A NEW METHOD ON BIRTH TIME RECTIFICATION

ASTROLOGY OF SADHU PADDATHI

BY

SHRI R. K. DAS

(W.B.C.S. Retd.)

Saptarishis Publications

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To
The Sacred Memories of my Revered Parents,
Late KALI PADA DAS & Late BALA KESHWARI DAS,
Is Respectfully Dedicated
'ASTROLOGY OF SADHU - PADDHATI'
And
To The Memory of My Daughter,
Late DYOTIKA SARKAR,
Is Affectionately Dedicated This Book
'ON BIRTH TIME RECTIFICATION'

Contents

Preface

Astrology is a great science. Astrological predictions are generally based upon the horoscopes cast on the birth time. But in most cases, the precise time of birth may not have been correctly recorded. And for this there has been a great demand for a book that is in itself complete, self-contained and can help an astrologer in one of the most onerous jobs i.e. finding out the exact moment of birth before casting a horoscope and giving predictions on the basis of it.

By the grace of God, I have found Sadhu-Paddhati, and astro-mathematical system of timing events, especially good events - on the basis of horoscopes cast on exact time of birth. To find out the exact moment of birth, this unique paddhati can help an astrologer.

This book on Birth Time Rectification contains all necessary information, which are generally required for working out the exact moment of birth.

I trust that students and practitioners of astrology will appreciate this honest and humble venture.

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Introduction

The exact moment of birth is essential for casting a correct birth chart. But in most cases the precise time of birth will not have been recorded near about the moment of birth. It is natural that considerable time will have elapsed between time of birth and the moment of recording it. And there may be instances of recording incorrect time of birth for this. A birth chart cast on the basis of incorrect birth time cannot be taken as a correct birth chart. Prognostication made on the basis of incorrect chart is bound to be incorrect.

Every birth has intimate connection with the Sun and Moon; and there is an astrological moment for it. If the time recording machine is activated in such a way as to recognize the astrological moment it can record that moment. A chart cast on the basis of astrological moment

of birth will certainly help prognosticate an event and the precise time of its happening. But no two watches at the same time show precisely same time and it's everyone's experience. And it is precisely this, that astrological moment of birth remains wrongly recorded in many cases.

1) If the birth chart is correctly cast prognostication of an event can be correctly made. The correctness of the chart can be tested though the prognosticated time of the happening of good and happy event, such as marriage, service, progeny, financial success etc. In this matter, method of *Dasha* system may help. But there are many *Dasha* systems and picking up a particular one suited for the purpose and working out the time of the event from it is a very difficult task. However, in the matter of finding an exact time of happening of good event SADHU-PADDHATI may be of help. This Paddhati is an astro-mathematical process. The working of the process is shown here.

Birth charts of two natives, one male and one female, are given along with specific purpose charts,(marriage) prepared on the basis of the birth charts, cast on correct birth times.

	Female 17/18.3.70		Male 5.8.63	
	Rashi No.	Sign No.	Rashi No.	Sign No.
Ascendant	9	8	7	8
Sun	12	5	4	9
Moon	4	5	10	2
Mars	1	5	6	1
Mercury	11	3	5	6
Jupiter	7	10	12	11
Venus	12	8	4	8
Saturn	11	12	3	2

E = Escalation
E_s = Escalation for special
E_t = Total escalation
R_c = Rashi chart
S_p = Specific purpose deduction
C = Constant
U_f = Universal for female
U_m = Universal for male
M_v = Midpoint of vicinity
A_n = Ascendant lord
I. G_n = General indicator
Y_b = Birth year

	Female	Male
In rashi	E=4, R_c=4, S_p=4, C =0 E_r= U_f+3(E)-R_c-5P+C =24+3x4-4-4+0 =24+12-8=28	E=5, R_c=5, S_p=5, C =0 E_r= U_m+4(E)-R_c-5P+C =26+20-5-5+0 =46-10=36
In specific	E =1, R_c=3, S_p=3 E_s=24+3x1-3-3 = 27-9=18. E_t = E_r+E_s = 28+18=46 $E_{t/2}$= 46/2=23	E =2, R_c=1, S_p=7 E_s=26+4x2-1-7-0 = 26+8-8=26 E_t = E_r+E_s = 36+26=62 E_t = 62/2=31
	M_v= Y_b+ E_t/2 = 1970 + 23 = 1993	M_v= Y_b+ E_t/2 = 1963 + 31 = 1994
Vicinity of Marriage years	(M_v-2)-(M_v-1)-M_v -(M_v+1)-(M_v+2) 1991-1992-1993-1994-1995	(M_v-2)-(M_v-1)-M_v -(M_v+1)-(M_v+2) 1992-1993-1994-1995-1996
Now A_n	9(7-1)+(10+1)-7=54+4=58	9(4-1)+(8+1)-4=27+5=32
S_n	9(11-1)+(15+1)-7=90+9=99 I.G_n = A_n+ S_n = 58 + 99 =157 R_e for 157 = 13 Indicator year for A_r/A_s=9/8=4 (To be counted from LHS) In the vicinity (year) 4 from (LHS)= 1994 Now A_m=9(4-1) +2 = 29 R_m for 29 = 5 For vicinity month M_m =month of year + M_m = 3+5=8 Vicinity (M_m-1) -(M_m)-(M_m+1) 7-8-9	9(6-1)+(13+1)-10=45+4=49 I.G_n = A_n+ S_n = 32+49=81 R_e for 81 = 9 Indicator year for A_r/A_s=7/8=3 (To be counted from LHS) In the vicinity (year) 3 from(LHS)= 1994 Now A_m=9(10-1) +5 = 86 R_m for 86 = 2 For vicinity month M_m =month of year + M_m = 8+2=10 Vicinity (M_m-1) -(M_m)-(M_m+1) 9-10-11

These two persons got married to each other on 4.9.1994.

It is always better to prepare a horoscope on the rectified time of birth. For this, the astrologer may verify the recorded time of birth according to principles and procedures laid down in this book.

The theory of astrological moment of birth and the principles and procedure to work out the moment has been honestly dealt with and I hope the reader, students and practitioners of astrology will appreciate my humble venture.

R.K.Das

Midnapore, West-Bengal

CHAPTER I

Sunrise and Sunset

The exact time of sunrise of the day of birth is necessary for birth rectification. A table of sunrise time for different dates and latitudes is given in this book.

Sadhu-paddhati of Astrology follows the Hindu Nirayan Zodiac system. Accordingly, a day or date starts at the moment of sunrise in the eastern horizon and continues till the moment of next sunrise. The moment the sunrises, a new date starts and so also begins a new weekday. It continues to be that date and that weekday till the next sunrise time.

In this way when the Sun of that date and day sets in the western horizon of the place, the night part of that date and day starts and continues till

the sunrise for the next day and date. The day(diurnal) part and the night(nocturnal) part make a complete day and date.

In western countries, a date starts at 0 hours i.e. 12:00midnight. So for getting benefit from this book in the matter of birth rectification, the birth date must be converted to the date at noontime before that nighttime, if the birth is at nighttime and would so be the same weekday of that noontime. This should be regarded as the name of weekday of birth. It is for the night birth at a.m. time. But for night birth at a p.m. time the date and weekday should be taken as ok.

For example a lady was born on April 21, 1926 at 1:40 a.m. in London. For birth rectification the date should be regarded as it was in the noontime before that nighttime. It wasApril20, 1926 Tuesday at 25h 40m in the night.

In many cases weekdays are not mentioned even in the recorded birth time. For finding the weekday of birth a formula has been evolved. Weekdays can be easily found out for birth dates.

The formula is 1/7(c+y+l+m+d)-Q=R

where

c=constant for century part

y=no. of years part

l=no. of leap years passed in the century before the date

m=constant for month

d=no. of date

Q= quotient

R= remainder

c=3 for century part as 18

=1 for the part as 19

=6 for the part as 20

m=0 for January, 3 for February, 3 for March, 6 for April

8 for May, 4/11 for June, 6/13 for July, 9/16 for August

5/19 for September, 0/21 for October, 3/24 for November,

5/26 forDecember

R=1(Sunday), 2(Monday), 3(Tuesday), 4(Wednesday), 5(Thursday),

6(Friday), 7 or 0(Saturday).

Example: **Find the weekday for 19.4.1926**

1/7(1+26+6+6+19)=Q+R

58/7=8(2/7) i.e. Q=8 & R=2

R=2 =Monday

Two tables are given in this book about sunrise and sunset time, one for sunrise and the other for sunset time. The times are given in LMT i.e. Local Mean Time.

LMT of a place is fixed in relation to Greenwich Mean Time or to Zonal Standard Time. Greenwich is a place in England. The position of this place is 0 degree longitude. Any place to the east of Greenwich will have LMT as GMT plus time accrued, at the rate of 4 minutes per degree difference of eat longitude and any place to the west of Greenwich will get LMT as GMT time accrued at the rate of 4 min per degree of difference of west longitude.

LMT of the place can be accounted with the reference to ZST of the country of that place. If the place is on the east from the place on which the ZST has been fixed then a time equivalent at the rate of 4min per degree of difference should be added and if the place is to the west the time equivalent be subtracted from ZST.

For India the zonal time is fixed on 82.5 degree E longitude. So ZST of India is (82.5 x 4)min, i.e. 5h 30minahead of GMT. The zonal time of India is called Indian Standard Time(IST). Kolkata is on 88.4 degree E longitude. For getting LMT of Kolkata (88.4 x 4)min E to be added to GMT or

(88.4-82.5) x 4min, time required to be added to IST.

Indira Gandhi was born on 19.11.1917, 11.10 p.m. (IST), 25°N 28' and 81°E 52'. Find the sunrise and sunset times of that day and name of the week-day of birth, the position of the sun in the zodiac at the sunrise time and difference of birth time from the sunrise time in the English and Indian measurement of time and also find the LMT of birth.

For the sunrise and sunset time the latitude of place is necessary.The latitude of the place is 25°N28' from the table of sunrise it is seen for

	20°N		30°N	
	h	m	h	m
Nov16	6	09	6	26
Nov26	6	15	6	34
for 10 days difference	0	06	0	08
for3 days difference	0	1.8	0	2.4
thus for Nov 19	6	0.9+1.8	6	26+2.4
	=6	10.8	=6	28.4

For 10°difference of latitude rise of time is (28.4-10.8)m or 17.6m

For 5°28' difference of latitude rise of time =(17.6/10 x 5.46=9.6)m

∴ for25°N28' the sunrise time on November 19 =6h 09m +9.6=6h 18.6m

=6h 18m 36s a.m. LMT

For the sunset of the table of sunset is seen

	20°N		30°N	
	h	m	h	m
for Nov16	5	20	5	4
for Nov 26	5	19	5	1
10 days difference		-1		-3
3 days difference		-.3		-.9
for Nov 19	5	19.7	5	3.1

for 10° difference of latitude fall of time =(19.7-3.1=16.6)m

so for 5°28' latitude fall of time =(16.6/10 x 5.46=9.06)m

Thus for 25°28'N, the sunset time = 5h 19.7m - 9.06m

=5h 10.64m p.m. LMT

=5h 10m 38s p.m. LMT

For name of the weekday: it is night birth the weekday at noon is the weekday of birth

1/7(1+17+4+24+19)= 65/7=9(2/7), thus

remainder =2 hence Monday.

For position of the sun in the zodiac at the sunrise time the longitude of the birthplace is necessary. It is 81°52'E.

The place is on west of 82°30'E (82°30'-81°52'=38')

Time equivalent for 38' = (38' x 4=152s =2m 32s)

This time equivalent should be deducted from the sunrise time in LMT to get sunrise time in IST so sunrise time =6h 18m 36s -2ms32s

=6h 16ms4s a.m.(IST)

For table for sunrise at 5.30 a.m. IST

Jan 0 sign 08:16°2'

Jan19 sign 09:28°0'

18;14°2'

Nov 0 sign 6:14°2'

Nov 19 sign 19°5'

7:03°7'

46m 4s 1°55'

7:05°2'= Scorpio 5°2'

For difference of birth time from sunrise time (11:10 p.m.)or(23h 10m -6h 16m 4s)

=16h 53m 56s (in English measurement)

16h =40danda(ghati)

48m =2danda

5m =12.5palas(vighati)

56s =2.3palas

=42danda, 14pala, 48vipala(in Indian measurement)

For LMT of birth

IST- time difference of longitude

=11:10p.m. 2m 32s =11h 7m 28s p.m.(LMT)

A renowned actress, born in London(51°N 31 and 0°W 05') on 27.2.1932 at 2 a.m.Find the sunrise time of that day, name of the weekday of birth and the position of sun at the sunrise time.

As the birth time was in the nighttime after 0 the date of birth should be taken as 26.2.1932 for astrological purpose.

Latitude of the place =51°N31'

From the table of sunrise it appears as follows

	50°		55°	
	h	m	h	m
Feb20	7	04	7	14
March1	6	43	6	53
Feb 26	6	50	7	00

*Now for 51°31'N the sunrise time is 6h 50m +(10/5 x 1.516)m

=6h 53m a.m. (GMT)

The weekday of the noontime before that night birth should be taken as the birth.

*1/7(1+32+7+3+26)=69/7=9(6/7)

So the remainder R is 6, which indicates Friday.

Hence birthweekday =Friday

For Sun's position

Jan 0 = sign 8 17° 32'

Feb 0 = sign 1 1° 34'

Feb 26 = 9 19° 6'

0 26° 15'

10 15° 21' at 5:30 a.m. (LMT)

00 3.5' for 1h 23 m

10 15° 24' 5 at sunrise time

Sun's position =sign 10 15° 24.5'

Jan. 0 means 5:30 AM of the previous day i.e. of 31st Dec. of the previous year and Feb. 0 means 5:30 AM of the previous day i.e. of 31st Jan.

To get Sun's position:

At 5:30 a.m.(IST) on Jan of 2000, Sun's position=sign 8 14°59'

For ordinary years (-16') for leap years (+46')

For the position on Jan 0 at 5:30 a.m. of that previous year was an ordinary year. But if the previous year was a leap year add 46 to the position of the Sun on Jan 0 of the previous year.

CHAPTER II

The Moon

The Moon's position in the zodiac at the particular moment of birth is very much important for the rectification of birth time. The Moon is regarded as a planet in astrology though astronomically it is earth's satellite. The Moon continuouslyis moving in the zodiac in direct motion. From the new moon day as the planet moves out of complete conjunction with the Sun, the bright half part of the lunar month begin. The Moon day by day goes on increasing for fifteen days, at this time it is said to be waxing. On Full Moon day its completely bright it is exactly 180° apart from the sun. Thereafter the planet begins to shed its brightness day by day as the dark half of the month begins. The moon is then regarded

as waxing moon. This process of waxing and waning goes on.

The moon takes 2.5 days to cross a zodiacal sign. This planet is the most fast moving and has greater speed than any other planet. The bright half of the lunar month is called the *Shukla Paksha* and the dark half *Krishna Paksha*. The new moon day is called the *Amavasya* and the full moon day *Poornima*.

The zodiacal signs are composed of 27 constellations. Each sign measures an arc of 30°and the zodiac measure 360°. The constellations each measure 13°20'and quarter of constellations which is called a *Pada* of a star measures 3°20'. Thus each constellation has 4 padas. A sign (*Rashi*) is composed of 9 padas of 3 consecutivestars. The names of the stars and their positions in the zodiac are given here in the tabular form.

Serial no	Name	Position in the zodiac		
		from	to	
		Degree	Degree	Minutes
1	Ashwini	0	13	20
2	Bharani		26	40
3	Kritika		40	00
4	Rohini		53	20
5	Mriqashirsha		66	40
6	Ardra		80	00
7	Punarvasu		93	20
8	Pushya		106	40
9	Ashlesha		120	00
10	Maqha		133	20
11	Poorvaphalguni		146	40
12	Uttaraphalguni		160	00
13	Hasta		173	20
14	Chitra		186	40
15	Swati		200	00
16	Vishakha		213	20
17	Anuradha		226	40
18	Jyeshta		240	00
19	Moola		253	20
20	Poorvashadha		266	40
21	Uttarashadha		280	00
22	Sh avana		293	20
23	Dhanishta		306	40
24	Satabisha		320	00
25	Poorvabhadrapada		333	20
26	Uttarabhadrapada		346	40
27	Revati		360	00

Each one's starting point is the end point of the previous star thus Kritika's starting point is 26°40'

The stars are called Nakshatras, Taras etc. in Indian language

Signs(*rashis*):

There are 12 astrological signs in the zodiac. *Nirayan* zodiac is fixed zodiac. The signs are also fixed in their positions perennially. Each one comprises an arc of 30°. The names of the signs, their serial numbers and their position in the zodiac are given here in a tabular form.

Serial no	English	Indian name	Position in the zodiac	
	name		from	to
			degree	degree
1	Aries	Mesh	0	30
2	Taurus	Vrushabh	30	60
3	Gemini	Mithun	60	90
4	Cancer	Kark	90	120
5	Leo	Simha	120	150
6	Virgo	Kanya	150	180
7	Libra	Tula	180	210
8	Scorpio	Vrushchik	210	240
9	Sagittarius	Dhanu	240	270
10	Capricorn	Makar	270	300
11	Aquarius	Kumbha	300	330
12	Pisces	Meen	330	360/0

Signs and Stars:

Signs are formed by fixed stars. In this book constellations and stars are to be regarded as synonyms. Constellations generally mean a group of fixed stars. But here in this book the term means a fixed starand in the same way a star means a constellation.

Each sign is composed of 9 padas of threeconsecutive stars. This matter is given here in tabular form.

Sl of rashi	NAME	PADAS OF THE RASHI	STARS FORM G SIGN NAME	SL NO. OF STARS
1	Aries	4	Ashwini	1
		4	Bharani	2
		1	Kritika	3
2	Taurus	3	Kritika	3
		4	Rohini	4
		2	Mrigashirsha	5
3	Gemini	2	Mrigashirsha	5
		4	Ardra	6
		3	Poonarvasu	7
4	Cancer	1	Poonarvasu	7
		4	Pushya	8
		4	Ashlesha	9
5	Leo	4	Magha	10
		4	Poorvaphalguni	11
		1	Uttaraphalguni	12

Sl of rashi	NAME	PADAS OF THE RASHI	STARS FORM G SIGN NAME	SL NO. OF STARS
6	Virgo	3	Uttaraphalguni	12
		4	Hasta	13
		2	Chitra	14
7	Libra	2	Chitra	14
		4	Swati	15
		3	Vishakha	16
8	Scorpio	1	Vishakha	16
		4	Anuradha	17
		4	Jyeshta	18
9	Sagittarius	4	Moola	19
		4	Poorvashadha	20
		1	Uttarashadha	21
10	Capricorn	3	Uttarashadha	21
		4	Sh avan	22
		2	Dhanishta	23
11	Aquarius	2	Dhanishta	23
		4	Satabisha	24
		3	Poorvabhadrapada	25
12	Pisces	1	Poorvabhadrapada	25
		4	Uttarabhadrapada	26
		4	Revathi	27

Grahas:

There are nine astrological *Grahas* (planets)in Indian Nirayan Astrology.

These nine planets fall in three groups :Luminaries, Regular planets and Shadowy

planets. Luminariesare not regarded as planets astronomically but for astrological purpose they are regarded as planets. The same is the case with shadowy planets. However regular planets are both astrological as well as astronomical planets. All these three types of planets in astrology are continuously moving in the zodiac-signs to signs, stars to stars. These planets have lordships over the signs and stars. One planet has lordship over three stars.

PLANETS	Signs over which Lordship is present (sl of sign used)	Stars over which Lordship is present (sl of sign is used)
Sun	5	3,12,21
Moon	4	4,13,22
Mars	1&8	5,14,23
Mercury	3&6	9,18,27
Jupiter	9&12	7,16,25
Venus	2&7	2,11,20
Saturn	10&11	8,17,26
Rahu		6,15,25
Ketu		1,10,19

At the time of birth, the sign through which the Moon passes is called the birth sign(Janma rashi) ant the star in which the moon then resides is called the Birth-star(Janma Nakshatra or Janma

Tara).

In the matter of birth rectification, the Birth star, and the Birth rashi are very important. So the position of the moon should be clearly known from any good ephemeris for the date and time of birth and also the name of the weekday of birth should be known.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

DOB: 21.4.1926 at 1:40 a.m.(GMT), 51°N30' and 0°W05'. Find the date of birth, the name of weekday, the Birth rashi, the Birth star and its serial number and group number.

For the birth and name of the weekday:

As the birth here is the night birth after 0h in the night, the date should be taken as the date was at the noontime before the birth time in night. The date was 20.4.1926 so the date of birth for the purpose of rectification should be taken as 20.4.1926.

And naturally name of the weekday of birth should be as follows:

(1+26+6+6+20)÷7=59÷7=8(3/7)

So remainder =3. It indicates the weekday is Tuesday.

From ephemeris it appears that the moon was in the Nirayan sign of Cancer on 20th April at the given time. So Birth-sign is Cancer and the Nakshatrathrough, which the moon was passing was Ashlesha 9. So the birth-star was Ashlesha. Star group is 9.

The stars having same planet as their lord are grouped in a single group as follows:

Lord	Star-group	Stars
Ketu	1	1,10,19
Venus	2	2,11,20
Sun	3	3,12,21
Moon	4	4,13,22
Mars	5	5,14,23
Rahu	6	6,15,24
Jupiter	7	7,16,25
Saturn	8	8,17,26
Mercury	9	9,18,27

CHAPTER III

Time

The purpose of this book is to guide an astrologer in the matter of birth rectification. Birth rectification means rectification of the recorded or the un recorded or the reported birth time and also includes the verification of time.

Measurements of time are now generally expressed by the terms year, month, date, day, hour (h), minutes (m),seconds(s). In India measurement of time are also expressed in Danda, Ghati, Ghanta, Pala. Vipala, Anupala, Vighati etc.

So to do away with any ambiguity that may arise in calculating out exact birth time, a conversion table of time is given. The reader of this book, the

students and the practitioners of astrology may find it necessary.

TABLE

(a) 1 year=12 months
1 month=30 days
1 day= 24
1h =60m
1m =60s

(b) 1day = 60 dandas
1 danda = 60 palas
1 pala = 60 vipalas

(c) 1 day = 60 ghatis
1 ghati = 60 vighatis

(d) 1 day = 24 ghantas
1 ghanta = 60m
1 m = 60s

(e) 1 day = 3600 palas
1day = 3600 vighatis
1 day = 1440m
1 day = 86400s

(f) 1 h = 2.5 dandas
1 h = 150 palas
1 h = 9000 vipalas

(g) 1 danda =24 m

1 pala = 24 s
1 ghati = 24 m
1 vighati = 24s

(i) 1 m = 2.5 palas
1 m = 150 vipalas

(j) 1 m = 2.5 vighatis

A table for conversions of "Bangla San" Saka era etc. is given here

Table (a)

Bangla San +593= AD year (April to December)

Bangla San +594= AD year(January to April)

Bangla San starts on April 14-15 and the first month is called *Vaisakha.*

The months are as follows:

Month name	Begins on	No. of days
Vaisakha	April(14-15)	30-31
Jyaistha	May(15-16)	31-32
Ashadha	June(15-16)	31-32
Shravana	July(17-18)	31-32
Bhadra	Aug(17-18)	31-32
Asvina	Sep(17-18)	30-31
Kartika	Oct(17-18)	30-31
Agrahayan	Nov(16-17)	29-30
Pausa	Dec(16-17)	29-30
Magha	Jan(14-15)	29-30
Falgun	Feb(13-14)	29-30
Chaitra	Mar(15-16)	30-31

Table (b)

SAKA ERA

Saka year +78 = AD year (March to December)

Saka year +79 = AD year (January to March)

Saka year divided by 4 leaves a remainder of 2 then it is a leap year and the first month of the year gets 31 days instead normal no. of 30 days. The name of first month is *Chaitra.*

The subsequent months have fixed number of days and begin on fixed date of English calendar.

Month name	Begins on	No. of days
Chaitra(normal)	Mar 22	30
Chaitra(leap year)	Mar21	31
Vaisakha	Apr21	31
Jyaistha	May22	31
Ashadha	Jun22	31
Shravana	Jul23	31
Bhadra	Aug23	31
Asvina	Sep23	30
Kartika	Oct23	30
Agarhayana	Nov22	30
Pausa	Dec22	30
Magha	Jan21	30
Falgun	Feb20	30

CHAPTER IV

Ayanamsha

Two kinds of astrology are prevailing. One is known as *Nirayana* and the other is *Sayana* Astrology. The former one is based on a fixed zodiac and the latter one recognizes the moving zodiac.

The difference between the beginning of these two kinds of zodiac fixed and movable zodiac is known as Ayanamsa and it increases about 50.3 s every year.

But astronomers debate when exactly the first point of two kinds of zodiac was at the same place and hence the Ayanamsa i.e. the processional distance is not same for all of them. It varies from 20°to 24°

So, without going through discussion about this, it is sufficient for the purpose of rectification of birth that whatever *Ayanamsa* is taken for calculating the exact birth time, it should be adhered to throughout the calculation, numbers and Ayanamsa should be resorted to.

If the birth chart had been cast in Sayana way, then deducting the Ayanamsa, to be adhered for the rectification of birth time from the ascendant, the Sun and the Moon.

At present two *Ayanamsa* have been used abundantly. One may be called "modern" and other "traditional".

For getting the Ayanamsa(modern):

1) Subtract 285 from the year.

2) Multiply the result by 0.013905 and the product as degree is the Ayanamsa for the year AD.

For getting the Ayanamsa (traditional):

1) Subtract 382 from the year.

2) Multiply the result by 0 .013905 and the product as degree is the Ayanamsa for the year AD.

Find both kind of Ayanamsa for 1951 AD

FOR MODERN:

1951-285=1666

THEN 1666 x 0.01391=23.17406°=23°10'4"

FOR TRADITIONAL

1951-382=1569

Now 1569 x 0.01391=21.816=21°49'

Let the birth chart (cast into traditional Ayanamsa) for birth in London(52°N30' and 0°W05') on 21.4.1926 at 1:40 a.m. (GMT) according to Sayanasystem; be converted to Nirayana chart (for Ascendant, the Sun and the Moon).

As the birth time is after 0 h in the night the birth date should be taken as the date of the noon before that night time so it was 20.4.1926 and thus the epoch time was +13h 40m after 12 noon of 20.4.1926.

CHAPTER V

Navamsa Signs

In the matter of finding out exact time of birth, the Navamsa signs of the various Ascendants and Descendants get importance. So some discussion about what are Navamsa signs and how they are counted seems necessary for the benefit of the students of astrology.

A sign measures 30°. When it is divided in 9 equal parts, each part measures an angular distance of 3°20'. Such a part is called a Navamsa. And a sign represents each part.

Thus 9 different signs represent the 9 Navamsas of a sign. The lords of these signs are also regarded as the lords of those 9 Navamsas.

9 consecutive represent the 9 Navamsas of the sign of Aries, Leo and Sagittarius sign, counted from Aries, which is regarded as the first Navamsa sign of these threesigns.

The signs of Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn are having their Navamsa signs counted from Capricorn

Gemini, Libra and Aquarius get their Navamsas counted from Libra, while Navamsas of Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces are counted from Cancer. A table will make the matter clear.

Serial no	Counting starts from Sign no.	Signs in group
Group A	1	Aries, Leo, Sagittarius
Group B	10	Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn
Group C	7	Gemini, Libra, Aquarius
Group D	4	Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces

Navamsa Of the sign	From Deg.	To Deg	min	For A	Sl.no. B	Of the C	Sign D
1st	0	3	20	1	10	7	4
2nd		6	40	2	11	8	5
3rd		10	00	3	12	9	6
4th		13	20	4	1	10	7
5th		16	60	5	2	11	8
6th		20	00	6	3	12	9
7th		23	20	7	4	1	10
8th		26	40	8	5	2	11
9th		30	00	9	6	3	12

Navamsa signs are very much needed for the verification of birth time and of the birth Ascendant and birth descendant. Navamsa signs are also helpful where the reported year of birth is doubtful for correcting the year of birth in doubtful cases, Navamsa signs for the sun, the moon and the Ascendant, the Descendant- all may be required.

TABLE

No. of Sign	Signs	Navamsa Group A	No Grp B	Of Grp C	Group Grp D	Lord of Navamsa
1	Aries	1	4	7		Mars
2	Taurus	2	5	8		Venus
3	Gemini	3	6	9		Mercury
4	Cancer	4	7		1	Moon
5	Leo	5	8		2	Sun
6	Virgo	6	9		3	Mercury
7	Libra	7		1	4	Venus
8	Scorpio	8		2	5	Mars
9	Sagittarius	9		3	6	Jupiter
10	Capricorn		1	4	7	Saturn
11	Aquarius		2	5	8	Saturn
12	Pisces		3	6	9	Jupiter

The lord of the sign where the Navamsa falls is the lord of that Navamsa.

Find the Navamsa sign and its lord for 18°15' of Leo.

Of any sign the 5th Navamsa has the end-point at 16°40' and the 6th Navamsa extends upto 20°. So 18°15' of any sign falls in the 6th Navamsa of that sign. Leo is a sign of group A, and hence its 6th Navamsa sign is Virgo (see table). And the lord of that Navamsa sign is mercury.

Find the Navamsa sign for 172° of the zodiac.172°÷30°=5(22/30). So the point is in the 6th sign (5+1 for remainder) of the zodiac. It is in Virgo.

Now Virgo 22° is a point between 20° and 23°20'. Thus it is a point in the 7th Navamsa of Virgo. 7th Navamsa of Virgo (Group B) is represented by Cancer.

So the Navamsa sign for 172°of the zodiac is Cancer.

CHAPTER VI

Navamsa-Dwadasamsa

When a Navamsa is divided in 12 equal parts then each of these 12 parts is called a Navamsa-Dwadasamsa. A Navamsa covers an angular area of 3°20', so a Navamsa - Dwadasamsa gets an angular area of 16'40". This 12 N-D (Navamsa-Dwadasamsa) are represented by 12 signs of the zodiac. The Navamsa sign itself represents the first N-D, and then the other consecutiveN-D is represented by the rest consecutive signs.

An odd Navamsa sign gets its first N-D as an odd N-D and the last N-D as an even N-D and in the case of even Navamsa sign the 1st N-D

appears as an even N-D and the last one as an odd N-D.

ODD AND EVEN N-D'S

The zodiacal signs are divided as odd signs and even signs. Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius and Aquarius are odd signs, the rest signs viz. Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricorn and Pisces are even signs.

All the odd signs represented Navamsa sign for any sign are called odd Navamsa, likewise all the even signs represented by Navamsas for any sign are called even Navamsas.

The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Navamsa of group A and group C signs are odd Navamsa signs and the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th are even Navamsa signs. For group B and group D signs the matter is otherwise i.e, opposite. Thus the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Navamsa are even Navamsa signs and rest is odd Navamsa signs.

In the case of N-D the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th Dwadasamsa of an odd Navamsa are represented by odd signs and hence an odd N-D signs. The 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th 10th and 12th Dwadasamsas are even N-D signs and in the case of an even Navamsa the matter is just

opposite. Thus the 1st, 3rd, even signs represent 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th Dwadasamsa.

A table is given here:

NAVAMSA-DWADASAMSA

No of N-D	In odd Nav. sign	In even Nav. sig	Angular Distance
1st	Odd	Even	0°16'40"
2nd	Even	Odd	0°33'20"
3rd	Odd	Even	0°50'00"
4th	Even	Odd	1°06'40"
5th	Odd	Even	1°23'20"
6th	Even	Odd	1°40'00"
7th	Odd	Even	1°56'40"
8th	Even	Odd	2°13'20"
9th	Odd	Even	2°30'00"
10th	Even	Odd	2°46'40"
11th	Odd	Even	3°03'20"
12th	Even	Odd	3°20'00"

This division in odd and even N-D is very much important for the purpose of the subject matter of this book. Odd N-D represents male and even N-D female.

Find the 7th N-D for 118°14' of the zodiac.

For the place of the point in a sign

118°14'÷30°=quotient 3 remainder 28°14'

So the sign = 3+1(for remainder)=4Cancer

28°14' of sign Cancerpoint falls on 9th Navamsa as 8th Navamsa ends on 26°40' and 9th Navamsa extends upto 30°. Cancer is a group D sign and hence counting starts from Cancer so Pisces is the Navamsa signfor the point 118°14'of the zodiac.

Now 28°14' point of Pisces after 26°40' there remains only

(28°14'-26°40'= 1°34')

Again 1°34' of a Navamsa sign falls on the 6th N-D sign(vide table). For even Navamsa sign the 6th N-D is an odd N-D sign.

Thus the point 118°14' is in even sign Cancer. For Cancer sign the 9th Navamsa sign is Pisces and for PiscesNavamsa sign the 7th N-D sign is Virgo but the point 118°14' is in N-D sign in masculine Leo.

Find if the point 212° of the zodiac is represented by the male or female person.

212°/30°= 7(2/30)

The point falls in 7+1(for remainder)=8=Scorpio.

Now Scorpio 2° falls in the 1st Navamsa of Scorpio(group D sign). For Navamsa of group D signs counting starts from Cancer. And thus Cancer is the first Navamsa sign for Scorpio. From table it appears 2°falls on 8th N-D sign in Navamsa sign, the 8th N-D sign is an odd N-D sign, which indicates a male.

Hence point 212°of the zodiac represents a male person.

CHAPTER VII

Ascendants & Descendants

The Ascendant points of the birth chart are very important in the rectification and verification of birth time. So the descendant points of a birth chart are needed for the purpose.

At the epoch moment the point of zodiac rising above the East-horizon is called the Ascendant and the point that is setting under the West horizon is called the descendant.

The Descendant point is always Ascendant point plus 180°. Thus if Ascendant is 5° of the zodiac then (5°+180°) =185° be regarded as the Descendant.

A simple method of finding the Ascendant is given here.The steps are as follows:

(1) Locate the longitude of the place.

(2) Locate the LMT of the place with reference to zonal standard time or GMT.

(3) Get the sidereal time for morning 5:50 a.m. LMT for the date.

A table of sidereal time at 5:30 morning LMT for 82°5'E, longitude and 1900 is given in the book.

(4) Locate the year correction with the help of a table given in this book (sidereal time of date+year correction).

(5) Calculate the correction for the place by following method:

The difference of the longitude of a place from 82° 5'East longitude x 0.66' per degree difference). The result be added if the longitude of the place is less than (or in the west of 82°5'E longitude) and deducted if the longitude of the place is greater than 82°5'E.

Let (a) be the sidereal time of the date,(b) is the difference of longitude as stated above.

The place is in the West of 82°5'E. The correction will be (a+0.66 x b s). If the place is further east the correction will be (a-0.66xb s).

(6) Calculate the difference of time between LMT 5:30 a.m. morning and LMT of the epoch.

(7). Calculate the difference of time raise by 10s for per hour

Let the epoch difference from 5:30 a.m. LMT be 12 h 25 m (LMT). Then the difference of time would be raised by adding [(12 x 10)s+(25/6)s] or 124 seconds or 2m 4s, the corrected interval of time =12h 27m 4s.

(8) The sidereal time of the epoch =(a) S. t of date + correction for year (b) + correction for place (c) + time interval of epoch from 5:30 a.m. (d) + correction for time interval (e). = (a+b+c+d+e) in h/min/sec.

If this result is greater than 24 h then 24 should be subtracted from it. Let the result now be called the sidereal time of the epoch. (S.T.E)

(9) Calculate the latitude of the place.

(10) Find the Ascendant for the S.T.E. from the table of Ascendant given in the book for

latitude 0° to latitude 60° N.

The Ascendant thus found is the Nirayan (or sidereal) ascendant of the epoch.

(11) For getting the Sayana (tropical) Ascendant, the Ayanamsa should be added.

(12) For places in southern latitude, the presence of finding the Ascendantwill be

(a) 12h should be added to S.T.E.

(b) Six signs to be added to that Ascendant.

And thus Ascendant for that place is obtained.

Corrections to the Ascendant for the years:

For 1900 add 57'.

1. For following every 10 years time 8' should be deducted. For 1910 add 49'.
2. For earlier years 8' per 10 years time should be added. For 1890 1°5' should be added.

DESCENDANT.

Six signs should be added to the Ascendant.

Thus for Ascendant point 5° the Descendant will be 185° of the zodiac

Find the Ascendant of the lady born in Turin, Italy,

45°N 4' and 7°E41' on 9.12.1947 at about 12:15 p.m. (LMT).

Birth place= 45°N 4' and 7°E41'

LMT =12:15 p.m.

Interval of epoch time from morning 5:30 a.m. (LMT) = 6h 45min

Time interval to be raised by 10" per hour =1'7"

Sidereal time at 5:30 a.m. on 9.12 =10h 40m 10s.

Correction for year 1947= -1m 31s.

Correction for place (82°5-7°) x 0.66s +49s = -42s

.

sidereal time on 9.12.1947 at Turin at 5:30 a.m. = 10h 39m 28s

Time interval for epoch time = 6h 45m

raised by10s per hour = = 1m 7s

sidereal time epoch= 17hours 25m 35s

After consulting Ascendant table for 45°4'

Kumbha 0 = 16h 31m

Meen 0 =17h 47m

So for S.T.E 17h 25m 35s i.e. 54m 35s Kumbha.

The Ascendant =(30°/76 x 54.58=21°54') Kumbha

= 10 sign 21°32'41"

CHAPTER VIII

Gulika

During daytime Gulika rises in the eastern horizon according to the time allotted for the weekday, during nighttime Gulika rises at the time allotted for that week-day night.

Gulika is an astrological upgrah for Saturn. This upgrah daily rises two times in the eastern horizon of a place- once in daytime and other in nighttime.

The day time when divided into 8 equal parts then parts ruled by 7 planets viz. the Sun, the Moon, Mars, mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. The part, which is left, is ruled by Gulika.

The first part is ruled by the weekday lord of that

day and 2nd part is ruled by the weekday lord of the next day. In this way 2nd gets the rulership of a part. Then next to the part ruled by Saturn is the Gulika part. Gulika rises at the time whenrule of Saturn ends.

On Sunday the first part is ruled by the Sun, the 7th part is ruled by Saturn, and the 8th part is ruled by Gulika. At the beginning of the 8th part Gulika rises in the eastern horizon.

Thus in a day when the day time covers 12h then Gulika time starts at 10h 30m after sunrise on Sunday and after 9h after sunrise on Monday. In this way on SaturdayGulika rises at 1h 30min after sunrise.

So it can be said that, if the daytime is multiplied by 0.875 for Sunday. The Gulika rising time for Monday the length of the day should be multiplied by 0.75. Here a table is given for the daytime Gulika rising. The length of day time should be multiplied by the multipliers given in the table then the result should be addedto the sunrise time and we will get the Gulika rising time for that day.

Day	Sun day	Mon day	Tues day	Wednes day	Thurs day	Fri day	Satur day
multiplier	0.875	0.75	0.625	0.50	0.375	0.25	0.125

In the night time Gulika period can be found in the following way.

The length of the nighttime should be divided into 8 equal parts. The 5th day lord will get the 1st part of this 8 parts, then the 6th day (counted from the week-days) lord will dominate the 2nd part and in this way Saturn will get a part. Then the moment Saturn part will be complete the Gulika's part begins. Thus on Sunday the first would be of Jupiter's and 2nd part would be Venus and 3rd part will be of Saturn. Thus 4th part will be Gulika's period. On Monday the 1st part of the night period will be of Venus, 2nd will belong to Saturn and then the 3rd part will be Gulika. In this way night Gulika's period can be known.

The night Gulika rising time can be got easily in the following way: the length of the night time should be multiplied by the multiplier of the week day lord for night time and then the product be added to the sunset time of that date day. The result of time of Gulika in the nighttime a table is given here.

FOR NIGHTTIME GULIKA:

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Multiplier	0.375	0.25	0.125	0.875	0.75	0.625	0.5

TABLE
GULIKA RISING TIME (LMT)

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Day Gulika	$S_{r+7/8}I_d$	$S_{r+6/8}I_d$	$S_{r+5/8}I_d$	$S_{r+4/8}I_d$	$S_{r+3/8}I_d$	$S_{r+2/8}I_d$	$S_{r+1/8}I_d$
	$S_{r+.875}I_d$	$S_{r+.75}I_d$	$S_{r+.625}I_d$	$S_{r+.5}I_d$	$S_{r+.375}I_d$	$S_{r+.25}I_d$	$S_{r+.125}I_d$
Night Gulika	$S_{s+3/8}I_n$	$S_{s+2/8}I_n$	$S_{s+1/8}I_n$	$S_{s+7/8}I_n$	$S_{s+6/8}I_n$	$S_{s+5/8}I_n$	$S_{s+4/8}I_n$
	$S_{s+.375}I_n$	$S_{s+.25}I_n$	$S_{s+.125}I_n$	$S_{s+.875}I_n$	$S_{s+.75}I_n$	$S_{s+.625}I_n$	$S_{s+.5}I_n$

In the matter of birth rectification the importance of Gulika is immense. Date of birth is rectified on the basis of Gulika. The confusion as to the date of birth can be driven away with the help of GulikaAscendant. If the birth is in daytime, the birth Ascendant must tally with the day GulikaAscendant. In the case of night birth Ascendant must correspond with the night GulikaAscendant.

In the day birth the birth Ascendant sign or Navamsa Ascendant sign should be day ascendant sign of the birth-date, or the Gulika Navamsa Ascendant, or the 5th,7th or 9th house sign from them.

In the case of night birth, the birth Ascendant

sign or NavamsaAscendant sign should be night GulikaAscendant sign, or Gulika Navamsa Ascendant sign or 5th,7th or 9th sign there from.

A great astrologer was born on 8.8.1912 at 7:23 p.m.(LMT), Thursday 0n 77°E35'/13°N. birth Ascendant and Navamsa Ascendant were Aquarius (Capricorn)

Sunrise =5:56:06 a.m.

Sunset = 6:14:06 p.m.

Length of the night = 11h 32min.

Weekday = Thursday.

Night Gulika rising time

= 6:14:06 p.m. +8h 38min, 5 s

=14h 52m, 57s = 2:52:57 a.m. night.

For Gulika Ascendant

S.T. of 8/8	= 9	5	14
Year correction			+22
Place correction			+03
Gulika time	= 14	52	57
Interval increase @			
10s per h	+2	28	
S.T. for Gulika=	24	01	04
Or =	0	01	04

So GulikaAscendant = Gemini (13°33')

Gulika Navamsa Ascendant = Aquarius

Birth Ascendant tallies with Gulika Navamsa Ascendant, and also 9th sign for Gulika Ascendant in Aquarius.The birth date is verified.

CHAPTER IX

Yamakantaka

Yamakantaka is an astrological *Upagraha*, the importance of this entity in the matter of birth year correction and verification cannot be overestimated. To get the Yamakantaka rising in the daytime the length of the daytime should be divided into 8 equal parts. The lord of the weekday owns the first part, and the other parts are allotted to the lords of successive weekdays. In this way when the part of Thursday lord is over, Yamakantaka rises in the eastern horizon at that moment. In mythology Yamakantaka is related to Jupiter, the lord of Thursday.

On Sunday this upagraha's rising time will be

sunrise time plus 5/8 x duration of daytime in LMT.

In the nighttime Yamakantaka rising time can be known by the following method.

The duration of nighttime should be divided into 8 equal parts. The first part will belong to the 5th day counted from the weekday. The moment Jupiter's part is over, Yamakantaka rises.

On Sunday night the 1st part thus belongs to Jupiter, the lord of Thursday, which is 5th day from the weekday(here Sunday).

Yamakantaka rising time on Sunday night, is sunset time +1/8 x duration of nighttime.

A table for Yamakantaka rising time is given here.

TABLE

Let l_d = length of day-time

l_n = length of the night-time

s_r = sunrise time (LMT) of date.

s_s = sunset time (LMT)

YAMAKANTAKA RISING TIME (LMT)

	Sun	Mon	Tue	wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Day	$S_r+5/8 l_d$	$S_r+4/8 l_d$	$S_r+3/8 l_d$	$S_r+2/8 l_d$	$S_r+1/8 l_d$	$S_r+7/8 l_d$	$S_r+6/8 l_d$
Yamakantaka	$S_r+.625\ l_d$	$S_r+.5\ l_d$	$S_r+.375\ l_d$	$S_r+.25\ l_d$	$S_r+.125\ l_d$	$S_r+.875\ l_d$	$S_r+.75\ l_d$
Night	$S_s+1/8 l_n$	$S_s+7/8 l_n$	$S_s+6/8 l_n$	$S_s+5/8 l_n$	$S_s+4/8 l_n$	$S_s+3/8 l_n$	$S_s+2/8 l_n$
Yamakantaka	$S_s+.125\ l_n$	$S_s+.875\ l_n$	$S_s+.75\ l_n$	$S_s+.625\ l_n$	$S_s+.5\ l_n$	$S_s+.325\ l_n$	$S_s+.25\ l_n$

Yamakantaka helps in getting correct year of birth, where a controversy arises as to the matter.

Yamakantaka Ascendant of the 1st January of a Christian era must correspond with the birth Ascendant by any of the following ways.

Yamakantaka Ascendant will be in the same sign of birth Ascendant or (b) will be in 3rd or 5th or 7th or 9th or 11th sign, and in the same way Navamsa the 4th sign, or 7th sign or 10th sign or in the Navamsa in sign after birth Ascendant must correspond with Navamsa Ascendant sign of that sensitive point.

An Emperor was reported to have taken birth at 10:10 p.m. (LMT) of 29th April with Ascendant sign (and Navmansa sign) as Sagittarius (Aries) at 35°N 40'/139°E 45'. According to some writers it was 1900 AD and according to court 1901 AD. What was the exact year of birth of the emperor?

For 1900 AD

29th April was Sunday

(1+0+0+6+29)/7=36/7=5(1/7)

So remainder is 1 i.e. Sunday.

Sunrise = 5:11 a.m. LMT

Sunset = 18:44 (6:44)p.m.

Length of night =10h 27 m.

So Yamakantaka rising time =S_s + 1h 18m 22 s

=(6:44+1:18:22) p.m. LMT

= 8: 2: 22 p.m.

For 1901 AD

29th April was Monday.

(1+1+0+6+29)÷7=37/7=5(2/7)

Remainder =2 i.e. Monday.

So Yamakantaka rising time =(6:44)+ (9:08:37)

=15:52:37

=03:52:37 a.m.

Now for 1900 AD

		h	m	s
S.T for 29/4 (noon)	=	2	27	02
For the place	=	0	37	
For the year	=	0	0	
S.T for 29.4.1900				
At the place of birth	=	2	26	25
Y.K. time	=	8	2	22
Increase of time				
Interval	=	1	20	
For Y.K. sidereal				
Time	=	10	30	7

Y.K. Ascendant = Scorpio 3°33'or Scorpio (Leo)

For 1901 AD

	h	m	s
S.T. for 29/4 noon	2	27	2
Corr. For the place	0	0	37
Corr. For year	0	0	57
S.T.for 29.4.1901 At place of birth	2	25	28
Y.k. time	15	52	37
Corr. Increase of Time interval	0	2	38
For YAMAKANTAKA sidereal time	18	20	43

Yamakantaka Ascendant = Pisces 19°31' or Pisces (Sagittarius)

Birth Ascendant Sagittarius (Aries) did not tally with Yamakantaka(Yamakantaka) Ascendant for 1900.

Birth Ascendant clearly tallied with Yamakantaka Ascendant for 1901.

So the exact year of birth was 1901AD.

CHAPTER X

Tattvas

From one sunrise to next sunrise five tattvas (elements) rise 16 times and this process has been going on since the beginning of the world. These five tattvas are Kshiti, Apa, Teja, Marut, and Vyoma tattva.

Kshiti means Prithvi(earth). This tattva rises in the eastern horizon of a place for 15 palas (6m) in a spell. It is the first tattva rising at the sunrise time on Wednesday.

Apa means Jala(water). This tattva rises for 30 palas of time (12m) as the first tattva rising at the sunrise time on Monday and Fridays.

Teja means Agni(fire). This tattva is the first

tattva rising in a spell for 45palas(18m) at sunrise on Sunday and Tuesday.

Marut means Vayu(air). This tattva as the first tattva rising in a spell for 60 palas (24m) at sunrise on Saturdays.

Vyoma means shunya(void). This is the first tattva riging in the spell for 75 palas of time (30m) on Thursday.

No tattva in a spell follows for more than allotted time for it and in a time of 225 palas a tattva rises for once.

Each tattva rises 16 times daily. No tattva rises abruptly. Kshiti tattva can rise in between the rising of two tattvas viz. Apa and Shunya.

It may be that Shunya rises, thereafter Kshiti can rise or Apa rises then Kshiti can rise. Kshiti tattva cannot rise just before or after rising of Teza or Marutor Kshiti. It has relation with only with Shunya and Apa.

In this way Apa has relation only with Kshiti and Teja. It can rise only after or before Kshiti or Teja has risen. It cannot rise just before or after rising of Shunya, Marut or itself. No two spells of a tattva can be there consequently.

Kshiti -Apa- Teja- Marut- Vyoma can be represented by their spells of palas. These are 15-30-45-60-75. In this book for the tattvas their palas of flowing one will be written.

At the sunrise moment of weekday the tattvas representing the day rises, thus a having positional relation with it(example Kshiti has positional relation with Shunya and Apa) will rise. In this way when all five tattvas have risen, the first form of that weekday is complete. For a form to get completion it takes 225 palas of time. Thereafter 2nd form of weekday stands rising and takes 225 palas of time for its completion. Then the 3rd form of tattva of that weekday rises for 225 palas, thereafter the 4th form of weekday starts rising and takes 225 palas of time for completion. In this way the first collection of tattvas of the weekday gets in rising in 900 palas(.i.e 6h) of time. The first collection of tattvas of a weekday is named after the name of the weekday. The 2nd collection gets the name after the third day of the weekday. It rises for 900 palas of time. Thus in 3600 palas (ie. 24h) time form 4 collections of tattvas get flowing in a weekday. Thereafter the tattvas of the next weekday starts rising with the sign rise of that weekday.

A form is made of 5 different tattvas. A form takes 225 palas of time.

4 different forms make a collection. A collection takes 900 palas i.e. 6h of time. 4 different collections make a weekday. A weekday takes 3600 palas i.e. 24h of time.

On a weekday the first collection must have the first form starting with the tattva of the weekday.

The tattvas, the forms and the collection are as follows for various weekdays.

Sunday -- T-M-V-K-A (form 1) =225 palas.

Sunday-Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday. (4 collection)=3600 palas

Monday --A-K-V-M-T (form)

Monday-Wednesday-Friday-Sunday (4 collections)

Tuesday --T-A-K-V-M (form 1)

Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday-Monday. (4 collections)

Wednesday -- K-A-T-M-V (form 1)

Wednesday-Friday-Sunday-Tuesday (4 collections)

Thursday -- V-M-T-A-K (form1)

Thursday-Saturday-Monday-Wednesday (4

collections)

Friday -- A-T-M-V-K (form 1)

Friday-Sunday-Tuesday-Thursday (4 collections)

Saturday -- M-T-A-K-V (form1)

Saturday-Monday -Wednesday-Friday. (4 collections)

The forms and collections (1 i.e. weekday collection) are shown according to 16 palas representing the tattvas.

(a) Sunday=

45-60-75-15-30 I	45-60-75-15-30 II
15-75-60-45-30	15-75-60-45-30

(b) Tuesday=

45-30-15-75-60	45-30-15-75-60
75-15-30-45-60	75-15-30-45-60

(c) Thursday=

75-60-45-30-15	75-60-45-30-15
30-15-75-60-45	30-15-75-60-45

(d) Saturday=

60-45-30-15-75	60-45-30-15-75

60-75-15-30-45 60-75-15-30-45

(e) Monday=

30-15-75-60-45 30-15-75-60-75

60-45-30-15-75 60-45-30-15-75

(f) Wednesday =

15-30-45-60-75 15-30-45-60-75

60-75-15-30-45 60-75-15-30-45

(g) Friday=

30-45-60-75-15 30-45-60-75-15

75-15-30-45-60 75-15-30-45-60

The weekdays are represented by tattva palas. Sunday=45, Monday= 30, Tuesday =45, Wednesday =15, Thursday =75, Friday =30, Saturday= 60.

Starting from the weekday collection form 1 and then counting 4 collections in succession, the regular next weekday starts.

CHAPTER XI

Importance of Tattva

In the matter of rectifying birth time tattva has great importance. Every human birth has a specific time. Human birth is never an abrupt matter. Tattva must correspond with it. A male child is born when a tattva rises for a male child's birth. A female child is born when the tattva rising corresponds with the female child's birth. Aeunuch is born just at the juncture of two tattvas when the tattva corresponds with the birth of a eunuch.

Again the tattva rising at the birth of a child must show the weekday and the Nakshatra group prevailing then there are 7 weekdays viz. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,Friday,and Saturday.

Their serial number is according to the names

given above. Sunday is represented by serial no. 1, Monday by 2 and so on.

There are 27 Nakshatras in the zodiac. They are grouped into 9 groups on the basis of their lords. 9 planets have lordship over these 27 Nakshatras (stars). These nine planets are Ketu, Venus, Sun, Moon, Mars, Rahu, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mercury. Each of these 9 planets has lordships over 3 stars and those 3 stars are grouped together in a distinct group. Thus there are 9 groups of Nakshatras. All the stars are serialized. Ashwini is having serial no. 1 and Revati serial no.27.

Ketu is the lord of group 1 stars.

Planet	Star-group	stars
Ketu	1	1,10,19
Venus	2	2,11,20
Sun	3	3,12,21
Moon	4	4,13,22
Mars	5	5,14,23
Rahu	6	6,15,24
Jupiter	7	7,16,25
Saturn	8	8,17,26
Mercury	9	9,18,27

The number of palas from the sunrise time will show the time of birth, the weekday and the

ruling group of stars.

The weekday of birth should be taken as the weekday of noontimepreceding the birth, in the case of night birth and the weekday of the birth in the case of day birth is the weekday of the noon of the birth date.

The steps that are to be followed, to find the correct birth time by the use of tattva, are as follows:

(a) Get the name of the weekday of the birth.

(b) Get the name of the birth star and the no. of star group to which it belongs.

(c) Get the sunrise time with the help of sunrise table given in this book.

(d) Get the distance of the reported time of birth from the sunrise time (LMT/GMT).

(e) Convert that distance of time in palas. One hour=150 palas. Let it be noted as reported palas.

(f) Take the nearest palas of reported palas from the table of nearest palas.

(g) Take the appropriate number of palas from the table of appropriate no for the weekday and star group.

(h) Total of (f+g) will give the number of palas from sunrise time of that date of birth.

(i) The palas should be converted to hours, minutes, etc. and be added to the sunrise time (LMT) to get the time of birth. (LMT). If necessary the time may be converted to ZST.

TABLE OF NEAREST PALAS

TABLE OF FORMS AND PALAS

a	63	f	378	k	1260	p	2835
b	126	g	441	l	1890	q	2961
c	189	h	504	m	2142	r	3024
d	252	i	567	n	2520	s	3150
e	315	j	630	o	2772	t	3591

Form	Palas	Form	Palas	Form	Palas	Form	Palas
1	225	5	1125	9	2025	13	2925
2	450	6	1350	10	2250	14	3150
3	675	7	1575	11	2475	15	3375
4	900	8	1800	12	2700	16	3600

TABLE OF APPROPRIATE NUMBER (PALAS)

Star Grps	Sun day	Mon day	Tue day	Wednes day	Thurs day	Fri day	Satur day
1	61	52	43	34	25	16	7
2	5	59	50	41	32	23	14
3	12	3	57	48	39	30	21
4	19	10	1	55	46	37	28
5	26	17	8	62	53	44	35
6	33	24	15	6	60	51	42
7	40	31	22	13	4	58	49
8	47	38	29	20	11	2	56
9	54	45	36	27	18	9	63

Find the correct time of birth of a noted astrologer, reportedly on 8.8.1912 (Thursday) at about 7:23:06 p.m. 77°E35'/13°N

Weekday = Thursday

Star (birth) = Mrigshirsha

Star group = 5

Sunrise on 8/8= 5:46 a.m. (LMT)

Distance of birth (reported) from the sunrise time = 7:23 p.m. -5:46 a.m. = 13h 37m.

No. ofpalas = 2042.4

Nearest no.ofpalas = 1890+126 (vide table)= 2016

Appropriate no for the weekday/star group = 53(vide table)

Total no. ofpalas = 2069 (2016+53)

2069 palas= 13h 47 m 36s

Sunrise time +distance of time = 5:46 a.m. +13h 47m 36 s

= 7:33:33 p.m.

Now the palas number should be checked for counts- one for weekday and one for star group.

For this there are two formulas

(1). FOR WEEK DAY= 3 x p ÷ 7, the remainder

will indicate the weekday.

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 0 but not greater than 1 = Sunday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 1 but not greater than 2 = Monday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 2 but not greater than 3 = Tuesday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 3 but not greater than 4 = Wednesday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 4 but not greater than 5 =Thursday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 5 but not greater than 6 = Friday

If remainder i.e. r= greater than 6 but not greater than 7 = Saturday

Thus r_w = 2.01 = Tuesday

= 0.091 = Sunday

=4.21 = Thursday

= 6.1 = Saturday

R_w will indicate weekday

(2) FOR STAR GROUP =4 x p÷9

R_s=greater than 0 but not greater than 1 =group 1

R_s=greater than 1 but not greater than 2 =group 2

R_s=greater than 2 but not greater than 3 =group 3

R_s=greater than 3 but not greater than 4 =group 4

R_s=greater than 4 but not greater than 5 =group 5

R_s=greater than 5 but not greater than 6 =group 6

R_s=greater than 6 but not greater than 7=group 7

R_s=greater than 7 but not greater than 8 =group 8

R_s=greater than 8 but not greater than 9 =group 9

Now p=(palas)=2069 palas

$\therefore 4p \div 9 = (4 \times 2069) \div 9 = 8276 \div 9$

R_s=remainder =star group 5

Again $3p \div 7 = (3 \times 2069) \div 7 = 6207 \div 7$

Remainder =5= Thursday

Further palas number should indicate whether a person is male/female/eunuch.

Pala number if falls on a tattva for male person, then the person is a male but if it falls on a tattva for female person then the person is a female.

If the pala number fall on border of two tattvas , then the person is an eunuch. However for gender determ ation Ascendant point should be given more importance.

Kshiti, Teja and Vyoma are tattva for male person. However in Marut tattva a male person May be born on Saturday.

Apa, and Marut are tatttvas for female person. However in Teja and Vyoma birth of female

person May be possible in some cases when birth weekday is Tuesday or Thursday.

Now for Thursday 2069 pala number falls on a tattva for male person.

Thus all this verifies the rectification of birth time.

Pala no. is important mainly for determining the weekday and Nakshatra position and birth moment. Ascendant point is important mainly for determining the gender and correction of the Ascendant position.

For every tattva there is a position for birth of another gender. For Kshiti tattva it seems as 5 palas for male, 5 palas for female and 5 palas for male again. In this way the other tattva have their division.

For Apa the division is as 10 palas for female 10 palas for male and 10 palas for female again.

For Teja the division is 15 for male, 15 for female and 15 for male again.

For Vayu the division of 20 palas for female, 20 for male and 20 for female again.

For Vyoma tattva is 25 for male,

CHAPTER XII

Prenatal Epoch

(For deciding on year of birth.)

From the birth time and birth position of the moon it may be possible to find out the moment of conception.

The rules are as follows:

A: In the birth chart

1(a) when the Moon is waxing and visible (i.e. in any house from 12th to 8th) ("waxing" means the moon is anywhere within 180°from the Sun. the period is called the bright half of the moon or Shukla paksha.)

The period of gestation will be shorter than 10 lunar months or 9 solar months.

1(b) when the Moon is waxing and invisible (i.e. in any house from 1st to 7th), the period of gestation would have been longer than 10 lunar months or 9 solar months.

2(a) when the Moon is waning and invisible ("waning" means moon at a distance from 180°to 360° from the Sun. the period is called the dark half of the moon or Krishna Paksha.) the period of gestation would have been shorter than 10 lunar months or 9 solar months.

2(b) when the Moon is waning and visible the gestation period would have been longer than 10 lunar months or 9 solar months.

B

Actual number of days by which the gestation period is shorter or longer than 10 lunar months and 9 solar months can be as caclulated according to the following rule:

Distance of the Moon from horizon (converted to degrees) ÷12= D/12. The quotient is the number of days.

(a) Horizon means birth Lagna (rising lagna) - when the moon is invisible.

(b) Horizon means 7th Lagna (asta lagna) when

the moon is visible.

C

1. Birth in bright half (Shukla Paksha)

Birth lagna would represent the moon's position in the chart of the Adhaan lagna i.e. prenatal lagna.

2. Birth in dark half (Krishna Paksha)

Birth asta lagna (Descendant) would represent the moons position in prenatal lagna. (Adhaan lagna.)

D

1. The Moon sign at birth would represent the Ascendant at prenatal epoch i.e. Adhaan lagna, the Moon is waxing.

2. The Moon sign at birth would represent the Descendant at prenatal epoch, Adhaan asta lagna, the Moon is waning.

For prenatal epoch

The main ingredients are

Birth Ascendant' sphuta position.

Sun' sphuta position

Moon's sphuta position

One lunar month = 29.516026 days

9 solar months = 273.93165 days (solar)

1 solar month = 30.43685 days (solar)

1 lunar month = 27.393165 days (solar)

According to some,Emperor Herohita was born on 29.4.1900 at about 10:10 p.m. (LMT) in Tokyo, Japan (35°N40'/139°E45'). But according to royal court, he was born on 29.4.1901 AD at 10:10 p.m. LMT

Find the correct year of birth

For 1900 AD	For 1901Ad
Sunday April29	Monday April29
Sun = 0s 26° 18	Sun = 0s 16° 47
Moon= 0s 20° 36	Moon = 4s 29° 32
As d = 7s 28° 45	As d = 8s 0° 47
Waxing/invisible	Waxing/visible
So gestation period=long(+)	So gestation period= shorter (-)
Moonlagna	Moonasta lagna
(0s 20° 36)-(7s 28° 45)+12°=11.7	(0s 16° 47)-(2s 0° 47)+12°=7.3
∴ Gestation =273+11.7=284.7 days	∴ gestation =273 - 7.3=266 days
So prenatal epoch =19.7.1899 AD	So prenatal epoch =7.8.1900 AD
As d = karkat	As d =Simha
Moon= Tula	Moon=Dhanu
Birth Mon sign does not tally withAdhaan lagna.	Hence birth Ascendant = Adhaan Moon.
Birth lagna does not tally with Adhaan Moon	Birth moon = Adhaan lagna. Both these points tally
Hence the birth year is 1901AD.	

CHAPTER XIII

Pranapada

For birth time verification the Pranapada is an important canon.

The position of the sun at the sunrise time of the date of birth should be found out. The sign part may be ignored but the degree portion, which is generally called amsa should be taken for further calculations.

The number of palas, which have been traversed by the time at sunrise to reach the birth time should be divided by 15. The remainder then is to be multiplied by 2. The result is to be taken in "degree". This then should be added to the Sun's degree portions as found at the sunrise time. Now the "degree" part as is arrived at should

tally with the degree or amsa part of the birth Ascendant. If it is necessary, the palas are to be adjusted by adding or subtracting some palas to and from those palas so that the time of birth thus got should give the new Ascendant's amsa or tallying effect with the new degree portion of the Sun.

A lady was born on 17/18.3.1923 at about 00:59:11 a.m. (ZST) Saturday night. The

Ascendant being Scorpio 12°8' and birth star Uttarabhadrapada (26). The Sun's position at the sunrise time is Meena 2°47'. The number of palas from the sunrise was 2765 for the birth time.

Day of birth= Saturday

Birth star group = 8

Sun's degree portion at sunrise =2°

Number of palas =2765

Birth Ascendant's degree portion = 12°

Now dividing the palas (traverse) by 15 we get remainder 5.

Multiplying the remainder by 2 we get 10

Sun's degree portion at sunrise =2°

By adding 10 we get 2+10=12

And that 12°would be the degree portion of the

birth Ascendant.

The Ascendant was 7s 12°08'

So here no adjustment is necessary. Pranapada affirms birth time. Palas admit the weekday and birth sign. Navamsa Dwadasamsa admits the Ascendant for the lady.

CHAPTER XIV

Importance of Sun's Nakshatra

For the rectification of birth time working should start on the reported time of birth. The steps are generally as follows for rectification and verification.

1) Sunrise time
2) Sunset time
3) Sun's position at sunrise
4) Ascendant as per reported time of birth
5) Moon's position at reported birth time
6) No. of palas elapsed from sunrise time to birth time
7) No. of palas that would agree with star group

8) Adjustment necessary for Pranapada

Then after that, theAscendant should be verified with Ascendant point for male and female, and with tattvas for male and female. Ascendant must also be verified with Sun's star position, and the GulikaAscendant.

About Gulika Ascendant and birth Ascendant the tallying points are already stated earlier.

Now for the Sun's star position and Ascendant's sign position is being stated here.

Sun's star position at birth time may be used for the verification of Ascendant.

For daytime birth, the duration of the day may be divided by 4. If the birth is in the first part the Ascendant may be in the sign representing the Sun's star at birth or 3rd star from it. In case of birth in the second part, the Ascendant sign May be representing the 3rd or the 5th star from Sun's star. If the birth is in the 3rd part the Ascendant may be in the sign representing the Sun's star at birth or 5th or 7th star from it. If the birth is in the 4th part the Ascendant may be in

the sign representing the Sun's star at birth or 12th or 15th star from it.

In case of night birth, the duration of the night may be divided by 4. If birth is in the 1st part, 17th star from Sun's star would show the Ascendant sign. If birth were in the 2nd part, 19th star from Sun's star would indicate the Ascendant sign. If birth were in the 3rd part, 22nd or 24th star from Sun's star would show the Ascendant sign.

If birth were in the last part of the night, 24th or 27th star from Sun's star would show the Ascendant sign.

There may be a deviation from this rule. However, the Ascendant may show the star name to it by one or two stars.

A table showing the stars, which the Ascendant sign might indicate, when counted from the Sun's star at birth is given here.

TABLE (Day/Night equal)
(Count from Sun star)

Daytime	5:30 a.m. To 8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m. To 11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m. To 2:30 pm.	2:30 pm. To 5:30 pm.
From Sun's Star	1 Or 3	5 Or 7	9 Or 11	12 Or 15
Night Time	5:30 pm. To 8:30 p.m.	8:30 pm. To 11:30 pm.	11:30 pm. To 2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m. To 5:30 a.m.
From Sun's Star	17 Or 19	21 Or 23	23 Or 24	25 Or 27

A great astrologer was born at about 7:23 pm. on 8.8.1912. The Sun's position was at 24° of Cancer. The Ascendant was Aquarius.

The Sun's position indicates Ashlesha Nakshatra. The serial number of Ashlesha Nakshatra is 9. The birth is in the first part of night so the Ascendant may indicate Star serial no. 25 (counted from sun star)

Star sr. no. 25 is star Purvabhadrapada. Star serial number. 25 can be found in signs Aquarius and Pisces. Hence Aquarius is the Ascendant. Thus the birth time and Ascendant are verified.

CHAPTER XV

Some Practical Cases

Noted astrologer Irene Christensen was born on 17/18.3.1923 in Copenhagen, Denmark, coordinates 10°31'E/55°6'N at about 1:00 a.m. (ZST). She herself suggested birth time rectification.

Denmark is at +1h zone for ZST which is 15°E.

So LMT of the place of birth = ZST- time equivalent for

=(15°-10°31'E)= 4°29'= ZST- 17m 56'

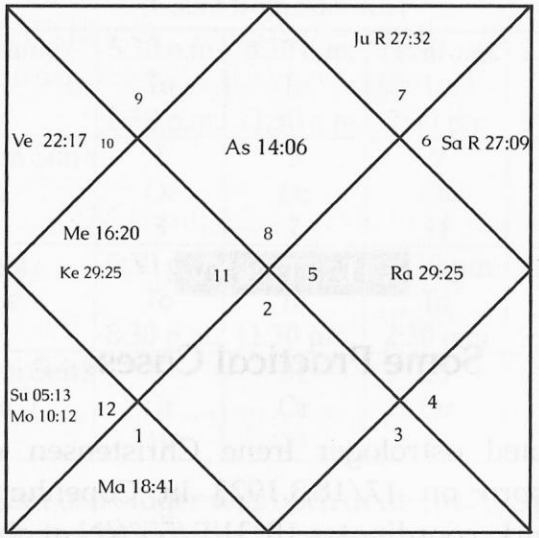
=1h -17m 56 s= 0h 42m 4s a.m.

Weekday of birth= weekday at noon of 17.3.1923

=(1+23+5+3+17)÷7=47/7.

Remainder =0 = Saturday

Sunrise time on 17.3.1923 at 55°6'N = LMT of



Mo 10:18 Su 05:13			
Ke 29:25 Me 16:29	Mr.Irone Christensteen Mar 17/18,1923 01:03:13(1:00 East) $10^0$31'E,55^{0}6' N		
Ve 22:17			Ra 29:25
	As. 14:06	Ju 27:32	Sa R 27:09

sunrise at 55°N for 17/3 = 6:13 a.m. (on 11/3/1923 sunrise = 6:28 a.m. On 21/3/1923 sunrise = 6:03 a.m..∴ for 17/3/1923 sunrise = 6:13 a.m.)

Sunset on 17/3 at 55°N = 6:5.6 pm. (LMT)

(Sunset for 11/3 = 5:53 pm. For 21/3= 6:14 pm. ∴ for 17/3 = 6:5.6 pm.)

Reported time of birth in LMT = 0:42:04 a.m.

Time elapsed between sunrise time and birth time = 18h 29m 04s.

Birth was in nighttime. Duration of night on 17/3= (6:13-6:5.6)

=12h 7.4m.

Night Gulika time = (12h 7.4m x 0.5) +6h 5.6m = 12h 9.3m a.m. LMT

Position of the Sun at sunrise time = 11s 3°56'.

Thus we get:

a) LMT of birth (as reported)=0h 42m 4'
b) Weekday of birth = Saturday
c) Sun at sunrise = 11s 3°56'
d) Moons position in group of star at birth time (reported) = Uttar Bhadrapad = 8
e) Palas (counted from sunrise time to birth

reported time.)=2823.3

f) Tattva = Marut

g) About Pranapada = 2823.3÷15= quotient 188 and remainder 3.3

Now 2 x r = 6.6

Adding 6.6 to amsa of the Sun's position we get 11s/(3+6.6)°/56' or 11s/10°/32'

But Ascendant for the reported time = Scorpio 14°2'.

So an adjustment is necessary to get Sun's amsa as 14°.

It is seen that if 2.3 palas are added to the pala no. of 2823.3, we get 2825.6 palas, which when divided by 15 we get a remainder as 5.5°, multiplying the remainder by 2 we get 11.

Adding 11 to amsa of the Sun's position we get 11s (3+11)°56' or 11s 14°56'.

The amsa position now tallies with the amsa of Sun's position.

The birth time now arrived at 18h 50 m 13s.

From sunrise time= 6:13+18:50:13a.m. (LMT)

=25h 3m 13s

=1h 3m 13s

Ascendant at that time = Scorpio 14°6'

(h) Tattva for 2825.6 palas for Saturday is marut.

(i) Night Gulika time arrived at =0h 9.3m a.m.

Gukila Ascendant = Scorpio.

Thus birth time at 1:03:13 am on 17/18.3 being Scorpio is verified with GulikaAscendant, which is Scorpio in the night.

Thus the birth time now corrected i.e. 1h 03m 13s a.m. On 17/18.3.1923 is verified in all respects: Pranapada, Gulika, Tattva, Ascendant point i.e. 51 of Ascendant point table, Star group no. 8, weekday: Saturday all show that the person was a female person. So the corrected birth time appears to be 1:03:13 a.m.on 17/18.3.1923.

Elizabeth Taylor, famous Hollywood film actress is said to have been born on 27.2.1932 in London (U.K.) 51°35'N/0°05'W at 7:56 p.m. (GMT) 0r 2 a.m. (GMT).

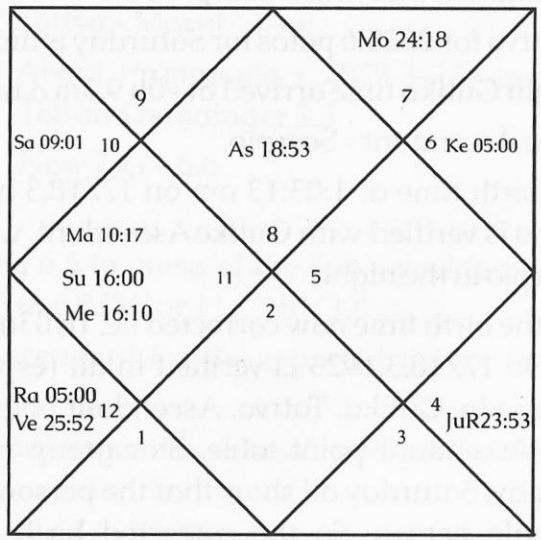
Find the correct time of birth.

Ayanamsa = 21°28'

About year number controversy is there.

(a) For 7:56 p.m. (GMT) weekday is Saturday (27.2.1932)

(b) For 2 a.m. (GMT) weekday is Friday (26/27.2.1932)



Ve 25:52 Ra 05:00			
Me 16:10 Su 16:00 Ma 10:17	Elizabeth Taylor Feb 27,1932 02:13:57(GMT) 0 ⁰ 05'W,51 ⁰ 35' N		Ju R 23:53
Sa 09:01			Ra 29:25
	As. 18:53	Mo 24:18	Ke 05:00

For both these birth times, it is a night birth.

(a) For Saturday night birth.

Ascendant = Virgo 12°18'
Moon = Scorpio 4°34'
Star = Anuradha (17), group 8.
Sun at sunrise = Aquarius 16°34'
Sunrise = 6:53 a.m.
Sunset = 17:34 pm.
Duration of night = 13h19m
Gulika time (night) = 17:34 pm. +13:19 x 0.5
= 17:34+6:39:28
= 0:13:28 a.m.
GulikaAscendant = Sagittarius 26°23'

GulikaAscendant does not match with the birth Ascendant. Hence, the birth time at 7:56 p.m. should be ruled out.

(b) For Friday (night birth)

Ascendant = Scorpio 15°36'
Moon = Libra
Star = Vishaka (16) star group 7
Sun at sunris = Aquarius 15°43'
Sunris = 6:55 a.m.
Sunset = 17:33 pm.

Duration of night = 13h 22m

Gulika time (night)= 17:33 pm +(13h 22m x 0.625)

= 1:54 a.m.

GulikaAscendant = Scorpio.

GulikaAscendant tallies with the birth Ascendant. Hence the birth time May be tentatively regarded as verified.

The palas as fixed 2897.4

It indicates Friday and star group 7.

[(2897.4 x 3) ÷ 7 = 8692.2 ÷ 7] remainder is 5.4 i.e. 6= Friday.

[(2897.4 x 4) ÷ 9 =11589.6 ÷ 9= 1287(7/9)] here remainder =7 i.e.

Star group =7.

-For Pranapada correction:

(2897.4 ÷15) gives a remainder we get 2.4.

Making it double we get 4.8

- For Sun's position at sunrise = 10s18°42'

From sunrise time to birth time is 19h 18m 57s

So it is 2:13:57 am on 27.2.1932

The Ascendant at that time = Scorpio 18°15'. It tallies with the Sun's amsa i.e.18°.

Thus the birth time now found is correct.

Verification: The palas number indicates the birth was in Apatattva, i.e. birth of female.

-The birth time give the Ascendant point sr. no. 66, which for ScorpioAscendantindicates birth of a female.

-The birth time follows palas number 2897.4, which indicate Friday and star group 7.

-The birth Ascendant is verified by Gulika Ascendant, and Pranapada i.e. the Sun's amsa.

-For the birth chart following this birth time is:

Ascendant	8
Sun	11
Moon	7
Mars	11
Mercury	11
Jupiter	4
Venus	12
Saturn	10
Rahu	12
Ketu	6

This chart shows that the native will have multiple marriages as the 7th house falls in Venus's sign. Venus is exalted in trikona from the Ascendant. Venus and Moon both are aspected by Saturn. The native had many marriages.

Thus the birth time as found is correct.

It was 2:13:57 a.m.on 26/27.2.1932.

Example 3:

Ferdinand F. Marcos is said to have taken birth on 11.9.1917 in Sarrat, Ilocas,

North Philippines Islands, coordinates 18°07'N/120°59'E at 12:51 a.m. (ST) i.e. 12:55 a.m. (LMT). But according to some writers the birth time was at 7 a.m. (ST) i.e. 7:04 (LMT).

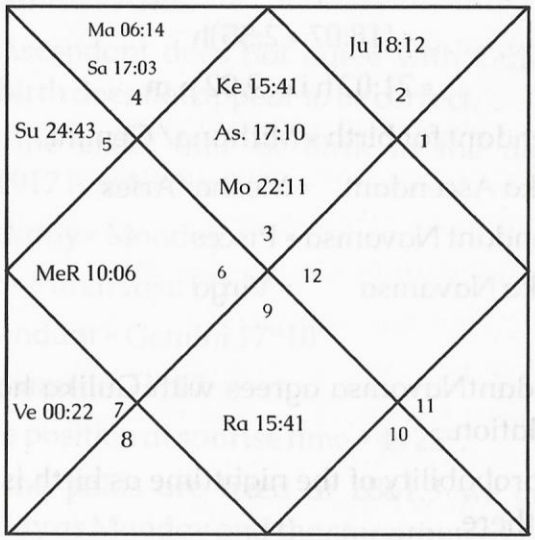
Find the correct birth time:

- September 11 at 12:55 a.m. (LMT) means the date of birth is September 10.-11. September1917.

So the weekday would be weekday for September 10, at noon, the weekday was Monday.

- Sunrise = 5:47 a.m. (LMT)
- Sunset = 18:07 p.m. (LMT)

Duration of the night = 11h 40m.



		Ju 18:12	Ke 15:41 As. 17:10 Mo 22:11
	Ferdinand F. Mararcos Sep. 11,1917 00:51:31(08:00 East) 120°59'E,18° 07' N		Ma 06:16 Sa 17:031
			Su 24:43
Ra 15:41		Ve 00:22	MeR 10:06

- Gulika time = 18:07 p.m. +(11h 40m x 0.25)
= (18:07 + 2:55)h
= 21:02 h i.e. 9:02 p.m.
- Ascendant for birth = Mithuna/ Gemini
- Gulika Ascendant = Mesha/Aries
- Ascendant Navamsa = Pisces
- Gulika Navamsa = Virgo

AscendantNavamsa agrees with Gulika having 1/7 relation.

Thus probability of the nighttime as birth is very much there.

Now for the day time birth

- Weekday Tuesday
- Sunrise time = 5:47 a.m.
- Sunset time = 18:07 pm.
- Duration of day time =12h 20m
- Gulika time = (12h20m x 0.625) +5:47 a.m.
= (7:42:30 +5:47)
= (1:29:30)p.m.
- GulikaAscendant =Sagittarius 12°14'
- Navamsa = Cancer
- Ascendant birth = Virgo 13°1'

- Navamsa = Aries.

The Ascendant does not agree with Gulika so, day-birth does not appear to be correct.

Now the exact time of birth in the night of 10.9.1917 is to be fixed.

- Weekday = Monday
- Star = Punarvasu (7)
- Ascendant = Gemini 17°10'
- Ayanamsa = 21°16
- Sun's position at sunrise time = 4s 25°.

Now the palas are fixed at 2861.3 we get the weekday as Monday and the star group as 7.

Dividing the no. palas by 15 we get a remainder of 11.3.

Multiplying the remainder by 2 we get 22.6.,adding this result into the amsa position of the Sun at sunrise, we get 47°. Leaving 30°. i.e. a rashi the Sun's amsa position becomes 17° and the amsa position of the Ascendant is also 17°.

Thus Pranpada also agrees with this time of birth.

Ascendant point is Gemini 17° 10' indicates male person (vide point no. 62).

Palas number falls in Vyoma tattva indicating birth of male person.

Thus the time of birth is fixed as 0:51:31 a.m. in the night of 10.9.1917.

Example 4:

Daniel Walker, Ex-Governor of Illinois, USA, was born in Washington on 4/5.8.1922 at 0:14 a.m. (i.e. 11:14. EST or 11:06 LMT on 4.8.1922.

Day light saving rule was observed.

This is according to his birth certificate but he has used his birth data as 12:14 a.m.(Washington 38°53'N/77°0'E), find out the actual birth date.

Ayanamsa = 21°19'

1) Friday (4.8.1922)

2) Saturday (5.8.1922).

Now (1) Friday

Ascendant= Aries 23° 14

Ascendant Navamsa = Libra

Sun at sunrise = Cancer 19° 53

Moon = Sagittarius 21° 54

Star group = 7 (Purvashadha-20)

Sunrise time =5:01 a.m. (LMT).

Sunset time = 19:01h (LMT)

Duration of the night = 10h.

Gulika time = 1h 16m a.m.

Gulika Ascendant = Gemini.

Gulika Navamsa = Libra.

The birth Ascendant agrees with the Gulika Ascendant. Probability of correctness is there.

(2) Saturday

Sun at sunrise = Cancer 20° 51'

Moon = Capricorn.

Star = Uttarashadha (21)

Star group = 3

Sunrise = 5:02. a.m.

Sunset = 19:08h

Duration of night = 9h 54m

Gulika time = 0:05 am

Ascendant (birth) = Aries 24° 37'

Navamsa = Scorpio

Gulika Ascendant = Taurus 3° 25'

Gulika Navamsa = Aquarius.

Birth Ascendant does not agree with Gulika. Probability is nil.

Example 5:

Some controversy over the exact time of birth of Nelson Mandela of South Africa is noted. Some astrologer stated that the time was 2:45 p.m., while some other astrologer stated it was 12:00 noon. Another has stated it was 12:45 p.m., but it was reported by the persons concerned that it was afternoon. Now it is being tried to find out the (actual) time of birth with the help of method of this book.

It was stated that the date of birth was July 18, 1918.

Weekday – Thursday

Place of birth Umtata, South Africa.

28E 47'/ 31 S 35'

Sunrise – 7h 2m.

Sunset – 5:20 p.m.

Length of day, 10h 18m.

Position of Sun at sunrise 3 1 52'

Gulika Time 10"5 3:45A.M.

Gulika Anc. 4 20 33' (Leo)

Gulika Navamsha – Tula (Libra)

As it was afternoon if the birth time shows an ascendant having Tula Navamsha or its 5th, 9th or 7th sign as Ascendant or Navamsha sign of the Gulika Ascendant then the time would be taken

for granted. After 12:00 noon means, at least near six hours after sunrise i.e. 6x150 palas or more. According to the method of this book now let us divide it by 63 therefore quotient is 14.

Now 63 X 14 = 882.

Adding 1.6 with 882 we get 883.6. Multiplying 883.6X4 we get 3534.4. Divided by 9 we get remainder 6.39, which shows that the star group is 7.

Therefore we get 883.6 palas as the time of birth from Sunrise time. Now 883.6 means 5.89 Hour = 5h 53min after sunrise i.e. 12:55 p.m. That is the correct birth time.

On the basis of this time the Ascendant is Tula 29.40' and the Navamsha is Gemini. This tallies with the Gulika.

The time of birth has been verified through Pranapada.

The time of birth is 5 h 53min. after sunrise i.e. 883.6 palas. Dividing 883.6 by15 we get 58.906.Therefore remainder is 0.906×15 =13'59". Multiplying13.59 by 2 we get 27.18 = 27'10". It is now added to the amsha of Sun's position at Sunrise, which becomes 29'2".

Thus the amsha of pranapada tallies with the amsha of Ascendant. The ascendant point comes

to 107, which shows a male person. And the palas 883.6 show male person.

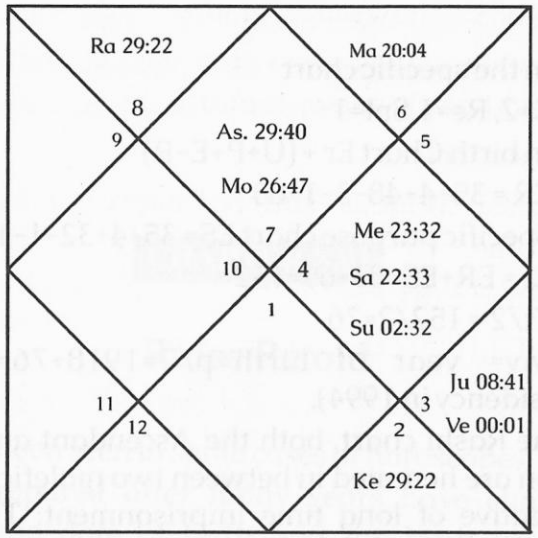
As tatwa is Tejo for 883.6 palas on Thursday,male person is indicated.

The four facts:

1. Nelson Mandela suffered imprisonments for long time.
2. He had a divorce
3. He had more than one marriage
4. He was voted President in the year 1994, which could be shown by the birth chart prepared on the basis of the found birth time. The birth time, rectified to 12:55 p.m. is further held to be correct.

The Birth Chart	Specific purpose chart(Presidency)
A-7	A-10
S-4	S-7
M-7	M-9
Ms-6	Ms-9
Mc-4	Mc-2
J-3	J-11
V-2	V-8
St-4	St-2
R-8	R-8

In the Rasi chart E=3, Re= 3, Spl=1



		Ke 29:22	Ve 00:01 Ju 08:41
	Nelson Mandela July 18,1918 12:55:(02:00 East) 28° 47'E,31° 35'S		Su 02:32 Sa 22:33 Me 23:32
	Ra 29:22	As. 29:40 Mo 26:47	Ma 20:04

In the specific chart

E=2, Re=1,Spl=1

In birth Chart Er + (U+P+E-R)

ER = 35+4+48-3-1=83

Specific purpose chart ES= 35+4+32-1-1=69

Et = ER+ES=83+69=152

Et/2 = 152/2=76

Mv= year of birth+p/2=1918+76=1994 (presidency in 1994).

In the Rashi chart, both the Ascendant and the Moon are hemmed in between two malefics. It is indicative of long time imprisonment. The 7th house is afflicted by 3 malefics, by aspects of Mars, Saturn and malefic Moon. Saturn afflicts the 2nd Lord Mars, thus divorce is indicated.The 12th from Ascendant and Moon is occupied by Mars and accepted by the Saturn and without aspect of any benefic planet.It shows more than one marriage.

The Vivaha Karak Venus is aspected by Rahu, which shows more than one marriage. Thus in all counts the birth time as is here got is correct.

The author has used his own Ayanamsha and the readers are free to use use their own.This will not make any difference in the rectification.

CHAPTER XVI

Rules Retold

It has been seen in some cases of horoscopes, that are prepared after many years have elapsed from the date of birth and the birth time is reported only from memory, without any record at hand. And again birth date is reported, but the precise time of birth is reported only as from such hour to such hour. Thus the astrologer duty is to calculate the exact moment of birth for making a horoscope and any prediction.

In all such cases, when correct birth date is reported, an astrologer may proceed to work out the astrological moment of birth in the following way.

According to 'Saddhu Paddhati' birth time of a person is intimately connected with the

weekday, the Sun and the Moon.

(1) Find the weekday of the date of birth. Whether day birth or night births the name of the day at noontime is the name of the weekday (from sunrise before birth to the next sunrise after birth is the weekday of the birth).

(2) Find the sunrise time of the date of birth at the place of birth. The sunrise time can be worked out for the latitude of the place of birth with the help of the table of sunrise given in this book.

(3) Find the distance of the first point of time as recollected and reported. Then add that distance of time to the sunrise time of the date and the result is 'reported birth time' A). The distance is converted into palas. Mark the figure as A_1.

(4) Find the distance of last point of time as recollected and reported. Then add that distance of time to the sunrise time and mark it as B. convert the distance of time from sunrise into palas and mark it as B_1.

(5) Find the positions of the moon with a good ephemeris for A and B.

(6) Get the name(s) of the star(s) for A and B.

(7) Find the nearest palas for A_1 and B_1, from the table given in the book.

(8) Find the pala no., from weekday and star group from its table given in this book.

(9) Add palas no., to 'nearest palas' and result i.e. the total pala number should then be converted hours, minutes, etc. It would be distance of time of birth from the sunrise time.

(10) At the time distance of item (9) to the sunrise time the result is to be regarded as the astrological birth moment.

As regards item no. (9), if necessary adjustment may be made.

Regarding item no. 6 if the different stars are found some adjustment May be made, keeping in view some pronounced events of natives life.

Find the birth time of the following male person, a noted Telegu and English writer (Shri. K.R. K. Mohan) said to have been born between 3:40 to 4:00 p.m. (IST) (as remembered by his mother), on 18.11.1933 in Machhlipatnam, India, coordinates 16° 09' N/81° 12'E.

Weekday of birth = Saturday

Sunrise time = 6:04 am (LMT)

Sunset time = 17:26 (LMT)

Distance of time from sunrise = roughly 10h

Nearest pala = 1449 palas

Both I.S.T. point indicate star = Anuradha (17) = star group 8

For SaturdayStar group 8 = 51.3 palas.

- adding to nearest palas = (1449+51.3) palas = 1500.3 palas

Now, converting 1500.3 palas = 10.002 h = 10 h 7.2s.

Adding to sunrise time = 6:04 am +10h 7.2s = 4:04:7.2 p.m. (LMT)

= 3:59 p.m. (IST)

This time confirms the time recorded.

LOCAL MEAN TIME (A.M.) AT SUNRISE (in hours and minutes)

dt	0°		10°		20°		30°		35°		40°		45°		50°		55°		60°	
Jan																				
1	5	59	6	17	6	35	6	56	7	08	7	22	7	38	7	59	8	21	9	03
11	6	04		20		37		57		09		22		38		57		21	8	55
21		07		23		38		57		06		18		32		48		10		40
31		10		23		36		51		00		11		23		37		54		17
Feb																				
10		11		21		32		45	6	52	7	00		10		22		36	7	55
20		11		18		26		35		41	6	48	6	55		04		14		28
Mar																				
1		09		15		21		27		31		35		40		46	6	53		02
11		07		10		13		16		18		20		22		25		28	6	32
21		04		04		04		03		03		03		03		03		03		02
31		02	5	58	5	55	5	51	5	50	5	50	5	46	5	42	5	38	5	32
Apr																				
10	5	58		53		47		41		36		32		26		20		12		02
20		56		48		39		29		23		16		09	4	59	4	47	4	32
30		54		43		32		19		11		03	4	52		40		24		24

LOCAL MEAN TIME (A.M.) AT SUNRISE (in hours and minutes)

dt	0°		10°		20°		30°		35°		40°		45°		50°		55°		60°	
10		53		40		26		11	5	01	4	51		38		23		03	3	37
20		53		38		22		04	4	54		41		27		09	3	45		13
30		54		38		20		00		48		35		18	3	58		31	2	54
Jun																				
9		55		36		20	4	58		46		31		13		52		23		41
19		57		39		20		58		45		31		13		50		19		35
29	6	00		40		23	5	01		49		30		12		53		23		39
Jul																				
9		03		44		26		05		53		38		21	4	00		31		51
19		03		47		30		11		59		45		30		11		45	3	09
29		03		48		34		16	5	06		54		41		24		59		31
Aug																				
8		03		50		37		22		14	5	04	4	50		37	4	19		51
18		03		51		40		29		21		13	5	04		50		37	4	18
28		03		51		43		34		29		22		16	5	07		56		42
Sep																				
7		02		50		45		40		36		32		27		22	5	15	5	06
17		01		50		47		46		44		45		41		37		34		30
27	5	58		49		51		51		51		51		51		52		33		48

LOCAL MEAN TIME (A.M.) AT SUNRISE (in hours and minutes)

dt	0°		10°		20°		30°		35°		40°		45°		50°		55°		60°	
Nov																				
6		45		51	6	03		17		25		33		43		56	7	11		32
16		43		55		09		26		35		45		51	7	13		32		58
26		43		59		15		34		45		56	7	10		28		51	8	22
Dec																				
6		47	6	04		21		42		53	7	07		22		42	8	07		43
16		52		09		28		49	7	01		15		32		52		19		57
26		57		14		33		54		06		20		37		57		24	9	04
Jan																				
5	6	01	6	18	6	37	6	56	7	20	7	22	7	38	7	58	8	24	9	09

ASCENDANT POINTS INDICATING MALE AND FEMALE

Male =Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, Aquarius							Female =Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, Aquarius						
Female =Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricorn, Pisces.							Male = Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricorn, Pisces.						
S.no	from			to			S.no	from			to		
	d°	m'	s''	d°	m'	s''		d°	m'	s''	d°	m'	s''
1	0	0	0	0	16	40	2	0	16	40	0	33	20
3	0	33	20	0	50	00	4	0	50	00	1	06	40
5	1	06	40	1	23	20	6	1	23	20	1	40	00
7	1	40	00	1	56	40	8	1	56	40	2	13	20
9	2	13	20	2	30	00	10	2	30	00	2	46	40
11	2	46	40	3	03	20	12	3	03	20	3	20	00
14	3	36	40	3	53	20	13	3	20	00	3	36	40
16	4	10	00	4	26	40	15	3	53	20	4	10	00
18	4	43	20	5	00	00	17	4	26	40	4	43	20
20	5	16	40	5	33	20	19	5	00	00	5	16	40
22	5	50	00	6	6	40	21	5	33	20	5	56	00
24	6	23	20	6	40	00	23	6	06	40	6	23	20

25	6	40	00	6	56	40	26	6	56	40	7	13	20
27	7	13	20	7	30	00	28	7	30	00	7	46	40
29	7	46	40	8	03	20	30	8	03	20	8	20	00
31	8	20	00	8	36	40	32	8	36	40	8	53	20
33	8	53	20	9	10	00	34	9	10	00	9	26	40
35	9	26	40	9	43	20	36	9	43	20	10	00	00
38	10	16	40	10	33	20	37	10	00	00	10	16	40
40	10	50	00	11	06	40	39	10	33	20	10	50	00
42	11	23	20	11	40	00	41	11	06	40	11	23	20
44	11	56	40	12	13	20	43	11	40	00	11	56	40
46	12	30	00	12	46	40	45	12	13	20	12	30	00
48	13	03	20	13	20	00	47	12	46	40	13	03	20
49	13	20	00	13	36	40	50	13	36	40	13	53	20
51	13	53	20	14	10	00	52	14	10	00	14	26	40
53	14	26	40	14	43	20	54	14	43	20	15	00	00
55	15	00	00	15	16	40	56	15	16	40	15	33	20
57	15	33	20	15	50	00	58	15	50	00	16	06	40
59	16	06	40	16	23	20	60	16	23	20	16	40	00
62	16	56	40	17	13	20	61	16	40	00	16	56	40

62	16	56	40	17	13	20	61	16	40	00	16	56	40
64	17	30	00	17	46	40	63	17	13	20	17	30	00
66	18	03	20	18	20	00	65	17	46	40	18	03	20
68	18	36	40	18	53	20	67	18	20	00	18	36	40
70	19	10	00	19	26	40	69	18	53	20	19	10	00
72	19	43	20	20	00	00	71	19	26	40	19	43	20
73	20	00	00	20	16	40	74	20	16	40	20	33	20
75	20	33	20	20	50	00	76	20	50	00	21	06	40
77	21	06	40	21	23	20	78	21	23	20	21	40	00
79	21	40	00	21	56	40	80	21	56	40	22	13	20
81	22	13	20	22	30	00	82	22	30	00	22	46	40
83	22	46	40	23	03	20	84	23	03	20	23	20	00
86	23	36	40	23	53	20	85	23	20	00	23	36	40
88	24	10	00	24	26	40	87	23	53	20	24	10	00
90	24	43	20	25	00	00	89	24	24	40	24	43	20
92	25	16	40	25	33	20	91	25	06	00	25	16	40
94	25	50	00	26	06	40	93	25	33	20	25	50	00
96	26	23	20	26	40	00	95	26	06	40	26	23	20
97	26	40	00	26	56	40	98	26	56	40	27	13	20
99	27	13	20	27	30	00	100	27	30	00	27	46	40
101	27	46	40	28	03	20	102	28	03	20	28	20	00
103	28	20	00	28	36	40	104	28	36	40	28	53	20
105	28	53	20	29	10	00	106	29	10	00	29	26	40
107	29	26	40	29	43	20	108	29	43	20	30	00	00

SIDEREAL TIME

SIDEREAL TIME AT 5:30 (a.m.)LMT FOR 82° 30'EAST LATITUDE

Date	Sidereal time			Date	Sidereal time		
	h	m	s		h	m	s
Jan				July			
1	12	10	43	1	00	04	21
11	12	50	03	11	00	43	46
21	13	29	36	21	01	23	05
31	14	09	00	31	02	02	37
Feb				Aug			
10	14	48	26	1	02	06	33
20	15	27	51	11	02	45	59
Mar				21	03	25	25
1	16	03	20	31	04	04	50
11	16	42	46	Sep			
21	17	22	11	1	04	08	47
31	18	01	37	11	04	48	12
Apr				21	05	27	38
10	18	41	03	30	06	03	07
20	19	20	28	Oct			
30	19	59	54	1	06	07	03
May				11	06	46	29
10	20	39	19	21	07	25	54
20	21	18	45	31	08	05	21
30	21	58	10	Nov			
June				10	08	44	45
9	22	37	36	20	09	24	11
19	23	17	01	30	10	03	36
29	23	56	27	Dec			
30	00	00	24	1	10	07	33
				11	10	46	59
				21	11	26	24
				31	12	05	50

No. of	Sidereal time	
days	m	s
1.	3	57
2.	7	54
3.	11	51
4.	15	47
5.	19	44
6.	23	40
7.	27	37
8.	31	33
9.	35	30
10.	39	26

Sidereal time at 5:30 a.m. (LMT) of a date not mentioned in this table can be found from the nearest date's earlier sidereal time. (Mentioned here by adding to the sidereal time of number of days necessary for the purpose. For example find the sidereal time for 5:30 a.m.onJune 12.

For June 9 sidereal time is = 22 37 36

For three days = 11 51

For 12 June the sidereal time is = 22 49 27

CORRECTIONS TO SIDEREAL TIME

I. CORRECTION FOR DIFFERENT YEARS

Century or Jan/Feb of Leap year	Leap year 1st March to 31st Dec	1st year After leap Year	2nd year After leap Year	3rd year After leap Year	4th year after Leap year forJan +Feb
		-57 s	-1m 55s	-2m 52s	-3m 49s

Year	m	s
1904	+0	07
1908	+0	14
1912	+0	22
1916	+0	29
1920	+0	37
1924	+0	44
1928	+0	51
1932	+0	59
1936	+1	06
1940	+1	13
1944	+1	21
1948	+1	28
1952	+1	36
1956	+1	43
1960	+1	51
1964	+1	58
1968	+2	05
1972	+2	13
1976	+2	20
1980	+2	28
1984	+2	35
1988	+2	42
1992	+2	57
1996	+3	05
2000	+3	05
2004	+3	12
2008	+3	19
2012	+3	25
2016	+3	34
2020	+3	41
2024	+3	48
2028	+3	56
2032	+4	00
2036	+4	10
2040	+4	18
2044	+4	
2048	+4	35

Example:

Find the sidereal time at 5:30 a.m., on June 12, 2010.

	h	m	s
June 9	22	37	36
For 3 days		11	51
For 2008		03	19
For 2 yr after			
Leap year		-1	55
June 12 of 2010	22	50	51

II. Correction for different places (longitude)

Calculate the difference of the longitude of the place from 82°30'E. Convert it into degrees, and then multiply it by .66 seconds. The result will be introduced to the sidereal time with the + sign, if the place is to the west of 82°30'E, and with a - sign when the place is to the east of the longitude.

Example:

Find the sidereal time at 5:30 a.m. (LMT) for Tokyo (139°45'E) for 1st Jan 2011.

	h	m	s
For 1st Jan	12	10	43
For 2008 AD		3	19
(correction)			
For 3rd year after		-2	52
2008 AD			
Correction for Tokyo			
-(139°45'- 82°30')E x 0.66		-0	37
For 1st Jan 2011 for Tokyo =	12	10	31

III. Correction for different times of a date

For a time of 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m. of the next date the sidereal time should be raised by the difference of the time from 5:30 a.m. (LMT) and by a further increase of time at the rate of 10seconds for an hour of difference.

Example:

Find the sidereal time for 10:30 a.m.on January 01, 1900 AD, coordinates 82°30'E.

	h	m	s
For January 01, 5:30 a.m.	12	10	43
For 10:30 a.m.	5	00	00
Correctiomat 10s per hour			50
	17	11	33

NIRAYAN ASCENDANT
ACCORDING TO THE SIDEREAL TIME IN HOURS AND MINUTES
LATITUDE

LAGNA	0		10		20		30		40		50		60	
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
Aries	19	22	19	15	19	08	19	00	18	51	18	38	18	17
Taurus	21	19	21	05	20	51	20	35	20	15	19	51	18	59
Gemini	23	25	23	08	22	49	22	29	22	01	21	23	20	15
Cancer	1	36	1	16	1	02	00	43	00	18	23	42	22	42
Leo	3	36	3	33	3	17	3	04	2	49	2	27	1	56
Virgo	5	32	5	25	5	26	5	24	5	20	5	15	5	09
Libra	7	21	7	30	7	34	7	42	7	50	8	03	8	21
Scorpio	9	19	9	31	9	46	10	00	10	23	10	51	11	43
Sagittarius	11	25	11	43	12	00	12	25	12	50	13	33	14	21
Capricorn	13	35	13	51	14	08	14	26	14	54	15	44	17	40
Aquarius	15	37	15	48	15	58	16	13	16	26	16	49	17	56
Pisces	17	31	17	33	17	36	17	37	17	42	17	45	18	11

PALAS WEEK-DAYS & STAR GROUPS
NUMBER OF PALAS FOR WEEK-DAYS

Star Group	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	61		52		43		34		25		16		7	
1	2.4	2.5	47.3	49.6	38.3	40.6	31.6	24.6	20.3	22.6	13.6		2.3	4.6
	4.7	60.9	54.1	54.2	42.8	42.9	33.9	33.8	24.8	24.9	15.9	15.8	6.8	6.9
	56.8	63.1	51.8	51.9	45.1	45.2	36.2	36.1	27.1	27.2	18.2	18.1	9.1	9.2
	58.6	63	56.4	56.5	47.4	47.5	38.5	38.4	29.4	29.5	20.5	20.4	11.4	11.5
	60.8		58.7		49.7		40.7		31.7		22.7		13.7	
	5		59		50		41		32		23		14	
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.7	48.3	47.5	36.3	38.6	27.3	29.6	18.3	20.6	9.3	11.5
	2.6	4.8	54.3	56.3	47.6	49.6	38.7	40.8	31.8	31.9	22.8	22.9	11.6	13.8
	4.9	7.1	58.8	58.9	49.9	52.5	40.9	43.1	34.1	34.2	25.1	25.2	13.9	16.1
	7.2	9.4	61.1	61.2	52.2	54.4	43.2	45.4	36.4	36.5	27.4	27.5	16.2	18.4
	9.5	11.7			54.5	56.7	45.5	47.7					18.5	20.7
			65.7						38.7		29.7			
	12		3		57		48		39		30		21	
3	7.3	9.6	0.6	0.5	52.3	54.6	43.3	45.6	34.3	36.6	25.8	27.6	16.3	18.6
	11.8	11.9	2.8	0.4	56.8	56.9	47.8	47.2	38.8	38.1	29.3	29.4	20.8	20.9
	14.1	14.2	5.1	2.9	59.1	59.2	50.1	50.2	41.1	41.2	32.1	32.2	23.1	23.2
	16.4	16.5	7.4	5.2	61.4	61.5	52.4	52.5	43.4	43.5	34.4	34.5	25.4	25.5
				7.5										
	18.7		9.7		63.7		54.7		45.7		36.7		27.7	
	19		10		1		55		46		37		28	

4	14.3	16.5	5.3	7.6	0.8	0.9	50.3	52.6	41.3	43.4	32.3	34.6	23.3	33.1
	16.6	18.8	9.8	9.9	3.1	3.2	54.8	54.9	45.8	45.9	36.8	36.9	25.6	
	18.9	21.1	12.1	12.2	5.4	5.5	57.1	57.2	48.1	48.2	39.1	39.2	27.8	27.9
	21.2	23.4	14.4	14.5	59.3	61.6	59.4	59.5	50.4	50.5	41.4	41.5	30.1	30.2
	23.5	25.7											32.4	32.5
			66.7		7.7		61.7		52.7		43.7		34.7	
5	26		17		8		62		53		44		35	
	21.3	28.1	12.3	14.6	5.6	3.3	1.1	1.2	48.3	50.6	39.3	41.6	30.3	32.6
	23.6	28.2	16.8	16.9	7.8	7.9	3.4	3.5	52.8	52.9	43.8	43.9	34.8	34.9
	25.8	30.4	19.1	19.2	10.1	10.2	5.7	57.3	55.1	55.2	46.1	46.2	37.1	37.2
	25.9	30.5	21.4	21.5	12.4	12.5	59.6		57.4	57.5	48.4	48.5	39.4	39.5
		32.7					61.8	61.9						
	32.7		23.7		14.7				59.7		50.7		41.7	
6	33		24		15		6		60		51		42	
	28.3	30.6	19.3	21.8	10.3	14.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	46.3	48.6	37.3	39.6
	32.8	32.9	23.8	23.9	14.8	14.9	3.6	5.9	3.7	3.7	50.8	50.9	41.8	41.9
	35.1	35.2	26.1	26.2	17.1	17.2	5.8	8.1	59.8	62.1	53.1	53.2	44.1	44.2
	37.4	37.5	28.4	28.5	19.4	19.5	10.4	10.5	59.9	66.7	55.4	55.5	46.4	46.5
									55.3	62.2				
	39.7		30.7		21.7		12.7		66.7		57.7		48.7	
7	40		31		22		13		4		58		49	
	35.3	37.	26.3	28.6	19.6		8.3	10.6	4.5	10.7	60.1	60.2	42.3	46.6
	39.8	39.9	30.8	30.9	21.2	21.3	12.8	12.9	3.8	3.9	62.4	62.5	48.8	48.9
	42.1	42.2	33.1	33.2	24.1	24.2	15.1	15.2	6.1	6.2	1.7		51.1	51.2
	44.4	44.5	35.4	35.5	26.4	26.5	17.3	17.5	62.3				53.4	53.5
									1.6					
	47.7		37.7		28.7		19.7		16.7		1.7		55.7	

8	47		38		29		20		11		2		56	
	42.3	44.6	33.3	35.6	24.3	26.6	15.3	17.6	6.3	8.6	1.8	1.9	51.8	53.6
	46.8	46.9	37.8	37.9	28.8	28.9	19.8	19.9	10.8	10.9	4.1	4.2	55.8	55.9
	49.1	49.2	40.1	42.2	31.1	31.2	22.5	22.2	13.1	13.2	6.4	6.5	58.1	58.2
	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.5	33.4	33.5	24.4	25.5	15.4	15.5	60.3	62.6	60.4	60.5
	53.7		44.7		35.7		26.7		17.7		8.7		62.7	
9	54		45		36		27		18		9		63	
	49.3	51.6	40.3	42.6	33.6		22.3	24.6	13.3	15.6	4.3	6.6	58.3	60.6
	53.8	53.9	44.8	44.9	35.8	35.9	26.8	16.9	17.8	17.9	8.8	8.9	62.8	62.9
	56.1	65.2	47.1	47.2	38.1	38.2	29.1	29.2	20.1	20.2	11.1	11.2	2.7	2.2
	58.4	58.5	49.4	49.5	40.4	40.5	31.4	31.5	22.4	22.5	13.4	18.5	4.4	4.5
	60.7		51.7		42.7		33.7		24.7		15.7		6.7	

Formula for week day = 3P ÷ 7 Remainder = weekday 01 for Sunday

Formula for star group = 4P÷ 9 Remainder = star group 01 for group 1.

OM SHREE GANESHAYA NAMAH

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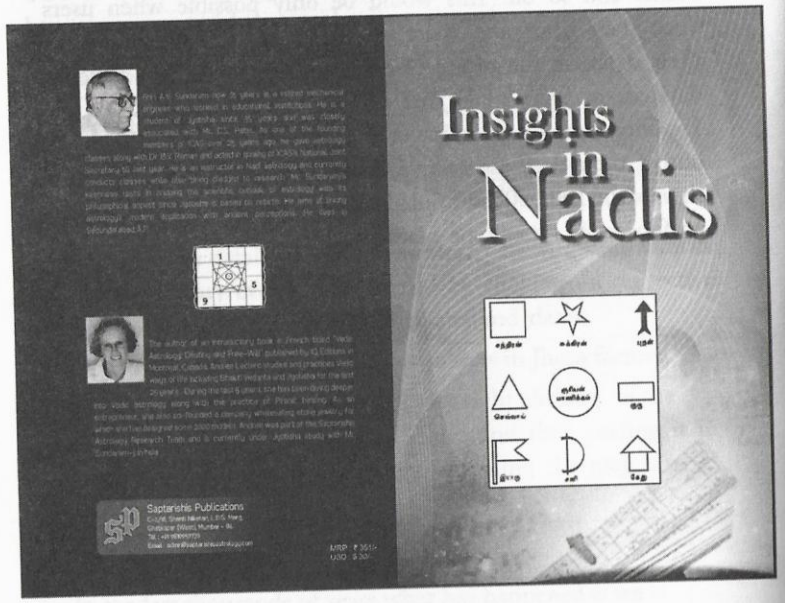

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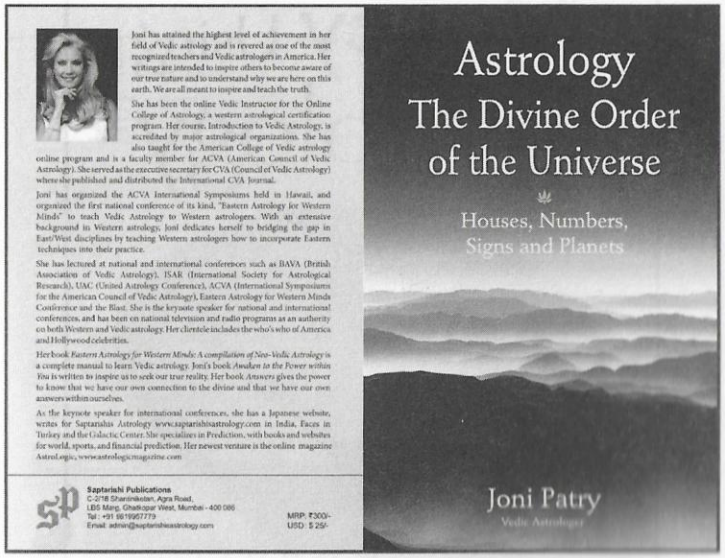

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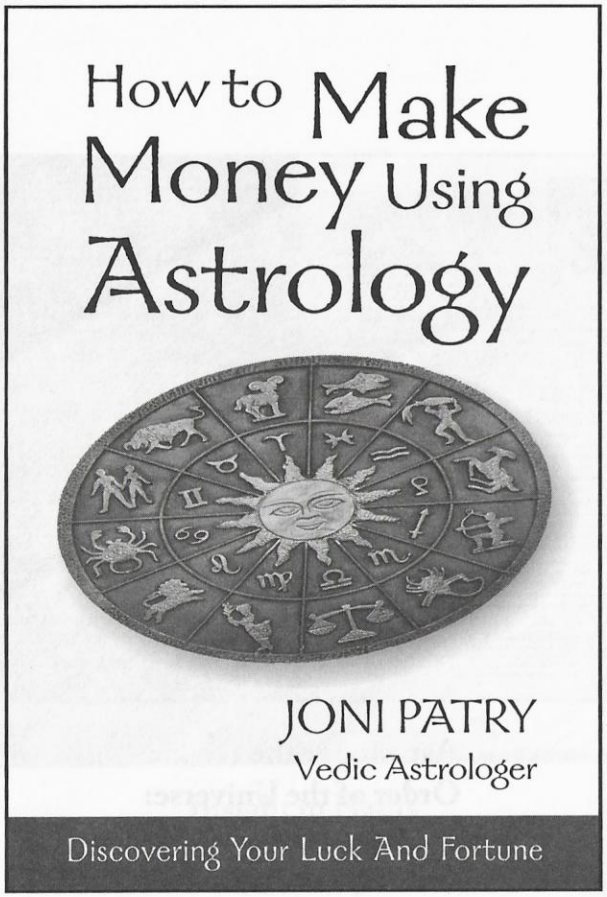

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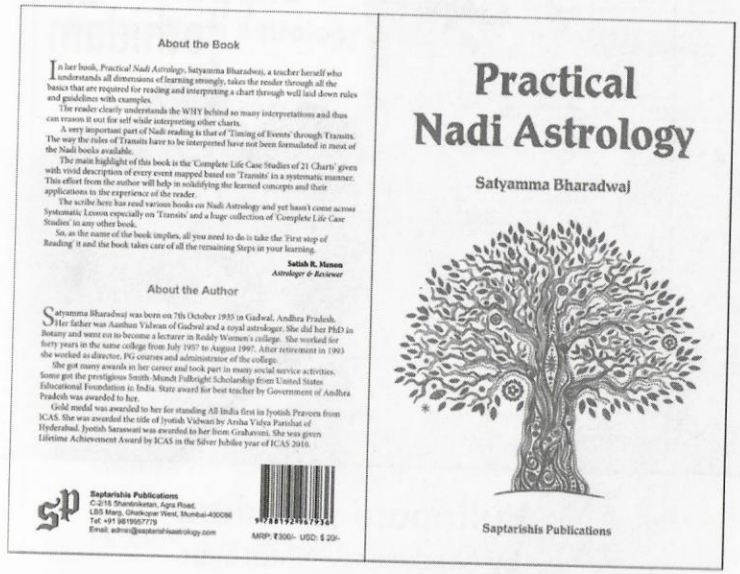

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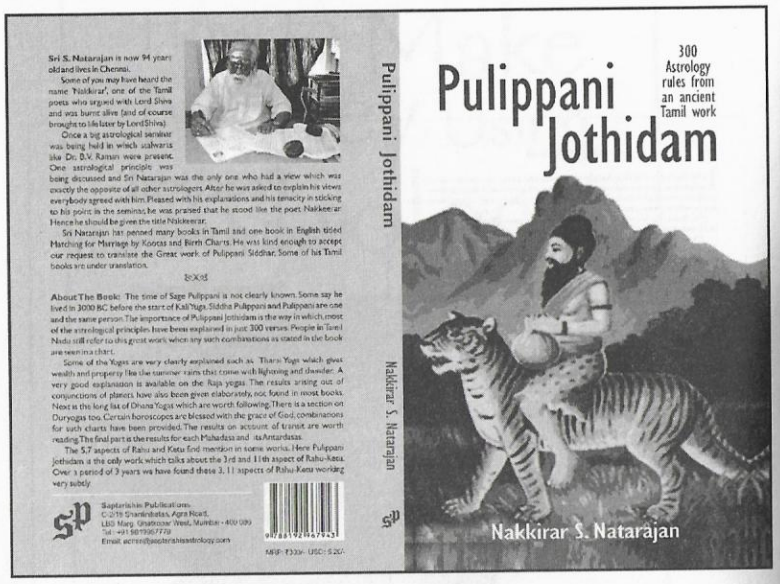

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Shri R. K. Das was born in 1935, in the village Kandoa in the Nadia district of West Bengal, and received his B.Sc. and LL.B. from Calcutta University and had been elected in WBCS (Civil Service for West Bengal State).
He served as a renowned Magistrate and Judge in many district courts in West and moreover holds the title of IAS (Indian Administrative Service)

A prolific writer in Bengali language, Shri R. K. Das has authored as many as 16 detective books for children; and in addition he is a talented singer and a painter.

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