Navamsa and many other methods not found in classical texts. Dhruva-Nadi (G.O. M.L., Chennai) is the only book which gives planetary position of Navamsas in Bhava-Suchaka terms as Bhagyamsa; Nidhanamsa, Labhamsa etc. The author Jaya Muni has mentioned all the planetary positions in terms of Bhava-Suchakamsa in all charts.

Vidyamadhaviyam (Mysore University) freely uses Navamsa Chart as an independent chart, for aspects, ownership, positions etc. in about 600 (six hundred) verses.

Every standard book on astrology has given one or more small or big chapter/s on Navamsa results.

Hora-sara has made wide use of Navamsa technique, practically in most of the chapters. Some full chapters-viz,

(i) Chap. XXII deals with various ways/sources of obtaining wealth;

(ii) Chap. XXIV deals with diseases causing exit from the world; has used Rasi, and Rasi-tulya Navamsa e.g. Mesha-Meshama Meen-Meenamsa etc.

(iii) Chap. XXX gives traits, nature, features etc. of native; and years of sickness, diseases for all the twelve Navamsas.

Of late, recently, Shri S. Krishna Iyenger has written 20 articles on "Use of Navamsa in Prognostication" which were published in Astrological Magazine (Bangalore) from November 1968 to March 71. He has collected all the rules relating to Navamsa from text books such as - Sarvartha-Chintamani; Jataka-Tatva; Saravali; Phala-Deepika; Jataka Parijata; Uttar-Kalamrita; Mrityugnan-Kalamriti etc.

The first five books for "Navamsa" study are Deva-Keralam, Dhruva-Nadi; Vidya-Madhaviyam, Prasna-Marg and Hora-Sara.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) Navamsa $3^{\circ}-20' \times 12 = 40^{\circ}$ (i.e. one cycle from Mesha to Meena Navamsas). A cycle of 12 Navamsas will repeat after an interval of 40° each. So Mesha Navamsa will repeat 9 times in the Zodiac. Similarly, all other Navamsas from Vrishabha to Meena will repeat nine times. In Western Astrology 40° aspect is known as a "Nonile Aspect".

(2) Navamsa Paryaya - नवांश, नवमांश; लव, नक्षत्रचरण (पाद), अंश, अङ्गण, अंशक, अङ्गभाग, कला, गौंश, नन्दांश, नवभाग and नवांशक. Only the word अंश (Amsa) without any reference (context), it means 'Navamsa'.

(3) The average time taken by each planet to transit an arc of one Navamsa i.e. $3^{\circ}-20'$ - is as follows:

The Sun	$3^{\text{ds}}-8^{\text{hrs.}}$	The Moon	$0^{\text{d}}-6.1/2^{\text{hrs.}}$
Mars	$4^{\text{ds}}-10.1/2^{\text{hrs.}}$	Mercury	$2^{\text{ds}}-5.1/2^{\text{hrs.}}$
Jupiter	$1^{\text{m}}-10^{\text{ds.}}$	Venus	$2^{\text{ds}}-16^{\text{hrs.}}$
Saturn	$3^{\text{ms}}-10^{\text{ds.}}$	Rahu-Ketu	$2^{\text{ms}}-2^{\text{ds}}$

Time taken by one Navamsa - to rise in the East is $13^{\text{ms}}-20^{\text{ds}}$.

(4) Navamsa conjunctions are of two types:

(i) Two planets in same Nakshatra-Charana i.e. in one Navamsa in a sign;

(ii) Two planets at a distance of 40° , 80° , 120° , 160° , 200° , 240° , 280° and 320° from each other, will fall in one Navamsa causing conjunction in Navamsa Chart.

In the Standard Horoscope:

Venus $\circ$ Saturn (in Navamsa Chart) - distance about 200° ;

Jupiter $\circ$ Mars (in Navamsa Chart) - distance about 200° ;

Jupiter ♃ Rahu (in Navamsa Chart) - distance about 40°;

(5) Every exalted sign has an exalted Navamsa and a debilitated Navamsa and every debilitated sign has also a debilitated Navamsa and an exalted Navamsa. The Moon is an exception. She is exalted in Vrishabha sign where there is Vrishabha Navamsa in it but no Neecha Navamsa viz Vrischika. Similarly, the Moon is debilitated in Vrischika sign where there is Neecha Navamsa but no exalted Navamsa viz. Vrishabha.

(6) Dhatu, Moola and Jeeva Navamsas

Every sign is divided into three equal parts of 10° each known as Drekkana (Decanate). The first part is Karma Drekkana (1° to 10°); the second one is Bhoga Drekkana (10° to 20°) and the third one is Nasha Drekkana (20° to 30°). Again each Drekkana is further divided into 3 equal parts of 3°-20' (Navamsa) each known as Dhatu, Moola and Java. e.g.

Karma Dhatu	00° - 00'	to	03° - 20'
" Moola	03° - 20'	to	06° - 40'
" Jeeva	06° - 40'	to	10° - 00'
Bhoga Dhatu	10° - 00'	to	13° - 20'
" Moola	00° - 00'	to	16° - 40'
" Jeeva	00° - 00'	to	20° - 00'
Nasha Dhatu	20° - 00'	to	23° - 20'
" Moola	23° - 20'	to	26° - 40'
" Jeeva	26° - 40'	to	30° - 00'

In short, every movable Navamsa is Dhatu Navamsa; every fixed Navamsa is Moola Navamsa and every dual Navamsa is Jeeva Navamsa.

(7) Numerology - (a) In the standard Horoscope Lagna

Navamsa is Kanya in Kataka sign - the 10th Navamsa from it (30° aspect) will be Mithuna Navamsa in Simha sign, from which Kanya Navamsa in the Lagna will be the 100th Navamsa (semi-sextile).

(b) 60° aspect will be the 19th Navamsa from the Lagna Navamsa, from which the 91st Navamsa will be the Lagna Navamsa (sextile),

(c) 90° aspect 28th - 82nd (square);

(d) 120° aspect 37th - 73rd (trine);

(e) 150° aspect 46th - 64th (Quin-cunx);

(f) 180° aspect 55th - 55th (Opposition).

Note, that the numerals interchange their digits. So, Navamsa has some relation with Numerology.

(8) In Navamsa Chart, the trine positions of planets (120°) have same numerical Navamsa, same constellation lord and the lords of these trines are friends.

(9) Numerical Navamsas

(a) 'Ashtamamsa' - This is fully explained in Chapter on "Ashtamamsa-Nidhanama".

(b) "The 64th Navamsa" - fully discussed in separate chapter.

(c) The 88th Navamsa and the 108th Navamsa:

Jatakadesha Marga XIV verse 38

Prasna Marga XXI verse 23

If the Moon's Navamsa at birth in the case of bridegroom happens to be the 88th one, when counted from that of the bride, it indicates intense evil (in married life). Similar result will also be the case when the Moon's Navamsa happens to be the 108th when counted from that of the bride. This is one of

the methods of porutham (matching). The 88th Navamsa falls in Khara Nakshtra, i.e., 22x4-88th Navamsa.

(d) **The 55th Navamsa** - It is the 55th Navamsa from the rising Navamsa. At the time of performance of marriage ceremony (Pani-Grahana) no planet should be in the 55th Navamsa, as reckoned from the rising (Ascendant) Navamsa at that time.

(e) **The 5th Navamsa** - Jatakabharana p.244-verse 39 (2nd part)- If in birth-chart, even one planet in the 5th Navamsa (i.e. of the middle Navamsa in that sign) makes the native a man of status.

(f) (i) The 36th Navamsa from the Moon's Navamsa is Karmabham (कर्मभम्)

(ii) The 64th Navamsa from the Moon's Navamsa is Sanghatika. (साङ्गतिक).

(iii) The 72nd Navamsa from the Moon's Navamsa is Vainashika (वैनाशिकं)

(iv) The 96th Navamsa from the Moon's Navamsa is Manasa (मानसं).

When malefic planets transit through the above four Navamsas the native suffers from mental anguish, loss of wealth, and such diseases which give much physical pain.

(10) **Dharma-Artha-Kama-Moksha Navamsas**

Mesha-Simha-and Dhanus signs are Dharma signs.

Vrishabha-Kanya and Makara signs are Artha signs.

Mithuna-Thula and Kumbha signs are Karma signs.

Kataka-Vrischika and Meena signs are Moksha signs.

Every star has four Padas-Charanas (Navamsas):

1st pada is Dharma Navamsa;

2nd pada is Artha Navamsa;

3rd pada is Kama Navamsa; and

4th pada is Moksha Navamsa.

(11) The first pada in every star is 1-5 or 9 Navamsa;

The second pada in every star is 2-6 or 10 Navamsa;

The third pada in every star is 3-7 or 11 Navamsa;

The fourth pada in every star is 4-8 or 12 Navamsa.

(12) One can judge the life mission of a native from:

(i) **Ascendant Navamsa** - Kanya Navamsa

(ii) **The Moon's Navamsa** - Makara Navamsa

In the Standard Horoscope-both Kanya and Makara Navamsas represent Artha.

TERMINOLOGY

(1) Chara-Sthira - Dwiswabhava signs/Navamsas :-

(a) Chara-Variable, movable, cardinal, mutable etc.

(b) Sthira, fixed, immovable etc.

(c) Dwiswabhava, dual, common, cardinal etc.

In all signs the 1st, the 4th, and the 7th Navamsas are Chara.

In all signs the 2nd, the 5th and the 8th Navamsas are Sthira.

In all signs the 3rd, the 6th and the 9th Navamsas are Dwiswabhava.

(2) चरराशिस्थे चरांशे = begetting a Chara Navamsa in Chara signs only.

स्थिरे स्थिरांशे = fixed Navamsa in fixed signs only.

(3) ओजे ओजांशे = in odd Navamsa in odd signs only;

युग्मे युग्मांशे = in even Navamsa in even signs only;

(4) युग्मराशौ नरांशस्थे = two meanings -

(a) in Mithuna sign - posited in a Navamsa identical with human Rasis;

(b) a masculine Navamsa in a female sign, i.e. and odd Navamsa in an even sign;

(5) पुरुषार्क्षे पुरुषांशे = a masculine Navamsa in masculine sign only.

(6) क्रूरांशे क्रूरराशौ = in Krura Navamsa in Krura sign only.

(i.e. 5, 1, 8, 10, and 11 Navamsas in 5, 1, 8, 10 and 11 signs).

(7) क्रूरनीचांशकस्थे = begetting a malefic or debilitation Navamsa.

(8) जलगृहे जलांशस्थे = begetting a watery Navamsa in watery sign.

(9) समांश = an even Navamsa;

विषमांश = an odd Navamsa;

(10) Every sign has one own Navamsa (Vargottama); one Bhagyamsa (the 9th Rasi-tulya Navamsa) and one Putramsa (the 5th Rasi-tulya Navamsa).

e.g. Mesha Rasi - Mesha Navamsa (Vargottama); Dhanus Navamsa (Bhagyamsa) and Simha Navamsa (Putramsa). Similarly, all signs be considered.

(11) उत्तमांशयुक्त = a planet in own Rasi in the 5th Navamsa;

विकटांशयुक्तः = a planet in own Rasi in Neecha Navamsa;

Mars in Mesha Rasi, in Simha Navamsa is Uttamamsa-yuktaha.

Mars in Mesha Rasi, in Kataka Navamsa is Vikatamsa-yuktaha.

(12) स्वक्षेत्रस्वनवमांश - A planet in own sign and in own Navamsa, other than Rasi-tulya-Navamsa. Every Rasi has at last one own Navamsa. Kujadi planets (owning two signs) sometimes have their both Navamsas in one sign.

e.g. (a) Mars in Mesha sign in Vrischika Navamsa;

(b) Mercury in Kanya sign in Mithuna Navamsa;

- (c) Jupiter in Meena sign in Dhanus Navamsa;
- (d) Venus in Thula sign in Vrishabha Navamsa;
- (e) Saturn in Makara sign in Kumbha Navamsa;
- (f) Saturn in Kumbha sign in Makara Navamsa.

All the above six positions of planets are Swakshatra-Swanavamsaha.

(13) त्रिकोणगे-त्रिकोणके - There is some difference in the meaning of these two words. The author, personally believes that Trikonge means trine positions/or/transits in Rasi chart, while Trikonke means trine positions/or/transits in Navamsa chart.

(14) भावोत्तम - Bhavottama means a planet in same house in

Rasi and Navamsa charts. It enhances the good results of the house occupied. Research on this point is necessary.

(15) सूर्यभांशे - Surya-bhamse means a planet either in Simha Rasi or in any one of the remaining eight Simha Navamsas in other signs.

(16) सूर्यांशे - Suryamsa has three different meanings depending on context.

- (i) Navamsa occupied by the Sun;
- (ii) Simha Navamsa;
- (iii) Simha Dwadashamsa.

(17) (a) लग्ननवांश उदितनवांश - means the rising Navamsa; In the Standard horoscope - Kanya Navamsa.

(b) लग्नांश is लग्नराशितुल्य नवांश - i.e. Kataka-Navamsa.

(Bhavatmaka-Navamsa - as explained in Dhrava-Nadi).

(c) Lagna-Navamsa-Tulya-Rasi - Kanya Rasi-full 30°- which falls in the 3rd house, hence the Lagna-Ascendant is Vikramamsaha.

(18) शुभे शुभांशे - It has two meanings (with reference to context):

(1) Shubhe means a benefic planet, it means a benefic planet in benefic Navamsa;

(2) Shubhe means a benefic sign - it means a benefic Navamsa in benefic signs only.

(19) पापे पापांशे - It has also two meanings (with reference to context):

(1) Pape means a malefic planet; it means a malefic planet in a malefic Navamsa;

(2) Pape means a malefic sign - it means a malefic Navamsa in malefic signs only.

(20) योगांशे (Devakeralam Book 2 p.78 verse 29)- a planet Vargottama in own sign, e.g. Mars in Mesha Rasi - Mesh Navamsa. The Moon is Kataka Rasi - Kataka Navamsa.

Other planets Vargottama, in Mesha or Kataka are not covered, in this meaning.

(21) सर्ववर्गोत्तमः

A planet which occupies the same sign in all Varga charts is known as Sarava-Vargottama. This planet gives excellent results in his Dasa-Bhukti. (shad-Varga).

A planet in Chara sign from 00°-00' to 3°-20';
 A planet in Sthira sign from 13°-20' to 16°-40'; is Vargottama.
 A planet in Dual sign from 26°-40' to 30°-00';

Another word for वर्गोत्तम is गणोत्तम. (Phaladeepika P.73).

Refer circular chart given with the Standard Horoscope.

Mars Vargottama in Mesha is doubly powerful because he is in own sign. (Swakshatra Vargottama). Results will be multiplied.

The Sun Vargottama in Mesha is also doubly powerful because he is in his exalted sign. (Ucheha Vargottama).

Saturn Vargottama in Mesha is debilitated in sign and also in Navamsa is Neecha-Vargottama.

The remaining four planets the Moon, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus in Mesha sign and Mesha-Navamsa are ordinary Vargottama planets.

If the rising Navamsa is Vargottama in a benefic sign, it is called Subha Vargottama Lagna.

Rasi-Navamsa 2/2, 3/3, 4/4, 6/6, 7/7, 9/9, and 12/12.

If the rising Navamsa is Vargottama in a malefic sign, it is called Pape-Vargottama Lagna.

Rasi-Navamsa 1/1, 5/5, 8/8, 10/10, and 11/11.

Much importance is given to Lagna-Vargottama and the Moon Vargottama.

चरवर्गोत्तमसंस्थे सौभ्ये Vidyamadhaviyam Part II P.331.

Any planet Vargottama in Chara sign is Chara Vargottama i.e. Vargottama in signs-Mesha, Kataka, Thula and Makara.

Any planet Vargottama in fixed sign is Sthira Vargottama i.e. Vargottama in signs-Vrishabha, Simha, Vrischika and

CHAPTER 3

VARGOTTAMA NAVAMSA

सत्य :-

चरमभवनेष्वाद्यंशाः स्थिरेषु मध्या द्विमूर्तिषु तथान्त्याः ।
 वर्गोत्तमाः प्रदिष्टास्तेष्विह जाताः कुले मुख्याः ॥

Definition

The first Navamsas in Chara signs; the middle Navamsas in fixed signs and the last Navamsas in Dwiswabhaba signs are known as Vargottama Navamsas. The natives born in these Navamsas (Udit-rising-ascendant-Navamsa) are chiefs in their families.

जातकपारिजाते Chap.1 verse 34

चरे चाद्यंशको नेयः स्थिरे मध्यनवांशकः ।
 अन्त्यांशको द्विस्वभावे वर्गोत्तम इति स्मृतः ॥

यवनेन :-

स्वे स्वे गृहेषु स्वगृहांशकाये वर्गोत्तमास्ते मुनिभिर्निरुक्ताः ।

A Vargottama planet is one, in the same Rasi and same Navamsa, e.g. the Moon in Mesha Rasi and also in Mesha Navamsa in that Rasi. The Vargottama rising Navamsa or a Vargottama planet means that its Rasi dispositor and Navamsa dispositor is one and the same planet.

Kumbha. Any planet Vargottama in dual sign is **Dwishwabhaba - Vargottama** in signs- Mithuna, Kanya, Dhanus and Meena.

The Sun is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Mesha sign Mesha Navamsa.

The Moon is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Vrishabha sign Vrishabha Navamsa.

Mars in **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Makara sign Makara Navamsa.

Mercury is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Kanya sign Kanya Navamsa.

Jupiter is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Kataka sign Kataka Navamsa.

Venus is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Meena sign Meena Navamsa.

Saturn is **Uchcha-Vargottama** in Thula sign Thula Navamsa.

Similarly, the above seven planets are Neecha Vargottamas in opposite signs of the above signs.

Rising Navamsa - Udit Navamsa - Lagna Navamsa:

Brihat Jataka - Chap.XXI verse 7 ----

स्तेनो भोक्ता पण्डितादयो नरेन्द्रः
क्लीबः शूरो विष्टिकृद्वासवृत्तिः ।
पापो हिंस्रोऽभीश्रवर्गोत्तमांशे
ष्वेषामीशा राशिवद् द्वादशांशैः ॥

Meaning - If, at a person's birth, the rising Navamsa be not a Vargottama one and be that of :-

- (1) Mesha - he will be a thief;
- (2) Vrishabha - he will enjoy life;
- (3) Mithuna - he will be learned;
- (4) Kataka - he will be rich;
- (5) Simha - he will be a king;
- (6) Kanya - he will be impotent;
- (7) Thula - he will be brave;
- (8) Vrischika - he will be a labourer;
- (9) Dhanus - he will be a servant;
- (10) Makara - he will do sinful actions;
- (11) Kumbha - he will be very cruel; and
- (12) Meena - he will be without fear.

In the case of a birth where the rising Navamsa happens to be Vargottama, the person concerned will be the **head of the respective class mentioned above**. The rising Dwadasamsas produce the same results.

लग्नचन्द्रिका - p.45-46 verses 93-94-95

शुभवर्गोत्तमे जन्म व्ययस्थाने च सदग्रहे ।
अशून्येषु च केन्द्रेषु कारकाख्यग्रहेषु च ॥ १३ ॥
सूर्ये केन्द्रे राजसेवी वैश्यवृत्तिर्निशाकरे ।
शस्त्रवृत्तिः कुजे शूरो बुधे चाध्यापको भवेत् ॥ १४ ॥
स्वानुष्ठानरतो नित्यं दिव्यबुद्धिर्नरो गुरौ ।
शुक्रे विद्यार्थसम्पन्नो नीचसेवी शनैश्चरे ॥ १५ ॥

Meaning

In case of a birth, where the rising Navamsa is a **Shubha-Vargottama**, having a benefic in the 12th house and the Kendra/s being occupied by various Karaka-planets - the native born will be a leading personality:-

- (1) with the Sun occupying Kendra - a government servant;
- (2) with the Moon - a businessman;
- (3) with Mars - a brave or militaryman;
- (4) with Mercury - a professor;
- (5) with Jupiter - one always merged in religious rites and having Divya intellet;
- (6) with Venus - having learning and wealth; and
- (7) with Saturn - one serving mean people.

The Vargottama ascendant makes the natal chart inherently very strong.

D.K.3 p.212 verse 4852

वर्गोत्तमं विना राहौ द्वितीये ऋणवान् सुतः ।
वर्गोत्तमे शुभं चेति शुभयोगे सुकीर्तिमान् ॥

Meaning

Rahu in the 2nd house, not in Vargottama, the native's son will be in grip of debts. Vargottama position will be auspicious. Vargottama Rahu (in the 2nd house) conjunct a benefic will make native famous.

D.K.1 p.86 verse 931

वर्गोत्तमांशे जीवे सप्तमे दीर्घमायुषः ।
बालारिष्टशतं हन्ति गिरिर्वज्रहतो यथा ॥

Long life

Long life will come to pass, if Jupiter in the 7th house is in Vargottama Navamsa. Infantile evils to life span if any will be countered as thunderbolt is resisted by the hill.

होरानवनीते - p.7 verse 18

वर्गोत्तमांशे यदि लग्ननाथे स्वोच्चांशगे वा स्वसुहृत्काणे ।
शुभांशके वा शुभदृष्टियुक्ते नरो भवेदामरणान्तसौख्यः ॥

Meaning

The lord of the Ascendant is:

- (1) a Vargottama, or
- (2) in exalted Navamsa; or
- (3) in own or a friend's Drekkana; or
- (4) in a benefic Navamsa; or
- (5) is aspected by a benefic planet; or
- (6) is associated with a benefic planet;

- the native remains happy till the end of his life.

Brihat Yavan Jataka - p.328 verse 47

वर्गोत्तमस्था यदि वा स्युरेते सर्वेग्रहाः संजनयति भूपम् ।
करीन्द्रदानौघसुसिक्तभूमिं महाप्रभावं विजितारिपक्षम् ॥

King born

A native having all the seven planets in Vargottama Navamsas, will become a great valourous king, who will subdue his adversaries and be endowed with superior elephants whose drops of ichor will wet the earth.

Notes about rising Navamsa

If the rising Navamsa is Vargottama and its lord is favourably placed in Rasi Chart or the said Navamsa is fortified by benefics in Navamsa Chart the same results will follow i.e. the native remains happy till the end of his life.

Vargottama planets bestow the following results:-

(1) The sun - philosophical attitude; firmness of mind; sound health; status in life; popularity; desire to acquire knowledge; and self-satisfaction;

(2) The Moon - intellect; good memory; firm and impartial attitude; and getting desired things;

(3) Mars - desire to learn astrology; encouragement; indicates reasons for rise and fall in life;

(4) Mercury - sharp intellect; capacity to convince others; impressiveness; charity in talk; desire to learn astrology;

(5) Jupiter - intelligent; well developed physique, searching for truth; capacity to understand others' views and proud;

(6) Venus - capacity to understand pros and cons of a problem; physical development; knowledge of astrology; and

(7) Saturn - hindrance in physical development; longevity; careful; leads life by controlling desires; selfishness; irresponsible; carelessness and exercises restraints.

Samudayashtakavarga and Vargottama planet

A Vargottama planet in any house with 30 or more bindus enhances the good results of that house to the greatest extent, in proportion to the higher number of bindus.

Quite reverse is the case when a Vargottama planet is associated with less number of bindus.

(1) A native has Venus in Meena (Vargottama) in the 12th house with 20 bindus (the minimum) - he is fond of unnatural sex.

(2) Another native has Jupiter in Kataka (Vargottama) in the 5th house with 20 bindus (the minimum)- he is unhappy on account of the misdeeds of both his daughters.

The author has come across a chart having four Vargottama planets. It has not given rise to good results. The native is status quo because all the said four planets are associated with less than 26 bindus in S.A.V.

Powerful stars

Out of the 12 Vargottama padas of stars in the zodiac, six Vargottama padas are contributed by (i) Punarvasu (3rd and 4th) (ii) Chitta (2nd and 3rd) and (iii) Uttara shadha (1st and 2nd); hence these three stars are powerful and important.

(2) Pushkaramsa also means Pushkara-Navamsa, a particular Navamsa (an arc of 3°-20' as opposed to 1°) in a sign which is very auspicious. This is the main topic of this chapter.

CHAPTER 4

PUSHKARA NAVAMSA

After reading some of author's papers on Navamsa an astrologer friend wrote him "Your paper is comprehensive, useful and splendid. The paper would have been complete had you touched Pushkaramsa which is important in fixing the Muhurta of any auspicious activity". This induced him to take up further studies when he came across Pushkara Navamsa in Vidyamadhviyam Part I pages 30-31, wherein this Navamsa is defined. During the last fifty years he has come across it only once in Vidyamadhviyam (Sarvasiddhih). No standard book has thrown any light on Pushkara Navamsa's definition.

Pushkara Navamsa has two meanings depending on the context

(1) Pushkaramsa is a particular degree (one only) in each of the twelve signs. It is also known as Pushkarabhaga, which is used for auspicious effects, when a Muhurta, a birth or any other such point is to be considered.

Muhurta Darpana

एकविंशो मनुश्चैव जनाश्च मुनयः क्रमात् ।

मेषादिमीनपर्यन्तं पुष्करांशाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

Degrees in Signs

The degrees 21°, 14°, 24°, 7°, 21°, 14°, 24°, 7°, 21°, 14°, 24° and 7° in Mesha and the following signs respectively are called Pushkaramsas.

They are useful for fixing Pushkara Muhurta for auspicious activities in general. The same Pushkara degrees are also mentioned in Vidyamadhviyam, Kalamitram and Kala-vidhanam.

Vidyamadhviyam Part I p.30-31

मेषसिंहचापेषु सप्तमनवमौ ।

वृषकन्यामृगेषु पञ्चमतृतीयौ ।

मिथुनतुलाकुम्भेष्वष्टमषष्ठौ ।

एते पुस्करसंज्ञानवांशाः ।

Pushkara Navamsas

In Mesha, Simha and Dhanus signs the 7th Navamsa (Tula) and the 9th Navamsa (Dhanus); in Vrihasha, Kanya and Makara the 5th Navamsa (Vrishata) and the 3rd Navamsa (Meena); in Mithuna, Thula and Kumbha signs, the 6th Navamsa (Meena) and the 8th Navamsa (Vrishabha); and in Kataka, Vrishchika and Meena signs the 1st Navamsa (Kataka) and the 3rd Navamsa (Kanya) are called Pushkara Navamsa.

Rasis (signs)

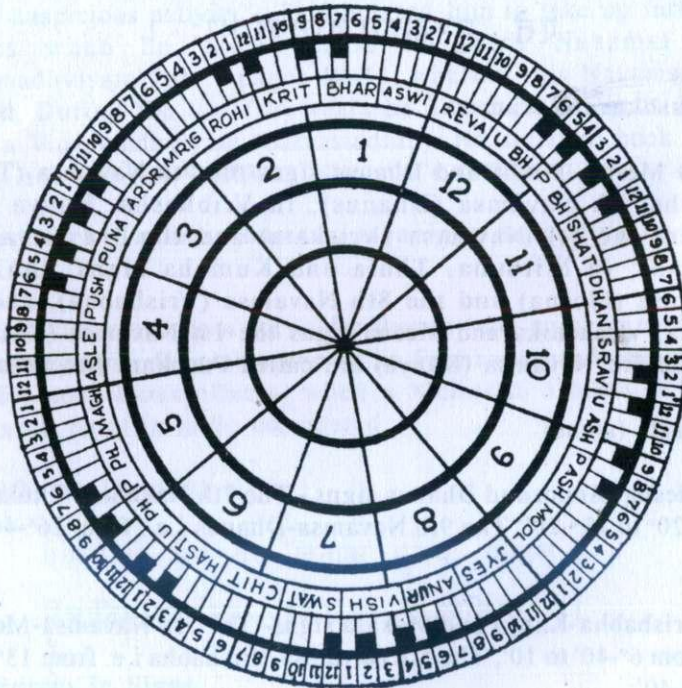
Mesha-Simha and Dhanus signs - The 7th Navamsa-Thula i.e. from 20° to 23°-20'; The 9th Navamsa-Dhanus i.e., from 26°-40' to 30°;

Vrishabha-Kanya and Makara signs- The 3rd Navamsa-Meena i.e. from 6°-40' to 10°; The 5th Navamsa-Vrishabha i.e. from 13°-20' to 16°-40';

Mithuna-Thula and Kumbha signs- The 6th Navamsa-Meena i.e. from 16°-40' to 20°-00'; The 8th Navamsa-Vrishabha i.e.; from 23°-20' to 26°-40';

Kataka, Vrischika and Meena signs - The 1st Navamsa-Kataka i.e. from 00°-00' to 3°-20'; The 3rd Navamsa-Kanya i.e. from 6°-40' to 10°-00';

In the composite circular chart, the outer circle of the disc indicates Navamsas, the third inner circle shows constellations (Nakshatras) and the fifth inner circle indicates signs. Signs and Navamsas are marked numerically as (1) Mesha; (2) Vrishabha; (3) Mithuna; (4) Kataka upto Meena (12) in anticlock-wise direction.



All the 24 Pushkara Navamsas of the zodiac are marked with a dot below the respective Navamsa signs at proper places in circular chart for convenience.

Each sign has two Pushkara Navamsas. There are in all $12 \times 2 = 24$ Pushkara Navamsas in the zodiac. They are all benefic Navamsas owned by benefic planets and produce auspicious results in Muhurta, natal, prasna and other matters.

Out of the 24, three Pushkara Navamsas are Vargottama viz. Vrishabha Navamsa (the fifth one) in Vrishabha sign, Kataka Navamsa (the first one) in Kataka sign and Dhanus Navamsa (the 9th one) in Dhanus sign. Any planet posited therein bestows very good results.

All Pushkaramsas (one particular degree) in twelve signs fall in Pushkara Navamsas. 21° Mesha sign falls in Thula Navamsa; 14° in Vrishabha sign falls in Vrishabha Navamsa; 24° in Mithuna sign falls in Vrishabha Navamsa; and 7° in Kataka sign falls in Kanya Navamsa. Similarly, degrees of trine signs fall accordingly in Pushkara Navamsas.

In standard texts Pushkara Navamsas are very rarely used while they are freely used in Deva-Keralam-Chandra Kala Nadi.

(1) Jataka Parijata Chap.VII verse 25

वर्गोत्तमे वा यदि पुस्करांशे सारेन्दुदेवेन्द्रगुरौ नृपालः ।

कर्मस्थिते शोभनदृष्टियुक्ते संपूर्णगात्रे शशिनि क्षितीशः ॥

Birth of King

When Jupiter in conjunction with Mars and the Moon occupies a Vargottama or Pushkara Navamsa, the person born is a king. (2) When the full-moon aspected by benefic planet is posited in the 10th house, a ruler of land is born. (It may be noted that Pushkara Navamsa is equated with Vargottama).

D.K.2 p.85 verse 77

केन्द्र त्रिकोणगे जीवे पुष्करांशे सुभाग्यवान् ।

षष्ठाष्टमव्ययांशस्थो दुर्बले पुत्रशोकवान् ॥

Jupiter in Pushkara Navamsa

Jupiter in Kendra (1st, 4th, 7th or 10th) or Kona (5th or 9th) house in Pushkara Navamsa makes a native born very lucky (wealthy). But if the sign of Pushkara Navamsa occupied falls in Rasi Chart in the 6th, the 8th or the 12th house (Shastamse, Ashtamse or Vyayamse), the native (in addition to being wealthy) is emaciated (weak in health) and grieves on account of bereavement (death of a son).

Notes: (a) Suppose in a chart of Thula ascendant, Jupiter is posited in the 10th house (in Kataka) exaltation sign in Kanya Navamsa which falls in the 12th house in Rasi Chart, so both conditions are fulfilled.

(b) Suppose, in a chart of Thula ascendant Jupiter is in the 9th house (in Mithuna sign) is Vrishabha Navamsa which is also Ashtamasa (i.e. Nidhanamsa also).

(c) Suppose, in a chart of Thula ascendant, Jupiter is in the ascendant (Thula sign) in Meena Navamsa which is also Shastamsa.

In all the above three examples, the native will get both good and bad results.

D.K.2 p.85 verse 78 (corrected version)

एकविंशमनुश्चैव चतुर्विंशति सप्तं च ।

मेषादिमीनपर्यन्तं त्रिकोणानां यथा क्रमम् ॥

Starting years of Yoga

The above referred Jupiter, if posited in Mesha triad (i.e. in Mesha-Simha or Dhanus sign); in Vrishabha triad (i.e.

Vrishabha, Kanya or Makara sign); in Mithuna triad (i.e. in Mithuna, Thula or Kumbha sign); or in Kataka triad (i.e. in Kataka, Vrischika or Meena sign) starts giving results of Yoga from the 21st; the 14th, the 24th or the 31st (24+7) year of native's life respectively.

D.K.2 p.85 verse 79

ख्यादयो ग्रहाः सर्वे पुष्करांशे प्रजायते ।

लक्ष्मीकटाक्षवान् भोगी धनिकः कीर्तिमान् सुखी ॥

All seven planets in Pushkaramsa

If all the seven planets beginning with the Sun (Sun to Saturn) are posited in Pushkara Navamsa, the native born earns much wealth, enjoys all comforts of life, is very rich, famous and happy.

D.K.1 p.217 verse 2427

पुष्करांशगते जीवे राज्येशे धनराशिगे ।

जीवे कुजयुते दृष्टे योगश्चामरसंज्ञकः ॥

चामरे योगजातस्य द्वाविशाब्दात् पर सुखम् ।

Chamara Yoga

The 10th lord Jupiter in the 2nd house in Pushkara Navamsa and in company or in aspect of Mars causes Chamara yoga. This yoga will give prosperity after 22nd year of life.

Additional verses for references**D.K.1 p.239 verse 2699**

पुष्करांशगते जीवे राज्येशे कुजवीक्षिते ।

चम्पकांशे प्रजातश्च यावदापुष्यभाग्यवान् ॥

D.K.2 p.3 verse 2737

पुष्करांशगते जीवे रन्ध्रेशो स्वोच्चराशिगे ।
त्रैलोक्यांशे प्रजातः स यावदायुष्यभाग्यवान् ॥

Notes

(1) N.T. Rama Rao (late ex-Chief Minister of Andhra) - had his Moon, Jupiter and the rising Navamsa in Tula sign - Meena Navamsa; also Ketu, the Sun and Mercury were in Pushkara Navamsa. (The Sun and Mercury also Vargottama). In all five planets and the rising Navamsa were in Pushkara Navamsas. It may be noted that rising Navamsa sign (Meena) falls in Rasi Chart in the 6th house - shastamsa and hence his retreat as Chief-Minister in Aug./Sept. 1995.

(2) Amitabha Bachchan has Jupiter in Kataka and Kataka Navamsa, Vargottama and Venus in Kanya sign in Vrishabha Navamsa - two planets in Pushkara Navamsa.

(3) K.M. Khareget, has his Sun in Kataka sign Kataka Navamsa and Ketu in sign Simha is in Thula Navamsa.

(4) In the Standard Horoscope, the ascendent falls in Kanya Navamsa in Kataka sign.

It is found in practice that natives having their rising Navamsa (Udit Navamsa) falling either in Vargottama or in Pushkara Navamsa are outstanding in their careers. **Placement of more planets in Pushkara Navamsas is one more method to assess the worth of a nativity.**

CHAPTER 5

THE 64TH NAVAMSA

Gochara or transit is a topic which has been viewed from various standpoints in astrological classics. The most commonly followed technique of delineating Gochara results is based on transit of slow moving planets Saturn, Jupiter, Rahu and Ketu in relation to the natal Moon.

Astrological classics, such as Deva-Keralam, Brihat Parasara-Horasastra, Jataka Parijata, Hora Ratnam, Prasna Marg, Jataka-desh-marga and others speak of certain sensitive areas in a birth chart and transit over these areas by Saturn is said to cause much distress and even death. One such sensitive area is the 64th Navamsa (3°-20' or 200 minutes of arc) from the Navamsa occupied by the Moon or the ascendant. The representation is the result of the author's research in the virgin area which has remained largely unexplored. The author wishes to discuss certain aspects of the mysterious 64th Navamsa. The 64th Navamsa is nothing but 210th degree i.e., the 8th house aspect (dexter quincunx aspect according to Western Astrology).

The 64th Navamsa from that occupied by a planet will be the same Navamsa in the 8th sign, in order of sequence. For instance, a planet is in Mesha 8°-30' in the 3rd Navamsa from the beginning of sign Mesha, the 64th Navamsa will be the 3rd Navamsa in Vrishchika, the 8th sign. The 64th Navamsa will have the same degreecal Navamsa arc, i.e., in the above example the Navamsa of the planet ranges from Mesha 6°-40' to 10°-00'; and the 64th Navamsa will range in Vrishchika from 6°-40' to 10°-00'; and 64 divided by 12, will leave balance 4; so the 64th Navamsa sign will be the 4th sign from the planet's Navamsa sign i.e., in the above example the said planet is in Mithuna Navamsa of Mesha sign; so the 64th Navamsa sign will be Kanya in Vrishchika sign.

The concept of the 64th Navamsa has been developed by different authors from various standpoints. For instance Jataka-Parijata reckons it from the Moon; while Brihat Parasara Horas astra reckons it from the Moon and from the ascendant; while Prasna-Marga reckons it from the Moon, the ascendant and the Sun also.

I(a) Jataka Parijata, Chap.V verse 56

विलग्नजन्मद्रेक्काणाद्यस्तु द्वाविंशतिः खरः ।
सुधाकरोपगांशर्क्षात् चतुःषष्ठयंशको भवेत् ॥

Khara Drekkana/Navamsa

The 22nd Drekkana from that of the Drekkana occupied by the ascendant is called Khara. The 64th Navamsa from that of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon is called a Khara Navamsa. Some others like Vaidyanatha and Ganapati Muni reckon Khara Drekkana from the ascendant and the 64th Navamsa from the Moon only.

I(b) Mr. Divakaruni Venkata Subba Rao, the learned scholar of Hyderabad, observes on page No.31 of the souvenir of All India Astrological Conference - Madras 1982 as follows :-

“Ganapati Muni gave interesting details with Khargrahas, i.e., Khara Drekkanaadhipati - the lord of the 22nd Drekkana from the Lagna and Khara Navamsadhipati - the lord of the 64th Navamsa from the Moon.”

“Whenever the lord of the 22nd Drekkana and the 64th Navamsa lord to the natal Moon happen to be the same planet or when those two Kharas happen to transit a point deprived of an auspicious bindu in Ashtakavarga after two Sodhanas (reductions) are carried out and if that Kakshya happens to be owned by the transiting Khara, death is unavoidable. This has been observed by me for over a long time and is found to give accurate results.”

II Jataka Parijata, Chap.V verses 52-53

रन्ध्रे श्वरो रन्ध्रयुक्तो रन्ध्रद्रष्टा खरेश्वरः ।
रन्ध्राधिपयुतश्चैव चतुःषष्ठयंशनायकः ॥
रन्ध्रे श्वरातिशत्रुश्च सप्तछिद्रग्रहाः स्मृताः ।
तेषां मध्ये बलीयस्तु तस्य दाये मृतिं वदेत् ॥

Vulnerable planets

The following seven planets are termed as Chhidra Grahas:-

- (1) the lord of the 8th house;
- (2) the planet occupying the 8th house;
- (3) the planet aspecting the 8th house;
- (4) the lord of the Khara i.e., 22nd Drekkana from that of the ascendant;
- (5) the planet in conjunction with the lord of the 8th house;
- (6) the lord of the 64th Navamsa from that occupied by the Moon; and
- (7) the Atisatru (bitter enemy) of the lord of the 8th house.

The death of a native may be indicated in the Dasa of the strongest planet of the above seven planets.

III Jatakadeshmarga, Chap. VII verse 19

जन्मनि लग्नोपगताच्चन्द्रोपगतात्रवांशकाद्वाऽपि ।
चतुरुत्तरषष्ठयंशकभे लग्ने वा समादिशेन्मरणम् ॥

The Moon at Death

That death may happen when the Moon in his transit enters the 64th Navamsa reckoned from the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant at birth or the Moon at birth or when such Navamsa sign is rising at that time.

The author of Jatadeshmarga reckons the 64th Navamsa both from the ascendant as well as from the Moon. According to this verse death can happen more specifically within a period of 6 to 7 hours, i.e., the time taken by the Moon to transit one Navamsa or about 2 hours i.e., the time taken by the Navamsa sign to rise in the east.

IV Brihat Parasara Hora, Chap. XX verse 99

जन्मलग्नेन्दुगा नंदभागाः क्रमाद्वेदष्टयंशराशौ प्रयाते तनौ ।
मृत्युजन्मांगनीचोदये शून्यगे दुष्टपाकोदये देहमुक्तिर्भवेत् ॥

Rising sign of Death

That (1) when the sign representing the 64th Navamsa reckoned from the ascendant or the Moon, is rising or

(2) the 7th house sign from the 8th house (i.e., the 2nd house sign) is rising; or

(3) the 7th house sign from the ascendant is rising; One departs from this world if any one of these rising signs is devoid of bindus (has the least number of bindus) in the Ashtakavarga of the lord of the ascendant and the Dasa during that time is that of an adverse planet.

V Prasna Marg, Chap. XIX verse 61

चन्द्रांशेशस्य तद्भूषा नवांशेशोऽथवा रवेः ।
लग्नेशो वाऽपि यद्येवं स्वत्यमध्यचिरायुषः ॥

Longevity

If the lord of Navamsa occupied by the Moon is inimical, neutral or friendly to the lord of the 64th Navamsa therefrom, the Longevity of the native will be short, medium or full.

Similarly, reckon the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant, with that of the lord of the 64th Navamsa therefrom and in the same way reckon the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Sun, with that of the lord of the 64th Navamsa therefrom. It will be noticed that the author of Prasna Marga has improved upon the earlier authors by taking into account the relationship - inimical, neutral or friendly - between the lords of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon and the lord of the 64th Navamsa from him; similarly he has taken into account the ascendant and also the Sun.

VI Hora Ratnam, Chap.VIII verse 27

जन्मलग्नांशकाच्चन्द्रनवांशादथ वाऽपि वा ।
राहौ चतुःषष्ठिमिते निधानं च विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

Rahu's Transit at Death

Death (of a close relative) should be indicated when Rahu transits the 64th Navamsa either from the Navamsa occupied by ascendant or the Moon.

Notes: Bala Bhadra goes a step further and states that the death can happen when Rahu transits the 64th Navamsa either from the ascendant or the Moon, roughly covering a period of two months.

VII Jataka Parijita - Chap.V verse 85

भुक्तयंशपो भानुसुतेन युक्तो दुःस्थानगो वा विषभक्षणेन ।
सहाहिना वा शिखिना च तस्य मृत्युर्भवेद्रज्जुनिबन्धनेन ॥

Mode of Death

When the lord of the 64th Navamsa from the ascendant Navamsa occupies a Dusthana (i.e., the 6th, the 8th or the 12th bhava) and is in conjunction with :-

- (1) Saturn, the native born will die by swallowing poison;
- (2) either Rahu or Ketu, his death will be by hanging.

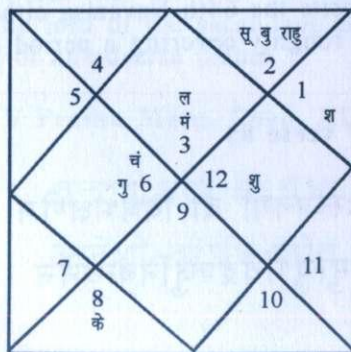
Notes: Here also, the Bangalore and Kasi editions have translated wrongly i.e. भुक्तयंश - is interpreted as 10th Navamsa. भुक्ति = भु(4) and क्ति(6) - according to Katapadi - भुक्तयंशपो means the lord of the 64th Navamsa.

Example (1) Death by gallows-Nathuram Vinayaka Godse (P.383 Notable Horoscopes):-

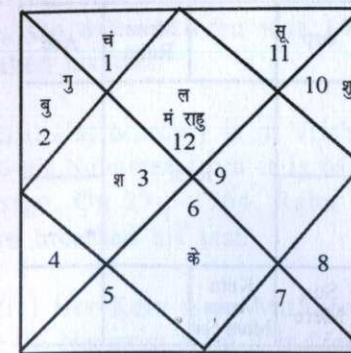
Birth details: Born on 19-5-1910 at 8-29 a.m. (G.S.T.).
Long. 73°-52' E, Lat. 18°-31' N.

Planetary positions:- The Sun 36°-41'; the Moon 160°-43'; Mars 79°-16'; Mercury 45°-39'; Jupiter 163°-44'; Venus 351°-42'; Saturn 9°-4'; Rahu 37°-17'; Ketu 217°-17'; and Lagna 79°-16'; Ayanamsa 21°-1'.

Balance of the Moon's Dasa at birth years 9-5^m-16^d.

RASI

Ven	Sat	Merc Sun Rahu	Asc Mars
	Ketu		Moon Jup

NAVAMSA

Mars Asc Rahu	Moon	Jup Merc	Sat
Sun			
Venus			
			Ketu

Jataka Parijata, Chap.V verse 85

2nd Rule: The 64th Navamsa from the ascendant Navamsa viz. Meena-is Mithuna whose lord Mercury conjuncts Rahu in Natal Chart in the 12th house. Mr. N.V. Godse's death took place on 15-11-1949 by hanging. (execution).

Example (2) Death by gallows

Chart of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (the deposed Premier of Pakistan was sentenced to death on 18th March 1978 by Lahore High Court). Refer p. 619 August 1978 - The Astrological Magazine:-

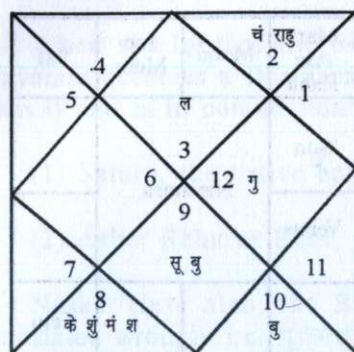
Birth details: Born on 5-1-1928 at 5^h-03^m p.m. (G.S.T.) at Larkhana (Sindh)

Lat. 27°-33' N; Long. 68°-15 East.

Ascendant Mithuna 5°-35'; M.C. Kumbha 21°-13'; the Sun 8°-21°-3'; The Moon 1°-27°-40'; Mars 7°-27°-13'; Mercury 8°-18°-57'; Jupiter 11°-4°-19'; Venus 7°-8°-54'; Saturn 7°-21°-9'; Rahu 1°-24°-33'; Ketu 7°-24°-33'; Ayanamsa 22°-50'-54".

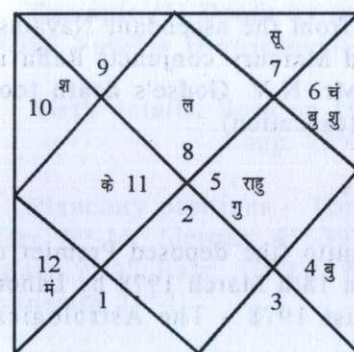
Balance of Maha Dasa at birth. Mars. 4^y-8^m-21^{dy}.

RASI



Jup		Moon Rahu	Asc
Sun Merc	Ketu Venus Mars Sat		

NAVAMSA



Mars			
Ketu			
Sat			Rahu Jup
	Asc	Sun	Venus Merc Moon

Jataka Parijata, Chap.V verse 85

2nd Rule: The 64th Navamsa from the ascendant Navamsa viz. Vrischika - is Kumba whose lord Saturn conjuncts ketu in the Natal Chart in the 6th house. Mr. Zulficar Ali Bhutto's death took place on 18-3-1978 by hanging (execution).

(3) Chart of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (Ref. Chap. on Nidhanamsa/Ashtamamsa)

(i) Her ascendant is Karka 27°-3' in Meena Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Mithuna Navamsa in Kumbha, the 8th sign. Saturn was 10-29°-32' when she lost her mother (28-6-1936).

(ii) Her Saturn is in Karka 21°-47' in Makara Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Mesha Navamsa in Kumbha, the 8th sign. On 8-9-60 Ketu was 10-22°-08', when Firoz Gandhi breathed his last.

(iii) Her Mercury is in Vrishchika 13°-15' in Tula Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Makara Navamsa in Mithuna, the 8th sign. On 27-5-1964, Rahu was 2-10°-13' when Jawaharlal Nehru breathed his last.

(iv) Her Ketu is in Mithuna 10°-33' in Makara Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Mesha Navamsa in Makara, the 8th sign. On 26-1-1972, she was awarded the country's highest honour of Bharata Ratna when Rahu was 9-11°-50'. Rahu sometimes gives high honours.

(v) Her Herschel is in Makara 27°-21' in Kanya Navamsa the 64th Navamsa from it is Dhanus Navamsa in Simha, the 8th sign. Her ascendant is in Karka 27°-3' in Meena Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Mithuna Navamsa in Kumbha, the 8th sign.

Rahu transited Dhanus Navamsa in Simha and Ketu transited Mithuna Navamsa in Kumbha, simultaneously from 18-11-1978 to 20-1-1979. Most unfortunate events, such as expulsion from the Lok Sabha, warrant for her arrest was served; she was driven to Tihar Jail (round about 19-12-1978), took place during the period of about two months.

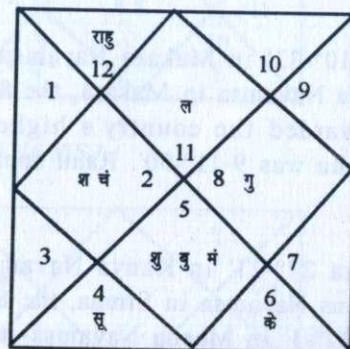
(vi) Her Herschel is in Makara 27°-21' in Kanya Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Dhanus Navamsa in Simha, the 8th sign. On 23-6-1980, Saturn was 4-27°-27' when Sanjay Gandhi met with an air accident.

(4) The horoscope of Dr. B.V. Raman (December 1957 A.M. p. 983):- Birth details: August 8-1912 of 7-35 p.m. (IST) Lat. 13°-N; Long. 5^{hrs}. 10^{ms} -20^s.

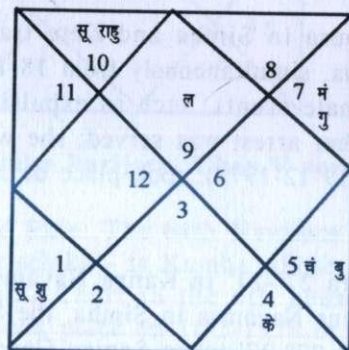
Planetary Longitudes

The Sun 113°-00'; the Moon 53°-38'; Mars 141°-23'; Mercury 133°-59'; Jupiter 222°-59'; Venus 122°-16'; Saturn 40°-11'; Rahu 352°-49'; Ketu 172°-49'; Ascendant 308°-16'; M.C. 222°-29'.

Balance of Mars Dasa: 6^{yrs}-10^m - 3^d.

RASI

RAHU		Sat	Moon
Asc	Rasi		Sun
			Ven Mer Mars
	Jup		Ketu

NAVAMSA

	Sat	Ven	
	Navamsa		Ketu
Sun Rahu			Moon Mer
Asc		Jup Mars	

(1) Dr. B.V. Raman's Venus is in Simha 2°-16' in Mesha Navamsa - the 64th Navamsa from it is Karka Navamsa in Meena- the 8th sign. Saturn was 11°-2°-6' in March, 1937, when his grandfather expired.

(2) His ascendant is Kumbha 8°-16' in Dhanus Navamsa -

the 64th Navamsa from it is Meena Navamsa in Kanya, the 8th sign. Rahu was 5-10°-00' to 5-6°-40', when he toured England etc., from 4-10-1959 to 15-12-1959. Rahu sometimes gives high honours.

(3) (a) His natal Moon is in Vrishabha 23°-58' in Simha Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it is Vrishchika Navamsa in Dhanus, the 8th sign. Ketu was 8-24°-3' on 9-9-1963, when his beloved son Surya Prakash breathed his last.

(b) In Surya Prakash's horoscope- his Natal Ketu is in Mithuna 24°-40' in Vrishabha Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it Simha Navamsa in Makara, the 8th sign. Saturn was 9-24°-00' on 9-9-1963.

(5) The Standard Horoscope (the author's)

(i) Herschel is in Makara 21°-00' in Karka Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it Tula Navamsa in Simha, the 8th sign. My marriage took place on 28-5-1933 when Jupiter (a benefic planet) was 4-20°-49'.

(ii) M.C. falls in Mesha 4°-8' in Vrishabha Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it is Simha Navamsa in Vrishchika the 8th sign. On 9-9-1956, the author had a major traffic accident resulting in injuries when Saturn was 7-4°-14'.

(iii) Ascendant is Karka 8°-53' in Kanya Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it is Dhanus Navamsa in Kumbha, the 8th sign his Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Dwarka Sarda Peetam conferred an honorary degree of "Jyotishalankara" on 10-11-1962 at public function when Jupiter was 10-9°-43'.

(iv) Natal Ketu is in Karka 17°-6' in Dhanus Navamsa the 64th Navamsa from it is Meena Navamsa in Kumbha the 8th sign. On 22-3-1965, a major throat operation for Cancer was carried out, when Saturn was 10-17°-20'.

(v) (a) Natal Moon is in Tula 12°-12' in Makara Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it is Mesha Navamsa in Vrishabha the 8th sign. On 30-11-1965 Rahu was 1-10°-58' when mother died.

(b) Natal Ketu is in Karka 17°-06' in Dhanus Navamsa- the 64th Navamsa from it is Meena Navamsa in Kumbha, the 8th sign. On 30-11-1965 Saturn was 10-17°-20' when mother died. Simultaneous transits of Rahu and Saturn may be noted (30-11-1965).

(c) Natal Moon is in Tula 12°-12' in Makara Navamsa the 64th Navamsa from it is Aries Navamsa in Vrishabha, the 8th sign. On 24-1-1975 wife expired when Ketu was 1-13°-10'.

Important research points

(1) When transit conjunction of major planets takes place in the 64th Navamsa (3°-20') in a nativity, either from the ascendant on the Moon or the Sun, major outstanding event takes place in one's life for good or bad.

(2) In the case of Shri Amitab Bachchan, Mars- 5-22°-41'- Kataka Navamsa in natal chart is posited in the 64th Navamsa from the ascendant- Aries Navamsa 10-21°-38' hence serious injury on 24-7-1982.

(3) Recently, the author came across a nativity in which Ketu was posited in the 64th Navamsa from his natal Jupiter. The native lost his young grown up son (38 years old - died in 1991) in a car accident. Can this principle be not applied to other Karakas such as the Sun for father the Moon for mother, Mars for coboms or Venus for wife?

(4) Transits of slow-moving planets such as Saturn, Jupiter, Rahu and Ketu through the 64th Navamsa or its trines, have to be considered for delineation purposes.

Shri V. Tirunvenkatacharya (The A.M. 1967-P.48) - Saturn gives similar results while transiting a trine Navamsa from the 64th Navamsa. In the case of Mahatma Gandhi and Smt. Indira Gandhi, Saturn was in trine to the 64th Navamsa from the ascendant at the time of their demise.

(5) It is also found in practice that the transits of slow-moving planets through the 64th Navamsa from the remaining five planets, Rahu, Ketu, M.C. (Dashama Madhyama) and trans-

Saturnine planets, are also productive of results of a significant nature favourable or unfavourable. Similarly transits through the 64th Navamsa of fast-moving planets, such as the Sun, Mars, Mercury and Venus, also give results, which are of small magnitude.

(6) Mundane events, such as cyclones, earthquakes, excessive heat, very heavy rains, devastating floods, excessive cold, droughts, big-fires etc.. can be predicted by the 64th Navamsa position (dexter quincunx) formed by the fast-moving planets, such as the Sun, Mars, Mercury and Venus with the four slow-moving planets in transit.

(7) This principle of the 64th Navamsa can be applied to Sayana positions also and the effects of transit of planets can be studied from the Sayana horoscope. The same principle can be extended to even political predictions by referring to the horoscopes of the nations.

CHAPTER 6

RASI-TULYA NAVAMSA AND NAVAMSA TULYA RASI

The Zodiac is a circle of 360° having no beginning or end. In order to measure the distance, it is divided into 12 equal parts of 30° each, known as signs or Rasis, beginning with the first point of Mesha (Mesha-Vrishabha... to Meena). Again the Zodiac is divided into 27 equal parts of 13°-20' each, known as asterisms beginning with Aswini etc. and ending with Revati.

Each sign is further divided into 9 equal parts of 3°-20' each known as "Navamsa". Similarly each asterism is further divided into four equal parts of 3°-20' each known as 'Padas' or quarters. Thus each sign comprises 9 quarters i.e., two and a quarter constellations. It is very significant that Nakshatra quarter is identified with "Navamsa". Both are not only of the same arc but their lines of demarcation are also identified i.e., each Navamsa corresponds to one Nakshatra Pada or quarter. It is for this reason that the Navamsa division is the most important of the 16 divisions (Vargas). In Southern India, no astrologer would look at a Rasi Chart without Navamsa.

A cycle of 12 Navamsas will repeat after an interval of 40° each ($3^\circ-20' \times 12 = 40^\circ$) so Mesha Navamsa will repeat 9 times in the zodiac, similarly all other Navamsas will repeat 9 times.

That, Navamsa has wider application for prognostication on a variety of facets of a persons's life, has become evident from a critical study of some of verses from classics, such as Hora Sara, Jataka Parijta, Jatakadesh Marg etc. and Nadi Granthas like Dhruva Nadi, Deva-Keralam etc. An attempt is made to elucidate this unique technique of Bhava-suchaka Navamsa of prediction in this chapter.

RASI TULYA NAVAMSA

Dhruva Nadi, a rare astrological work is in possession of Government Oriented Manuscripts Library (Chennai-Madras). This work comprising 42 volumes, contains about 2,50,000 verses. The author (Jaya Muni) mentions details for every chart in the following way.

ध्रुवनाडी कन्यालग्नम् (P. 185) - Vol. N.R. 14721:

रविहोरा समुत्पन्नो द्रेक्काणं मकरं भवेत् ॥

नवांशं वृषभश्चैव गुरुत्रिंशं शजातके ॥

Meaning

"The native is born in Kanya Ascendant, in the Sun's Hora in Makara Drekkana, in Vrishabha Navamsa and in Jupiter's Trimsamsa."

Notes

The Sun's Hora ranges from 5-15° to 6-00°;

Makara Drekkana ranges from 5-10° to 5-20°
comes to 5-15° to 5-20°;

Jupiter's Trimsamsa ranges from 5-12° to 5-20°;
comes to 5-15° to 5-20°;

Vrishabha Navamsa ranges from 5-13°-20' to 5-16°-40'
comes to 5-15°-00' to 5-16°-40';

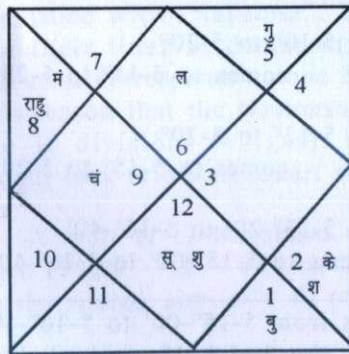
The Lagna arc of chart ranges from 5-15°-00' to 5-16°-40' i.e. during 1°-40' arc rising i.e., the 2nd half of Vrishabha Navamsa rising.

मीने दिनेशे भृगुसंयुतश्च चापांशसूर्ये सुखांशयुक्तः ।
कुभांशशुक्रे षष्ठ्यांशयुक्तः ।

मेषे च सौम्ये वृषभांशयुक्तः भाग्यांशयुक्तः ।
 वृषभे च मन्दे शिखिसंयुतश्च सिंहांशमन्दे व्ययांशयुक्तः ।
 वृषभांशकेतु वर्गोत्तमांशयुक्तः भाग्यांशयुक्तः ।
 सिंहे गुरौ च वर्गोत्तमांशयुक्तः व्ययांशयुक्तः ।
 चापे च चन्द्रे वर्गोत्तमांशयुक्तः सुखांशयुक्तः ।
 वृश्चिके च कुजे नीचांशयुक्तः लाभांशयुक्तः ।
 कीटे च राहौ वर्गोत्तमांशयुक्तः विक्रमांशयुक्तः ।

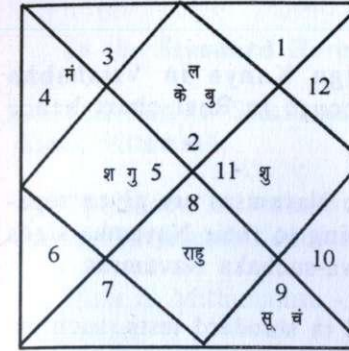
In the Navamsa chart, note the Navamsa Rasis occupied by all the planets and the Lagna. Also note in which houses (Bhavas) in the Rasi chart, these Navamsa Rasis fall. Each planet is given a special nomenclature, according to his Bhava position of the Navamsa Rasi, in the Rasi Chart. They are known as Bhava-Suchaka -Navamsas. The charts below are also given according to system followed in the North India because application of the principle can be followed at ease.

RASI CHART



Sun Ven	Mer	Sat Ketu	
	Rasi Chart		
			Jup
Moon	Mars Rahu		Asc

NAVAMSA



		Asc Ketu Merc	
Ven	Navamsa		Mars
			Sat Jup
Sun Moon	Rahu		

(1) The Sun is in sign Meena in conjunction with Venus. He is in Dhanus Navamsa, which falls in the 4th house in Rasi chart hence Sukhamsa-yuktah.

(2) Venus in Kumbha Navamsa which falls in the 6th house in Rasi chart, house Shashthamsa-yuktah.

(3) Mercury is in sign Mesha in Vrishabha Navamsa which falls in the 9th house in Rasi Chart, hence Bhagyamsa-yuktah.

(4) Saturn is in sign Vrishabha, in conjunction with Ketu, He is in Simha Navamsa, which falls in the 12th house in Rasi chart, hence Vyayamsa-yuktah.

(5) Ketu is in Vrishabha Navamsa (Vargottama) which falls in the 9th house in Rasi chart, hence Bhagyamsa-yuktah.

(6) Jupiter is in sign Simha in Simha Navamsa (Vargottama) which falls in the 12th house in Rasi chart hence Vyayamsa-yuktah.

(7) The Moon is in sign Dhanus in Dhanus Navamsa (Vargottama) which falls in the 4th house in Rasi chart, hence Sukhamsa-yuktah.

(8) Mars is Vrischika in Kataka Navamsa in debilitation which falls in the 11th house in Rasi chart, hence Labhamsa-yuktah.

(9) Rahu is in sign Vrischika in Vrischika Navamsa (Vargottama) which falls in the 3rd house in Rasi chart, hence Vikramsa-yuktah.

(10) The ascendant is in sign Kanya in Vrishabha Navamsa, which falls in the 9th house in Rasi chart hence Bhagyamsa-yuktah.

In this unique way all the twelve Navamsas are given separate additional nomenclature, according to their Navamsa signs falling in Rasi chart, known as Bhava-suchaka Navamsas.

This nomenclature is rarely used in standard tests, such as:

(1) Hora Sara - Chapter VII - Verse 24 - Lagnamsa - Nidhanamsasthe;

(2) Jatataka Parijat - Chapter V - Verse 82-Nidhanamsasthe - Randhramsah;

(3) Bhava-Prakashika - Chapter V - Verse 75 - Dhanamsasthe;

(4) Santan - Deepika - Verse 12 - Putramse.

There is one more classification, depending on the Navamsa Rasi falling in Kendra (1st, 4th, 7th and 10th - (केन्द्रांशे) or Kona (5th or 9th कोणांशे).

Dhruva Nadi - Mesha Lagna - P-3.

केन्द्रांशे शुक्रे राजयोगो भविष्यति ।

"If the Navamsa Rasi of Venus falls in Kendra in Rasi Chart, a kind of Raja-yoga is formed.

D.K. (1) P. 220 - Verse 2460

.....केन्द्रांशगतोऽपि वा ।

.....राजभुद्राधिकारवान् ।।

"occupying an angular Navamsa will bring royal authority (Constituted attorney-in modern sense).

In the Standard Horoscope

The Sun in Simhamsa - which falls in the 2nd house - hence Vittamsah;

The Moon in Makaramsa - which falls in the 7th house - hence Bharyamsa, Kendramsah;

Mars in Mithunamsa - which falls in the 12th house -hence Vyayamsa;

Mercury in Vrischikamsa which falls in the 5th house - hence Putramsah - Konamsa;

Jupiter in Mithunamsa - which falls in the 12th house - hence Vyayamsah;

Venus in Meshamsa which falls in the 10th house - hence Karmasa - Kendramsah;

Saturn in Meshamsa - which falls in the 10th house -hence Karmasa- Kendramsah;

Rahu in Mithunamsa - which falls in the 12th house -hence Vyayamsah;

Ketu in Dhanus - which falls in the 6th house - hence Shashthamsah;

This classification is very important and useful in judging Raja-yogas and worth of a chart. If more planets fall in Bhagyamsa, Karmamsa, Labhamsa, Lagnamsa or Sukhamsa, the native leads a happy and prosperous life. Conversely if more planets occupy Shashthamsah, Nidhanamsa, Vyayamsa or Ashtamsa, the native of confronts many difficulties in life.

This Bhava-Suchaka-Navamsa nomenclature is freely used in all charts discussed in Dhruva Nadi; sparingly used in Deva-Keralam Book (3) pages 84 to 92 - "Vrishbha-Lagna-Vittamsah" - verses 3109 to 3186; and rarely used in standard

tests, where the commentators mostly have not interpreted the terms correctly. (Refer chapter on Nidhamamsa/Ashtamanasa).

D.K. (3) p.202 verse 4719

Indra Yoga

भाग्यांशगेविलग्नेशो लाभे भाग्यपसंयुते ।

सुखाधिपेन संयुक्ते योगोऽयमिन्द्रनामकः ॥

NAVAMSA TULYA RASI

Deva-Keralam gives exhaustive details about the effects of Saturn's transits through signs identical (with the Navamsa occupied by the lords of all the twelve bhavas or their trines in about 600 (six hundred) and odd verses, out of total 9152 verses. It may be noted that each Navamsa of 3°-20' is projected into a full Rasi of 30°.

(1) Saturn's Transit Results

तत्तद् भावाष्टमेशांशे त्रिकोणे वाऽथवा भवेत् ।

स्फुटयोगं गते मन्दे तत्तद्भावविनाशनम् ॥

"Saturn's transit in the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 8th house from a given Bhava or a trine thereof on the degree of that sign lord will destroy the good effects due to that Bhava." (D.K. Book 3. p. 87 verses 3151-52)

लग्नेशांशे तत्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।

मातुलारिष्टमाप्नोति मातुर्माता मनोव्यथाम् ॥

"When Saturn transits the sign represented by the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the ascendant or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, one's maternal uncle will face evils and maternal grandmother will be mentally disturbed". (D.K. Book 3 p. 216 verses 4909)

Additional results (from other verses - the first line of the verses bring common) Native's father will be grieved due to loss of coborns, loss of friend; fear from thieves; injury by weapon; loss of maternal brother or sister etc.

धनेशांशे तत्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।

धनेशदृष्टिराशौ तु दारहानिं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

"Saturn moving in sign denoted by the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 2nd house or a trine thereof or the sign/s aspected by the 2nd lord, on the degree of that sign lord, will kill one's wife". (D.K., Book 3, page 177-verses 4357-58).

Additional results-Want of marital felicity; obstructions in natives progress; death or calamity in wife's paternal family; loss in profession; wife gaining obesity and consequent disabilities; worries (mental tension) to wife.

In the Standard Horoscope, the Sun, the 2nd lord aspects Mithuna sign (in the 12th house). Author's wife expired on 24-1-1975 when Saturn was transiting degreecally over Saturn in sign Mithuna (2-20°-41').

No full verse is traced in the text (Deva Keralam) regarding the third house (Sahodara Sthana); it being the 8th from the 8th house, matters pertaining to that house be looked into, such as medical operation; debts, property; ill-health; anguish; inheritance; accident; gaining obesity etc.

सुखेशांशे तत्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गतेशनौ ।

स्वपितुर्देहजाड्यादि दृष्टिराशौ महाविपत् ॥

"One's father will fall ill when Saturn transits in the sign caused by the Navamsa occupied by the 4th lord or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord. Saturn's journey in the signs aspected by the 4th lord will cause great danger to father. (D.K. Book 3, page 177-verse 4363-64).

Additional results; Mother grieved; grief to father due to loss of his wife; calamity to father's co-born; father's sickness, death of father and consequent mental agony to mother and paternal relatives etc.

सुतेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
प्रत्यग्दाये सोदरस्य सन्तानरिष्टमादिशेत् ॥

“Saturn arriving in the sign represented by the Navamsa of the 5th lord, or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, will produce evils to the progeny of one's brothers. This transit should be in the native's 5th Dasa.” (D.K. Book 3, p.95 verses 3246-47).

Additional results: Death in wife's paternal family, death of a child in one's family; loss of paternal wealth; serious sickness of friends, ill-health or death of mother-in-law; disease to elder co-born etc.

षष्ठेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
स्वपिता मित्रवर्गेषु कलेशं प्राप्नोति भूरिशः ॥

“When Saturn arriving in the sign represented by the Navamsa of the 6th lord; or a trine thereof on the degree of that sign lord, one's father will face much anguish through his friend's”. (D.K. Book 3, p.216 verse 4914).

Additional results: Many difficulties; leaving one's birth place; miseries to or death of elder co-born; loss of position; great mental anguish and much fear to native; death of father's co-born etc.

मदेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
मदेशदृष्टि राशौ तु मातामहविनाशनम् ॥

“Saturn's sojourn in the sign identical with the Navamsa of the 7th lord or a trine thereof, or the sign/s aspected by the 7th

lord, on the degree of that sign lord will endanger one's maternal grandfather.” (D.K. Book 3, p. 169 verse 4252).

Additional results : Paternal grand mother will be destroyed provided at that time 7th lord's Dasa is in progress; unexpected and heavy expenditure; death of maternal uncle or aunt or difficulties to them etc.

रन्ध्रेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
रन्ध्रे शदृष्टि राशौ वा स्वजनारिष्टमादिशेत् ॥

“Evils to one's kinsmen will result during Saturn's transit in the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the 8th lord or a trine thereof or in the sign/s aspected by the 8th lord, on the degrees of that sign lord.” (D.K. Book 2, p.241 verses 1772-73).

Additional results: Native's health will suffer; distress to his father and other elders; fear of untimely death; one's own death; fear of accident; native feels exhausted and becomes emaciated; loss of wealth; calamity in family; worries on account of children; death of a close friend; native confined to hospital; fear from opponents etc.

भाग्येशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गतेशनौ ।
स्वमातृभगिनीपुत्रनाशं च मनुरब्रवीत् ॥

“Saturn's journey in the sign identical with the Navamsa position of the 9th lord, or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, will destroy progeny of mother's sister.” (D.K. Book 3, p.167 verses 4235-36).

Additional results: Quarrels; disease in eyes and throat; loss of wealth; mental agony will come to pass; etc...

कर्मेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
श्वशुरस्य प्रपीडादि तद्वर्गे वा ह्युपद्रवः ॥

"When Saturn moves in the sign denoted by the Navamsa position of the lord of the 10th house, or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, there will be trouble to the native's father-in-law or to his people." (D.K. Book 2, p.231 verse 1663).

Additional results: Native's co-born will be in grief due to illness of a child in his family, afflictions to, or death of father-in-law; mental anguish; or pain to a brother or sister; native himself will be hospitalized etc.

लाभेशांशो तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।

मातृवंशे जनारिष्टं क्लेशं प्राप्नोति भूरिशः ॥

"Saturn's sojourn in the sign identical with Navamsa of the 11th lord or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, will produce much grief in mother's family and the native himself will have mental agony." (D.K. Book 3, p.167 verse 4336-37).

Additional results: Anguish to mother on account of her co-born going to a foreign land; the native's relatives will be greatly endangered; mother will face violent death; desertion of one's native place; quarrels on account of landed property etc.

व्ययेशांशो तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।

व्ययेशदृष्टिराशौ तु सन्तानारिष्टमादिशेत् ॥

"One will incur evils to his progeny when Saturn transits in the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the 12th lord or a trine thereof or the sign/s aspected by the 12th lord on the degree of that sign lord." (D.K. Book 3, p.177 verses 4358-59).

Additional results: Paternal grandfather will be endangered; failure in examination; sickness of elder sister's husband or elder brother's wife; loss of wealth; grief to native due to loss of progeny; professional enmity; paternal uncle will incur evils.

भृगुनाडी - Adyar library - p. 731:

लग्नेशांशो ज्ञातिपीडा स्वमातुलजनावधिः ।

धनेशांशो दारपीडा सौम्यांशो देहजाड्यता ॥

सुखेशांशो पितारिष्टं स्वप्रभोश्च तथा भवेत् ।

सुतेशांशो मित्रपीडा राजाराष्ट्रविनाशकृत् ॥

षष्ठेशांशो पितृव्यस्य देहबाधा भविष्यति ।

दारेशांशो प्रवासं स्यात् मातामहजनावधिः ॥

रन्ध्रेशांशो देहपीडा भाग्येशांशो धनक्षयम् ।

कर्मेंशांशो व्ययाधिक्यं श्वशुरारिष्टमादिशेत् ॥

लाभेशांशो मातृहानिः व्ययेशांशो व्ययाधिकम् ।

मूर्त्यादि व्ययभावान्तं शनिचारवशात् फलम् ॥

(2) Jupiter's Transit Results

यभ्दावेशस्थितर्क्षाशत्रिकोणस्थे गुरुर्यदा ।

गोचरे तस्य भावस्य फलप्राप्तिं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

"Find out the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by the lord of the Bhava under consideration. When Jupiter in transit comes in trine to this sign or the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied, the realisation of the good effects of that Bhava be expected." (Phala Deepika, ch.XVI, sloka 12).

लग्नेशांशो तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते गुरौ ।

सोदरोत्पत्तिकालः स्यात् सम्पदाये पितुः सुखम् ॥

"When Jupiter in transit arrives in the Rasi represented by the Navamsa position of the lord of the ascendant, or a trine thereof, the native will be get co-borns." (D.K. Book 1, p.70, verse 728).

विपत्तारदशाकाले लग्नेशांशत्रिकोणगे ।
स्फुटयोगं गते जीवे पुत्रलाभं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

“Jupiter’s transit in the sign equal to Navamsa occupied by ascendant lord or a trine thereof on the degree of that sign lord, will cause birth of a son in the 3rd Dasa.” (Bhrigu Nadi P.540).

Notes:- In the Standard Horoscope - the lord of the ascendant-the Moon-occupies Makara Navamsa (Thula 12°-13°). Its trinal signs are Vrishabha and Kanya. In the 3rd Dasa (of Saturn), when Jupiter was transitting Kanya, on its lord Mercury’s degree 8°-25°-13’, a son was born. On son’s birth date i.e., 19th November, 1945, Jupiter was 5°-25°-01’.

धनेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे लाभेशांशत्रिकोणगे ।
स्फुटयोगं गते जीवे पुत्रलाभं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

“Wealth will come to pass when Jupiter transits the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the 2nd lord or the 11th lord, or the trines thereof, on the degree of that sign lord.” (D.K. Book 3, p.37 verse 2518).

सुखेशांशे तत्त्रिकोणे कारकांशत्रिकोणगे ।
स्फुटयोगं गते जीवे पुत्रलाभं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

“Note the Navamsa occupied by the 5th lord or the significator (Jupiter). When transit Jupiter comes to the sign identical with the said Navamsa, on the degrees of that sign lord, one will beget a son.” (D.K. Book 3, p.272 verses 5670-71).

Notes: In the Chart of the author’s son (Date of birth - 19th November, 1945), with Mithuna ascendant, the lord of the 5th house - Venus (6°-16°-15’) is in Thula, own sign, in Kumbha Navamsa. Its trine signs are Mithuna and Thula. When Jupiter was transiting sign Mithuna, on its lord Mercury’s degree 7°-

26°-7’, two sons (twins) were born on 23rd July 1978, when Jupiter was 2°-27°-05’.

दारेशांशत्रिकोणेषु गोचरे देवपूजिते ।
दारलाभं भवत्येव कारकस्य फलं वदेत् ॥

“Jupiter’s sojourn in the sign described by the Navamsa of the 7th lord, or Venus (Karaka) or a trine thereof, marriage (Dara-Labhama) will take place. (Ref. Amsa Nadi, P.149).

भृगुनाडी

दारेशांशगते जीवे गोचरे दारलाभवान्
लाभाधिपांशगे जीवे भाग्येशांशकगेऽथवा ।
गोचरे सौख्यमाप्नोति ह्यद्योगधनवान् भवेत् ॥

“When Jupiter transits the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the 11th lord or the 9th lord, happiness, employment and wealth will occur.” (Deva Keralam, Book 2, page 37, verse 2517.)

Full verses for Jupiter’s transit through all the 12 signs are not traced as yet; whatever verses have been found out are given above

(3) Planet’s - Occupied Navamsa Positions

(a) सूयांशगे तत्त्रिकोणे शुभेशांशत्रिकोणगे ।
स्फुटयोगं गते मन्दे पितृनिर्याणमादिशेत् ॥

“Saturn transitting a sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by the Sun or the 9th lord or a trine thereof, on the degree of the lord of that sign will promote father’s death.” (Deva Keralam, Book 3, p.163, verse 4171.)

(b) The Moon

चन्द्रांशगे तत्त्रिकोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
स्वपितुर्देहजाड्यादि योगकाले विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

When Saturn transits the sign identical with the Natal Moon's Navamsa or a trine thereof, on the degree of the sign lord, his father will incur trouble from fever etc...." (D.K. Book 3, p.182 verses 4433-44).

(c) बुधांशगे तत्त्रिकोणे षष्ठेशांशत्रिकोणगे ।
स्फुटयोगं गते मन्दे हयतिमित्रजनावधि ॥

"Saturn's transit in the sign denoted by Mercury's Navamsa position or the 6th lord's Navamsa position or a trine thereof on the degree of the lord of that sign will trouble dear friends." (D.K. Book 3, p.238 verses 5230-31).

(d) शुक्रांशगे त्रिकोणर्क्षे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
स्वदारदेहजाड्यादि दारवंशे हयरिष्टजम् ॥

"Saturn arriving in transit the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by Venus at birth, or a trine thereof, on the degree of the lord of that sign, will cause physical sickness etc. to one's spouse. His in-law's family will be subjected to evils". (D.K. Book 3, p.94 verse 3233).

For Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, full verses are not traced but a combined verse for the results of Mars, Venus and Mercury is stated below, (vide D.K. Book 3, p.94 verse 3234) which can be interpreted on the above lines.

भौमांशगे पित्ररिष्टं मातुश्च भार्गवांशगे ।
सौभ्यांशगे तत्त्रिकोणे सोदरारिष्टमादिशेत् ॥

(e) स्वर्भानुरांशगे कोणे स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ।
सोदरारिष्टमाप्नोति प्रत्यग्दाये फलं स्मृतम् ॥

"Saturn in transit in the sign identical with the Navamsa occupied by Rahu or a trine thereof, on the degree of that sign lord, will destroy co-born in the 5th Dasa." (D.K. Book 3 p.27 verse 2362).

केतुक्रान्तांशगे मन्दे स्वदेहे जायते गदः ।
विण्मूत्रदेहबाधादेः क्षिप्रेणारोग्यमादिशेत् ॥

"When Saturn comes to the sign denoted by the Navamsa occupied by Ketu, diseases will strike the native including impure excretion, physical pain etc. Health will however be recovered early." (D.K. Book 2, p.141 verse 602).

Deva Keralam Book 3 in particular excels in applying transits with reference to the sign caused by certain Navamsa positions. Most of the verses quoted in this chapter are from that book. One can very well observe this fact, while going through it, dealing with transit of Saturn or Jupiter through signs directed by Navamsa positions of planets.

This technique is dealt with in three different ways:

(i) Transit through signs denoted by Navamsa position of the lords of all the twelve bhavas (Saturn's transit).

(ii) Transit through signs identical with Navamsa positions of lords of certain bhavas (Jupiter's transit).

(iii) Transit through similar signs denoted by Navamsa positions of various planets e.g. the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus, Rahu and Ketu.

All these transits discussed in this chapter can be observed with the help of the Navamsa Chart only and not from Rasi Chart which may be noted.

One who uses such techniques frequently will be able to issue successful predictions.

Significance of Chandra Navamsa Rasi

From Prasna Marga Part I. Chap. VIII verses 56 to 61 (6 verses) - (Dr. B.V. Raman)

यद्राशिसंज्ञश्चन्द्रांशः स राशिश्चेच्छुभान्वितः ।

भावी कालः शुभो वाच्यः पापयुक् चेदशोभनः ॥५६॥

Stanza 56: If Chandra Navamsa Rasi (in the Natal Chart) is associated with good planets, a good period ahead is indicated. If this Rasi is afflicted, then a bad future is going to set in.

जीवस्सुतप्रदो विप्रवरकृन्नीचभांशगः ।

शुक्रो वस्त्राङ्गनादायी विवादे जयकृद् बुधः ॥५७॥

Stanza 57: Jupiter in the Chandra Navamsa Rasi gives rise to the birth of a son. Jupiter debilitated, denotes quarrels with Brahmins. Venus in Chandra Navamsa Rasi gives fresh clothes and happiness from women; Mercury - success in litigation.

पूर्णचन्द्रो मनोहारिद्रव्यलाभं प्रयच्छति ।

देवभूमिपयोः कोपं कुर्यादकोऽथभूमिजः ॥५८॥

वृथैव विग्रहं भूमिविवादं च समावहेत् ।

सूर्यपुत्रः कृषिप्रेष्यपश्वादीनां विनाशकृत् ॥५९॥

Stanzas 58-59: A full Moon denotes beautiful things. The Sun causes anger of rulers and Gods. Mars causes strife, and litigation connected with land; Saturn brings about loss of produce in lands, diseases to cattle and sufferings to servants.

चण्डालापच्छिरो रोगविषसर्पभयं फणी ।

प्रेतबाधां शिखी कुर्यान्मान्दिश्चूर्णाद्युपद्रवम् ॥६०॥

Stanza 60: Rahu causes fear from poison, serpents and troubles to his inferior servants and headache. Ketu causes troubles from ghosts. Gulika causes trouble in shape of Abhichara.

बुधः पापयुतश्चेत्स विवादे परिभूतिकृत् ।

क्षिणचन्द्रो मनःपीडां करोति परिपृच्छताम् ॥६१॥

Stanza 61: Affected Mercury will give rise to failure in litigation and weak Moon causes mental worry.

The above rules for Prasna can be applied to Chandra Navamsa Rasi in a nativity. In the Standard Horoscope the Moon's Navamsa Rasi is Makara is occupied by Venus and Rahu. The author is happy and had good married life, till wife's death i.e. January 1975. Rahu had caused once food poisoning in life.

जीवशर्माः

यद् राशिसंज्ञे शीतांशुर्नुवांशे जन्मनि स्थितः ।

तद् द्वितीय स्थितैर्योगः सुनफाख्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥१॥

द्वादशैरनफा ज्ञेयो ग्रहैर्द्विर्द्वादशस्थितैः ।

प्रोक्तो दुरधरायोगोऽन्यथा केमद्रुमो मतः ॥२॥

Stanza 1-2: If the Moon's Navamsa Rasi in Natal Chart is

flanked:

(1) by a planet in the 2nd sign therefrom, Sunfa yoga is caused; or (2) by a planet in the 12th sign therefrom, Anafa

yoga is caused; or (3) by planets in both the 2nd and the 12th signs therefrom, Dura-Dhara yoga is the result.

If the above referred Rasi in the natal chart is not flanked by the planets (in the 2nd and the 12th signs) i.e. both the adjacent Rasas are unoccupied; Kemadruma yoga is formed."

In the Standard Horoscope Makara, the Moon's Navamsa Rasi is flanked in the 12th by Mercury and in the 2nd by Jupiter. Dura-Dhara Yoga is caused. In the Standard Horoscope, in Rasi Chart Kemadruma yoga is formed because the Moon's occupied sign Thula is not flanked by any planet/s in adjacent signs.

It is said that the Moon bring in Kendra from the ascendant and also bring aspected by Jupiter (9th aspect) from the 8th house Kema Druma yoga is nullified.

Transit results of Saturn through the Moon's Navamsa Rasi

D.K. Book 2, p.47 verse 3124

शत्रुभीतिर्मनस्तापमन्तश्छिद्रकलापवान् ।
चन्द्रांशराशिगे मन्दे गोचरे जन्मगेऽथवा ॥३१२४॥

Stanza 3124: "Saturn's transit through the sign equal to the Navamsa Rasi, occupied by the Moon, or the Moon's sign at birth will equate fear from enemies; mental anxiety or worries about family blemish:

D.K. Book 1 p.213, verse 2385

चन्द्रांशराशिमारभ्य गोचरे सप्तमे शनौ ।
राहुदाये वक्रभुक्तौ देहजाड्यं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥२३८५॥

Stanza 2385: "When Saturn transits the 7th sign counted from the Moon's Navamsa Rasi, or in the sub-period of Mars in Rahu Dasa, the native will suffer from illness."

D.K. Book 1 p.183 verse 2044

चन्द्रांशराशिमारभ्य गोचरेत्वष्टमे शनौ ।
राहुदाये महत्कष्टं योगभङ्गं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥२०४४॥

Stanza 2044: "During Rahu Dasa, when Saturn transits the 8th sign counted from the Moon's Navamsa Rasi, the native will be subjected to great troubles and his prosperity will be checked."

D.K.2 p.115 verse 3515

चन्द्राक्रान्तर्क्षगे वाऽपि चन्द्रांशे वा विशेषतः ।
चन्द्रदृष्टेषु राशीषु स्फुटयोगं गते शनौ ॥

Transit of Saturn

When Saturn transits (on the degree of the sign lord):-

(1) the sign occupied by the Moon; or (2) more so, the sign identical with the Moon's natal Navamsa; or (3) the sign aspected by the Moon.

(Some unfavourable events will take place)

Notes: Further text is missing, nothing specific is mentioned. Transit of Jupiter for favourable results through the same signs be considered.

In the Standard Horoscope

- (i) sign occupied by the Moon is Thula;
- (ii) Navamsa sign is Makara.and
- (iii) sign aspected by the Moon is Mesha

CHAPTER 7

DISPOSITORS

Uttara Kalamruta - Khanda IV - V.13

यभ्देशस्थितभांशपा बलयुताश्चेत्तद्भूपो लाभकृत् ।

If the planets owning the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by the lord of Bhava be endowed with strength, that lord will promote the increase of that Bhava...

The dispositors give results of the planets which are occupying their signs or Navamsas. One need not be surprised, as to how dispositors give effects of planets whose dispositors they become.

Recently this subject of dispositors has been elaborately dealt with by J.N. Bhasin in his book "Dispositors In Astrology" 1982, and by R. Santhanam in his book "Doctrines of Suka Nadi Retold" 1984 by referring the use of dispositor at many places. Both these authors have deduced their findings from Nadi literature.

This principle of dispositorship is of universal application and is freely used in standard texts. Dispositors are of two types - viz - Rasi dispositor and Navamsa dispositor. **Unique methods of application of these two dispositors are explained in this chapter.**

(A) D.K.3 p.97 verse 3272

मेघे चापांशगे शुक्रे कुलीरे च प्रजायते ।

जीवे कुजयुते काले बहु वित्तयुतः सुखी ॥

Conjunction of Dispositors in Transit

"A native born in Cancer Ascendant, with Venus occupying Dhanus Navamsa in Mesha sign, will have much wealth and be happy, during the period of conjunction in transit of Jupiter and Mars (both neutral planets)."

Note that Venus, a benefic planet is posited in the 10th house, occupying Pushkara Navamsa (Dhanus Navamsa in sign Mesha). Why the author Achyuta has taken into account the conjunction of Jupiter and Mars only? It may be noted that Mars is the sign dispositor (Mesha) and Jupiter is Navamsa dispositor (Dhanus) of Venus. These two planets whenever in transit conjunct, they produce certain favourable results to the native. Venus in Kataka ascendant is the lord of the 11th and the 4th houses, hence he bestows wealth (the 11th house) and happiness (the 4th house) as per houses owned by him. The sign conjunction between Jupiter and Mars takes place roughly once in every two years (i.e. 24 months). This period of conjunction varies from 1.1/2 months to 6 months, depending on their speed.

Conjunction of Jupiter and Mars in Kataka, Dhanus, Meena, Mesha, Vrischika and Makara signs is productive of more good results, because either of them becomes powerful in each of these signs. Only in sign Kataka or Makara, one is exalted and the other is debilitated simultaneously.

A very important rule can be deduced from the above verse as follows:

Two planets, one Navamsa dispositor (Jupiter in this case) and other sign dispositor (Mars in this case), during their conjunction in transit produce results good or bad, pertaining to sign/s (house/s) owned by the disposed planet (Venus in this case).

One very very important event took place in author's life on 10-10-1989 (at Ahmedabad). He had constructed a small bungalow at Ahmedabad in 1970 and rented it to a tenant immediately. The tenant vacated it after 19 years of occupation, on

Tuesday 10-10-89 at 12-40 P.M. Its present value (1997) goes to several lakhs of rupees.

In the Standard horoscope

(i) Mars, Karaka for landed property is posited in the 2nd house (sign Simha);

(ii) Sign dispositor of Mars is the Sun;

(iii) Navamsa dispositor of Mars is Mercury.

A transit conjunction of these 3 planets, Mars, the Sun and Mercury was current from 16-9-1989 to 17-10-1989, in sign Kanya - which is Udit - Navamsa-tulya sign or Navamsa ascendant sign; (also a Pushkara Navamsa). The event took place when the Moon was passing through Makara sign - the Moon's Navamsa Rasi, trine to sign Kanya in which the conjunction of three planets took place. It may be noted that one of these planets, namely Mercury, was powerful, occupying his own sign Kanya (Moola-Trikona - 5-5°-15') having maximum 33 S.A.V. bindus

Research students should try to study the results good or bad, during conjunction in transit of rasi and Navamsa dispositors of all the seven planets and of the ascendant itself.

This subject matter was published for the first time in the Times of Astrology - June 91 issue - under the article - "Conjunction of Planets in Transit I."

After studying this article a scholar friend Dr. Vasani from Bangalore wrote on 14-10-91

"I am really happy to note the technique of deciphering the conjunction of planets and their implications. The dispositors of any Bhavadhipati in Rasi and Navamsa will decide the good or bad effects of that Bhava in Gochara conjunction. This technique was really unknown to people who are dealing with the science. You have really given us a beautiful technique which you have found out from the Nadi-texts."

Dispositors - The Standard Horoscope - a table prepared for all the planets and the ascendant:

Lagna/ Planets	House/s owned	Rasi- Dispositor	Navamsa Dispositor	
Lagna	Lagna	The Moon in Tula	Mercury in Dhanus	-both are in benefic signs; -both are benefic planets
The Sun	2nd	Jupiter in Kumbha	The Sun in Dhanus	-both Tri-akadasha signs;
The Moon	Lagna	Venus in Makara	Saturn in Mithuna	-both signs in Shadastaka;
Mars	10th/ 5th	The Sun in Dhanus	Mercury in Dhanus	-both dispositors are in conjunction;
Mercury	12th/ 3rd	Jupiter in Kumbha	Mars in Simha	-both dispositors have mutual aspect;
Jupiter	9th/ 6th	Saturn in Mithuna	Mercury in Dhanus	-both dispositors have mutual aspect; -Jupiter aspects his Rasi dispositor;
Venus	11th/ 4th	Saturn in Mithuna	Mars in Simha	-Rasi-dispositor aspects Navamsa-dispositor;
Saturn	7th/ 8th	Mercury in Dhanus	Mars in Simha	-both signs are in Nava-panchama; -Saturn aspects his Navamsa-dispositor;
Rahu	-	Saturn in Mithuna	Mercury in Dhanus	-both dispositors have mutual aspect;
Ketu	-	The Moon in Tula	Jupiter in Kumbha	-both signs are in Nava-panchama;
Mandi	-	Venus in Makara	Mars in Simha	-both dispositors are in Shadastaka.

The conjunction of Saturn and Mars in transit will confer favourable results pertaining to the 11th and 4th houses (Venus). The conjunction of Saturn and Mercury in transit will confer similar results pertaining to the 9th and 6th houses (Jupiter). Similarly the conjunction of Mercury and Mars will confer unfavourable results pertaining to the 7th and 8th houses (Saturn). The ascendant Rasi and Navamsa dispositors, the Moon and Mercury in transit conjunction will always give some good result, every month.

(B) J.N. Chap.1 p.9 verse 27

लग्नपे वांऽशपे वापि जन्मकाले अस्तगौ यदि ।

तदा जातस्य पुत्रस्य मरणं स्यान्न संशयः ॥

Combustion of Dispositors in Natal Chart

“Should both the lords of the rising sign and Navamsa ascendant be in combustion, (the child born will instantly pass away without doubt.”

The author has come across such rule for the first time throwing light, on real utility of the Rasi and Navamsa dispositors of ascendant being in combustion. How important is the Navamsa lord in regard to the life span of a newly born child passing away instantly! What would happen if the Rasi and Navamsa dispositors of the lords of some other houses viz. the 3rd; the 4th; the 5th; the 7th or the 9th house be similarly posited in combustion! It is a point of research.

(C) J.N. Chap.1 p.10 verse 28

लग्नेशो वा त्रिकोणेशो अंशेशो वा यदा तदा ।

शत्रुस्थान-गता वाऽपि रन्ध्रस्थाश्च मृतिप्रदाः ।

Conjunction of Planets in Evil Houses

“Whenever the three planets viz the lord of the ascendant, that of a trine (i.e. either the 9th or the 5th lord) and the lord of the rising Navamsa are found at birth in the 6th or the 8th house from the natal ascendant (as seen in Rasi Chart), Balarishta effects should be foretold.”

(D) संतानदीपिका:-

पुत्रवित्तकलत्रैशाः संयुक्तनवभागपाः ।

पापांशकाः पापायुताः त्वनपत्यत्वमादिशेत् ॥

I Conjunction of Rasi and Navamsa Dispositors

If the Lords of the 5th house, the 2nd house and the 7th house are in conjunction with their Navamsa dispositors as the same three planets, occupying malefic Navamsas be associated with malefics, the native has no children.

All the above four different uses of Rasi and Navamsa dispositors are simply wonderful.

II Dasa/Periods of Rasi and Navamsa dispositors

It may be noted that dispositorship of Rasi and Navamsa is linked with Dasa and Bhukti effects.

D.K. (3) p.222 verses 4992.1/2 to 4995

अष्टमाधिपतौ लग्ने मेषांशे चापराशिगे ।

भूसुतस्य दशा कलेशमपरार्धे महाविपत् ॥

Dasa of Navamsa Dispositor

“Should the lord of the 8th house (in Dhanur-lagna - the Moon) be in the ascendant in sign Dhanus with Mesha Navamsa, the Dasa of Mars will be a source of anguish. Great calamity will result in the 2nd half of Dasa.”

सिंहे चापांशगे राहौ धनुर्लग्नसमुद्भवः ।

गुरुभुवकत्यन्तमारभ्य राहुदाये सुयोगवान् ॥

Bhukti of Navamsa Dispositor

“Rahu in Simha with Dhanus Navamsa, for one born in Dhanus Lagna, will cause much prosperity, right from the end of the sub-period of Jupiter in Rahu Dasa (i.e. from the beginning of the sub-period of Saturn in Rahu Dasa).

शुक्रभांशगते चन्द्रे कीटे चापांशगे शनौ ।

धनुर्लग्ने प्रजातस्तु गुरुभुक्तौ श्रियान्वितः ॥

Bhukti of Navamsa Dispositor

(1) "The Moon in Rasi and Navamsa of Venus, while Saturn in Vrischika with Dhanu Navamsa, the sub-period of Jupiter will produce wealth."

D.K. (2) p.105 verse 245

लग्नेशस्थांशराशीशे दारेशस्थानगेऽथवा ।

सुतेशस्थांशशशीशभुक्तिकाले महत् सुखम् ॥

Bhukti of Navamsa Dispositor

"Great happiness will come to pass in the following sub-period:-

- (1) If the Navamsa dispositor of the natal ascendant lord; or
- (2) If a planet posited in the sign together with the 7th lord; or
- (3) If the Navamsa dispositor of the 5th lord.

Notes: In the Standard Horoscope

(1) The navamsa dispositor of the natal ascendant lord is saturn (Makara Navamsa);

(2) No planet in conjunction with the 7th lord saturn in the 12th house;

(3) The Navamsa dispositor of the 5th lord is Mercury (Mithuna Navamsa).

In author life not only the sub-periods of Saturn and Mercury in all the Dasas were very favourable but their entire Dasas were out-standing.

An interesting chart of a boy (15 years old) appended below is worth studying. He met with a fatal jeep accident while crossing road on 2-6-1994 (running 15th year of life) at 9-15 P.M. - Ghatkopar - Bombay. He breathed his last on the way before reaching hospital.

Birth details: Date of birth 14-11-1979 - Wednesday. A.M. 00^h-20^m-00^{sc} (at Fort-Bombay).

The Sun 6-27°-13'; the Moon 4-19°-55'; Mars 4-3°-36'; Mercury 7-10°-48'; Jupiter 4-13°-54'; Venus 7-17°-00'; Saturn 5-0°-56'; Rahu 4-10°-53'; the ascendant 3-26°-48'-11".

Dasa balance Venus 10^y-1^m-12^d.

RASI

चं	गु	रा	मं
5	ल	3	2
6	श	4	1
8	सू	10	12
9	बु	11	के

Ketu			Asc
	Rasi		Mars Rahu Jup Moon
	Mer. Ven.	Sun	Sat

NAVAMSA

मं	1	3	2
2	ल	4	1
8	सू	12	10
9	बु	11	के

Asc		Mars	Sun
			Rahu
Sat Ketu	Navamsa		Jup
Venus		Merc	Moon

Lord of the ascendant the Moon is in sign Simha (4-19°-55') - the Rasi dispositor is the Sun and Navamsa dispositor is Mercury. He was having the Sun's Dasa from 25-12-1989 to 25-12-1995. The Navamsa dispositor Mercury's period was current from 13-10-1993 to 19-8-1994. It may be noted that Rasi and Navamsa dispositors of the ascendant lord have caused havoc in this case.

Example 2. Nathuram V. Godse (Chart Ref. Chapter on - "The 64th Navamsa") He murdered Mahatma Gandhi on 30-1-1948. He was executed on 15-11-49. He was having Jupiter Dasa (5-11-1944 to 5-11-1960) and Mercury Bhukti from 5-7-49 to 11-10-1951. It may be noted that he was having ascendant lord Mercury's period in Navamsa lord Jupiter's Dasa.

III Aspect of Navamsa Dispositor

The author came across the following verses dealing with the use of Navamsa dispositor, at a stretch in Jyotisharnava Navanitam" for the first time during his study of the subject since last 50 years. This technique is very rarely used in standard texts.

Yogas for childhood danger

J.N. Chap.1 p.5 verses 11 to 16

भौमांशकस्थिते मन्दे भौमेनैव निरीक्षिते ।

राहुदृष्टियुते वाऽपि वर्षमेकं स जीवति ॥ ११॥

Evils at Birth - In One year

"The child will live for one year only, if Saturn is in a Navamsa of Mars with an aspect either from Mars or Rahu."

शुक्रांशकस्थिते मन्दे शुक्रेनैव निरीक्षिते ।

केतुदृष्टियुते वाऽपि त्रिवर्षं तस्य जीवितम् ॥ १२॥

Three years: "If Saturn is in a Navamsa of Venus and earns the aspect of Ketu or Venus, the new born will live for three years."

सौम्यांशकस्थिते मन्दे सौम्ये नैव निरीक्षिते ।

सूर्यदृष्टियुते वाऽपि त्रिवर्षं तस्य जीवितम् ॥ १३॥

Three years: "Should Saturn be in a Navamsa of Mercury with the aspect of the Sun or Mercury, the child will live for three years."

अर्कांशकस्थिते मन्दे अर्केनैव निरीक्षिते ।

काव्यदृष्टियुते वाऽपि चातुर्वर्षं स जीवति ॥ १४॥

Four years: "Four years will be the life span of the child which has Saturn in the Sun's Navamsa with the aspect of the Sun or Venus."

चन्द्रांशकस्थिते मन्दे चन्द्रेणैव निरीक्षिते ।

देहाधिपेन संन्दृष्टे षड् वर्षं तस्य जीवितं ।

अथवा चाष्टमे वर्षे न जीवति न संशयः ॥ १५॥

Six or eight years: "Saturn in a Navamsa of the Moon with her aspect or with the aspect of the ascendant lord indicates a life-span of six years. Else, the child will quit the world in its 8th year."

जीवांशकस्थिते मन्दे जीवेनैव निरीक्षिते ।

चन्द्रदृष्टियुते वाऽपि चातुर्वर्षं स जीवति ॥ १६॥

Four years: "If Saturn is found in a Navamsa of Jupiter with the aspect of Jupiter or the Moon, say the child will live for four years."

Notes: The relevant planets position in Navamsa should be known and aspects be estimated in Rasi Chart only.

Say Saturn is in Simha 24th degree while Mars is in sign Vrishabha. Mars aspects Saturn. Saturn in turn begets Vrishchika Navamsa ruled by Mars. This way, all such combinations be understood.

IV D.K.2 p.37 verse 3046

समन्दमान्दिरन्ध्रेशनवांशपतयो ग्रहाः ।
तेषां यो दुर्बलः खेटः सुखनाशप्रदो भवेत् ॥

Navamsa Dispositors

Three planets play a leading role in destroying one's happiness:-

- (1) the Navamsa dispositor of Saturn;
 - (2) the Navamsa dispositor of Mandi;
 - (3) the Navamsa dispositor of the planet in whose sign the 8th lord is placed;
- the weakest of the above three will destroy the native's happiness.

Notes: In the S.H.

- (1) the Navamsa dispositor of Saturn is Mars (Mesha Navamsa);
- (2) the Navamsa dispositor of Mandi is Mars (Vrischika Navamsa);
- (3) the Navamsa dispositor of the planet (Mercury) in whose sign 8th lord Saturn is placed is also Mars; (Vrischika Navamsa)

So, Mars is the only planet to destroy the native's happiness.

V Stellar Dispositor

(1) "Doctrines of Suka Nadi Retold" - by R. Santhanam 1984. He has brought to light selected rules from Suka Nadi containing about 18000 verses. In this book Risi Sukar has referred mostly to Rasi dispositors nearly 35 times and rarely to Navamsa dispositor but he has not referred to Stellar dispositor even once.

(2) "Dispositors in Astrology" by J.N. Bhasin 1982.

In this book also Shri Bhasin has referred to Rasi dispositors only of various planets, their positions, aspects and certain relations between them etc. He has not touched the subject of Navamsa and Stellar dispositors.

(3) "Maha Yogas" by Dr. D.V. Subba Rao (Hyderabad 1986).

In this book he has referred to Stellar dispositors.

Page 21. "The Rasi dispositor and Stellar dispositor of the Yoga Karaka planet should be dignified."

Page 22. "The Stellar dispositor of the Yoga Karaka planet should not be debilitated in Navamsa"

Nadi authors give much importance to Stellar dispositors. (Refer author's article in the Times of Astrology - January 1994).

D.K.2 p.37 verse 3043

ऋणचोरभयप्राप्तिं व्रणोपद्रवरुग्भयम् ।
शन्याराक्रान्ततारेशदशायामन्तरेषु वा ॥

Evil Results

"Debts, theft, fear, ulcer, troubles, disease will follow during the Dasa or Bhukti denoted by the Nakshatra lord occupied by Saturn or Mars at birth."

Very useful clue is stated in the above verse about Saturn's and Mars' natal positions.

At birth, Saturn will be in a particular constellation, which in turn will relate to a Dasa. For example, Saturn in Aswini will mean that Ketu's Dasa will be adverse; in Bharani, Venus Dasa will be adverse, in Kritika the Sun's Dasa will be adverse, so on and so forth. Similarly the Dasa-Bukti results of all the remaining eight planets be inferred from the ruler of the constellation occupied by each of them.

The author has to place one very important point for investigation before research scholars i.e. the Dasa of the starlord of the ascendant. During this Dasa, the native rises to an outstanding position, in whichever walk of life he is placed i.e., society, business, trade, study, research, service, workmanship, farming, politics etc.

In the Standard Horoscope the ascendant starlord is Saturn whose Dasa from 06-07-1942 to 06-07-1961 was most outstanding in the native's life. This point deserves detailed investigation.

Shri K.K. Pathak (an astrologer friend of Patna) has commented on the above article in the Times of Astrology, March 1994 - as follows :-

"Mr. C.S. Patel, in his article on Vimsottari Dasa has highlighted the following points :-

- (1) Dasa of the star lord of Lagna gives rise to career.
- (2) Dasas of the star lord of natal Mars and natal Saturn give adverse results.
- (3) Dasas of star lords of Yogakarakas like star lord of Lagna will also give rise in career.

(4) Dasa of star lord of natal Ketu may give misfortune of various kinds.

I have tested these rules and have found that not only Dasa or star lord of Lagna but also that planets occupying such star in Lagna give rise in career."

From the above, it can be inferred that the stellar dispositors are very important in the sense that they can mould the effects of the main planet's Dasa for better or otherwise.

said to be Krura signs." Transit of the Sun through them is known as Krura month and transit of Jupiter is said to be known as Krura year."

CHAPTER 8

SHUBHA-ABDE - KRURA-ABDE

Deva Keralam introduces many rare concepts and techniques which are not traceable in other classical texts. In this chapter an attempt is made to bring to the notice of every serious student and researcher, one such hitherto unknown technique.

Abda means a year and yearly transit refers to Jupiter's transit only. Masa means a month and monthly transit refers to the Sun's transit only. Krurabde means transit of Jupiter through Krura sign. Krura Masa means transit of the Sun through Krura sign. The transit of Jupiter through Subha sign is said to be Subhabde and transit of the Sun through Subha sign is said to be Subhamasa.

The usual Krura sign owned by malefic planets and Subha signs owned by benefic planets are not referred in this technique.

Venkatesa the author of DevaKeralam (2) from page 73 to the end and D.K. (3) i.e. verses 1 to 5774 - has defined Krura Rasi in unique manner, only at one place and that too in two lines out of a total of 5774 verses.

D.K.2 p.241 verses 1774.1/2 and 1775.1/2

रन्ध्रे शाक्रान्तभवनदृष्टराश्यंशकोणगाः ।

क्रूरमासा इति ख्याताः क्रूराब्दे योजयेत् क्रमात् ॥

Kruramasa and Krurabda

"The sign occupied by the lord of the 8th house and its trine signs or signs aspected by him and the sign identical with Navamsa occupied by him (the 8th lord) and trines thereof, are

In six ascendants from Mesha to Kanya (1st group) the lords of the 8th signs (houses) therefrom are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars respectively. These three planets have two more extra aspects in addition to the usual 7th house aspect. As such Krura signs for them will be more as compared to the remaining six ascendants. In ascendants from Thula to Meena (2nd group) the lords of the 8th sign (houses) therefrom are Venus, Mercury, the Moon, the Sun, Mercury and Venus respectively. These four planets have only one full aspect i.e., the 7th aspect, so the total number of Krura signs will be less.

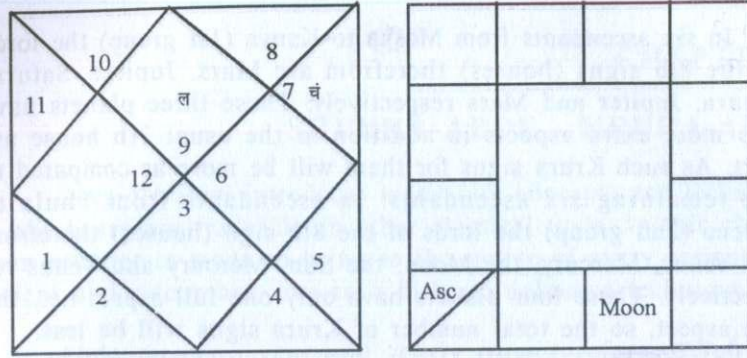
In the standard Horoscope - Kataka ascendant - the lord of the 8th house Saturn (2°-20'-42') is in sign Mithuna, its trine signs are Thula and Kumbha; Saturn's aspected signs are Simha, Dhanus and Meena. Saturn is posited in Mesha Navamsa and its trines are Simha and Dhanus.

8th lord Saturn's sign and trines 3-7-11; 8th lord's aspected signs 5-9-12; 8th lord's Navamsa sign and trines are 1-5-9. In short 1-3-5-7-9-11 and 12 are Krura signs for the native. The remaining five signs 2-4-6-8 and 10 are subha signs.

From the table below it can be observed that the deaths of author's close relatives had taken place during the simultaneous transits of Saturn and Jupiter through Krura signs only.

Details of Demise of author's close relatives:	Transit Saturn	Transit Jupiter
Daughter 29th April 1954	Thula 7	Mithuna 3
Mother 30th November 1965	Kumbha 11	Mithuna 3
Father 15th June 1968	Meena 12	Simha 5
Wife 24th January 1975	Mithuna 3	Kumbha 11
Sister (1) 25th September 1989	Dhanus 9	Mithuna 3
Sister (2) 23rd August, 1994	Kumbha 11	Thula 7

Chart (male) Dhanus ascendant - Date of birth 25th December 1951 of 7^h-41^m(a.m.) - Ahmedabad (2nd group):-



The lord of the 8th house, the Moon (6°-22'-13') is in Thula and its trines are Mithuna and Kumbha. Her aspected sign is Mesha. She is in Mesha Navamsa - trines are Simha and Dhanus.

8th lord, the Moon and trines 7-3-11; the 8th lord's aspected sign-1; 8th lord's Navamsa sign and trines 1-5-9.

In short 1-3-5-7-9 and 11 are Krura signs for the native; the remaining signs 2-4-6-8-10 and 12 are shubha signs for the chart.

According to this principle Jupiter's transit through his own signs Dhanus and Meena; exalted sign Kataka and Kendra and Kona houses, will not give favourable results, if these signs happen to be Krura signs in a nativity.

On the contrary, Jupiter's transit through his enemies' signs, debilitation sign (Makara) and evil houses (6th, 8th and 12th), will bear favourable results if these signs happen to be Subha signs.

D.K.3 p.217 verses 4924-25

गोचरे क्रूरराशीषु राहु केतुशनैश्चराः ।
स्फुटयोगं गतास्तत्र स्वजनादिप्रपीडिताः ॥

Anguishment

When, Rahu, Ketu or Saturn transits through such Krura sign, on the degree of that sign lord (स्फुटयोगं), close relative will be anguished.

स्वपिता क्रूरमासेषु क्रूरराशौ शनैश्चरे ।

सञ्चारकाले क्लेशं च पित्रादीनां मनोव्यथा ॥

When Saturn transits through Krura sign and the Sun also transits Krura sign (may be the same sign or different one) there will be quarrels and father and others will be anguished.

Notes: From the above two verses (4924-25), it can be observed that transits of Rahu, Ketu, and Saturn through Krura signs are productive of evil results. Contrary results may be expected when these three planets transit through Subha signs.

Venkatesa has referred to this technique innumerable times in Deva-Keralam. Few selective verses are stated below for the information and guidance of readers

D.K.1 p.59 verse 603.1/2-604.1/2

विपद्वाये पित्ररिष्टं वृश्चिकान्त्यांशगे गुरौ ।

अथवा मकरे मृत्युः क्रूराब्दे क्रूरमासगे ॥

Death of father

During third Dasa Jupiter's transit through the last Navamsa of Vrischika or through Makara, will prove fatal to the native's father (or a near relative); Jupiter's transit through Krura sign and the Sun's transit also through similar sign at a time will cause death.

D.K.1 p.72 verse 751

विवाहोत्सवकार्याणि स्वपितुर्भाग्काले ।

शुभाब्दे शुभं नित्यं क्रूराब्दे व्याकुलं महत् ॥

Marriage festivities

"Marriage festivities will take place, during the father's fortunate period. During Jupiter's transit through Subha sign (Subhabda) happiness will continue to prevail; while during adverse transit of Jupiter (Krura-abde) native will be in great trouble."

D.K.1 p.74 verse 774½-775½

सुतराशिवदशाकाले, क्रूराब्दे क्रूरमासगे ।
अपमृत्युभयप्राप्तिः शान्त्या शान्तिं प्रयास्यति ॥

Untimely Death

"During the Dasa of the 5th sign (Makara in Kanya ascendant) Jupiter and the Sun's transits through Krura sign or signs will cause untimely death, suitable remedies be performed.

D.K.1 p.197 verse 2194

लभाधिपदशाकाले शुभाब्दे शुभमासगे ।
राजयोगाभिवृद्धिः स्यात् सदा राजप्रसादवान् ॥

Increased prosperity

"In the Dasa ruled by the 11th lord (Jupiter-in Kumbha ascendant) during Jupiter and the Sun's transits through Subha sign or signs, the native will see increased prosperity and will continue to receive royal favours."

D.K.2 p.119 verse 378

रन्ध्राधिपदशाकाले वेधकग्रहभुक्तिषु ।
क्रूराब्दे क्रूरमासे च स्वजनारिष्टशोकवान् ॥

Incurring Grief

During the Dasa of the 8th lord in the sub-period of an obstructive planet, the native will incur grief on account of troubles to his men, when Jupiter and the Sun transit Krura sign or signs.

D.K.2 p.168 verse 922

षष्ठाष्टमाधीशदाये दुःस्थानग्रहभुक्तिषु ।
क्रूराब्दे शत्रुभीतिर्दानं कुर्याद्विचक्षणः ॥

Fear from enemies

During the Dasa of the 6th lord or the 8th lord and in the sub-periods of planets placed in evil house (6th, 8th or 12th), coinciding with Jupiter's transit through Krura sign fear from enemies will strike. To overcome such an evil, charities be given away.

D.K.3 p.189 verses 4531½-4532½

क्रूराब्दे महाकष्टं विप्लवेन धनव्ययम् ।
शुभाब्दे धनप्राप्तिं, प्रबलोद्योगभाग्यवान् ॥

Loss and gain of wealth: The native will be subjected to great trouble during Jupiter's transit through Krura sign; he will have loss of wealth in revolution. He will obtain wealth and will be lucky to have prosperous industry, during Jupiter's transit through Subha sign.

D.K.1 p.173 verse 1946

अशुभं तत्र जानीयाद्योजयेत् कालवित्तमः ।
रन्ध्रेशे यत्रवांशस्थे तत्रवांशस्य मासके ॥

Inauspicious Result

"The astrologer should find the Navamsa occupied by the 8th lord. When the Sun transits this Navamsa Rasi, the native will be recipient of inauspicious result."

D.K.1 p.228 verse 2558

.....त्वष्टमेशांशवत्सरे ।
कालमृत्युभयं सत्यं..... ॥

Untimely Death

When Jupiter transits the sign represented by the Navamsa occupied by the 8th lord, there is fear of untimely death.

Navamsa dispositor is given high importance in prediction by various Nadi texts. Navamsa dispositor is the owner of the Navamsa a planet is in e.g. in the Standard Horoscope - Saturn (the 8th lord) is in Mesha Navamsa, hence Saturn's Navamsa dispositor is Mars.

D.K.2 p.230 verses 1650-1651½

कूशब्दे कूरमासे वा कूरांशे गोचरे शनौ ।
देहजाडयं च लभते कूरभूक्तौ विशेषतः ॥

Physical sickness will come to pass (1) during the Sun's transit through a Krura sign when Jupiter is transiting a Kura sign (in a year) or (2) when Saturn transits a malefic Navamsa and much more so, if at that time a malefic sub-period is current.

CHAPTER 9**NIDHANAMSA/ASHTAMAMSA**

Any planet if posited in a Navamsa owned by the 8th house-sign in Rasi chart is said to be Nidhanamsasthah (निधनांशस्थः). In the S.H. ascendant is Karkataka, so the 8th house is Kumbha sign. Suppose the lord of the ascendant the Moon if posited in any one of these nine Kumbha Navamsas in respective sign, the Moon is said to be Nidhanamsasthaha.

Jataka Parijata Chap.V verse 82

लग्नेशे निधनांशस्थे मूढे षष्ठगतेऽथवा ।
क्षुब्धाधया च मरणं बन्धुहीने महीतले ॥

The first quarter of the above verse "लग्नेशे निधनांशस्थे" is interpreted incorrectly as... "when the lord of the Lagna occupies the 64th Navamsa from the Lagna....." in Bangalore edition (1932). Similarly in Kashi Sanskrit Granthamala (No.10) edition of Jataka Parijata, its commentator Shri Kapileshwar Shastri has also committed the same error.

Correct meaning:

Cause and Place of Death

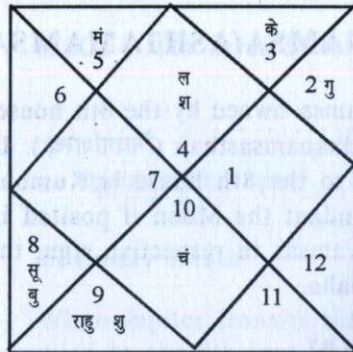
"When the lord of the ascendant is posited in Navamsa-Rasi owned by the 8th house or is eclipsed by the rays of the Sun or is in the 6th house, the native will die of starvation or on the ground with no blood relations by his side."

The chart of late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi

Birth details: November 19, 1917; at 11-11 p.m. (IST) at

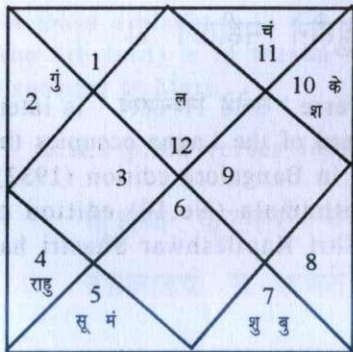
Allahabad, Latitude 25°-27' N; Longitude 81°-51' E (from August 1966 A.M. p.761.

RASI



		Jup	Ketu
			Asc Sat
		Rasi	
Moon			Mars
Rahu Ven	Sun Merc		

NAVAMSA



Asc		Jup	
		Navamsa	
Moon			Rahu
Sat Ketu			Sun Mars
		Ven Mer	

Planetary Longitudes: The Sun 214°-08'; the Moon 275°-37'; Mars 136°-23'; Mercury 223°-15'; Jupiter 45°-1'; Venus 262°-00'; Saturn 111°-47'; Rahu 250°-33'; Ketu 70°-33'; Ascendant 117°-3'; Balance of the Sun's Dasa 1st-11^m-20^d.

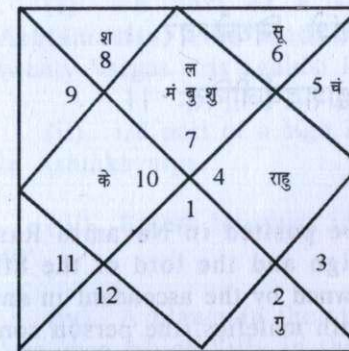
Her Ascendant is Karka and its lord the Moon is in Navamsa Kumbha in sign Makara, which falls in the 8th house in Rasi Chart, hence the Moon is Nidhamsasthaha. She breathed her last on 31-10-84, on the ground with no blood relations by her side.

Chart of Mahatma Gandhiji - (Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi):

Birth details: Born on 2nd October 1869 at 7-45 a.m. (L.M.T.) (Lat. 27°-37'N; Long 69°-49'E). (Ref. Notable Horoscopes P.226).

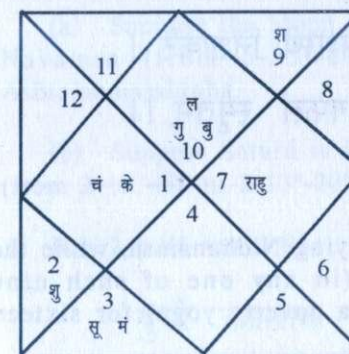
Planetary Positions - The Sun 168°-22'; the Moon 120°-10'; Mars 207°-39'; Mercury 193°-9'; Jupiter 30°-25'; Venus 205°-53'; Saturn 229°-57'; Rahu 103°-36'; Ketu 283°-36'; and Lagna 193°-14'; Ayanamsa 20°-35'.

RASI



		Jup	
		Rasi	
Ketu			Rahu
			Moon
	Sat	Venus Mars Merc Asc	Sun

NAVAMSA



	Moon Ketu	Ven	Sun Mars
		Navamsa	
Jup Mer Asc			
Sat		Rahu	

Mahatma Gandhi's ascendant is Tula and its lord Venus is in Navamsa Vrishabha in sign Tula, which falls in the 8th house in Rasi Chart, and hence Nidhamsasthaha. Note, in this case lord of the ascendant Venus is in his own sign Libra and own Navamsa Vrishabha which is also Ashtamamsa. He breathed his last on 30-1-1948 on the ground with no blood relations by his side. (मरणं बन्धुहीने महीतले).

This is illustrative of the great intuitive perception of our ancient seers who have authored such invaluable works which throw a flood of light on an important aspect of one's life.

Jataka Desh-Marga (1942) Chap.VI verse 19

लग्नेशे निधनांशस्थे लग्नांशे निधनेश्वरे ।
पापयुक्ते तदा जातः पञ्चाशद्वर्षजीवितः ॥

Longevity 50 years

If the lord of the ascendant be posited in Navamsa Rasi owned by the 8th house in any sign and the lord of the 8th house occupies the Navamsa Rasi owned by the ascendant in any sign and they (both) be cojoined with malefics, the person concerned will live for 50 years.

D.K.2 p.84 verse 74

निधनांशे धने जीवे नीचांशस्थे निशाकरे ।
आषोडशाब्दपर्यन्तमेकयोगफलं स्मृतम् ॥

Eka (poverty) Yoga

Jupiter in the 2nd house occupying Nidhanamsa, while the Moon in Vrishchika Navamsa (in any one of such nine Navamsas) will cause Eka-yoga (a poverty yoga) for sixteen years.

D.K.2 p.4 verse 2741

निधनांशगतत्वेन परस्त्रीसङ्गपापवान् ।

Sinful

If (the 7th lord) is in Nidhanamsa, the native will be sinful by joining other's women.

ASHTAMAMSA

Ashtamamsa has four meanings:

(i) 1/8 part of a sign i.e. 3°-45' - is known as Ashtamamsa. This kind of Rasi division (Varga) is used in twenty Vargas - as against Parasara's Shodasha-Vargas.

(ii) 1/8 part of a sign i.e. 3°-45' known as Kakshya - used in Ashtakavarga.

(iii) Eighth Navamsa in every sign i.e. from 23°-20' to 26°-40'.

(iv) A planet in the sign occupied by him is posited in a Navamsa which falls in the 8th sign therefrom, is said to be अष्टमांशस्थः Ashtamamsashtaha. This meaning is referred in this chapter.

(a) Suppose the Moon in sign Tula is posited in Vrishabha Navamsa (from 6-23°-20' to 6-26°-40') is said to be Ashtamamsashtaha.

(b) Suppose Saturn is in sign Mithuna in Makara Navamsa (from 2-10°-00' to 2-13°-20') is Ashtamamsashtaha.

D.K.2 p.86 verse 86

युग्मे नक्रांशत्रे सूर्ये चापे कर्कटकांशगे ।
मीने जूकांशगे कन्ये मेषांशे स्वल्पमायुषः ॥

Short Life Period

Short life is indicated with the Sun:

- (i) in Mithuna sign - Makara Navamsa (2-10°-00' to 2-13°-20');
 - (ii) in Dhanus sign - Karkataka Navamsa (8-10°-00' to 8-13°-20');
 - (iii) in Meena sign - Tula Navamsa (11-10°-00' to 11-13°-20');
 - or (iv) in Kanya sign - Mesha Navamsa (5-10°-00' to 5-13°-20').

Notes: In all the above four dual signs Ashtamamsas fall in the 4th Navamsa of the sign (i.e. 10°-00' to 13°-20'). In the above verse four positions in different dual signs of the Sun posited in Ashtamse are indicative of short life. This is general rule applicable to all the ascendants.

D.K.2 p.84 verse 73

चापे जीवे कुळीरांशे नीचे सिंहनवांशगे ।
मीने तुलांशके दुःखी विद्या सौख्यविहीनवान् ॥

Jupiter in Ashtamamsa

Jupiter:

- (i) in Dhanus sign - in Karkataka Navamsa (8-10°-00' to 8-13°-20');
 - (ii) in Meena sign - in Tula Navamsa (11-10°-00' to 11-13°-20');
 - (iii) in Makara sign - in Simha Navamsa (9-23°-20' to 9-26°-40');
 - will cause grief, and deprive the native of learning and happiness.

Notes: Jupiter, in spite of bring in his own signs, Dhanus and Meena is not causing good results, because of his placement in Ashtamamsa.

D.K.2 p.84 verse 75

अष्टमांशं परित्यज्य जीवे धनगते सुखी ।
विद्यावान् मधुराभाषी विनीतो धर्मवत्सलः ॥

Jupiter not in Ashtamamsa

Jupiter in the 2nd house, not being in the 8th Navamsa, will bestow happiness, education, sweet speech, good manners and inclination for religious merits.

D.K.1 p.155 verse 1729

मीने तुलांशके केतौ दारसौख्यविहीनवान् ।
परस्त्रीसङ्गवान् कामी मूत्रकृच्छ्रपीडितः ॥

Ketu in Ashtamamsa

The native will be devoid of marital happiness, if Ketu placed in sign Meena occupies Tula Navamsa. Further he will be libidinous, will join others' women and will incur urinary disorders.

D.K.3 p.211 verses 4834-35.1/2

लग्नाष्टमगते केतावष्टमांशे च संस्थिते ।
तद्दशान्तर्दशाकाले चोरा द्भ्रतिः क्वचित् क्वचित् ॥
धने राहु धनच्छेदः स्वदशान्तर्दशासु च ।

Ketu in 8th Rasi and Navamsa

Ketu in the 8th from the ascendant occupying Ashtamasa, will produce fear from thieves to some extent during Ketu's Dasa-Ketu's sub period.

CHAPTER 10

EVENTFUL YEARS IN ONE'S LIFE

Every one, whosoever he/she may be undergoes some good or bad events in life. There are several methods of delineations and one such commonly used method is based on Dasas e.g. Vimshottari Dasas and periods in particular. Another method is based on transits of major planets using S.A.V. chart. There is one more simple method of glancing years indicating good or bad events in one's life based on Navamsa positions of all the 9 planets and the ascendant in terms of numerical Navamsa distances from each other. One Navamsa equals one year of life.

While studying Nadi astrology it is observed that in a particular year of life a favourable or unfavourable event will take place. There are five different methods of arriving at such eventful years in life.

The first method

Hora-sara Chap. XVII verses 88½ to 91½

ज्ञेया मन्दादि लग्नान्तनवांशकयुतिर्बुधैः ॥८६॥

तद्योगसदृशे वर्षे चायुधकलेशमादिशेत् ।

Year of Bad Events

"Learned men should reckon the number of Navamsas from the Navamsa occupied by Saturn upto the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant, both inclusive. In the year indicated by the total figure injury as wound through a weapon be feared.

राहुभौमादि लग्नान्तमंशयोगसमाब्दके ॥८७॥

विपदस्रक्षतायासदुःखादीनि समादिशेत् ।

Year of Bad Events

"Similarly, reckon the number of Navamsas from the one occupied by Rahu upto the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant, and also from Mars to the ascendant. In the years indicated by the respective figures, the native meets with some calamity, hit by a weapon, fatigue, sorrow and the like.

शुभग्रहादि लग्नान्तमंशयोगसमाब्दके ॥८९॥

पुत्रवित्तसुखादीनि लभते नात्र संशयः ।

Year of Good Events

"In a similar way reckon the number of Navamsas from the benefic planets (The Moon, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus) to the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant, during the years indicated by these sums, the native will be blessed with progeny, wealth, happiness and the like without doubt."

Let the principle embodied in the above verses be applied to the Standard Horoscope:-

Saturn: Reckon from the Navamsa occupied by Saturn i.e. Mesha Navamsa to the end of sign Mithuna which comes to 3 Navamsas. The ascendant is in Kanya Navamsa in sign Kataka, third from the beginning of Kataka which also comes to 3; so 3+3=6 (both inclusive); therefore in the 6th year of life the native will suffer some injury etc.

Rahu in Mithuna Navamsa in Makara sign. Reckon from the Navamsa to the end of sign Makara (4) Navamsas +9 Navamsas of Kumbha; +9 of Meena; +9 of Mesha; +9 of Vrishabha; +9 if Mithuna +3 Navamsas in Kataka (the ascendant) = total 52 Navamsas. In the 52nd year the native will have calamity, wound etc. (The native of this chart suffered demotion in service in the 52nd year of life).

Mars in Mithuna Navamsa in sign Simha;

7 Navamsas to the end of Simha;

+90 (10 signs×9) from signs Kanya to Mithuna;
+ 3 in the ascendant.

100 Total i.e. in the 100 year, calamity wound etc;

The Sun

5 Navamsas in Dhanus;

+54 (6 signs×9) from Makara to Mithuna signs;

+ 3 in the ascendant.

62 i.e. in the 62nd year some unfavourable result.

The Moon

6 Navamsas in Thula;

+72 (8 signs×9) from signs Vrischika to Mithuna;

+ 3 in the ascendant.

81 Total (During author's 81 year i.e. 31-12-1995 to 31-12-1996 - three books:-

- (1) A.V.'s revised edition;
- (2) Compilation of all 32 articles of various magazines;
- (3) Compilation of all 17 articles in Gujarati almanac and magazine were published.

Mercury

2 Navamsas in Dhanus

+54 (6×9) from signs Makara to Mithuna;

+ 3 in the ascendant

59

Jupiter

1 Navamsa in Kumbha;

+36 (4 signs×9) from sign Meena to Mithuna;

+ 3 in the ascendant

40

In the 40th year book on Ashtakavarga (1st edition) was under print.

Venus

6 Navamsas in Makara

+45 (5 signs×9) from signs Kumbha to Mithuna;

+ 3 in the ascendant

54

In the years 59th, 40th, and 54th the native had good events such as wealth, happiness, notable good events and the like.

This confirms that there exists some such unique method of delineations, independent of transit of planets or Dasas. This system will prove the veracity of the correctness of Navamsa Chart. For every addition in a Navamsa of the birth ascendant (i.e. nearly 13m-20s of time) there should be an addition of one year in time of occurrence of events for each planet. It has been the experience of the author that this technique of timing events has largely come true in a number of cases. This technique is freely used in Budha-Nadi.

The second method

Prasana Marg:- Chap X V.50

क्रूराहिमृत्युगुळिकादिषु यावति -
स्याल्लग्नांशकात् प्रभृति कष्टतमो नवांशे ।

Ascendant to Planets

"Reckon the number of Navamsas from the Navamsa of the ascendant upto the Navamsa occupied by the most evil planets (both inclusive) viz. Mars, Rahu, Saturn, Gulika etc.

Notes:- This one line of verse indicates a method to reckon the number from the Navamsa occupied by the ascendant to the most evil planets. Similarly, from the ascendant Navamsa to the Navamsa occupied by benefics, the numbers of Navamsas be found out both inclusive. This method is complementary to the first method (i.e. planet to the ascendant vs the ascendant to planet).

In the Standard Horoscope

From the ascendant to the planets

„ to Ketu = $4 = 4$ Navamsas = 4th year;

„ to Mars = $7+3 = 10$ Navamsas = 10th year;

„ to the Moon = $7+(2 \text{ signs} \times 9)+4=29$ Navamsas = 29th year;

„ to the Sun = $7+(4 \text{ signs} \times 9)+5=48$ Navamsas = 48th year;

„ to the Mercury = $7+(4 \text{ signs} \times 9)+8=51$ Navamsas = 51st year;

„ to Venus = $7+(5 \text{ signs} \times 9)+4=56$ Navamsas = 56th year;

„ to Rahu = $7+(5 \text{ signs} \times 9)+6=58$ Navamsas = 58th year;

„ to Jupiter = $7+(6 \text{ signs} \times 9)+9=7$ Navamsas = 70th year;

„ to Saturn = $7+(10 \text{ signs} \times 9)+7=104$ Navamsas = 104th year;.

The Third Method

The author for the first time in life, came across a chart (in 1986) in which planetary positions in terms of numerical

Navamsas, beginning from Mesha Navamsa of Mesha sign ($00^{\circ}-00'$) upto each planet, were given under the column of planetary distance in terms of Navamsas. This made him to think deeply over the subject with the result that these figures indicated by the positions of planets in terms of Navamsas would cause some good or bad events in native's life. Learned men should reckon the number of Navamsas from the first pada of Aswini star upto the pada-Navamsa occupied by each planet including Rahu and Ketu. Good or bad events may be glanced in the year indicating benefic and malefic planets respectively.

In the Standard Horoscope

From Mesha 0° -to various planets (Aswini's 1st pada) :-

Saturn - $(2 \text{ signs} \times 9)+7=25$ Navamsas i.e. 25th year;

The ascendant - $(3 \text{ signs} \times 9)+3=30$ Navamsa i.e. 30th year;

Ketu - $(3 \text{ signs} \times 9)+6=33$ Navamsas i.e. 33rd year;

Mars - $(4 \text{ signs} \times 9)+3=39$ Navamsas i.e. 39th year;

The Moon - $(6 \text{ signs} \times 9)+4=58$ Navamsas is 58th year;

The Sun - $(8 \text{ signs} \times 9)+5=77$ Navamsas is 77th year;

Mercury - $(8 \text{ signs} \times 9)+8=80$ Navamsas is 80th year;

Venus - $(9 \text{ signs} \times 9)+4=85$ Navamsas is 85th year;

Rahu - $(9 \text{ signs} \times 9)+6=87$ Navamsas is 87th year;

Jupiter - $(10 \text{ signs} \times 9)+9=99$ Navamsa is 99th year;

In the years indicated by the planets in terms of Navamsas of benefic planets good events and malefic planets bad events take place.

Note: In the year 58th (in 1973) - the Moon from Mesha sign 58th year; Rahu from the ascendant 58th year - the native had two major calamities viz. wife suffered from Cholera attack, and the only son had a snake bite. By the All Mighty's grace

both survived. Both events took place in 58th year and that too within a period of 10 days. Some author's consider the number of Navamsas from the ascendant Navamsa upto Mandi/Gulika and vice-versa for unfavourable results.

The Fourth Method

According to Sanketa Nidhi Chap VIII verse 61 page 208- (last line) - Units are measured by the number of Navamsas traversed by the lord of the rising Navamsa from the Lagna Navamsa. One can apply this rule to the positions of other planets.

In the Standard Horoscope

The ascendant:- From the Navamsa in Kanya (Kataka sign) upto its lord Mercury in Vrischika Navamsa in Dhanus sign.

From ascendant Navamsa to the end of sign	= 7	$\left[\begin{array}{l} 7+44 \\ =51 \\ =44 \end{array} \right]$
Its lord Mercury is in Vrischika Navamsa in		
Dhanus sign (4 signs×9)+8	= 44	

Mars to its sign lord the Sun

Mars to the end of sign Simha-7+(3 signs×9)+8=42nd year.

The Moon to the end of sign Thula-6+(7 signs×9)+7=76th year.

The Sun to the end of sign Danus-to Dhanus 109 years- because the Sun is in his own Navamsa.

Mercury to the end of Dhanus-2+(7 signs×9)+3 = 68th year

Venus to the end of Makara-6+(6 signs×9)+3 = 63rd year.

Rahu to the end of Makara-4+(10 signs×9)+8 = 102nd year.

Jupiter to the end of Kumbha-1+(9 signs×9)+8 = 90th year.

Saturn to the end of Mithuna-3+(1 sign×9)+3 = 15th year.

THE FIFTH METHOD

Reckon the number of Navamsas from the Navamsa occupied by Saturn upto the Navamsa occupied by the Moon both inclusive. In the Standard Horoscope:-

Mars to the Moon - 7+(1 sign×9)+4 = 20th year;

Ketu to the Moon - 4+(2 sign×9)+4 = 26th year;

Ascendant to the Moon - 7+(2 signs×9)+4 = 29th year;

Saturn to the Moon - 3+(3 signs×9)+4 = 34th year;

Similarly - so and so forth - from Jupiter, Rahu, Venus, Mercury and the Sun.

Navamsa Progression

One Navamsa equals one year; this theory will give the year in which an event, good or bad is likely to take place. But during that particular year, in which month and on which day the event occurs is a subject of deep research.

Find out, the longitudinal distance from Mesha 0°-upto a particular planet, convert the difference into degrees and find out full Navamsas and the balance. This balance will indicate the month and day of the event.

One Navamsa=3°-20'=200 minutes of arc=1 year=360 days

In case of late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi:

Her Mercury is from Mesha 7°-13°-15'

00-00°-00'

7-13°-15'

-7-10°-00'

3°-15'

7 signs $\times$ 9 = 63 Navamsas

10° degrees = + 3 Navamsas

66 Navamsas

= 66 years

Balance 0-3°-15' = 195' minutes

For 200' = 360 days; for 195' = 351 days = 11 months and 21 days.

Date of death 19-11-1917 birth date

21-11-00 balance

0-0-66 years (full Navamsas)

10-11-1984

She breathed her last on 31-10-1984. Adjustment of 5' Kalas of arc in Mercury's position would give correct result. Mercury though a benefic planet is the lord of the 12th house (exit from the world) and lord of the 3rd house i.e. 8th from the 8th house (house of death).

This method is fully corroborated by Budha Nadi. It will thus be seen that the Navamsa Chart has many potential uses for delineating results as compared to Rasi Chart. This technique of timing events has by and large come true in a number of cases tested.

CHAPTER 11

NAVAMSA-TRANSIT

Deva Keralam has introduced many rare concepts. One such technique is **Navamsa transit** of planets. Secrets of Navamsa transit are hidden in **Nadi Granthes**.

Transit is a very important and reliable tool in timing events in the life of an individual. Navamsa transit is a transit of a heavenly body through the zodiacal arc of 3°-20', known as Navamsa or quarter (pada), mainly of slow-moving planets such as Saturn, Jupiter, Rahu and Ketu.

In the author's earlier articles transit results through the Navamsa have been exhaustively dealt with. There are quite a few more verses in Deva Keralam whose correct import has eluded the grasp of many research scholars till date.

In this chapter an attempt is made to bring to light one more such method of transit, hitherto unnoticed by scholars, from Deva-Keralam. Book 2 page 32 Verses 3018-19 and 3023: (some verses are again repeated in Book 2-page 128-verses 465-466 and 470.)

(I) The constellation through which the Moon is passing at the time of birth of a native is reckoned as the first star and is called **Janmarksha**; the 10th star from that is called **Karmarksha**, and the 19th one from that is known as **Adhanarksha**. There are three series of nine asterisms each in the zodiac, totalling 27 stars, this order is from Janma star (occupied by the Moon at birth).

Janma series 1st series from Janma star	Karma series 2nd series from 10th star	Adhana Series 3rd series from 19th star	Known as
1st star	10th star	19th star	Janmatara
2nd star	11th star	20th star	Sampattara
3rd star	12th star	21st star	Vipat-tara
4th star	13th star	22nd star	Kshematara
5th star	14th star	23rd star	Prathyaktara
6th star	15th star	24th star	Sadhakatara
7th star	16th star	25th star	Vadhatara
8th star	17th star	26th star	Maitratara
9th star	18th star	27th star	Parama- maitratara

In the Standard Horoscope, the Moon is 6°-12°-13' i.e. in Swati asterism 2nd quarter (Makara Navamsa in sign Thula). So Swati 2nd quarter is known as Janma-taramsa. The second star from the Moon star, Visakha, is Sampat star and its 2nd quarter is known as Sampat-taramsa. The third star from Swati is Anuradha star and its 2nd quarter is known as Vipattaramsa. Similarly, all the 2nd padas or quarters of all the remaining stars may be termed accordingly. It will be convenient to arrange them in a tabular form as below:

Janma series	Karma series	Adhana series	Taramsas
1 Swati	10 Satabhisha	19 Aridra	Janma-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
2 Visakha	11 Purvabhadra	20 Punarvasu	Sampat-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
3 Anuradha	12 Uttarabhadra	21 Pushyama	Vipat-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
4 Jyeshtha	13 Revati	22 Aslesha	Kshema-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
5 Moola	14 Aswini	23 Makha	Prathyak-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
6 Poorvashadha	15 Bharani	24 Poorvaphalguni	Sadhaka-taramsa

Janma series	Karma series	Abhana series	Jasamsas
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
7 Uttarashadha	16 Kritika	25 Uttaraphalguni	Vadha-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
8 Sravana	17 Rohini	26 Hasta	Maitra-taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	
9 Dhanishta	18 Mrigasira	27 Chittra	Paramamaitra- taramsa
2nd pada	2nd pada	2nd pada	

The author Shri Achyuta gives much importance to transit of a planet through a quarter pada only in preference to the full transit through a star. Thus from the table it will be observed that in the circular diagram all the 9 Vrishabha Navamsas, all the 9 Kanya Navamsas and all the 9 Makara Navamsas are result-oriented. Similarly in all charts under study, quarter Navamsa whichever it may be, occupied by the Moon at birth and its trine Navamsas are to be considered only, in all totalling 27 quarters (padas) - Charanas - Navamsas

D.K. Book 2 p.32 verse 3018

विपत्तारांशगे मन्दे गोचरे शत्रुनिग्रहः ।

सम्पत्तारांशगे भीतिर्विपत्प्राणभयं महत् ॥

Meaning - When Saturn transits through:

(1) Vipattaramsa, the native suffers defeat (or imprisonment) at its hands of enemy;

(2) Sampat taramsa - one suffers from fear, calamity as intense possibility of death. (The chart discussed by the author in the Nadi belongs to some king. In lines there-after by the author has shortened the names of Kshemataramsa as just Kshema and Pratyak-taramsa as Pratyak etc.)

क्षेमे व्याकुलकार्याणि स्वराज्ये कलहं व्यथाम् ।

प्रत्यरे तु मनस्तापं पाण्ड्यभूपतिविग्रहम् ॥३०१६॥

(3) Kshemataramsa - perplexed in his activities, strife in his kingdom and physical pain.

शुभग्रहाक्रान्तकाले शुभं भवति नित्यशः ।

पापा क्रान्ते मनस्तापं ग्रहोक्तगुणमार्गतः ॥३०२३॥

Meaning - When a benefic planet (namely Jupiter) transits (through its above referred quarters) auspicious events take place daily; while transit of a malefic planet results in mental anguish etc. - according to the characteristics of the transiting planet.

Benefic results (culled out from Bhukti periods and other sources) for average natives:-

Change of residence due to rise in status, job, or line of activity; rise in income; success in endeavours; travel; pilgrimage; gain of land and property; monetary benefits; good fortune; all-round improvement in status and living; opening of new sources of income; reward; appreciation; marriage; birth of a child and the like.

Malefic results

Dishonour, sorrow, trouble, hatred, failure in business; trade etc.; threats of intimidation; enemies and troubles through them; loss of property; misunderstanding with own people; wound; sickness; health troubles; disease; hospitalisation; wasteful expenses; fear and anxiety; frustration; loss of position and status; grief; ill-health; chronic illness; mental depression; probable death and the like. (In short, adverse transit portends results such as death, loss of wealth etc., as indicated in the birth chart). One should ascertain and keep in mind the nature of events and happenings likely to occur in the life of a native.

Jupiter will bestow favourable results while Saturn will bestow unfavourable ones. Rahu will give unexpected, unusual and all of a sudden favourable results while Ketu will give exactly opposite results in the same way. However, the good or bad results will be modified by the simultaneous transits of unfavourable or favourable planets respectively. The transits of Venus and Mercury for favourable results and those of the Sun

and Mars for unfavourable results through the specified quarters of stars will be useful to pin-point the probable time of occurrence of events, during the periods of transit indicated by the slow moving planets.

The intensity of the results will vary both on the strength or otherwise of the natal chart as well as of the transiting planets.

While predicting the astrologer should take into consideration the native's position in life, age, sex, Dasa-Bhukti period, country of origin etc. before coming to any judgement, because all the above-listed results need not materialise at the same time and in all nativities.

Navamsa transits of major planets for the Standard Horoscope (for guidance):-

(1) Jupiter's transit Simha, Poorvaphalguni and quarter Kanya Navamsa (from 4°-20'-00" to 4°-16'-40") during retrograde motion from 23-1-1992 to 23-2-1992. Adhana series in Sadhakataramsa.

(2) Jupiter's transit the above quarter (item 1) again in direct motion from 5-7-1992 to 24-7-1992.

(3) Rahu's transit of Dhanus sign, Moola star, 2nd quarter Vrishabha Navamsa (from 8°-6'-40" to 8°-3'-20") from 26-6-1992 to 28-8-1992. Janma series in Prathyak-taramsa.

(4) Ketu's transit-Mithuna, Aridra star 2nd quarter, Makara Navamsa (from 2°-13'-20" to 2°-10'-00") from 21-2-1992 to 24-4-1992.

Research minded scholars will pay more attention to this old method of Navamsa transit and make further headway on this count for the benefit of posterity.

II Dhruva Nadi

Dhruva Nadi, a voluminous book, containing about 2,50,000 (two lakhs fifty thousand) verses in 42 different granthas, is in the possession of Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Chennai.

The following few verses are referred to practically in most of the nativities discussed therein.

Page 174-

रवित्रिकोणगे मन्दे पितृपीडा भवेत्कष्टं पितृवर्गेऽरिष्टदम् ।

Meaning: "When Saturn in transit coincides degreecally with the natal position of the Sun or its trine positions (120°-240°), the native's father's health will suffer or the native himself will suffer illness or death of some elderly male relative (some uncle) will take place.

चन्द्रत्रिकोणगे मन्दे मातृपीडा भवेत्कष्टं मातृवर्गेऽरिष्टदम् ।

"When Saturn in transit coincides degreecally with the natal position of the Moon, or its trine positions, the native's mother's health will suffer as the native himself will suffer illness or death of some elderly female relative (some aunt) will take place."

कुजत्रिकोणगे मन्दे भ्रातृपीडा भवेत्कष्टं भ्रातृवर्गेऽरिष्टदम् ।

"When Saturn in transit coincides degreecally with the natal position of Mars or its trine positions, the native's brother or sister will suffer or the native himself will suffer illness or death of some cousin will take place.

शुक्रत्रिकोणगे जीवे विवाहं लभते नरः ।

"When Jupiter transits over natal Venus or its trine positions, the native's marriage takes place."

गुरुत्रिकोणगे जीवे पुत्रीपुत्रस्य लाभवान् ।

When Jupiter transits over natal Jupiter or its trine positions, birth of a son or a daughter is expected.

Similarly, transits of Saturn or Jupiter may be considered

(from natal position and its trines) of the remaining planets for unfavourable or favourable results respectively.

These Dhruva Nadi results are effective during transit of Saturn or Jupiter through full Navamsa (3°-20') occupied by the planet. Suppose natal Sun is 8s-16o-10', the full Navamsa i.e. 100 minutes on either side of the Sun are conducive for results.

III Transit of planets through the 64th Navamsa (Refer Chapter No. 5)

IV Transit of planets through Navamsa as indicated in Chapter (Cross Positions of Planets in Rasi and Navamsa in chapter 12)

Time of fruition of a transit

Brihat Jataka, chap 22 - verse 6:

दिनकररुधिरौ प्रवेशकाले गुरुभृगुजौ भवनस्य मध्ययातौ।
रविसुतशशिनौ विनिर्गमस्थौ शशितनयः फलदस्तु सर्वकालम् ॥६॥

There are parallel verses in:

- (1) Kala Prakasika Chap. 36 - verse 13; and
- (2) Muhurta-Mala - Chap. 5 - verse 20;

Meaning: "The Sun and Mars give results before touching a natal position; Venus and Jupiter at the time of crossing a natal position; Saturn and the Moon at the time of separating from a natal point, while Mercury throughout crossing a natal point during transit."

Suppose a natal position of a planet is 6°-12°-13'. The Sun and Mars will give results before touching the natal position (applying aspect); Venus and Jupiter, exactly at the time of crossing over it (crossing aspect); Saturn and the Moon after separating from a natal position (separating aspect); and Mercury will give results during all these three positions.

Late Shri K.M. Kharegot (the great scholar of Bombay) ob-

served that our predictions as regards "Timing" of an event often go wrong. It has been noticed that effect of a transit involving Saturn takes place some time later than the exact time of conjunction, while that of Mars is to time or occur even before due date.

Timing of events is perhaps the most important and yet the most difficult part of predictive astrology. This chapter presents to the students of astrology, a variety of techniques of prediction based on rare Nadi Granthas, not accessible to many.

CHAPTER 12

CROSS-POSITIONS OF PLANETS-IN RASI AND NAVAMSA

(1) In the chart under consideration (Deva-Keralam Book 1, page 197 verse 2191) with Kumba ascendant - full details of all planets are not stated. Venus, the lord of the 9th house, is posited in the 11th house i.e. in sign Dhanus, aspected by Saturn from the 9th house. From these scant references Verse 2191 (above referred) is interpreted as under:-

मेषांशे तौलिगे मन्दे तुलांशे मेषराशिगे ।

भ्रातुर्प्राबल्यकालः स्यात् स्वप्राबल्यमतः परम् ॥ २१९१॥

"When, Saturn posited in Thula sign in Mesha Navamsa is Natal Chart, transits (through exactly opposite position) i.e. in Mesha sign-Thula Navamsa, it is high time for native's brother to prosper; also it is high time for native to prosper still more."

(2) In Dhruva Nadi (Sanskrit) G.O. M.L. No. R.14721:

Mesha Lagna - page 2 - Saturn's natal position:

तौलौ च मन्दे चापांशमन्दे -----।

on next page:

तुलांशे चापगे मन्दे स्वमातुर्मृतिमादिशेत् -----।

Natal Saturn is in sign Thula/Dhanus Navamsa. When Saturn transits Thula Navamsa in Dhanus sign, death of the mother be indicted. The above are the only two authorities found till date.

In the Standard Horoscope

The Sun is in	$\frac{\text{Dhanus sign}}{\text{Simha Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Simha sign}}{\text{Dhanus Navamsa}}$	Yes
The Moon is in	$\frac{\text{Thula sign}}{\text{Makara Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Makara sign}}{\text{Thula Navamsa}}$	not possible
Mars is in	$\frac{\text{Simha sign}}{\text{Mithuna Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Mithuna sign}}{\text{Simha Navamsa}}$	not possible
Mercury is in	$\frac{\text{Dhanus sign}}{\text{Vrischika Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Vrischika sign}}{\text{Dhanus Navamsa}}$	yes
Jupiter is in	$\frac{\text{Kumbha sign}}{\text{Mithuna Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Mithuna sign}}{\text{Kumbha Navamsa}}$	yes
Venus is in	$\frac{\text{Makara sign}}{\text{Mesha Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Mesha sign}}{\text{Makara Navamsa}}$	no
Saturn is in	$\frac{\text{Mithuna sign}}{\text{Mesha Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Mesha sign}}{\text{Mithuna Navamsa}}$	yes
Rahu is in	$\frac{\text{Makara sign}}{\text{Mithuna Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Mithuna sign}}{\text{Makara Navamsa}}$	yes
Ketu is in	$\frac{\text{Kataka sign}}{\text{Dhanus Navamsa}}$	cross position is	$\frac{\text{Dhanus sign}}{\text{Kataka Navamsa}}$	yes

Fast moving planets transit their cross positions very often. Only the transits of major (slow-moving) planets be considered, i.e., of Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu or Ketu.

Practical - In the Standard Horoscope:

(A) Jupiter is in sign Kumbha/Navamsa Mithuna opposite positions are Mithuna sign-Kumbha Navamsa.

This position occurs once in every 12 years. Last time, Jupiter passed through Kumbha Navamsa in Mithuna sign (i.e. from $2^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-20'$ to $2^{\circ}-16^{\circ}-40'$) from 9-9-1989 to 11-10-1989. The author got possession of his bungalow on 10-10-1989, a rare event

i.e. the tenet occupying it since last twenty years vacated it after much persuasion.

In the past, whenever Jupiter has passed through Kumbha Navamsa Mithuna sign, everytime some good rare event had taken place in author's life.

From 21-5-78 to 6-6-78;

From 7-6-66 to 22-6-66;

From 22-6-54 to 7-7-54;

and From 8-7-42 to 23-7-42

(B) Saturn is in Mithuna sign/Mesha Navamsa - opposite position is Mesha sign/Mithuna Navamsa i.e. from $0^{\circ}-6^{\circ}-40'$ to $0^{\circ}-10^{\circ}-00'$.

(1) From 25-11-69 to 12-2-70 - the author had suffered great loss in share market.

(2) From 1-7-39 to 27-9-39 - unemployed, searching for a job.

This happens once in every 30 years or so.

Rahu is in Makara sign/Mithuna Navamsa - opposite position Mithuna sign/Makara Navamsa, i.e. from $2^{\circ}-10^{\circ}-00'$ to $2^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-20'$.

(1) Mithuna $2^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-20'$ to $2^{\circ}-10^{\circ}-00'$ From 3-11-82 to 5-1-83; Only son was unemployed;

(2) Mithuna $2^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-20'$ to $2^{\circ}-10^{\circ}-00'$ From 29-3-64 to 31-5-64; Throat trouble (Cancer Disease);

(3) Mithuna $2^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-20'$ to $2^{\circ}-10^{\circ}-00'$ From 24-8-45 to 26-10-45; Wife's health causing worry.

When Rahu transits to Mithuna sign/Makara Navamsa }
Ketu transits at the sametime through - Dhanus sign/Kataka Navamsa. This happens once in 18.1/2 years.

Further research is necessary to develop this technique.

This is one more method of Navamsa transit.

BHAVA-MADHYA NAVAMSA

॥ भावमध्यनवांशः ॥

Ascendant Navamsa is known as the rising Navamsa or Udit Navamsa or Lagna Navamsa etc. It is a Navamsa of "Bhava-Madhyas" of the first house or Lagna or the ascendant's degree position. In the Standard Horoscope, Kataka is the ascendant - $3^{\circ}-8^{\circ}-53'$ i.e. Navamsa occupied by Lagna is Kanya. On the basis of this Navamsa-sign, Navamsa Chart is prepared. Putting this Navamsa sign in the first house, the nine planets are placed in their respective Navamsa signs. A house may be 30° or more or less. Therefore the Navamsa of a house means the Navamsa in which the cusp of a house falls.

When the first house Bhava-madhyas (mid-point) is given so much importance, why not other mid-points of houses e.g. the 10th, the 7th, the 4th and other houses.

"Jataka-Tatva" G 216 page 184 (by Pandit V. Subramanya Sastri) Putrastha - Navamsa i.e. Navamsa indicated by the mid-point of the 5th house.

Shri Krishna Iyengar in his articles on the "Use of Navamsa in Prognostication" has also referred to the midpoint of a house at many places such as:-

(1) The second house midpoint will join some Navamsa and that Navamsa is occupied by Mercury.

(2) If Mars, the midpoint of the 3rd house and the lord of the 3rd house, all fall in even Navamsas, the native will be blessed with a number of sisters. Conversely, all these three indicators fall in odd Navamsas, one will be blessed with many brothers.

This principle can be applied to:

(a) The Sun, midpoint of the 9th house and the lord of the 9th house;

(b) The Moon, midpoint of the 4th house and the lord of the 4th house;

(c) Venus, midpoint of the 7th house and the lord of the 7th house;

(d) Jupiter, midpoint of the 5th house and the lord of the 5th house;

- for brethren of the father, mother, wife and one's own children respectively.

(3) If the midpoint of the 7th Bhava falls in the Navamsa of Venus and several other Venusian Vargas, the native is likely to have many wives.

(4) If the midpoint of the 7th Bhava, in a female nativity falls in Makara or Kumbha Navamsa, the husband will be an old and stubborn fellow.

(5) If the midpoint of the 7th Bhava, in a female nativity falls in Mesha or Vrischika Navamsa, her husband will be immoral and short-tempered.

(6) If the 5th house mid-point be a Navamsa of Venus, the native will have many children.

So, the Navamsa of the midpoint of a bhava is used for:-

(a) placement of planets in Navamsa Chart;

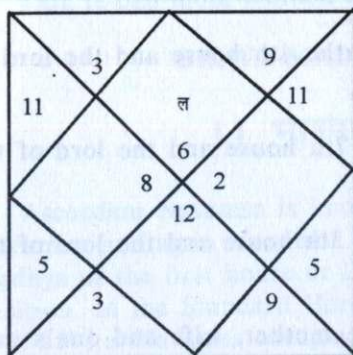
(b) mid-point falls in odd or even Navamsa;

(3) mid-point falls in a particular planet's Navamsa;

and (4) whether, a midpoint Navamsa is having an aspect (benefic or malefic) in a Navamsa Chart etc.

The Standard Horoscope

- Chart of Navamsa Rasis of Midpoints of 12 houses:



5	2	11	9
9			6
12			3
3	5	8	11

The midpoints (their Rasis) of opposite Bhavas e.g. of the 1st and the 7th; of the 2nd and the 8th; of the 3rd and 9th Bhavas etc. will fall in the 7th Navamsa from each other e.g. the 1st house 3°-8°-53' - Kanya Navamsa vs of the 7th house 9°-8°-53' is Meena Navamsa.

Midpoint Rasis of the 2nd and the 6th houses; of the 8th and the 12th houses; of the 3rd and the 11th houses and of the 5th and the 9th houses are of the same Navamsa Rasi.

Planets transiting the Navamsas of cuspal points (mid-points) of various houses produce their full effects at that time. Of all the cusps the 10th cusp; next the 4th one and lastly the 7th one, are of utmost importance in descending order.

Very often, it is found in practice; transit of Rahu or Ketu through the above referred Navamsas causes tragic happenings during unfavourable Dasa periods.

A majority of the planets - malefic or benefic - falling close on cusps i.e., Bhava-Madhya, - ensure the Bhava-results adverse or favourable, to the fullest extent.

Rahu or Ketu, posited in close conjunction with particular midpoint in natal chart, creates inauspicious impact pertaining to that house during currency of own Dasa or period.

CHAPTER 13**SELECTED VERSES**

D.K.1 p.14 verse 128

पापांशगे दुर्मरणं शुभांशे क्षिप्रमारकम् ।

पित्ररिष्टस्य समये माता देशान्तरगता ॥

Instant vs Tragic Death

If (Mars and Jupiter as 9th lord) occupy benefic Navamsas, death will be instant, but if these two planets are in malefic Navamsas, father will incur a tragic end. At the time of father's death, the native's mother will have gone out of relevant place.

Deva Keralam 2 page 63 - verse 3299:

लग्नभावगते जीवे शुभांशे दैर्घ्यमायुषः ।

पापांशे पापसंदृष्टे त्वत्पायुर्दायमादिशेत् ॥

Long and Short Life

Jupiter occupying ascendant in a benefic Navamsa bestows longevity. If the said Jupiter with a malefic Navamsa is having malefic aspect, life span will be limited.

D.K.1 p.235 verse 2652

लनेशे नीचराशिस्थे नीचांशे पापवीक्षिते ।

अन्तः क्रोधी प्रसन्नात्मा किंचित्पुण्यस्वभाववान् ॥

Angry and Miserly Nature

If the ascendant lord is in debility both in Rasi and Navamsa, and be in aspect to a malefic the native will be inwardly angry, but be pleased. He will be somewhat miserly in disposition.

D.K.1 p.69 verse 718

Kanya Lagna

सुतेशे वृश्चिकांशस्थे भूसुतेन समन्विते ।
पितामहः प्रसिद्धश्च शुद्रग्रामाधिपत्यवान् ॥

Famous Grandfather

"If the 5th lord (Saturn) conjoins Mars and gets his position in Vrischika Navamsa, the native's paternal grandfather will be famous, leading a village inhabited by soodras.

Notes:- The 9th from the 9th i.e. the 5th house represents paternal grandfather. Saturn occupying Vrischika Navamsa (in any one of the nine signs) **conjuncts his dispositor Mars is worth noting.**

H.S. Chap.XXII verse 15

तदधीशे चरभांशे प्रवासतोऽर्थागमं सुखं लभते ।
स्थिरभांशके स्वदेशादुभयांशे सर्वतो धनप्राप्तिः ॥

Place of Earning

If the lord of the Navamsa referred to above be in a movable sign or Navamsa; the person born will be earning his money easily when he is absent from his native place. If the said lord be in an immovable sign or Navamsa, he will get money in his own place. If he in a dual Rasi or Navamsa, the native will get money everywhere.

Notes - तदधीशे - means ruler of the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 10th house.

Jyotisharnava Navamitam p.124 verse 323

पित्रेशे चरराशिस्थे चरांशे रविसंयुते ।
मारकेशयुतेदृष्टे पितुर्मरणमादिशेत् ॥

Untimely Death of Father

The lord of the 9th house in a movable Navamsa of a movable sign in the company of the Sun and related to a Maraka planet (i.e. a killer planet) by aspect or conjunction will cause early death of father.

Jataka Desh-Marga Chap.VI verse 26

चरांशकस्था रविमन्दभौमा स्थिरांशकस्थौ भृगुदेवपूज्यौ ।
शेषौ तु युग्मांशकसंप्रयुक्तौ तदा समद्भूतनरः शतायुः ॥

One Hundred years Longevity

If the Sun, Saturn and Mars be in Navamsa owned by movable signs, Jupiter and Venus be in Navamsas owned by fixed signs and the remaining two planets occupy Navamsas owned by common signs, the person born will live for hundred years.

D.K.2 p.4 verse 2740

जामित्राधियतौ चन्द्रे स्थिरांशे स्थिरराशिगे ।
कारके स्थिरराशिस्थे वदेदेककलत्रवान् ॥

One Marriage Only

The 7th lord the Moon is in a fixed Navamsa of a fixed sign while the significator (Venus) is also in a fixed sign, it is said there will be one marriage only.

D.K.1 p.112 verse 1243

व्यांशेऽष्टमगे चन्द्रे पापद्वयसमन्विते ।
स्थिरलग्ने प्रजातस्य स्वल्पायु र्दायमादिशेत् ॥

Short-life

One born in immovable ascendant will be short lived if the Moon be in the eight house occupying Vyayamsa (12th Rasi-tulya Navamsa) in association with two malefics.

Sarwartha Chintamani Chap.V verse 59

लग्नपुत्रेश्वरौ खेटौ परस्परनिरीक्षितौ ।
परस्परगृहांशस्थौ शुश्रूषां कारयेत्सुतः ॥

Obedient Son

If the lords of the 5th house and the ascendant aspect each other or be posited in each other's Rasis or Navamsas, the son will be dutiful (son will be obedient to father).

D.K. Book 2 p.59 verse 3249

सूर्याशराशिगे मन्दे चन्द्रांशे केतुसंस्थिते ।
पापिनौ च पितृव्यौ द्वौ मातुलौ भवतस्तथा ॥३२४६॥

Relatives sinful "At birth, Saturn occupying a sign identical with Navamsa occupied by the Sun, will cause two sinful paternal uncles; similarly, Ketu occupying a sign which is identical with the Navamsa sign occupied by the Moon, will cause two maternal uncles to indulge in sinful deeds."

Notes: The Sun and the Moon represent paternal and maternal relatives respectively. This rule can be applied to Saturn occupying the Moon's Navamsa-tulya sign for maternal uncles and Ketu occupying the Sun's Navamsa-tulya sign for paternal

uncles. It can further be applied to other Karakas e.g. Mars for coborns; Jupiter for own progeny; and Venus for wife's brethren. The author has touched only male relatives but female relatives can be included, e.g., father's sisters or brothers; mothers sisters or brothers, own sisters (Mars); daughters (Jupiter) and wife's sisters (Venus).

In the Standard Horoscope Mars is placed in Mithuna Navamsa and Saturn is posited in Mithuna sign. Two sisters, who are no more today, had caused lot of troubles to the author for years, similarly, Jupiter occupies Mithuna Navamsa and Saturn is placed in Mithuna sign. Author's only son and one daughter had caused worries and mental anguish for many years. No doubt, none of those four relatives were or are sinful in the literal sense of the word. - "Papinou"

D.K. Book 2 p.151 verse 710

(for reference):

सूर्याशराशिगे मन्दे चन्द्रांशे केतुसंस्थिते ।
पापिनौ च पितृव्यौ द्वौ मातुलौ द्वौ कथं भवेत् ॥७१०॥

D.K.2 p.78 verse 28

समस्तखेटेषु च उच्चराशौ स्थितेषु नीचांशगतेषु तेषु ।
भहीशपुत्रोऽपि रसाधिपश्च भिक्षाशनो मुख्यदिगम्बरः स्यात् ॥

Yoga with Debilitation Navamsa

Even a son of a ruler of the (whole) earth will become the head of the underworld or Patala (i.e., will have a steep, irreconcilable fall in position) will earn his meal by beggary and will be chief among naked ascetics when all the planets are in exaltation signs and debilitation Navamsas.

Notes: Seven planets cannot be exalted at a time. Only six planets can either be exalted or debilitated same time. When Mercury is exalted, the Sun and Venus cannot be exalted. When

the Sun and Venus be exalted, Mercury cannot be exalted at the same time.

D.K.2 p.78 verse 29

स्वोच्चे नीचांशके दुःखी नीचे स्वोच्चांशगे सुखी ।

स्वांशे वर्गोत्तमे भोगी राजयोगो भविष्यति ।

A planet in exaltation sign and debilitation Navamsa will be grievous. The one in debilitation sign with exaltation Navamsa will be a source of happiness. Pleasures and Raja Yoga will follow a planet that is Vargottama in its own sign. (e.g. the Moon in Kataka Navamsa in Kataka sign).

Brihat Yagan Jataka P.325 verse 25

सर्वे नवांशे यदि संस्थिताः स्वे धराधिनाथं मनुजं तथान्ते।

कुर्वन्ति नानागजवाजिवृन्दैर्हतारिपक्षं प्रचुरप्रतापम् ॥

Seven Planets in own Navamsas

A native born with all the planets in their own Navamsas will become a splendourous king endowed with herds of elephants and horses; who has conquered his enemies.

D.K.2 p.78 verse 30

कष्टभावे त्रिग्रहोच्चे द्विग्रहोच्चेऽथवा यदि ।

केशजीवनवान्नित्यं नीचांशस्थे विशेषतः ॥

Two or Three Exalted Planets

Two or three planets being exalted in a nativity in evil houses will make one's life miserable; their debilitation Navamsa positions in this yoga will be more troublesome.

Sarvartha - Chintamani Chap.II verse 111

जीवांशकस्थाः सकला ग्रहेन्द्राः केन्द्रश्रिता धर्मधनाश्रिता वा।

जातो नरः प्रव्रजितः स बाल्ये युगांतमाहुर्बहुशास्त्रकर्ता॥

Life upto the End of Yuga

If all the seven planets, in Navamsas of Jupiter (18 in all - 9 Dhanus and 9 Meena) be in Kendra, the 9th or the 2nd house the person born becomes Yogi from childhood becomes an author of many shastras and lives till the end of Yuga.

D.K.2 p.85 verse 76

सौम्यांशगे धने जीवे निधने वा सुखी धनी ।

विद्यापटुत्वमाप्नोति राजद्वारे सुबुद्धिमान् ॥

Cleverness and Intelligence

Jupiter, in the 2nd or the 8th house with Mercury's Navamsa will grant learning, cleverness in royal circles and intelligence.

Notes: In the Standard Horoscope, Jupiter in the 8th house occupies Mithuna Navamsa.

D.K.1 p.170 verse 1905

लग्नांशे भार्गवांशस्थे शुक्रे नक्रांशसंस्थिते ।

अन्तः क्रोधी प्रसन्नात्मा किंचित्लुब्धप्रतापवान् ॥

Angry and Miserly Nature

If the rising degree obtains a Navamsa of Venus, while Venus himself is in Makara Navamsa, the subject will be given to anger inwardly, but will be a pleased soul. He will be somewhat miserly but valorous.

Hora-Ratnam (R. Santhanam's edition) Part I p.853 verse 369

एकोऽपि विहगः कुर्यात्पञ्चमांशगतो नृपम् ।
समस्तबलसंपन्नश्चक्रवर्तित्वमेव च ॥

King or Emperor

Even if one planet is in its Panchamamsa, the native will become a king; if that planet in addition be endowed with all kinds of strength, he will be an emperor.

Notes - Panchamamsa means a planet in the 5th Navamsa in own Rasi. There can be only four possibilities - in fixed signs.

- (i) Vrishabha Navamsa in Vrishabha Rasi (Venus);
- (ii) Simha Navamsa in Simha Rasi (the Sun);
- (iii) Vrischika Navamsa in Vrischika Rasi (Mars); and
- (iv) Kumbha Navamsa in Kumbha Rasi (Saturn).

In the first condition the respective planet becomes Vargottama in own sign in the 5th Navamsa (Rasi Madhya).

If the said planet in addition be endowed with Shad-Varga Bala (as per Shripatti Paddhti), the native become an emperor.

Bhargava Nadi-(Adyar Library-Chennai) p.139

जीवे कर्मगतेऽमात्यो मित्रांशे राजवल्लभः ।
बुधशुक्रांशगे केशी विद्यासौख्यविहीनवान् ॥
मन्दांशे कर्मगे जीवे मन्दबुद्धिः सदाऽनृतः ॥
अनाचाररतो नित्यं नीचांशे बहुपापवान् ॥
तुङ्गागशे स्वांशे जीवे ज्ञानी सर्वजनाश्रयः ।

Jupiter in the 10th house native (with various ascendants):

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (1) in Simha Navamsa |] becomes well known in government circles |
| (2) in Mesha Navamsa | |
| (3) in Vrischika Navamsa | |
| (4) in Mithuna Navamsa |] is without learning and happiness; quarrelsome; |
| (5) in Kanya Navamsa | |
| (6) in Vrishabha Navamsa | |
| (7) in Thula Navamsa | |
| (8) in Kumbha Navamsa | -is slow-witted always telling lies; |
| (9) in Makara Navamsa | -Neecha-Navamsa-does many sins; always interested in doing improper deeds; |

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (10) in Kataka Navamsa |] becomes intellectual and gives shelter to others. |
| (11) in Dhanus Navamsa | |
| (12) in Meena Navamsa | |

Lagna Chandrika (page 80-verse 206)

नाग ८ गो ६ सिद्ध २४ जाती २२ शु ५ क्षमा ७ व्य ४ क्षि २ नखा
२० धृति ३८ क्षमाश्मि २१ दिक् १० चेष्टजायंशैस्तुल्यादैश्च विधौ व्ययः ॥

"For a native born with the Moon in any Navamsa from Mesha to Meena (in any sign), there will be loss (destruction, etc.) of family wealth (Vyayah) in the years of his life represented by the following numbers respectively viz. Mesha 8; Vrishabha 9; Mithuna 24; Kataka 22; Simha 5; Kanya 1; Thula 4; Vrischika 2; Dhanus 20; Makara 38; Kumbha 21 and Pisces 10".

Note: the Moon's Navamsa Rasi of the native. In the running year of life mentioned above against each Navamsa Rasi,

ranging from Mesha to Meena, some loss (as destruction, theft, fire, spending, celebration, marriage, festivities etc.) of family wealth (or property) takes place. Suppose a child is born with the Moon in Kanya Navamsa. In the very first year of the child's life, some family wealth will be lost or reduced. Another child is born with the Moon in Mithuna Navamsa, the family's wealth or property will be lost or reduced or destroyed in the 24th year of its life. Similarly, the critical years for the Moon's position in other Navamsas can be arrived at for different natiivities.

J.N. p.122 verse 310

भाग्याधिपे नीचसंस्थे शत्रुग्रहनिरीक्षिते ।
क्रूरांशे क्रूरराशौ वा जातो निर्धन एव सः ॥३१०॥

Pennilessness: One will be indigent if the 9th lord

- (1) is in debility in aspect to an inimical planet; or
- (2) begets a malefic Navamsa in a malefice sign only.

J.N. p.124 verse 323

पित्रेशे चरराशिस्थे चरांशे रविसंयुक्ते ।
मारकेशयुतेदृष्टे पितुर्मरणमादिशेत् ॥३२३॥

Untimely Death of Father: The lord of the 9th house in a movable Navamsa of a movable sign only in the company of the Sun and related to a Maraka (either lord of the 7th or 2nd) by aspect or conjunction will cause early death of father.

Ashtakavarga manuscript No. D-13613 (G.O.M.L. - Madras).

उत्तरायणजातस्य गुरुस्थितनवांशकः ।
तन्वांशर्क्षगते सूर्ये तस्मिन् मासे विवाहकृत् ॥

तत्त्रिकोणगते वापि गुरुदृष्टियुतो रविः ।
तस्मिन् काले प्रविशति विवाहं लभने नरः ॥

Month of Marriage

Marriage of persons born in Uttarayana (उत्तरायण) takes place when the Sun comes to the Navamsa Rasi of Jupiter or its trine Rasis and he (the Sun) is aspected by Jupiter at that time.

दक्षिणायनजातस्य भृगुस्थितनवांशकम् ।
तत्रवांशगते सूर्ये तन्मासे पाणिपीडनम् ॥
तत्त्रिकोणगमासे वा विवाहं प्रायशो भवेत् ।

Month of Marriage

Marriage of persons born in Dakshinayana (दक्षिणायन) takes place when the Sun comes to the Navamsa Rasi of Venus or its trines, he (the Sun) is aspected by Jupiter at that time.

लग्नेशस्य नवांशे वा राशौ सूर्ये गुरुदये ।
तस्मिन् काले विवाहः स्यात् इतिशास्त्रविदो विदुः ॥

Month of Marriage

Marriage also takes place when the Sun is in the Navamsa Rasi of the lord of the ascendant, with Jupiter in the ascendant, so say those who know Shastra.

"Astakavarga" Chap.9 verses 14 to 19 (by Patel & Aiyer)

मन्दांशे मन्दसंयुक्ते मन्दक्षेत्रेऽथवा भृगौ ।
नीचांशे पापसंयुक्ते नीचस्त्रीभोगमिच्छति ॥१४॥

Desire to have Union

When Venus occupies the house of Saturn either in Rasi or, in Navamsa; or is in conjunction with Saturn or any other malefic; or is in debilitation Navamsa (Kanya), the person is desirous of having union with a despicable woman.

मेदिनीतनयभागनिवासी मेदिनी भव सदालययुक्तः।

मङ्गलेक्षण युतः सितस्तदाऽत्यंतसुन्दरपराङ्गनारतः ॥ १५॥

Union with Beautiful Woman

If Venus occupies the house of Mars either in Rasi or Navamsa and is aspected by or associated with Mars, the person will be fond of beautiful women of other people.

पराशरः

भौ मां शकगते शुक्रे भौ मक्षेत्रगतेऽपि वा ।

भौ मे न युतदृष्टश्च परस्त्रीभोगमिच्छति ॥

दारागारे मन्दभांशे कुजांशे मन्दाराभ्यां वीक्षिते यस्य पुंसः ।

स्यात्तद्वारा जारिणी चंचला वा वेश्या दासी स्वामिसंतोषनिध्नी ॥ १६॥

जामित्रे मन्दभौ मांशे तदीशे मन्दकामगे ।

वेश्या वा जारिणी वापि तस्य भार्या न संशयः ॥ १७॥

Bad Character of Wife

When the Navamsa of the 7th house falls in the house of Saturn or Mars and (a) the 7th house is aspected by them, or (b) the lord of the 7th house occupies the Rasi of Saturn or Mars, the wife of such a person will have a paramour, or she will be a strumpet, prostitute, servant or destroyer of the husband's happiness.

पापारूढांशगे चन्द्रे जामित्रे व्ययगेऽपि वा ।

पापग्रहान्विते शुक्रे स्त्रीहेतोः शुचमावहेत् ॥ १८॥

Grief Through a Woman

When the Moon, having Navamsa in Rasi of a malefic planet is either in the 7th or the 12th house; and Venus is associated with a malefic planet, the person comes to grief through a woman.

शुक्रांशकसमाना स्त्री वर्णरूपगुणान्विता ।

भवेच्छाडकतुल्या वा दारेशस्य गुणान्विता ॥ १९॥

Complexion and Characteristics of a Wife

The complexion, appearance and the characteristics of a wife will be according to (1) The lord of the Navamsa occupied by Venus; or (2) the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon; and her virtues will be according to the lord of the 7th house.

J.N. p.78 verse 165

कलत्राधिपतौ केन्द्रे शुभग्रहसमन्विते ।

शुभांशे शुभराशौ वा तस्य पत्नी पतिव्रता ॥ १६५॥

Devout Wife

The lord of the 7th house, occupying an angle in conjunction with a benefic planet or placed in a benefic Navamsa of a benefic sign will cause a devout wife.

Notes: The 7th lord in Tula sign - in Tula - Dhamus-Meena Vrishabha or Mithuna Navamsa.

CHAPTER 14

NAVAMSA-DWADASAMSA AND NAVAMSA SPASHTA GRAHAS

Navamsa-Dwadasamsa (N-D)

When a Navamsa (arc of 200' minutes) is divided into twelve equal parts, each part measuring 16'-40" or 16(2/3) minutes of arc is known as Navamsa-Dwadasamsa i.e. one twelfth division of Navamsa. Each Rasi consists of $9 \times 12 = 108$ Navamsa Dwadasamsas.

Refer the Table at the end of the chapter for Mesh sign only.

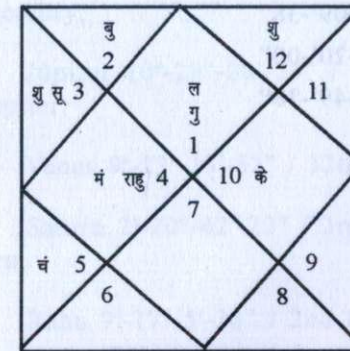
- (1) the first column shows the sign Mesha etc...;
- (2) The second column shows constellations, Aswini, Bharavi etc...;
- (3) The third column - various padas 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4; 1; etc.
- (4) The fourth column - number of Navamsa signs from Mesha to Dhanus (onwards) numerically;
- (5) the fifth column - signs, degrees, minutes and seconds of each Navamsa-Dwadasamsa;
- (6) the last column shows the N-D signs. Similarly, tables for all the remaining 11 Rasis be prepared for easy calculations.

According to our ancients that as many as 108 births may take place, when each Rasi is rising in the East with varying characteristics, nature, Yogas etc. Hence the Zodiac on the whole consists of $9 \times 12 \times 12 = 1296$ Navamsa Dwadasamsas. Each of which reveals a peculiar destiny or fate. Daily 1296 different natives are born.

Rudimentary method of preparing Navamsa-Dwadasamsa Chart. Navamsa-Dwadasamsa chart of the Standard Horoscope:

First of all, find out the N-D Rasi of the ascendant. Put that Rasi in the ascendant. Prepare the positions of the remaining planets. It should always be counted from the Navamsa-Rasis in which the planets are situated to arrive at correct N.D. positions.

N-D RASI



Venus	Asc Jup	Merc	Sun Sat
	N.D. Rasi		Rahu Mars
Ketu			Moon

Navamsa-Devadasamsa

$$= N \div 12$$

$$= (3^\circ - 20') \times 60$$

$$= 180 + 20$$

$$= 200 \text{ minutes;}$$

$$= 200 \times 60$$

$$= 12,000 \text{ seconds; } 12,000 \div 12 = 1000 \text{ seconds} = 1 (\text{Navamsa/ Dwadasamsa Rasi})$$

$$\text{Lagna} \quad 3^\circ - 8' - 53'' - 16'';$$

$$\text{Remove signs} \quad 8^\circ - 53' - 16'';$$

$$\text{Deduct full Navamsa} \quad 6^\circ - 40';$$

$$2^\circ - 13' - 16''$$

$$2 \times 60 + 13 = 120 + 13 = 133 \times 60 = 7980 + 16 = 7996 \div 1000 = 7 \times (996/1000)$$

i.e. full 7 N-ds;

+ 1 for balance

8

Lagna Navamsa is Kanya-Count 8 from it=1-Mesha is N.D of Lagna

The Sun: $8^{\circ}-16^{\circ}-09'-38''$

remove Signs $16^{\circ}-09'-38''$

Deduct full Navamsas $13^{\circ}-20'-00''$

$2^{\circ}-49'-38''$

$$2 \times 60$$

$$= 120 + 49$$

$$= 169 \times 60$$

$$= 101,40 + 38$$

$$= 10178 \div 1000$$

$$= 10 \times (178/1000)$$

i.e. full 10 N-ds

+ 1 for balance

11

The Sun's Navamsa is Simha-Count 11 from it=3. Mithuna is N-D of the Sun

The Moon = $6^{\circ}-12^{\circ}-12'-56''$

$10^{\circ}-00'-00''$

$2^{\circ}-12'-56''$

$$7976 \div 1000 = 7 \times (976/1000)$$

i.e. 8th from Makara is Simha for the Moon

Mars $4^{\circ}-7^{\circ}-8'-53''$

$$= 1733 \div 1000 = 1 \times (733/1000)$$

i.e. (2)

- the 2nd from Mithuna is Kataka

Similarly

Mercury $8^{\circ}-25^{\circ}-13'-0''$ / 7th from Vrischika is Vrishabha for Mercury;

Jupiter $10^{\circ}-29^{\circ}-28'-53''$ / 11th from Mithuna is Mesha for Jupiter;

Venus $9^{\circ}-13^{\circ}-13'-52''$ / 12th from Mesha is Meena for Venus;

Saturn $2^{\circ}-20^{\circ}-42'-20''$ / 3rd from Mesha is Mithuna for Saturn;

Rahu $9^{\circ}-17^{\circ}-5'-36''$ / 2nd from Mithuna is Kataka for Rahu;

Ketu $3^{\circ}-17^{\circ}-5'-36''$ / 2nd from Dhanus is Makara for Ketu.

Generally, Brahmins, religious minded people, philosophers, priests and cultured people are born in the Navamsa-Dwadasams Rasis such as Kataka, Vrischika and Meena.

Kshatriyas, the warriors, courageous and strong people are born in N-D Rasis such as Mesha, Simha and Dhanus.

Vysias as traders, businessmen, are born in N.D. Rasis like Vrishabha, Kanya and Makara.

Sudras, labourers, menials etc. are born in N.D. Rasis such as, Mithuna, Tula and Kumbha.

Navamsa-Dwadashamsa

Sign	Constellation	Pada	No. of Navamsa	Longitude of N-D	No. of N-D Sign
Mesha	Ashwini	1	1	s - o - ' - "	1
				00-00-16-40	2
				00-00-33-20	3
				00-00-50-00	4
				00-01-06-40	5
				00-01-23-20	6
				00-01-40-00	7
				00-01-56-40	8
				00-02-13-20	9
				00-02-30-00	10
				00-02-46-40	11
				00-03-03-20	12
-Do-	-Do-	2	2	00-03-20-00	2
				00-03-36-40	3
				00-03-53-20	4
				00-04-10-00	5
				00-04-26-40	6
				00-04-43-20	7
				00-05-00-00	8
				00-05-16-40	9
				00-05-33-20	10
				00-05-50-00	11
				00-06-06-40	12
				00-06-23-20	1
-Do-	-Do-	3	3	00-06-40-00	3
				00-06-56-40	4
				00-07-13-20	5
				00-07-30-00	6
				00-07-46-40	7
				00-08-03-20	8
				00-08-20-00	9
				00-08-36-40	10
				00-08-53-20	11
				00-09-10-00	12
				00-09-26-40	1
				00-09-43-20	2

Sign	Constellation	Pada	No. of Navamsa	Longitude of N-D	No. of N-D Sign
-Do-	-Do-	4	4	00-10-16-40	4
				00-10-33-20	5
				00-10-50-00	6
				00-11-06-40	7
				00-11-23-20	8
				00-11-40-00	9
				00-11-56-40	10
				00-12-13-20	11
				00-12-30-00	12
				00-12-46-40	1
				00-13-09-20	2
				00-13-20-00	3
Mesha	Bharni	1	5	00-13-36-40	5
				00-13-53-20	6
				00-14-10-00	7
				00-14-26-40	8
				00-14-43-20	9
				00-15-00-00	10
				00-15-16-40	11
				00-15-33-20	12
				00-15-50-00	1
				00-16-06-40	2
				00-16-23-20	3
				00-16-40-00	4
-Do-	-Do-	2	6	00-16-56-40	6
				00-17-13-20	7
				00-17-30-00	8
				00-17-46-40	9
				00-18-03-20	10
				00-18-20-00	11
				00-18-36-40	12
				00-18-53-20	1
				00-19-10-00	2
				00-19-26-40	3
				00-19-43-20	4
				00-20-00-00	5
-Do-	-Do-	3	7	00-20-16-40	7
				00-20-33-20	8
				00-20-50-00	9

Sign	Cons- tellation	Pada	No. of Navamsa	Longitude of N-D	No. of N-D Sign
-Do-	-Do-	4	8	00-21-06-40	10
				00-21-23-20	11
				00-21-40-00	12
				00-21-56-40	1
				00-22-13-20	2
				00-22-30-00	3
				00-22-46-40	4
				00-23-03-20	5
				00-23-20-00	6
				00-23-36-40	8
				00-23-53-20	9
				00-24-10-00	10
				00-24-26-40	11
				00-24-43-20	12
				00-25-00-00	1
				00-25-16-40	2
				00-25-33-20	3
				00-25-50-00	4
				00-26-06-40	5
				00-26-23-20	6
				00-26-40-00	7
				00-26-56-40	9
				00-27-13-20	10
				00-27-30-00	11
				00-27-46-40	12
				00-28-03-20	1
				00-28-20-00	2
				00-28-36-40	3
				00-28-53-20	4
				00-29-10-00	5
				00-29-26-40	6
				00-29-43-20	7
				01-00-00-00	8
-Do-	Krittika	1	9	00-21-06-40	10
				00-21-23-20	11
				00-21-40-00	12
				00-21-56-40	1
				00-22-13-20	2
				00-22-30-00	3
				00-22-46-40	4
				00-23-03-20	5
				00-23-20-00	6
				00-23-36-40	8
				00-23-53-20	9
				00-24-10-00	10
				00-24-26-40	11
				00-24-43-20	12
				00-25-00-00	1
				00-25-16-40	2
				00-25-33-20	3
				00-25-50-00	4
				00-26-06-40	5
				00-26-23-20	6
				00-26-40-00	7
				00-26-56-40	9
				00-27-13-20	10
				00-27-30-00	11
				00-27-46-40	12
				00-28-03-20	1
				00-28-20-00	2
				00-28-36-40	3
				00-28-53-20	4
				00-29-10-00	5
				00-29-26-40	6
				00-29-43-20	7
				01-00-00-00	8

Navamsa Spashta-Graha

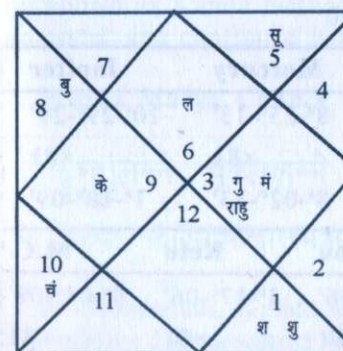
In the Standard Horoscope

Lagna	The Sun	The Moon
3-8°-53"	8-16°-10"	6-12°-13'
×9	×9	×9
27-72-477	72-144-90	54-108-117
7-420	1-60	1-60
27-79-57	72-145-30	54-109-57
60	4-120-00	3-19
29-19-57	76-25-30	57-19-57
5 ^s -19°-57'	72	48
	4 ^s -25°-30'	9 ^s -19°-57'

Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus
4 ^s -7°-9'	8 ^s -25°-13'	10-29°-29'	9-13°-14'
×9	×9	×9	×9
2 ^s -04°-21	7 ^s -16°-57'	2 ^s -25°-21'	0 ^s -29°-06'

Saturn	Rahu	Ketu	M.C.
2-20-42'	9-17-06'	3-17-06'	0-04-08'
×9	×9	×9	×9
0 ^s -06°-18'	2 ^s -03°-54'	8 ^s -03°-54'	1 ^s -7°-12'

NAVAMSA



	Sat Venus		Rahu Mars Jup.
	Navamsa		
Moon			Sun
Ketu	Merc		Asc

Ascendant	5°-19°-57'	Venus	00°-29°-06'
The Sun	4°-25°-30'	Saturn	00°-6°-18'
The Moon	9°-19°-57'	Rahu	2°-3°-54'
Mars	2°-04°-21'	Ketu	8°-3°-54'
Mercury	7°-16°-57'	Dasam	1°-7°-12'
Jupiter	2°-25°-21'		

The above are the degreeal positions of the planets and Dasama in Navamsa-Chart. Chandra Navamsa-tulya Rasi Makara-When Saturn transits through Makara sign i.e. 9°-19°-57', bad result is expected to occur. Similarly transit results of all planets through Makara sign be studied.

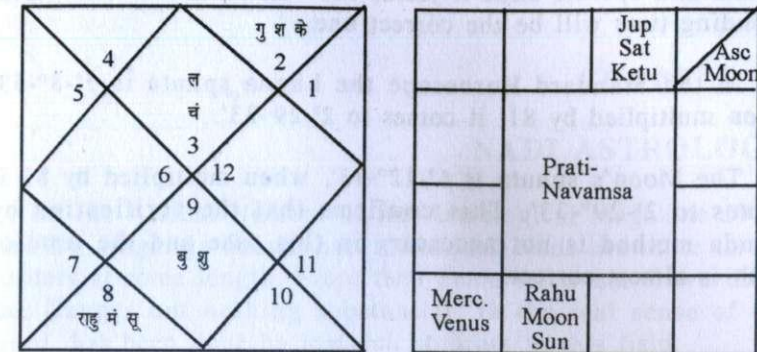
NAVA- NAVAMSA or प्रतिनवमांश (i.e. कुन्दनिघ्न-multiply by 81)

In the Standard Horoscope

Lagna	The Sun
3°-8°-53'	8°-16°-10'
×81	×81
243-648-4293	648-1296-810
71-4260	13-30
23-719-33	1309-30
266-29-33	43-19-30
-264	691-19-30
2°-29°-33'	-684
	7°-19°-30'

The Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	
6°-12°-13'	4°-7°-9'	8°-25°-13'	10°-29°-29'	
×81	×81	×81	×81	
2°-29°-33'	7°-9°-09'	8°-02°-33'	1°-18°-09'	
Venus	Saturn	Rahu	Ketu	M.C.
9°-13°-14'	2°-20°-42'	9°-17°-06'	3°-17°-06'	0°-04°-08'
×18	×81	×81	×81	×81
8°-21°-54'	1°-26°-42'	7°-5°-6'	1°-5°-6'	11°-04°-48'

NAVA-NAVAMSA CHART



Ascendant	2°-29°-33'	Venus	8°-21°-54'
The Sun	7°-19°-30'	Saturn	1°-26°-42'
The Moon	2°-29°-33'	Rahu	7°-5°-6'
Mars	7°-9°-9'	*Ketu	1°-5°-6'
Mercury	8°-2°-33'	Dasam	11°-4°-48'
Jupiter	1°-18°-09'		

Rectification of birth time

Shri Ekalavya (News and Views) in the Astrological Magazine, January 1988-p.14) has referred to this theory.

Among the traditional modes of rectification of birth time is one known as Kunda method. It has proved its validity by long, successful and continued usage.

Prasna Marga Chap.V verse 8

कुन्दनिघ्ने पृथग्लग्ने प्रष्टृतारा न चेद् भवेत् ।
क्षिप्त्वा काञ्चित्कलास्त्यक्त्वा वा नेयं प्रष्टृजन्मभम् ॥

By Katapayadi, Kunda signifies 81. The rule says, multiply the tentative Lagna-sphuta (longitude) by 81. The product represents a Nakshatra which denotes the native's birth star or its octave.

In case it does not, reduce by a few minutes the Lagna-sphuta and operate until it yields the desired result. The corresponding time will be the correct one.

In the Standard Horoscope the Lagna sphuta is $3^{\circ}-8^{\circ}-53'$ when multiplied by 81, it comes to $2^{\circ}-29^{\circ}-33'$.

The Moon's sphuta is $6^{\circ}-12^{\circ}-13'$, when multiplied by 81 it comes to $2^{\circ}-29^{\circ}-33'$. This confirms that the verification by Kunda method is not necessary in this case and the time of birth is almost correct.

CHAPTER 15

NADI ASTROLOGY

In the Annual Number of the Astrological Magazine 1952, late Dr. Nagaraja Sarma had introduced Nadi literature to the readers at some length. Since then much water has flown down the Ganges but nothing substantial, in the real sense of the word, has been done by research students in this field.

What is Nadi?

The word "Nadi" has four different meanings in Sanskrit literature.

(i) "Nadi" means 'Swara' or breadth movement. A human being inhales and exhales on an average about 21,600 times a day.

- Ida (Chandra); Pingala (Surya) and Sushumna = Nadis.

(ii) "Nadi" pulses - are used in Ayurvedic system, to find from which disease and to what extent a patient suffers by observing throbbings of pulses as felt on the patient's wrist.

(iii) "Nadi" - in marriage alliances-Adya-Madhya-Antya Nadi - used for compatibility.

(iv) "Nadi" - in astrology, is a small unit of arc (or its corresponding time) of the zodiac to rise in the East as the ascendant. The word "Nadi" in Astrology is used in this sense.

Nadi literature

There are as many as 20 or more "Nadi Granthas" prevalent in South India. Most of them are in old palm-leaf bundles in Sanskrit - but scribed in their southern languages. They are jealously guarded by their owners. These texts are available from

different libraries both in Sanskrit and Tamil e.g. G.O.M.L. (Madras); Mysore University Library (Mysore), Saraswati Mahal Library (Tanjore) etc. In northern parts of India, these Nadi Granthas are known as "Samhitas".

Various Nadi Granthas known are as follows:

(1) Bhrigu Nadi; (2) Sukar Nadi; (3) Dhruva Nadi (2,50,000 Verses - by Jaya Muni); (4) Satya Nadi; (5) Surya Nadi; (6) Agastya Nadi; (7) Guru Nadi; (8) Nandi Nadi; (9) Budha Nadi; (10) Chandra-Kala Nadi (Deva Keralam - two authors - Achyuta - part I; Venkatesha Part II); (11) Saptarishi Nadi; (12) Kumar Nadi; (13) Nava Nadi; (14) Kuja Nadi; (15) Kaka Bhujandar Nadi; (16) Garga Samhita; (17) Kapila Nadi; (18) Bhargava Nadi; (20) Sani Nadi; (21) Ishwara Nadi etc. and many more.

The author has gone through the texts of Dhruva Nadi (one volume only)-out of the 42 volumes-comprising about 2,50,000 verses; Deva-Keralam (both volumes-in 3 parts); Bhrigu Nadi and Nandi Nadi and partially read about other Nadis through monthly magazines. The texts of most of the above Nadis are in Sanskrit but copied in Southern Indian scripts e.g. in Tamil, Telugu, Malayali and Kannad ones. For studying them, they are to be transcribed into "Deva-Nagari Script". Some Nadis e.g. Suka Nadi, Kapila Nadi; and Kamala Muni Nadi are in Tamil.

Nadis generally have some stock methods of giving predictions without going into meticulous calculations. They are a highly refined extract of innumerable astrological texts. They follow Ayurvedic system for treatment of ailments without referring to any afflicting planet. They prescribe remedial measures. They take into account all the principles mentioned in the standard texts and many more which are unknown to the modern astrological world. In short, Nadi authors follow a unique predictive system of their own, not to be found in traditional literature. They are exhaustive treatises on applied astrology. Their hand-written copies are available from respective libraries at reasonable charges. This unique system of Nadi Granthas is not so easy to grasp, unless one has an indepth knowledge of almost all the available methods enlightened by Parashara, Jaimini, Bhrugu, Jaya-Muni etc. and other principles (hidden techniques).

Techniques of two main and available Nadis are discussed below:

(1) "Dhruva Nadi" recognises only five vargas while Deva-Keralam takes cognizance of 16 vargas. The parameters employed in choice of Nadiamsas by Jaya Muni are as follows:-

ध्रुवनाडी-कन्यालग्नम् (P. 168-Vol. R. 14721)

रविहोरा समुत्पन्नो द्रेक्काणं मकरं भवेत् ।

नवांशं वृषभश्चैव गुरुत्रिंशांशजातके ॥

Meaning - "The native is born in Kanya ascendant, in the Sun's Hora, Makara Drekkana, in Vrishabha Navamsa and in Jupiter's Trimsamsa".

The Sun's Hora ranges from 5-15° to 6-00°;

Makara Drekkana ranges from 5-10° to 5-20°; it comes to 5-15° to 5-20°;

Jupiter's Trimsamsa ranges from 5-12° to 5-20°; it comes to 5-15° to 5-20°;

Vrishabha Navamsa ranges from 5-13°-20' to 5-16°-40'; it comes to 5-15° to 5-16°-40'.

The ascendant arc of chart ranges from 5-15° to 5-16°-40' i.e. during 1°-40' arc rising i.e. 2nd half of Vrishabha Navamsa rising.

(2) Deva-Keralam (Chandra-Kala Nadi):

Out of many valuable contributions of Kerala scholars to Indian Astrology, the most outstanding and unique is Chandra-Kala-Nadi. It is full of rare dicta for assessing the worth of a chart, usually not found in classical texts. Even for seasoned astrological scholars; it is difficult to understand some terminology used and to interpret rules mentioned therein. It offers a virgin field for fruitful research.

These valuable books, Chandra-Kala Nadi Vol. I 1952; Vol. II Part I and Part II-1956 have been published by the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library (Madras) comprising about 9182 verses. The celebrated author's names are Achyuta (Vol I)

and Vankatesh (Vol II). These three books carry a list of names Nadi Amsas, amended in every volume. The Adhyar Library (Madras) has a volume of Chandra-Kala Nadi, in which the 150 names of Nadis are given in verses. This correct text was published for the first time by co-researchers in Janma-Bhumi Almanac in the year 1968.

The very word "Chandra-Kala" represents its Sankhya (number) '16'. It has been found that the basis of Chandra-Kala-Nadi is "16-Vargas" of Parasara. If one prepares a table of Shodas-Vargas of a sign, the total number of sub-divisions will be "150" only in each sign, not one more nor one less. These are the Nadi-amsas." In the Annual Number of the Astrological Magazine of January 1984-page 27, late Shri V.A.K. Aiyer has thrown some light on this point. Late Shri Surendra K. Bhagat of Bombay has published in 1990, a book named "Golden Key to uphold Nadi-Granthas", wherein he has given in a tabular form all the 150 Nadis of each sign i.e. $150 \times 12 = 1800$ Nadis, with their degrees, minutes and seconds of arc for pinpointing Nadis at ease.

They have distinctive names and sequence. No doubt, it is difficult to pinpoint correctly the Nadi-Amsa.

Longitudes of Nadi-Amsas

खपञ्चेन्दुमिता नाड्यञ्चरभे व्यत्यये स्थिरे ।

षट् सप्ततिं समारभ्य द्विस्वभावेषु राशिषु ॥

They begin with (वसुधा) and end with (परमेश्वरी). These Nadis are counted in the given order in movable signs; in the reverse order in fixed signs and from 76 onward to 150 and from 1 to 175 in dual signs.

Movable sign 1 to 150; in fixed sign 150 to 1; in dual sign 76 to 150 and 1 to 75. As a consequence same Nadi Amsa can have different longitudes as follows:-

वसुधा in movable sign $00^{\circ}-00'-00''$ to $00^{\circ}-30'-00''$;

वसुधा in fixed sign $29^{\circ}-30'-00''$ to $30^{\circ}-00'-00''$;

वसुधा in dual sign $15^{\circ}-00'-00''$ to $15^{\circ}-20'-00''$;

It may be noted that these Nadi-Amsas are not of uniform length i.e. longitudes (arcs). They are unequal.

- (i) वसुधा (movable); परमेश्वरी (fixed); सुशीतला(dual)
 $00^{\circ}-00'-00''$ to $00^{\circ}-30'-00''$;
- (ii) वैष्णवी (movable); पंकजा (fixed); सुखदा(dual)
 $00^{\circ}-30'-00''$ to $00^{\circ}-40'-00''$;
- (iii) ब्राह्मी (movable); नागा (fixed); सुप्रभा(dual)
 $00^{\circ}-40'-00''$ to $00^{\circ}-45'-00''$;

From the above it can be observed that the Nadi can have different arcs in movable, fixed and dual signs, and same arcs can have different Nadis in movable, fixed and dual signs.

पूर्वभाग and उत्तरभाग

Usually the scholars take 150th part of a sign of 30° i.e. 12 minutes of arc to rise as a Nadi Amsa (time covered is 48" seconds of time). This is again divided into 2 equal parts of 6' minutes of arc, each as पूर्वार्ध and उत्तरार्ध (i.e. 24" seconds of time). After detailed study of Nadi-amsas, the author has come to believe that पूर्वार्ध and उत्तरार्ध apply to the Moon's and the ascendant's position in a Navamsa. There are innumerable references to this effect in the text.

'Nasta-Jatakam' by Mukund Daivajna (translated by R. Santhanam, Aug 1982) - There are four references on page no.136.

(1) **Mithuna Navamsa** - The birth is in a cart if the Moon is in the 2nd half of Navamsa. (This is an unfailing clue).

(2) **Karka Navamsa** - The second half of the Navamsa indicates female nativity, with a mole on the left breast.

(3) **Simha Navamsa** - The first-half indicates male birth.... The second half causes short stature.

(4) **Tula Navamsa** - The second half of this Navamsa indicates birth of a Brahmin.

For the Moon to cover 3°-20' of arc i.e. one Navamsa, it takes nearly 6^{hrs}-40^{ms} roughly. During this period one movable, one fixed and one dual - three signs rise in the east as ascendants. So पूर्वार्ध means the Moon is in the first half of the Navamsa and उत्तरार्ध means the Moon is in the 2nd half of the Navamsa

(1) The Moon 6-12°-20'-56" in Makara Navamsa - the Moon is in उत्तरार्ध - second half.

(2) The Moon 1-4°-20'-8" in Kumbha Navamsa - the Moon is पूर्वार्ध - first half.

The above are the author's observations during deep study. It is left to the research-minded scholars to accept them or suggest their own findings.

A table of 1/2 of Navamsas with their degree for one sign

00°-00' to 03°-20'	1st Navamsa	00°-00' to 01°-40'	पूर्वभाग
		01°-40' to 03°-20'	उत्तरभाग
03°-20' to 06°-40'	2nd Navamsa	03°-20' to 05°-00'	पूर्वभाग
		05°-00' to 06°-40'	उत्तरभाग
06°-40' to 10°-00'	3rd Navamsa	06°-40' to 08°-20'	पूर्वभाग
		08°-20' to 10°-00'	उत्तरभाग
10°-00' to 13°-20'	4th Navamsa	10°-00' to 11°-40'	पूर्वभाग
		11°-40' to 13°-20'	उत्तरभाग
13°-20' to 16°-40'	5th Navamsa	13°-20' to 15°-00'	पूर्वभाग
		15°-00' to 16°-40'	उत्तरभाग
16°-40' to 20°-00'	6th Navamsa	16°-40' to 18°-20'	पूर्वभाग
		18°-20' to 20°-00'	उत्तरभाग
22°-00' to 23°-20'	7th Navamsa	20°-00' to 21°-40'	पूर्वभाग
		21°-40' to 23°-20'	उत्तरभाग
23°-20' to 26°-40'	8th Navamsa	23°-20' to 25°-00'	पूर्वभाग
		25°-00' to 26°-40'	उत्तरभाग
26°-40' to 30°-00'	9th Navamsa	26°-40' to 28°-20'	पूर्वभाग
		28°-20' to 30°-00'	उत्तरभाग

1 Navamsa = 200 Kalas

½ Navamsa = 100 Kalas

The last but not the least

"Regarding Nadis, investigations were carried out by the adept Mr Subba Rao and W.O. Judge jointly. Almost all (such Nadis) were found to be spurious..... I have seen cases, where a person's name, his wife's name, the number of children and some past events are correctly given and it appears wonderful. But the fact is, often clairvoyant powers are used to make horoscopes from palm and in many cases discarnate beings like nature spirits and undeveloped dead people are engaged to get this information. Many know that these things exist."

They correctly say the past events but miserably fail as far as future events are concerned.

PART II

CHAPTER 16

RESULTS OF THE RISING NAVAMSAS

(From - Hora-Ratnam Part I by R. Santhanam, pages 406 to 408)

दीर्घाकुञ्चितमूर्धजो समतनुः गौरो
गंभीराशयस्तेजस्वी सुरतोपचारकुशलः पापानुरक्तः सदा ।
स्तब्धः साहसिकोऽतिचञ्चलधनो रक्तो सधर्मः सुखी
क्रूरः स्तादरिमर्दनोऽल्पतनयो भानोर्नवांशे नरः ॥ ६८३ ॥

683 The Sun Ruling Navamsa Ascendant : Should Leo Navamsa ascend at birth, the person will have long and curly hair, a symmetric body with fair complexion, be profound, splendid, be skilful in sexual acts, interested in sinful deeds, stunned and valorous. He will have an extremely unstable wealth, be blood-red (i.e. fair) complexion, righteous, happy cruel, will destroy foes and will have limited sons.

भवति कनककान्तिर्नातिदीर्घो न रवर्वः
प्रनिरलतनुरोमावासवेषः सुदृष्टिः ।
बहुधनपरिपूर्णो धर्मशीलो गुणज्ञः
विषयसुखसुवेषः शीतरश्मेर्नवांशे ॥ ६८४ ॥

684 The Moon Ruling Navamsa Ascendant : The physique of one born in Cancer Navamsa will reflect the brilliance of

gold. He will neither be tall nor short, will have a broad body, thick hair and charming eyes, be complete in of respect wealth, be righteous, virtuous, fond of bodily pleasures and will dress attractively.

केशाग्रे कपिलः सुवृत्तनयनः पृष्ठेन किञ्चन्नतो
गोराङ्गः कुनखी व्रणाङ्कितशिरो कामी खलो मत्सरी।
धूर्तः स्त्रीधनसङ्ग्रहेऽतिकुशलः प्रायोऽल्पधर्मः सुखी
क्रूरः शत्रुविमर्दनोऽतिकृपणः स्याद्भूमिजांशे नरः ॥ ६८५ ॥

685 Mars Ruling Navamsa Ascendant: One born in a Navamsa of Mars (Aries or Scorpio) will have brown hair, round eyes and somewhat a depressed back, be fair in complexion, will have ugly or diseased nails and a scarred body and be lustful. He will be wicked, envious, skilful in usurping the acquisitions of females and be less righteous. He will be happy, cruel, a destroyer of foes and be very miserly.

श्यामश्चञ्चललोचनः समतनुः विस्तीर्णवक्षस्थलो
दीर्घाकुञ्चितमूर्धजोऽपि दशनश्रोणीभिराशोभितः ।
शीर्णायुः क्रयविक्रयेषु कुशलो धीरो धनाढ्यः सुखी
दिव्यस्थम्बरमात्यभूषणरतः स्याच्चन्द्रजांशे नरः ॥ ६८६ ॥

686 Mercury Ruling Navamsa Ascendant: One born in a Navamsa of Mercury (Gemini or Virgo) will be dark-bodied, will have roving eyes, an even body, a broad chest, long and curly hair and charming teeth and waist. He will be short-lived, be skilful in buying and selling, be courageous, wealthy, happy and endowed with an excellent female, with robes, garlands and ornaments.

श्यामाङ्गः कमलोदरः सुवदनो नीलोत्पलाभेक्षणः
प्रांशुः शोभनमूर्धजोऽतिविमलः पाणो सुरेखाङ्कितः ।

बुद्धीशो ह्यतिथिप्रियो बहुगुणः शूरोऽङ्गनावल्लभो
वित्ताढ्यो मधुरस्वरः सुरगुरोरंशे भवेन्मानवः ॥ ६८७॥

687 Jupiter Ruling Navamsa Ascendant: One born in a Navamsa of Jupiter (Sagittarius or Pisces) will be dark in complexion, will have a belly of lotus shape and an attractive face with eyes reflecting the brilliance of a blue lily. He will be tall, will have attractive hair and very soft palms with superior lines. He will possess intelligence of a high order, be fond of guests, highly virtuous, valorous, fond of women, wealthy and will have a mellifluous voice.

रक्तोपान्तो नमितनयनो मञ्जुकेशः सुमूर्तः
कम्बुग्रीवो भवति विकलः श्यामवर्णः सुनाभिः ।
शूरः श्रीमान्सुशीलः कविरतिसधनो दानशीलो गुणज्ञो
वस्त्रालङ्कारतुष्टः सकुसुमनिरतो मानवो भार्गवांशे ॥ ६८८॥

688 Venus Ruling Navamsa Ascendant: One born in a Navamsa of Venus (Taurus or Libra) will have downward-looking eyes, soft hair, attractive form, neck resembling a conch (i.e. a well-shaped neck), be impatient, dark in complexion, will have an attractive navel, be heroic, wealthy, virtuous, be fond of poetry, munificent, happy with robes and decorations and interested in flowers.

प्रविरलतनुशोभा बभ्रुकेशः कृशाङ्गो
भवति ललितनेत्रः श्यामवर्णः स्वतन्त्रः ।
बहुगुणपरिपूर्णः पापशीलो विधर्मा
परिमितधनभागी मानवो भानुजांशे ॥ ६८९॥

689 Saturn Ruling Navamsa Ascendant: One born in a Navamsa of Saturn (Capricorn or Aquarius) will be bereft of physical splendour, will have gray hair, an emaciated and dark

body, soft-eyes, and be independent. He will be complete with numerous virtues, be sinful, irreligious and will have limited wealth.

Effects of Ascendant Navamsa from 1st to 9th:

From Man-Sagari (मानसागरी) P.58 - Verses 1 to 9 :

पिशुनश्चपलो दुष्टः पापकर्मा निराकृतिः ।
परेषां व्यसने सक्तः प्रथमांशे प्रजायते ॥ १॥

First Navamsa: One born in the 1st Navamsa of a sign, will be talebearer, of unstable disposition, wicked, interested in sinful deeds, having ugly appearance, and interested in creating difficulties to others.

उत्पन्नविभवो भोक्ता सङ्ग्रामे विगतस्पृहः ।
गान्धर्वप्रमदासक्तो द्वितीयांशे प्रजायते ॥ २॥

Second Navamsa: One born in the 2nd Navamsa of a sign, will enjoy wealth with status, will not be interested in battles, will be attached to females relating to the field of music and dancing.

धर्मिष्ठः सततव्याधिः सर्वसारज्ञ एव च ।
सर्वज्ञो देवताभक्तस्तृतीयांशे प्रजायते ॥ ३॥

Third Navamsa: One born in the 3rd Navamsa of a sign will be a righteous man, always having health complaints, knowing opinions of others, omniscient and worshipper of gods.

चतुर्थांशेऽभिजातस्तु दीक्षितो गुरुभक्तिमान् ।
यत्किञ्चिद्धरणौ वस्तु तत्सर्वं लभते हि सः ॥ ४॥

Fourth Navamsa: One born in the 4th Navamsa of a sign, will be a priest (one renouncing the world), worshipping teach-

ers (elders) will possess anything and everything available on earth.

सर्वलक्षणसम्पन्नो राजा भवति विश्रुतः ।

दीर्घायुर्बहुपुत्रश्च जायते पञ्चमांशके ॥५॥

Fifth Navamsa: One born in the 5th Navamsa of a sign, will be rich in terms of all favourable physiological features, a king, a famous person. He will be blessed with long life and many sons.

स्त्रीनिर्जितः शुभैर्हीनो बहुमानी नपुंशकः ।

अर्थध्वंसी प्रमार्थी च षष्ठांशे जायते नरः ॥६॥

Sixth Navamsa: One born in the 6th Navamsa of a sign, will be subdued by wife, without good virtues, very proud, an impotent, will destroy wealth and will be a tormentor.

विक्रान्तो मतिमाञ्छूरः सङ्ग्रामेष्वपराजितः ।

महोत्साही च सन्तोषी जायते सप्तमांशके ॥७॥

Seventh Navamsa: One born in the 7th Navamsa of a sign will be mighty, intelligent, heroic, invincible in war, great enthusiastic and a self-contented person.

कृतध्नो मत्सरी क्रूरः कलेशभागी बहुप्रजः ।

फलकाले परित्यागी जायते चाष्टमांशके ॥८॥

Eight Navamsa: One born in the 8th Navamsa in a sign will be ungrateful, jealous, cruel, quarrelsome, having many children, and will discard results when due.

क्रियासु कुशलो दक्षः सुप्रतापी जितेन्द्रियः ।

मृत्यैश्चवेष्टितो नित्यं जायतेऽथ नवांशके ॥९॥

Ninth Navamsa: One born in the 9th Navamsa in a sign, will be skillful in his activities, clever, valorous, self-restrained and always surrounded by servants.

CHAPTER 17

RESULTS OF THE RISING 108 NAVAMSAS

(From the Astrological Magazine December 1968) Page-111

Nashta Jathaka Lagna

Though the following rules are mainly used for ascertaining Nashta Jathaka Lagna, because of its exhaustiveness it has to be presumed that they can well be utilised for general predictions also. Here the general results accruing as a result of birth in various Navamsa are briefly dealt with.

Aries - (1) The shape of the face will be like that of a horse; short nose; short hands; voice fierce and loud; eyes a bit sunken; and emaciated body without defect in any organ.

(2) Complexion dark; well built shoulders; small forehead; eyebrows beautiful; eyes broad; long face; long nose; lean thighs and legs; low tone and slow in talking.

(3) Gets bald as life advances; beautiful complexion; hands not of same length; eyes broad and gentle; beautiful nose; clever in talking; lean small thighs and knees and ankles also small.

(4) Looks sideways, cruel-hearted; small nose; constant traveller; thicker hair on toes, weak physique; and bereft of brothers.

(5) Very proud; small eyes; pointing nose; broad eyebrows; lengthy and wide forehead; upper part of the body stout and well built; hard hair on legs and sparse hair on head.

(6) Dark eyes like that of a deer; soft body; fame in his community; lean loin; hard legs; uneven hands and back; a bit funky and talkative.

(7) Complexion of hay (pale yellow; unsteady; wide eyes; stout and wide body; immoral wife and very cruel.

(8) Face like that of a monkey; talks very cleverly; red complexion; venereal diseases; duper and deceptive; sadistic; liking for relations; cruel and fond of hunting.

(9) Lean-bodied but tall; ears and forehead uneven; fond of sports; talkative.

Taurus: (1) Dark complexion; neither tall nor short; incapacitated during early life; works hard in later life; mean character; unnatural habits and crooked look.

(2) Eyes sunken; lethargic disposition; mean mentality; round head; works without displacing others; much talking and sometimes without any sense.

(3) Tender physique; parts of the body shining and good-looking; beautiful nose; petal-like long eyes; strong hands; religious and charitable; and strong feet.

(4) Stomach small; eyes resembling that of a goat; fair complexion, poverty and consequent sufferings; short temper and usurps others' wealth.

(5) Projected nose; bull-faced; hair black as a rainy cloud; hands disproportionately long; hard back; wide loin; fair complexion; liberal mentality and cruel disposition.

(6) Beautiful penetrating eyes; steady; shining and dark hair; charming complexion; pleasing conversation; aristocratic; humorous talk; lean body and clever.

(7) Attached to wife and last son; narrow and long nostrils; beautiful petal-like eyes; strong joints; harmful to relatives; well-grown legs; and the hair on the head soft.

(8) Eyes like those of a tiger, proportionate and beautiful teeth; open nostrils; black and curly hair; one cannot be conquered; talks frequently; engaged in base acts and ill-shaped fierce-looking nails.

(9) Respectful; moderately pious; without courage; high tempered; beautiful body; addicted to gambling; earns money; status in society; weak in lower parts of body and given to talking without sense.

Gemini: (1) Hairy shoulders; hands and head; good-looking black eyes; colour resembling grass; spear-like nose and lean hands and legs.

(2) Head round as a pot; depression in the centre of his nose; a profession which does not require cleanliness; sadistic; talkative; singular actions and quarrels.

(3) Fair-bodied; crimson eyes; beautiful nose; highly intelligent; lengthy face; black eyebrows and clear talker.

(4) Charming eyebrows; beautiful forehead; colour of the body light blue; wide neck and teeth; shining face; thickly grown beautiful hair; and filled with passion.

(5) Face broad; big head and wide loin; long and stout hands and wide neck; wide pleasing eyes and deceitful.

(6) Honey-coloured (lemon yellow eyes; senseless talk; uneven forehead charming physique; fond of gambling; red lips and dull and creamy teeth.

(7) Penetrating eyes with copper colour; body also of the same colour; well-built and wide chest; humorous; and clever in handicrafts and in learning.

(8) Dark-coloured; authoritative; able-minded; delightful disposition; sweet conversation; disproportionate growth in body; petal-like dark eyes and high academic achievements.

(9) Round black eyes; beautiful complexion; strong intellect; knowledge of sex literature (Kama Sastra); proficient in handicrafts; and knows poetry.

Cancer: (1) Beautiful and good-looking body; black and lengthy hair; stomach resembling an umbrella; prominent eyes; lustrous face; disproportionate organs and long hands.

(2) Crimson-coloured body; courageous in battle; high educational achievements; face and eyes like a goat; tendency for renunciation and sacrifice; small but fair joints and lean and light ankles.

(3) Fair complexion; beautiful eyes; intelligent in conversation; soft stout hands and legs like those of a female; clever; interested in small undertaking; and indolent.

(4) Dark-coloured body; eyebrows like a semicircle; broad, stout and tall stature; charming eyes and nose; indolent; hospitable; active in the affairs pertaining to his community and energetic.

(5) Bell-shaped head; thickly grown eyebrows; lengthy hands; servitude; courageous in undertaking; unsuccumbing in attitude and mean-minded.

(6) Stout but long physique; beautiful eyes; influential; green complexion; good looking teeth and nose; intelligent in conversation and good behaviour.

(7) Loss of hair due to shedding; well-built stout body; visible blood veins on many parts of his body and particularly on legs; protects other people's residences; rough talk and body like a crow.

(8) Head the shape of a bell; nose and face beautiful; walks slowly but charmingly (like a tortoise); the nose, though not prominent, looks beautiful; dark colour and engaged in mean profession done by hands.

(9) Fair complexion; eyes comparable to those of fish; small stomach; stout and wide neck; protruding cheeks; hanging lips; stout thighs; small ankles and wide influence in his community.

Leo: (1) Small stomach; highly hard-hearted; tip of his nose reddish; big head and corpulent and prominent neck and high courage whenever necessary.

(2) High and prominent forehead; square-bodied; big and prominent eyes; long hands; protruding neck and stout nose.

(3) Long hands with thickly grown hair; habit of looking always up and down; wavering and unsteady mind; tender-hearted; prominent nose; shining complexion; and beautiful hand and round neck.

(4) Long hands with thickly grown hairs; eyes black and like petals; thin hair; speaks with intermittently changing tones; tough legs; complexion the colour of ghee (light yellow).

(5) Head the shape of a bell; baldness; glittering eyes and nose; hairy complexion; hanging stomach; white but long teeth; stout neck; merciless and sadistic.

(6) Sparse hair, shining black eyes; tall stature; black complexion; attractive to the opposite sex; and clever in conversation; talks impressively.

(7) Long face; prominent blood veins; tough body; not liked by many; dark complexion; thickly grown hair; deceitful and hard-hearted in conversation and highly cruel.

(8) Talks in a refined manner; strong limbs; eyes a bit sunken; prosperous; courageous; low financial status; and clever but deceitful.

(9) Face resembles that of an ass; dark and long eyes but shaky; strong ankles; strong legs and subjected to respiratory disorders very often.

Virgo: (1) Eyes resemble those of a deer; tall stature and black complexion; large-hearted; talks intelligently and of charitable disposition; craving for sexual enjoyments and wealthy.

(2) Face comparable to full Moon (i.e., extremely beautiful); charming eyes; shinning physique; slow in conversation; tough thighs; hanging stomach and of unsteady disposition.

(3) Flat nose; beautiful feet; tough legs and thighs; fair complexion; liking for opposite fair sex; senseless and unclear talk.

(4) Signal red complexion; lower half of body lean; oversized head with abundant growth of hair; angry disposition;

skilled in ancient literatures; highly sexual and unwavering and beautiful.

(5) Large and stout lips; tough nose; large physique; thick growth of hair on the head; hard back; strong ankles and depends on others.

(6) Lustre; refined conversation; body complexion dark; authoritative talk quoting from Shastras; thoughts noble; playful attitude.

(7) Small-faced; projected back; beautiful hands; hair turns grey with advancing age; stomach comparable to an umbrella; stout legs; and fear of water.

(8) Fine yellowish hair (golden coloured); fair complexion and tall status; eyes prominent; long and tough nose; and self-respect.

(9) High reputation lustre; pleasure-seeker; proficient in the art of writing and drawing; broad beautiful eyes; feminine character and outlook; intelligent and feeble talk.

Libra: (1) Fair complexion; long face and broad eyes; self-boasting talk; business in new articles and things; hoards wealth.

(2) Round but restless eyes; long teeth; chest sunken; weak-bodied; sparse hair on eyebrows; absent-minded.

(3) Good complexion; face comparable to that of a horse; beautiful teeth; prominent eyes; emaciated stature; protruding nose and nails.

(4) Small back and moderately long hand; coward; projected teeth; lean and moderate physique; unsteady eyes resembling those of a deer; dark complexion; and highly mischievous.

(5) Looks fiercely; eyes sunken; steady mind; attached to relations; deficient in self-respect; stiff hair; centre of the nose bridge uneven.

(6) Fair and stout physique; big eyes beautiful nose and

lips; shining nails; a good understanding about men and matters and knowledge of shastras.

(7) Colour of the body slightly red; sharp intellect; heavy body with short stature; short forehead; stingy and hard-hearted.

(8) Raised shoulders and cheeks; enjoys life thoroughly, hard body and black shining eyebrows; polished conversation; commands respect; skull looks as if it is double.

(9) Beautiful eyes; reputation; fair complexion; charming physique; remarkable intellect; academical achievements; hospitable disposition; fond of humour but mean in outlook.

Scorpio: (1) Lips and nose a bit raised; beautiful forehead; tough joints; fair complexion; tall; stomach comparable to that of a frog; and accommodative.

(2) Fair-bodied; stout hard hands; broad heart; red and fierce eyes; healthy and strong; fond of killing; sadistic; valourous activities; and habit of concealing money.

(3) Educational achievements; tough back; tough hands earns money by working hard; gentleman-like behaviour and talks decently; fair complexion; beautiful lips; and child of an unmarried woman.

(4) fond of other women; tendency to find fault in others; valourous; black complexion; tall, black hair and black eyes; skilled in dance and allied arts; without shame, stout hair and strong back.

(5) Eyes red and fierce; nose sunken, courageous disposition; not over enthusiastic in matters of food and drinks; daring activities and undertakings; organs and joints disproportionate; and famous.

(6) Broad-hearted; projected nose; good temperament; very kind disposition; engaged in courageous undertakings.

(7) Undisclosed mouth; hard organs; teeth stooped inward; blood veins visible; sunken stomach; shakey eyes; and weak physique.

(8) Open nostrils; unbecoming habits; untidy dark complexion; coarse hair and dull-headed.

(9) General appearance comparable to an animal; fair complexion; stout and shining features; calm disposition; eyes slightly yellowish, blonde-haired; pet of learned people and preceptor.

Sagittarius: (1) Big nose; eyes like those of a sheep; clear talk; beautiful teeth; soft and lustrous hair; good-looking complexion; and abnormal testicles.

(2) High head; broad and peculiar eyes; wide loin; fleshy thighs; big nose; large cheeks; and good knowledge.

(3) Proficient in grammar and literature; proud; fierce bodily appearance; more hospitable to women; contentment from fair sex; visible veins; humourous; skilled in handicrafts.

(4) Intelligent; eyes similar to honey; good-looking complexion; ordinary living; proficient in shastraic literature; heavy growth of hair on the head.

(5) Stout neck; broad and wide eyes; eyebrows equally broad; good complexion; steady-minded and forehead slightly broad.

(6) Shining black and broad eyes; broad forehead; well-to-do; interested in literature and novel reading; academical achievements; stout and broad face; and fame in his own community.

(7) Dark complexion; calm and collected disposition; able in conversation; adaptability; interest in earning; high head and tall stature; tender-hearted and broad eyes.

(8) Low flat nose; broad head; revengeful disposition; eyes appear to be bewildered; no sense in talking; respect preceptor.

(9) Face resembles that of a horse; fair body; petal-shaped black eyes; little talk; behaviour gentlemanly; knowledge in medical science; and stooped thighs and ankles.

Capricorn: (1) Teeth white with space in between; complexion black; irrelevant conversation; masculine appearance of thighs, ankles, head and nails; lean body; interest in music and travels; humourous disposition; financial status fairly moderate.

(2) Indolent; quick-tempered; open nostrils; well-built body; fond of music; longing for sexual affairs; and much talking.

(3) Interest in music and allied subjects; reputed; yellow-coloured eyes; nose beautiful; engaged in professions; friend of many; good circle of friends and relations; and filled with passion.

(4) Black round eyes with visible blood veins; large forehead; hands long but body lean; abundant hair on head; wide teeth; and talks very little.

(5) Stomach comparable to an umbrella; projected beautiful nose; hands and shoulders round; black complexion; and success in all endeavours.

(6) Soft-bodied; beautifully dressed; small fine teeth; engaging conversationist; passionate; broad cheek bones; and wide forehead.

(7) Indolent; dark complexion; joyful talk; slightly bent back; hard-hearted; stout body but soft legs and hand; calm disposition and praiseworthy habits.

(8) Looks cruel; sunken eyes; complexion of the face red; beautiful nose; split nails and hair; strong and well-built body; and forehead a bit broad and fat.

(9) Big eyes; broad chest; beautiful nose; face comparable to full-moon (extremely beautiful); interest in music and allied subject; thoughts noble and pure; commands respect in his community and friendship with learned people.

Aquarius: (1) Dark complexion; lean soft body; strong cheeks; proficiency in shastras and poetry; filled with passion; sexual weakness; and beautiful.

(2) Unnatural skin and hair; calm and loving disposition; tall stature; and dull-headed.

(3) Fair complexion; weakness for sex; lustrous physique; skilled in shastras; and intelligent and successful in all endeavours.

(4) Attached very much to wife; fair complexion; undisclosed mouth; destroys his enemies; cruel and courageous disposition; passionate; and fond of material enjoyments.

(5) Knowledge of kavya and shastras; hard hair; darkbodied and merciless.

(6) Face similar to that of a tiger; sharp and remarkable intellect; curly hair; determined in undertakings; interested in hunting ferocious animals; and favourite of high-placed people.

(7) Eyes similar to those of a sheep; cruel-hearted; quick-tempered; fond of village life; henpecked; billious disorders; calm and unperturbed disposition; and valourous.

(8) Looks calm and unperturbed; steadfast in endeavours; high status; soft teeth; and broad eyes.

(9) Dark complexion; beautiful face like a full Moon; high influence in his community; good and agreeable partner and sons; diplomatic conversation; commands all-round respect; and possesses good strength.

Pisces: (1) Red and fair complexion; lustrous; unsteady and funky mental outlook similar to women; short neck and lean chest.

(2) Stout neck; low nose; jack of all trades; addicted to flesh-eating (non-vegetarian); beautiful complexion; used to travel in mountains and forests; and big head.

(3) Indolent; fair complexion; charming eyes; good-looking body; well learned; charitable temperament; intelligent; adept in the art of teaching; good-looking and clever.

(4) Mentionable qualities but some bad; respect to elders; victorious in endeavours; courageous; calm and collected disposition.

(5) Tall, lean stature; commands reputation; beautiful bodily parts; small nose and pleasing eyes; sadistic; good teeth and lustre.

(6) Good physique; proud; praiseworthy habits; pure pedigree; small nose; self-respect; small face; reputation; and gentlemanly behaviour.

(7) Lean-bodied; commands respect; valourous in undertakings; commands respect among his community; ministerial employment; mischievous; and wavering mentality.

(8) Tall, lean stature; big head; characteristically indolent; fierce eyes; limited sons; interested in making money; courageous in battle.

(9) Soft complexion; lean body; highly courageous; wide cheeks; broad eyes; big nose and shining body; sharp intellect; commands respect; trustworthy friend.

CHAPTER 18

UDIT NAVAMSA-THE RISING NAVAMSA

XOPACAPA

होरासार:-Chap. XXX (Pandit V.S. Sastri)

हिंस्रोऽल्पमतिः कुष्ठी चोरो विकलेक्षणो नशान्तमतिः ।

पित्तप्रकृतिः कामी मेषांशे जायते मनुजः ॥ १॥

Mesha Navamsa

The person born in Mesha Navamsa will be mischievous, base-minded, suffering from leprosy, thievish, weak-eyed of a restless mind, and of a bilious temperament. He will be lustfully inclined.

द्वादशे पञ्चविंशेऽब्दे पञ्चाशे पञ्चषष्टिके ।

अंशारिष्टं विजानीयाद्रोगमेवात्र निर्दिशेत् ॥ २॥

The 12th, 25th, 50th and 65th years of life should be understood as untoward owing to the malefic influences of the amsa and disease alone should then be expected.

वृषभांशके तु जातो मतिमान् भोक्ता पृथूदरो बलवान् ।

दीर्घास्यो विकृतगतिश्चपलेक्षणो दारिकाबहुत्वयुतः ॥ ३॥

Vrishabha Navamsa

One who has his birth in Vrishabha Navamsa, will possess god intellect, enjoy life and will have a broad belly. He will be strong, have a long face, walk crookedly and his eyes will be rolling. He will be father of many daughters.

In the last pada, दारबहुलश्च is another reading.

द्वाविंशे दशमे वर्षे द्वात्रिंशे वा द्विसप्ततौ ।

अरिष्टस्थानमेतेषु निर्दिशेद्रोगमेव वा ॥४॥

The 10th, 22nd 32nd or the 72nd year will be a period of evil. During these years there will be trouble or disease to the native concerned.

कान्तश्चपलो वाग्मी शास्त्रज्ञो भोगवान् विनीतश्च ।

स्त्रीचञ्चलोऽतिमेधो मिथुनांशे जायते नरोऽदारः ॥५॥

Mithuna Navamsa

The person born in Mithuna Navamsa will have a beautiful appearance, will be fickle, eloquent, versed in several sciences, happy, and well behaved. He will be inconstant with regard to women. He will have a very good intellect and will be wife-less.

षोडशे च चतुर्विंशे चतुस्त्रिंशे त्रिषष्टिके ।

मृत्युस्थानं विनिर्दिष्टं चत्वारिंशे तथापि वा ॥६॥

The 16th, 24th, 34th or 63rd year of life will prove troublesome, to the life of the person concerned.

क्रोधी विषमितगात्रो धनवान् कुटिलेक्षणो विदेशरतः ।

बन्धूनां हितकारी स्वजनोद्विक्तः कुलीरभांशे तु ॥७॥

Kataka Navamsa

One who has his birth in Kataka Navamsa will be easily irritable, will have crooked body, a malevolent look, will be rich; and intent to go to foreign places, will help his relations and be greatly influenced by his people.

अष्टादशेऽष्टमे वर्षे द्वाविंशे चैकविंशके ।

द्विसप्तावशीतौ च मृत्युस्थानमुशन्ति हि ॥८॥

The 8th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 72nd and 80th year of life will prove dangerous to the life of the native.

विजनस्थितोऽतिमानी कृशोदरो लोकसर्वज्ञः ।

दुर्बलदन्तो बलवान् सिंहांशे जायते मनोदुःखी ॥९॥

Simha Navamsa

He who is born in Simha Navamsa will live in a solitary place, will be very proud, thin-waisted and knowing the world; his teeth will be weak, be strong and he will be distressed in mind.

In the first line, for लोकसर्वज्ञः some books read - लोकसंमतो नृपतिः

विंशेऽब्दे दशमेवा त्रिंशे वर्षे षष्टिके ।

द्यवशीता वंश कारिष्टं विशेषेण विनिर्दिशेत् ॥१०॥

The years 20th, 10th, 30th, 60th, or 82nd should be specially marked as dangerous to one's life.

बाल्ये सुखी कलाज्ञः क्लीबो जारोऽल्पपुत्रवान् सुभगः ।

परकार्यरतो दाता कन्यांशे जायते विदेशरतः ॥११॥

Kanya Navamsa

The person born in Kanya Navamsa will be happy in early years, will know all the arts, will be impotent, will be par-amour, will have few sons, and will be amiable; he will be intent in doing other people's work; be liberal in gifts and will spend his time in foreign places.

षष्ट्यां विंशे वर्षे पञ्चाशे वाऽत्र संशयो भवति ।
जीवति साष्टशताब्दं विवर्धमानो धनैरेषः ॥१२॥

Doubts will arise about the person's existence in the 20th, or 60th, 50th year of life. With his wealth on the increase, the person concerned will live for 108 years.

प्रचलितनिवासबुद्धिः कृशगात्रो नातिपुत्रवान् कृपणः ।
बन्धुद्विद् कफरोगी निःस्वप्रायस्तुलांशके जातः ॥१३॥

Thula Navamsa

With a mind to be always moving about from place to place, with a lean body, with few sons, and miserly, the person born in Thula Navamsa will hate his relations. He will suffer from consumption; he will be almost indigent.

तृतीयेऽब्दे त्रयोविंशे द्विगुणे सप्तविंशके ।
अष्टत्रिंशे च षट्सप्तत्यब्देऽरिष्टं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥१४॥

The 3rd, 23rd, 38th, 54th, or 76th year of one's life will be unfavourable, as during these years, the person concerned will suffer from diseases.

गुरुजनरहितो हिंस्रो मेधावी नेत्रदुर्बलः क्रूरः ।
प्रच्छन्नपापशीलो दीर्घो लम्बोदरश्च कौर्यशे ॥१५॥

Vrischika Navamsa

The person at whose birth Vrischika Navamsa is rising will have no father or elderly people; he will be mischievous but intelligent. He will have weak sight, will be cruel, will secretly do sinful acts. He will be pot-bellied and tall.

अष्टादशे त्रयोविंशेऽप्यष्टाविंशे त्रयोदशे ।
सप्ततौ पञ्चपञ्चाशे प्रोक्तस्थानेषु संशयः ॥१६॥

Doubts will arise with regard to the person's life during his 18th, 23rd, 28th, 13th, 70th or the 55th year.

In the 2nd quarter, some books read as चैकविंशे द्विसङ्गुणो ।

स्वार्जितधनी गुणाढ्यो दीर्घग्रीवोऽलसोऽलपसंतुष्टः ।
पृथुनासिकोऽतिभाषी धन्यंशे जायते धनाधिपतिः ॥१७॥

Dhanur Navamsa

The person who is born in the Dhanur Navamsa will have self-earned money, of good qualities, possess a long neck, will be lazy and will be easily satisfied with a little. He will have a broad nose, will talk much and will hoard wealth.

वसुद्वये वा नवमे चतुर्थे रवित्रये तदिद्विगुणेऽथवाब्दे ।
प्राणात्ययं रोगमुशन्ति तेषु द्वाविंशयुग्मे परिवत्सरे वा ॥१८॥

During the 4th, 9th, 16th, 36th, 44th, or the 72nd year of his life, the person will suffer from risk and disease.

ह्रस्वाङ्गश्चलचितो हिंस्रो लघुविक्रमो महाभोगी ।
स्त्रीदुर्मगोऽनिलात्मा मकरांशे शत्रुसंज्ञितो भवति ॥१९॥

Makara Navamsa

The person who has his birth in Makara Navamsa will be short-limbed, fickle-minded, cruel, quick-footed, will indulge in sensual pleasures. He will have an ill-tampered woman as his wife, will have windy troubles.

एकोनविंशे खलु सप्तविंशे चाब्दे चतुस्त्रिंशकसप्तवर्गे ।
वर्षे भमाने द्विगुणेऽष्टषष्ट्यामरिष्टमाहुर्मुन्यो मृगांशे ॥२०॥

Sages have declared in the case of the people born in Makara Navamsa, that they will suffer from diseases in their 19th, 27th, 34th, 49th, 54th, and 68th year of life.

पिशुनो दयाविहीनो मायावी दुर्बलश्चलो दीर्घः ।
अटनो व्ययार्थनिरतो जातः कुभांशे मनोदुःखी ॥२१॥

Kumbha Navamsa

The man who has his birth in Kumbha Navamsa will be slanderous, without mercy, deceitful, weak, confused and long-limbed. He will be wandering, intent in spending money and will be mentally miserable.

चतुर्दशे चविंशेऽष्टविंशे द्वात्रिंशके क्रमात् ।
एकषष्टिमिते चाब्दे संशयः सप्तवर्षिषु ॥२२॥

The dangerous and doubtful period of his life will be in the middle of his 7th, 14th, 20th, 28th, 32nd or 61st year.

स्त्रीलोलः कृशगात्रो जलोपजीवी झषोदरो विद्वान् ।
परगृहवासी वसुमाननेकभार्यान्वितश्च मीनांशे ॥२३॥

Meena Navamsa

The person born in Meena Navamsa will long for women (not his own), will be slender-bodied and his livelihood will be through watery products; he will be fish-bellied and learned; he will live in other people's houses; he will possess wealth and will have many wives.

दशमे द्वादशे चैकविंशे षड्विंशके क्रमात् ।
द्विपञ्चाशे चैकषष्ट्यां मृत्युस्थानमुदीरितम् ॥२४॥

The dangerous periods in his life will be the 10th, 12th, 21st, 26th, 52nd and 61st years.

एकोनषष्टिद्वात्रिंशदष्टमाब्देषु सूरयः ।
सामान्यमेषु मर्त्यानां क्लेशस्थामुशन्ति हि ॥२५॥

General years for All

Sagas declare that the following are generally the periods of sorrow and anxiety in a man's life: 59th, 32nd, and 8th years.

दारुणान्तर्दशाकाले राशिरिष्टसमन्विते ।
मरणं तस्य जानीयादन्यथा रोगमाप्नुयात् ॥२६॥

Native's Death

When the Antardasa of an untoward planet is ruling, and Rasi owned or occupied by the planet (mostly Saturn-passing through Navamsa-Rasi of the 8th lord) is also a harmful one, the death of the person concerned may be expected to happen or he will be troubled by some serious disease.

Notes

In this chapter critical or adverse years are noted for all the twelve different Navamsa-ascendants. One can safely infer that in that particular year if a malefic period (Bhukti) rules simultaneously, death may be expected to happen, otherwise trouble by some disease be pronounced.

CHAPTER 19

RESULTS OF NAVAMSA POSITIONS OF SEVEN PLANETS

Results of the Moon in various Navamsas aspected by different planets

From the Astrological Magazine January 1969, P.160.

If the Moon at the time of a person's birth be conjoined in the Navamsa of Aries or Scorpio and be at the same time aspected by the Sun, he will be courageous, will punish thieves, will be reputed and will be protector of a city; if the Moon in a similar situation is aspected by Mars, he will be fond of killing, and hard-hearted; if by Mercury, he will be well versed in the art of military strategy and close fighting, will be fast in talking and bewildered; if by Jupiter, he will be a courageous king, holding kingly status, commands reputation and will be honoured by persons of learning; if by Venus, commands ministerial status and likes the company of women and will be rich; and if by Saturn, he will be bent upon creating quarrels, be proficient in magic and trickery, and of a deceitful disposition.

If the Moon attains a navamsa owned by Taurus or Libra and be aspected by the Sun, the person concerned will be an idiot; talks what others will like and will be fond of food and drinks; if by Mars, he will be addicted to the women of other people, filled with passion and sexual thoughts; possesses servants; if by Mercury, he will be proficient in dance, music and such other allied subjects, or be a poet; if by Jupiter he will be a literary genius and author of many books, will be proficient in law and engaged in ministerial professions; if by Venus, he likes the company of women, costly dresses; fond of costly food and drinks, holds a well-to-do position; generally a pleasure seeker and will be content and happy; and if by Saturn, he will cohabit with other's wives and will be bereft or relatives.

If the Moon at the time of birth occupies a navamsa of Gemini or Virgo and at the same time is aspected by the Sun, he will be proficient in wrestling, fighting etc., will command the respect of others, and will be proficient in acting; if by Mars, he will be a robber, cruel, deceitful and clever in worldly affairs; if by Mercury, he will be proficient in the art of writing and in trades, more particularly, handicrafts; if by Jupiter, he will be a minister or will hold ministerial position, be beautiful and possess praiseworthy habits; If by Venus, he will be skilled in music, gains social importance and finally if by Saturn he will be proficient in mechanical arts, in sastras and will be learned.

If at birth the Moon conjoins a Navamsa of Cancer and is aspected by the Sun, he will be of lean stature, and will have scars on his body; if by Mars, he will be clever in usurping other's belongings, avaricious and stingy; if by Mercury, he will be irreligious, uncharitable, sleepy and a non-believer in divinity and will be practicing penance having separate religious philosophy; if by Jupiter, he will be holding an important position in public life, if by Venus, he will be disliked by women and impotent; if by Saturn, suffers imprisonment, fond of entering into litigation with others, devoted to his work, and commits highly sinful deeds, including murder.

If the Moon at the time of birth occupies a Navamsa owned by the Sun and at the same time is aspected by the Sun, the native will be quick-tempered and holding well-to-do position; if by Mars, he will be engaged in jewellery business, reputé and will be respected by Government, will be a friend of a person holding top-most position in the country and hard-headed; if by Mercury, will have faith in astrology, interest in Sastras and ancient literatures, devoted and will get hidden treasure; if by Jupiter, he will hold a high position in the army or becomes a great lord; if by Venus, he will have no children or will suffer loss of a son and will be fond of a son; and if by Saturn, he will be uncharitable, sinful and will engage himself in cruel deeds.

If at the time of birth the Moon occupies a navamsa sign owned by Jupiter (Sagittarius or Pisces) and at the same time the said sign is aspected by the Sun, he commands respect as a

courageous man; if by Mars, he will be proficient in fighting and in the use of weapons and commands respect everywhere; if by Mercury, he will be humorous in talking and will hold kingly or commanding position; if by Jupiter himself he will be a pet of the Government/King, will be faithful to his work and commanding reputation; if by Venus, will be blessed with sexual enjoyments and happiness and will be without lust and if by Saturn, he will be charitable and afraid of strong people and will be virtuously disposed.

If at the time of birth the Moon occupies a Navamsa of Capricorn or Aquarius and at the same time is aspected by the lord of Leo (the Sun), he will have only few sons, suffer from diseases and have defective organs; if by Mars, he will be rich, well-to-do, hated by women and will lead a miserable life though in affluent circumstances; if by Mercury, he will be haughty, mischievous, having blame-worthy habits and sinful; if by Venus, he will be addicted to wicked women, sinful and courageous; if by Jupiter, he will be proficient in all his endeavours and will be faithful to his work and if by Saturn, he will be niggardly, and stingy and will be suffering from diseases and putrasoka (sorrow for the dead son).

Notes

Though the above combinations and aspects are employed in the case of Moon's position, it is equally applicable with respect to the Sun and ascendant, mutatis mutandis. It has been explained in a text that whilst the Moon enjoys vargottama Navamsa and at the same time is aspected by benefic (s), the beneficial effects given above will materialise in full. If the Moon is conjoined in a friendly Navamsa other than vargottamamsa and aspected by benefic(s), the beneficial effects given above will materialise to the extent of 25 per cent only. If the moon conjoins Cancer and is aspected by a benefic, then 50 per cent of the beneficial results given above will materialise. On the contrary, if the Moon conjoins vargottamamsa and be aspected by malefic(s), then malefic effects given for that yoga will be restricted to 25 per cent, in his own Navamsa with malefic aspect will restrict the malefic side to 50 percent. Whilst the Moon conjoins a sign other than vargottama and his own and at the same time is aspected by a malefic, then the malefic effects will materialise in full.

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Results of Mars in Navamsa of

- (1) Mars-own Navamsa (1-8): produces a fierce, mighty, prominent hero who slays his enemies;
- (2) Venus (2-7): a restless corruptor of other men's wives who get rich from other men's hoards;
- (3) Mercury (3-6): a vile rogue who does his duty;
- (4) The Moon (4): an able hero, a jealous man;
- (5) The Sun (5): a Nayaka of great strength;
- (6) Jupiter (9-12): the leader (Adhimukhya) of a village or city; and
- (7) Saturn (10-11): an evil pauper delighting in destroying wealth.

Results of Venus in Navamsa of

- (1) Venus: own Navamsa - produces a rich man having many women who enjoys various foods and drinks;
- (2) Mars: the husband of a corrupted wife;
- (3) Mercury: a wise man addicted to sexual intercourse and singing;
- (4) The Moon: one who indulges a lot in sexual intercourse and has a noble body.
- (5) The Sun: a terrifying leader (Nayaka):
- (6) Jupiter: a strong and courageous man who is pre-eminent in his city as the best poet; and
- (7) Saturn: a richman with a gentle wife who has little character and ends badly.

Results of Mercury in Navamsa of

- (1) Mercury: own Navamsa - produces an eloquent person who knows poetry;
- (2) Mars: a thief and killer of men;
- (3) Venus: one who engages in laughter and singing;
- (4) The Moon: a poet intent on righteousness (Dharma);
- (5) The Sun: a servant who finds little happiness;
- (6) Jupiter: one whose mind is famous as a poet;
- (7) Saturn: a man whose character is destroyed by dishonesty, envy, and lying.

Results of the Sun in Navamsa of

- (1) The Sun: own Navamsa - produces a terrible person; a powerful man;
- (2) Mars: a hero who steals the property of others;
- (3) Venus: a rich man whose land is taken away by the king;
- (4) Mercury: a learned man; and giving shelter to others;
- (5) the Moon: a person attached to the smallest actions and to miseries, a thin and weak man;
- (6) Jupiter: a proud man who has good friends; and
- (7) Saturn: one who has a retinue of low people.

Results of Jupiter in Navamsa of

- (1) Jupiter: own Navamsa - produces a noble, intelligent and prosperous individual;
- (2) Mars: one of firm arrogance;

- (3) Venus: a counsellor, having a noble wife;
- (4) Mercury: one who knows the rules of poetry and fine arts;
- (5) The Moon: a wise and prosperous man;
- (6) The Sun: a famous man who has much wealth; and
- (7) Saturn: a great and wealthy person who speaks cruelly.

Results of Saturn in Navamsa of

- (1) Saturn - own Navamsa: produces a man of bad character who is rich; has wives and sons;
- (2) Mars: a murderous man who delights in evil;
- (3) Venus: a man addicted to posture and work of women;
- (4) Mercury: an artisan who is without independence;
- (5) The Moon: one who seduces women and then abandons them;
- (6) The Sun: a slave who has many diseases. and
- (7) Jupiter: one whose wealth comes from the accomplishment of evil deeds.

The results of the Moon have been given in a separate chapter. Similar results as above have been given in Jataka-Sar-Deep.

CHAPTER 20

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Results of planets occupying their own Navamsas in the nativity - (from R. Santhamam's Hora Ratnam Part I)

The Sun

नवांशके स्वे सविता प्रसूते नर पराभूतमनल्यसौख्यम् ।
कलिप्रियं वक्रिणमल्पशीलं गतप्रभावं बहुरोगभाजम् ॥ २२॥

The Sun in Simha Navamsa:- If the Sun at birth is in Simha Navamsa, the subject will incur defeat, will not enjoy much happiness, be fond of promoting strife, crooked and trifling in disposition, will lose his (or be bereft) of dignity and will suffer from many diseases.

The Moon

नवांशके स्वे प्रकरोति चन्द्रो नरं सुरुपं सुभगं सुशीलम् ।
स्त्रीसम्मतं सर्वगुणैः समेतं विद्याविनीतं जनवल्लभञ्च ॥ ६०॥

The Moon in Kataka Navamsa:- One with the Moon in Kataka Navamsa will be beautiful, fortunate, virtuous, agreeable to women, endowed with all good qualities, modest on account of learning and dear to people.

Mars

नवांशके स्वे प्रचरन् करोति भौमोऽतिहिंस्रं विकृतं मनुष्यम् ।
खड्गादियुद्धे निपुणं विशीलं विद्वेषिणं साधुजनस्य नित्यम् ॥ १५६॥

Mars in Mesha/Vrischika Navamsa: If Mars is in his own Navamsa, the native will be very torturous, unsightly in appearance, skillful in sword-fighting, devoid of virtues and will bear hatred for gentle people.

Mercury

विकर्मशीलं सुहृदामनिष्टं द्वेष्यं खलं पार्थिवपीडितञ्च ।
नवांशके स्वे प्रकरोति सौम्यः सौम्यं सुरुपं सुभगं मनुष्यम् ॥ २२६॥

Mercury in Mithuna or Kanya Navamsa:- If Mercury is in his own Navamsa, the person will not be dutiful, will wish ill of his friends, be contemptuous, wicked, troubled by the king, soft in disposition, good-looking and fortunate.

Jupiter

जीवो नवांशे विचरन् स्वकीये करोति मर्त्यं नृपतुल्यवेशम् ।
पुत्रान्वितं शुद्धकलैकयुक्तं शास्त्रार्थयुक्तं सुतवीर्यवन्तम् ॥ २६३॥

Jupiter in Dhanus as Meena Navamsa:- If Jupiter occupies his own Navamsa, the native will be akin to a king (will wear royal dresses), endowed with sons, will have excellent knowledge in one particular line of art, will know the meaning of shastras and his son will be very valorous.

Venus

नवांशके स्वे मृगुजः प्रसूते अध्यात्मविद्यानिरतं मनुष्यम् ।
स्वधर्मपूज्यं सुधियासमेतं हतारिपक्षं व्रतशीलिनञ्च ॥ ३६१॥

Venus in Vrishabha or Thula Navamsa:- If Venus occupies his own Navamsa, the native will be interested in spiritual knowledge, will honour his religion, be intelligent, will subdue his enemies and will undertake religious vows.

Saturn

नवांशके स्वे प्रकरोति सौरो नरं सुदातारतरं वियोगम् ।

सुयोषिताभोगविवृद्धसौख्यं जितारिपक्षं स्थिरमुग्रवीर्यम् ॥ ४२६ ॥

Saturn in Makara or Kumbha the Navamsa :- If Saturn occupies his own Navamsa, the person will be munificent, separated (from his people), will enjoy increased happiness due to pleasures from superior women, will win over his enemies, be firm, fierce and heroic in disposition.

Results of Natal Sun in any sign (from Ankana Shastra)

(1) In the first Navamsa (00°-00' to 3°-20'): The Sun whether may be in debilitation or in a sign with less number of bindus in his Ashtakavarga, will bestow strong physic, long life, children and grand children and wealth.

(2) In the second Navamsa (03°-20' to 6°-40'): The native will be wicked, poverty stricken, will live on alms and in foreign lands, likely to be bitten by poisonous creature to death in the 8th year,

(3) In the third Navamsa (06°-40' to 10°-00'): the native will be an empty boaster, wicked, and of the lowest class, always in bed (idle), takes poisonous medicines and talks bad words.

(4) In the 4th Navamsa (10°-00' to 13°-20'): the native will bathe frequently (keeping himself clean), suffers poverty, engrosses in his duties, will have limited children, be travelling or going from place to place.

(5) In the 5th Navamsa (13°-20' to 16°-40'): the native will be highly learned, an astrologer, happily placed in life, equals his ancestors, and endowed with good qualities in a benefic yoga.

(6) In the 6th Navamsa (16°-40' to 20°-00'): the native will have children and grandchildren; be a richman even from his birth; likes good habits and will be a happy man.

(7) In the 7th Navamsa (20°-00' to 23°-20'): the Sun confers benefits only in his sub-periods. In other periods, he will be a great sinner and lose all his possessions.

(8) In the 8th Navamsa (23°-20' to 26°-40'): the native will lose his father and will undergo extreme distress. He will be bagging; will lose both parents; will be a wanderer i.e. going from place to place.

(9) In the 9th Navamsa (26°-40' to 30°-00') - he will serve low class people, will be a liar. If the Sun is conjoined with a benefic planet, he will have many sons but be in poverty.

Results of the natal Moon in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will have beautiful appearance and a very strong physic, will be a slim person. His constitution will be of a bilious nature, will be liked by the learned persons.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will be a man of great intelligence, will have a very tall figure, be a beautiful person but be in poverty.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will be a master of Vedic lores, knows all sciences, never commits anything and frightens others.

(4) In the 4th Navamsa: the native will be with both parents, becomes learned by own efforts, but a poor man. He will have an unsteady mind, and will live in foreign countries.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will be very rich, will be respected by employees and relatives. He will have vehicles drawn by human beings and be happy.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa: the native will be associated with learned men, be happy, inherits maternal grand father's wealth; himself a Pandit, will be an employer with some administrative skill.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will have two wives and be liked by others. He will be helpful to others, but himself a poor man.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native will be wicked in his thoughts, will have surgery ulceration over his body and will be a miserable person.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native is sometimes unhappy and sometimes happy. He will practise wicked arts and is interested in Mantras. He will be a tale bearer.

Results of Natal Mars in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will be a person equal to a king, or be a ruler without doubt. He will be short statured and corpulent. He will be eloquent in speech and be free from diseases.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will have cruel speech. He will be vindictive or revengeful. He will be serving a master, be a poor man, and without son.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will be interested in prostitutes and wines. If Mars has no benefic aspect he will be devoid of mother and be obliging others.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa: the native will enjoy life. He will have a delicate body. He will be powerful, a good speaker, industrious person and interested in sex. He will suffer from watery diseases and will have good sons.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will live for 50 years. He will live in foreign countries and die due to dysentery.

(6) In the 6th Navamsa: the native will suffer from diabetes and be a happy man. He will be easily won over by women and will have a delicate body. A learned man but an extremely weak person.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will be a beggar upto 25 years. Thereafter, he will be happy and live for four more years.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native is likely to be an ambassador, an undesirable person, goes to foreign countries and dies there due to enemy's weapon.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native lives with Mlechchas or is likely to die due to poison while serving the state or ruler.

Results of Natal Mercury in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will be wicked in his thoughts, be the worst human being. He will criticize all people, be devoid of all religious observations and is impure.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will be a scholar (Pandit), will have mastery in Vedas. He will have children after 30th year. He will renounce the world and become a Sanyasi.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will be a Brahma-Gnani. He will be devoted to his duties. He will be a poor man having sons. He will be a sickly person and has longevity upto 60 years.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa: the native will be a poverty stricken person, a cheat and an undesirable person. He will take away other's wives and be always interested in stealing.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will not survive childhood. But if he survives, he will have a long life and be a writer always.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa: the native will have a medium span of life. He will do undesirable acts. He will oblige others but will hate his father.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will have a good wife, be valorous. He will have long life, and be a super intelligent person but devoid of son.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native will be having lot of debts. He will live for 45 years and if survives, will become a Sanyasi and will have sufferings.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native will be an officer in

government, be liked by people. He will be a philanthropist and will enjoy life for a period of 45 years.

Results of Natal Jupiter in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will have mastery in Vedas and Vedangas. He will be an expert in philosophy, be famous and pure in body and mind.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will have pleasant looks, be an expert in bad arguments; be always connected with everyone. He will not have money but is liked by others.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native is equal to Kubera i.e. very very rich, will be helpful to others, but lives only for 16 years.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa: the native will have all luxuries of life, children and all kinds of wealth, will adore him with royal splendorous umbrellas, fans etc. (i.e. be a luxurious person).

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native enjoys life. He is liked by his father. He talks always truth. He is eloquent speaker and will have many wives.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa: the native is very much liked by women. He will have sons and grandsons and will live for 55 years.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will be lustful, goes to far off countries and lives happily after 32nd year of life.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native will be interested in practising Mantras or he may be an actor in drama or cinema and lives in undesirable manner.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native will be a respectable person. He will appropriate ancestral property. In obliging others he will not think about his own interests.

Results of Natal Venus in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will have a dark fat body. He will behave that he alone is intelligent. He will be an expert speaker. In his 20th year, he will be a water carrier.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native is likely to die soon after birth. But if he survives by God's grace, he will die in the 10th year or 16th year of life.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will be an intelligent man. He will be a lame man or will lose some limb. He will be a healer by drugs and advisor, will have brown coloured eyes.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa: the native will be interested in Bharat-Natyam, and will be playing on Veena. He will always be serving his state or king.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will eat limited food. He will be loved by people and be an expert in music and administration of poisonous drugs. He will be carrying tales.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa: the native will be addicted to women, a wanderer. He will suffer from swelling of glands and testicles. He will be an eye specialist.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will be liked by the kings. He will be short in stature but a stout man. He will enjoy life very well, be a pleasant conversationalist and will be the best of human beings.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native may be a good speaker or may be a beggar. He will eat others' food. He will live in foreign countries and will serve a merchant.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native will have defective legs and be an expert in Mantra-shastra. He will be obliging others. He will have ties with low class women.

Results of Natal Saturn in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will have long life and be a lazy man, will hate his father and be a very rich man. He talks too much. He will be quite happy.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will be a dull-witted person. He will have broad eyes, be good in conversation but be devoid of wealth.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will be an expert in business of weapons, strongman, interested in serving others and be always travelling.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa: the native will be interested in bathing and consequent worship. He gambles and leads happy life.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will be good in shastras (sciences), will enjoy other's money, will speak softly. He is a philanthropist and a Pandit.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa: the native lives happily, highly intelligent man, good in every job; stately advisor; and the best of human beings.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will be fair looking; eat food in other's house, be looked after by two mothers and by two fathers, (also by uncles or by adoption).

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native will keep weapons; interested in war; be a light-bodied person, live on other's food and will live upto 35 years.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native will have many daughters; be a wealthy man; hates his father; talks sinful language but leads a comfortable life.

Results of Natal Rahu in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will be an intelligent man; will have a fat body. He will feed his father and himself with kingly food.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will live on alms of others; a master of Vedas; goes to foreign countries; will be interested in having bath in Gange's waters.

(3) In the third Navamsa: the native will have all kinds of poverty, fickle-minded and wavering in all actions; will do neither good nor bad to others.

(4) In the 4th Navamsa: the native will suffer from billiousness and windy diseases; slim person; greatly enjoying pleasures of life; will have delicate body but powerful person.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa: the native will have lot of gold vessels; will be equal to Kubera (lord of wealth); a powerful person but in old age will suffer from poverty.

(6) In the 6th Navamsa - the native will enjoy life, be respected by relatives, be interested in sex, be very wealthy and be a world famous man.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa: the native will be literature-minded and enjoy poverty; will respect poets even if they are not quite known to him, and be a brilliant person amongst Pandits.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa: the native will like butter; takes soft food and will be helpful to all men.

(9) In the ninth Navamsa: the native will become lame sometime after birth, even then becomes a writer and will live for 16 years.

Results of Natal Ketu in any sign

(1) In the first Navamsa: the native will construct dams (to prevent floods), will wander throughout the entire world and will live upto 50 years.

(2) In the second Navamsa: the native will have no wealth, will have wife, be an excellent person in duties of an ambassador or messenger, a pedestrian and the lowest kind of person.

(3) In the third Navamsa - the native will be servant, will

do harm to one and all, always be in company of lower class people, and will have affairs with daughters of untouchables.

(4) In the fourth Navamsa - the native will live for 30 years, be interested in going to foreign countries, will get money from there and will happily spend the same.

(5) In the fifth Navamsa - the native will have eyes like lotus petals, will live for 7 years, but if there is a benefic aspect will live for 20 years.

(6) In the sixth Navamsa - the native will have Chatram (umbrella) and Chamaram (fan) i.e. royal symbols. He will live for 36 years and will die of watery disease.

(7) In the seventh Navamsa - the native will be eager to learn knowledge of Vedanga (philosophy), be an expert in Mantra recitation and be a doctorate in Medicine.

(8) In the eighth Navamsa - the native will be a great Yogi, be saluted by all people, be interested in reciting Ashtakshara Mantra.

(ॐ नमो नारायणाय)

(9) In the ninth Navamsa - the native will be a long faced person, likes drama and dance, will talk to villagers, and be an expert in dice (gambling).

DEATH/CAUSE OF DEATH

Horasara - Chap.XXVI (Pandit V.S. Sastri)

अथ नैर्याणि कलक्षणानि :-

प्रजातानां च जन्तूनां मरणं येन केनचित् ।

तन्निमित्तपरिज्ञानं वक्ष्ये निर्याणलक्षणम् ॥ १॥

In the case of all creatures born in this world, Death will

happen through some reason or other. In order to find out the time when it would come off, I Shall describe the several causes by which the same happens.

शिखिजलशस्त्रनिपातैर्ज्वरामयक्षुत् कृतैरिनाद्यैः स्यात् ।

निधनस्थैर्मृतिहेतुः परदेशाध्वस्वके चराद्यैश्च ॥ २॥

If the 8th house be occupied by several planets, death will happen through the following causes: when the occupying planet is:-

(1) the Sun, death will be due to fire;

(2) if the Moon, it will be by water;

(3) if Mars, by a weapon;

(4) if Mercury, by a fall;

(5) if Jupiter, by fever;

(6) if Venus, by indigestion; and

(7) if Saturn, by hunger.

And according as the 8th house is a movable, fixed or a mutable sign; death will be in a foreign place, in one's own house or on the road.

बहुलग्नहसंयुक्ते निधने बहुदोषसंश्रयान्निधनम् ।

शशिलग्नयोर्विशेषाद्बलिनो रन्ध्रस्थितैर्ग्रहे श्चिन्त्यम् ॥ ३॥

When there are many planets posited in the 8th house, death will be due to diseases of various kinds pertaining to these planets. The reckoning of the 8th house should be specially with reference to the Moon or the Lagna whichever is stronger.

लग्नादष्टमराशेः स्वभावदोषोद्भवां मृतिं विद्यात् ।

निधनेशस्य नवांशस्थितराशिनिमित्तदोषजनितां वा ॥४॥

One's death should be expected to happen through diseases caused by the humour belonging to the Rasi of the 8th house or to the Navamsa Rasi occupied by the lord of the 8th house.

मेषांशे मेषे वा ज्वरविषजठराग्निपित्तसंभूताम् ।

येन ग्रहेण युक्ते दृष्टे वा तत्समानदोषेण ॥५॥

If such a Rasi or Navamsa belong to Mesha, death will be due to fever, poison, disorder in the stomach and biliousness. If it be conjoined or aspected by a planet, death will be caused by a disorder peculiar to that planet.

वृषभे वृषभांशे वा त्रिदोषसांकर्यशस्त्रदाहाद्यैः ।

ग्रहरहिते प्रोक्तफलं ग्रहयुते तत्समानदोषेण ॥६॥

If the Rasi or Navamsa belong to Vrishabha, and be unoccupied, death will happen through vitiation of the three humours of the body, by weapon, or fire; if occupied by a planet, it will be caused by a morbid affection peculiar to that planet.

मिथुने मिथुनांशे वा कासश्वासोष्णरोगशूलाद्यैः ।

चन्द्रग्रहे चन्द्रांशे वातोन्मादातिरेचनाद्यापि ॥७॥

If the Rasi or Navamsa belong to Mithuna, it will be due to cough, asthma, excessive heat, colic and the like. If Karkataka be the Rasi or Navamsa, death will happen through rheumatism, insanity or diarrhoea.

स्फोटकविषशस्त्राद्यैर्ज्वरेण सिंहस्थिते तदंशे वा ।

जठराग्निगुहयकलहप्रपातनाद्यैश्च कन्यायाम् ॥८॥

If the Rasi or Navamsa be Simha, death will be due to a boil, poison, weapon and the like or fever. If it be Kanya, death will be caused by the disorder of the stomach, or privities, quarrel, a fall from a precipice and the like.

तौलिनि तदंशके वा स्वबुद्धिदोषेण हन्यते पुरुषः ।

ज्वरसन्निपातदोषैर्मरणं ब्रूयाद्दशाफलोक्तैर्वा ॥९॥

If the Rasi and Navamsa belong to Thula, the person meets with death through some fault of his own, a dangerous fever, or some cause pertaining to the Dasa at that time.

वृश्चिकभवनतदंशे पाण्डुग्रहिणीप्लूहादिदोषवशात् ।

वृक्षजलशस्त्रकाष्ठैश्चापांशे पापसंयुते मृत्युः ॥१०॥

If the Navamsa or Rasi be Vrischika, the cause of death will be jaundice, enlargement of the spleen and the like. When it is the Dhanur Rasi or Navamsa and a malefic be posited therein, death will be due to a tree, water, weapon or wood.

मकरे मकरांशे वा शूलात्कृषिबुद्धिसंभ्रमान्मृत्युः ।

पापयुते व्याघ्राद्यैः कासज्वरयक्ष्मकृत्रिमैर्मरणम् ॥११॥

If the Rasi or Navamsa be owned by the sign Makara, death will be caused by impalement, ploughing, or derangement of the mind. If the Rasi or Navamsa be also conjoined with a malefic, death may be caused by being mauled by tigers, by cough, fever, consumption, or through an unnatural cause.

कुंभे कुंभांशे वा पापयुते व्याघ्रशस्त्रभुजगाद्यैः ।

कासज्वरयक्ष्मकृत्रिमैर्मरणं ब्रूयात्समुद्दिष्टम् ॥१२॥

When the Rasi or Navamsa is conjoined with a malefic, death will be caused by tigers, weapons, serpents and the like, through cough, fever, pulmonary diseases etc.

मीने मीनांशे वा सर्पेण वधोऽध्ववातयन्त्रैर्वा ।

नौभेदाज्जलमध्ये जलधरशब्देन पीडितो म्रियते ॥ १३॥

If the Rasi or Navamsa belong to Meena, death will be through serpent-bites, while on a journey, through a storm or machine, dashing of a steamer (or a rock) or through thunder.

अतिसारज्वरदाहोदरामयैर्विषहतान्निविच्छेदैः ।

देहौचित्यजरोगैः सामान्यं मृत्युमादिशेन्नृणाम् ॥ १४॥

In the case of human beings, death should be declared as due to dysentery, fever, burning, disease of the belly, poison, beatings, discontinuance of food, and diseases inborn with the body generally.

Place of death:

The rising Navamsa of a chart indicates place of death:-

- (1) Mesha - in forest or where sheep and goats abound;
- (2) Vrishabha - in forest or where cattle graze;
- (3) Mithuna - in residence;
- (4) Kataka - in water resorts;
- (5) Simha - in forest, distant place;
- (6) Kanya - in water resorts;
- (7) Thula - in market area;
- (8) Vrischika - in uneven place; on the ground;
- (9) Dhanus - in cowshed;
- (10) Makara - in water resorts (or surrounding place - near river, pond, in a well etc.)

(11) Kumbha - in residence; and

(12) Meena - in water resorts.

ACQUISITION OF WEALTH

Hora-sara. Chap. XXII (Pandit V.S. Sastri)

स्वस्य स्वभावजनितं प्रकारभेदैर्धनं समाप्नोति ।

केषांचिद्दशमस्थैश्चन्द्राभ्दानोर्नवांशकादथवा ॥ १॥

A person gets wealth in various ways suited to his innate nature. According to some, wealth is acquired through planets posited in the 10th house reckoned from the Lagna, from the Moon or the Sun or their Navamsas.

पितृमातृसहजबान्धवगुरयोषित्प्रेष्यजातिभिर्वित्तम् ।

लभते दशमर्क्षगतैः सूर्याद्यैस्तद्विकारभेदैर्वा ॥ २॥

There is acquisition of wealth from the father, mother, brother, a relative, an elder a wife or an inferior according as the Sun or any other planet taken in order, occupies the 10th place from the Lagna, the Sun, or the Moon, or from other kinds of relatives.

ग्रहरहिते दशमगृहे चन्द्राभ्दानोस्तथा तयोर्बलिनः ।

तदधीशराशिनाथस्वभावलब्धोपजीवनं कुरुते ॥ ३॥

If the 10th house be planetless, then the livelihood will be through that prescribed for the ruler of that house (or if the ruler of the Navamsa occupied by the planet owning the 10th place) reckoned from the Lagna, from the Moon, or from the Sun, whichever is stronger or that prescribed for the lord of the Rasi in which the lord of the above 10th house is posited.

अर्कांशे फलवृक्षैर्भेषज्यैर्धातुविक्रयैः शिल्पैः ।

द्यूतानृतशाठ्यकरैर्भूषिर्वा वित्तमाप्नुयात् सततम् ॥४॥

If the Sun be the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 10th Bhava, the person concerned will earn a living by dealing in fruits, trees, medicines, metals and handicrafts. He will obtain money by gambling, by uttering falsehood, by cheating or through kings.

चन्द्रांशे मणिपोतैः कृषिजलवस्त्रादिभिर्धनं लभते ।

गोमहिषशर्कराद्यैः स्त्रीसङ्गान्मन्त्रदेवताद्वाऽपि ॥५॥

If the Navamsa under reference be that of the Moon, the person gains a living by dealings in pearls, ships, by agriculture, water, clothes and the like, cows, buffaloes, sugar or through the medium of women, incantations, or by worshipping deities.

उपदेशमन्त्रकुशलैः साहसशस्त्राग्निभेषजैर्वाऽपि ।

आपणविक्रयकुशलैर्भौमांशे क्षत्रियादितो धनवान् ॥६॥

If the Navamsa in question belong to Mars, the person gains his livelihood by teaching, by proficiency in Mantras, an aggressive bold act, weapon, fire or drug, trading in things in the market, and from Kshatriyas.

लिपिलेख्यकाव्यगणितैर्द्यूतैर्नृतैः सत्त्वादिभिर्वित्तम् ।

तदधीशे सौम्यांशे दानाध्ययनादिभिः प्रियालापैः ॥७॥

When the Navamsa referred to belongs to Mercury, the person born will earn his livelihood by writing, drawing, mathematics, poetry, gambling, dancing and panegyrics, by making gifts, studying and pleasant narrations.

अध्ययनदेवतार्चनमन्त्रजपान्मन्त्रवृत्तिभिर्धनम् ।

कालज्ञाननिमित्तैर्नृपप्रसादैस्तथा गुरोरंशे ॥८॥

When the Navamsa in question belongs to Jupiter, the person born will obtain his livelihood by chanting of the Vedas, worshipping Gods, chanting Mantras, exposition of Mantras, by astrology and by royal favour.

गोमहिषाश्वगजाद्यैः स्त्रीसङ्गैरौषधैरलङ्कारैः ।

नृत्तादिगीतकुशलैः शुक्रांशे वित्तवान् सुखी भवति ॥९॥

If Venus be the lord of the Navamsa in question, the person born will be happy and earn his livelihood through cows, buffaloes, horses, elephants, through the association of women, through herbs, by decorations and dancing, by singing etc.

सौरांशे फलमूलैः पत्रैर्भारोद्धहैः श्रमैर्धनवान् ।

नीचप्रेष्यजनाद्यैर्धान्यकुधान्यादि विक्रयैर्वाऽपि ॥१०॥

.....श्रमवधभारादिनीचकृत्यैश्च ।

तिललवणधान्यशाकैस्तृणकाष्ठजलादिभिर्धनं लभते ॥११॥

If the Navamsa referred to be owned by Saturn, the person born will earn a living through fruits and roots, leaves, by bearing burdens, by doing wearisome work, by trading through low persons, menials, grains and low corn. He will obtain money through base actions and by bearing burdens, by killing, through sesamum, salt, coriander, vegetables, grass, firewood, water and the like.

अंशाधिपोऽतिबलवानयत्नतोऽर्थागमं सुखं कुरुते ।

अंशाधिपोऽतिनीचे प्रोक्तफलं स्वल्पमेव विदधाति ॥१२॥

If the lord of the Navamsa referred to above be very strong, he will earn money without any effort at all and be happy. If the Navamsa lord be in his extreme depression, the several effects described above will reveal themselves only very little.

स्वस्वामिद्रष्टुक्तं स्वदेशफलदायकं मुनयः ऊचुः ।

अन्येन सहितद्रष्टं परदेशफलप्रदं प्राहुः ॥१४॥

Sages have declared that if the Navamsa Rasi be aspected by or conjoined with its lord, the earnings will be in his own native country. If it be, conjoined with or aspected by another, the earnings will be in a foreign country.

Ashtakavarga of Navamsa Chart

Smt. Gayatri Devi Vasudev writes in the Astrological Magazine (Sept. 1985 in Editorial)

"Traditional methods of the applications of Ashtakavarga are well known. One way to experiment.... is to try its application to Vargas as sub-divisional charts.... For a start, let us take the Ashtakavarga of the Navamsa chart.

She also took into consideration Ashtakavarga of Dasamamsa Chart and Suptamamsa Chart also.

In the end she says, "However, a judicious blending of the directions and Ashtakavarga methods give fairly accurate results."

Shri V.A.K. Ayer wrote in "News and Views" in the Astrological Magazine (Sept. 1986):-

"Can Ashtakavarga be applied to the Navamsa and other Varga Charts, as some modern writers tend to say: whether there are any directions or sanctions to that effect in classical texts?

Personally, I have not come across any authority in classical works. Navamsa is a very potent factor in predictive astrology and therefore could apply Ashtakavarga to it too; but a close scrutiny of its origin, structure, content and use belies it....

Bindus and Rekhas, they do not admit of Navamsa as Varga treatment unless it is on the bases of one's research or experience one applies the Ashtakavarga to divisional charts.'

A learned student, Shri S.K. Krishnan Nair, from Trivendrum wrote the author on 19-5-1986:-

"As on experimental measure, I have applied Ashtakavarga on the horary problems. I prepared a "Chandrashtakavarga of the Navamsa planets and the answers given were correct."

The author, during his study of last 50 years has not come across any authority in classical texts, about applying Ashtakavarga to Navamsa or any other Varga Chart. From research point of view, students may try.

Rasi and Navamsa Charts - of the Standard Horoscope.

A comparative study of Rasi/Navamsa Charts of the Standard Horoscope:

Mars aspects the 5th house in Rasi and Navamsa charts.

Jupiter aspects the 2nd and the 4th houses in both charts.

Saturn aspects the 2nd house in both the charts.

The 5th lords in both charts aspect the 5th house.

The 9th lords in both charts are in the 8th house. (धननाशयोग).

The 6th lords in both charts are in the 8th house. (Viparita Raja Yoga).

The 2nd, the 4th, the 5th and the 11th houses are aspected by their respective lords in Navamsa Chart or in other words, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and the Moon aspect their own signs in Navamsa Chart.

Parivartan - between Mercury and Mars i.e. Mercury the 10th lord in the 3rd house and Mars, the 3rd lord is in the 10th house in Navamsa Chart.

Rahu/Ketu (Nodal-axis) are in Kendras in both charts.

Kemadrum Yoga is formed in both charts.

The 12 lord, the Sun is in own house in Navamsa Chart.

The 12 lord Mercury aspects the 12th house in Rasi Chart.

The 7th and the 8th lord Saturn aspects Navamsa dispositor Mars in Rasi Chart.

In Navamsa chart Saturn's Neech-bhanga is there.

Ketu is aspected by its lord in Navamsa Chart.

The Moon is also aspected by its lord Saturn in Navamsa chart.

Saturn is aspected by his Rasi dispositor Mercury in Rasi Chart.

Jupiter aspects his Rasi dispositor in Rasi Chart.

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