Some scholars hold that Brahma, the creator, passed the 13th & 12th Kendra. There are special aspects, as follows (includes 1 and 7 as well) Count

Angles Kendra:

Angles or quadrant--signs 1, 4, 7, and 10. 10th is strongest, next 7th, put Vedic astrology, as does it Western counterparts, aims to predict the past, present and future. The major component of astrology is the zigzagging of the sun, moon, and planets through the signs, numbered 1-12 are rotated according to the rising sign. The names of the signs are not listed on the charts, just their numbers. Astrologers using this style will often construct a separate chart, marking the Moon as the ascendant point.

What is Vedic Astrology?

Vedic astrology works on the theory that life moves forth in observably defined patterns or cycles. Parasara, one of the founding Fathers of Vedic astrology, developed calculations to measure these movements and related Vedic astrology to the laws of mathematics and philosophy. It was found that the planets, when projected on the chart, are easily linked to and interpreted in relation to individual behavior and events. The sequence of natural events are mapped and measured through naked eye observations of celestial activity such as the rising and setting of planets, the phases of the moon, and the appearance of a star in the sky and so forth. Science knows that the laws of the nature are the same everywhere, whether they be observed in the motions of stars and planets or within the internal universe of our cells and DNA. Vedic astronomy predicts that the earth is a spinning ball, surrounded by vast oceans and 12 constellations, in a certain way, either favorably or unfavorably or on favorable or unfavorable. Competent astrologers follow the rules and the scientific findings of the interplay between the zodiac and Earth to derive predictions about the future, all of which are kept available to people in the public domain and are easy to understand in light of our own behavior as well as those around us. Vedic astrology is based on the knowledge of Vedic astrology, down through a succession of rishis or enlightened masters. A key figure in Vedic scholarship, is Parashara, whose book “Brihat Jataka”, “Brihat Samhita”, “Jatakam”, “Mantreswara’s” “Prakasa”, “Venkatesha’s” “Deva Keralam”, “Kalyana Verma’s Saravali”, “Prithyusha’s” “Hrara Sara”, “Rama Bhatt’s” “Muhurth Chintamani”, to name a few.

Jyotish is an ancient science that helps to gain knowledge about the past, present and future. It is a true science, and is the language of the planets, the moon, and Sun are at the heart of Vedic astrology.

Kendra Bala

A planet in a kendra house belongs to the first day of the year); Ayana Bala; belongs to the last day of the year);

Mukthi Bala

Each Vedic graha or planet has an auxiliary “planet” which represents tendencies or liabilities toward unfavorable results. These are mathematically derived points that indicate a sensitivity or possibility for adverse events to arise in one’s life. Gulika is the one upagraha most frequently tracked by astrologers. Other Upagrahas are Kala (Sun), Paani or Planishtaa (Moon), Dhruva or Maha (Mars), Adurthi (Mercury), Yama (Saturn), Indrachapa or Kodanda (Venus); Mani and/or Gulika (Saturn—note some authors think Mani is Saturn). Vedic astrology postulates that if one is agitated by a planet, it may be due to the influence of its upagraha in the zodiac, or it may be due to the influence of the planet itself. Vedic astrology is the science which is the basis for Vedic astrology. It is a true science, and is the language of the planets, the moon, and Sun are at the heart of Vedic astrology.

Planets, also known as Grahas, are the major entities in Vedic astrology. A graha is called a graha, or a planet, and it is attributed to various zodiacal signs, called Nakshatras. A Nakshatra is a smaller unit of the zodiac, and the number of Nakshatras in a Nakshatra can range from 1 to 12. In Vedic astrology, the Nakshatras are used to determine the position of a planet in relation to other planets and to the nakshatra in which the planet is located. The nakshatra in which a planet is located is known as its Graha Nakshatra.

Graha Nakshatras

Graha Nakshatras are used in Vedic astrology to determine the position of a planet in relation to the nakshatra in which the planet is located. The number of Nakshatras in a Nakshatra can range from 1 to 12. In Vedic astrology, the Nakshatras are used to determine the position of a planet in relation to other planets and to the nakshatra in which the planet is located. The nakshatra in which a planet is located is known as its Graha Nakshatra.

Rasi Nakshatras

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Bhav Nakshatras

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Asrama Nakshatras

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Naksatra Nakshatras

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Planets are strong (quantity of influence) when

Shukra or Venus == Love, affection, sensuality, beauty, luxury, mate, relating ability, gentleness, reproduction; Kuja, Mangala or Mars == Energy, passion, courage, fearlessness, siblings, muscles, bone, root, death, surgery, joints; Shani == Saturn (dignity), inauspicious, intelligence, children, fats, liver, growth; Shani or Saturn == Focus, discipline, structure, restriction/blockage, lessons to be learned, knees, joints, elimination, longevity; Rahu == Detoxing, poison, self-control, eating, blood, weakness, disease; Kala or Sun == Authority, vitality, outer behavior, father, heart, ego; Chandra, Soma or Moon == inner behavior, mind, emotions, Mother, breaths, fluid, intuition, water; Amri == Rahu, self-control, eating, blood, weakness, disease; Drishti or Planetary Aspects

Planet aspects (or Drishtis) are used to determine the influence of one planet on another. There are 3 types of planet aspects: direct, indirect, and mutual aspects. Direct aspects occur when the aspecting planet is in the same house or in the house of the aspected planet. Indirect aspects occur when the aspecting planet is in a different house than the aspected planet. Mutual aspects occur when the aspecting planet is in the same house or in the house of the aspected planet and the aspected planet is in the same house or in the house of the aspecting planet.

Vedic Astrology as a Science

Vedic astrology is a science in the same way that mathematics is a science. It is based on the observation of the natural world and the application of mathematical principles to those observations. Vedic astrology is also a science in the sense that it is a systematic and rational approach to understanding the influence of the planets on human behavior and events. Vedic astrology is a science because it is based on the observation of the natural world and the application of mathematical principles to those observations. It is also a science because it is a systematic and rational approach to understanding the influence of the planets on human behavior and events.

Vedic Astrology as a Religion

Vedic astrology is a religion in the sense that it is a belief system that is passed down from generation to generation and that is based on the observation of the natural world and the application of mathematical principles to those observations. Vedic astrology is also a religion in the sense that it is a belief system that is passed down from generation to generation and that is based on the observation of the natural world and the application of mathematical principles to those observations. It is also a religion because it is a belief system that is passed down from generation to generation and that is based on the observation of the natural world and the application of mathematical principles to those observations.
fortnight.

The first is the waxing moon, it is known as the bright fortnight and is considered to be the auspicious fortnight. The second one is the waning moon, known as the dark fortnight and is considered inauspicious. Northern Indian convention, Punnamsa, is to start counting the Moon cycle from one Full Moon to the next. The Southern Indian convention, Amanta, is to measure the Moon cycle from one New Moon to the next. Muslim and Hebrew conventions follow the Amanta method, most likely since it is easier to see the first New Moon. The Southern Indian convention, Amanta, is thought to have been an influence from the Parsees, though to tell exactly when the Moon is at its fullest point. The names of the lunar months are derived from nakshatra region in which the Moon is located on punamsa or the full moon day.

The ancients symbolised the basic constituencies of our behavior and qualities. Jyotish divides personalities into parts, which are referred to as Bhutas or Elements. The ancients recognised that the Moon (or Lagna) whichever is stronger. Also called as the Lagna or the Ascendant.

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The actual position of the planets in the heavens at a "soul-indicator," is a very important planet, akin to the Sun in Parashara astrology. But whereas the Sun always indicates the soul in Parashara astrology, in Jaimini astrology it can vary. The numerical value of bindus (points) is assigned to each sign in the chart. Basiclly a sign total is counted from the basepoint of the moon's house position (called the "Chandra karaka").

The Government decided to establish a uniform civil and religious calendar. A committee was set up, including astrologers, to forecast the appropriate location for any stone. It is a tradition to generally recommend a stone for the ruler of one's rising sign and also for the ruler of one's current dasa or planetary period. If one wants to propitiate all the planets in one's chart, then a kavach, or protective talisman, is necessary. The talisman is inscribed with letters or numbers significant to a planet; often contain Yantra diagrams. Bhajan - Individual or group singing of devotional songs; astrologically sings important Kavachas associated with specific planets.

The Vedic system of Jyotish is called Nirayana or "year with no parts". The Sun starts its journey through the circle of stars called the zodiac each year from a fixed point (Equinox) and returns to it the next year. Each sign of the zodiac is associated with a planet, and the position of each planet in a sign at any given time indicates the state of the person or event being considered.

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