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Parāśara Jyotiṣa Course

Adhyāya 3
Navagraha

02

Jyotiṣa Guru
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Graha Guṇa Svarūpa Adhyāya
Śloka 9 - 30

ॐ

Lagna

स्वस्वदेशोद्भवैः साध्यं लग्नं राश्युदयैः स्फुटम्।
अथादौ वच्मि खेटानां जातिरूपगुणानहम् ॥ ९ ॥

svasvadeśodbhavaiḥ sādhyam lagnam rāśyudayaiḥ sphuṭam |
athādau vacmi khetānām jātirūpaguṇānaham || 9||

The duration of signs varies from one place to another.
Longitude of the Lagna (ascendant) should be calculated accurately based on the start and duration of the sign.

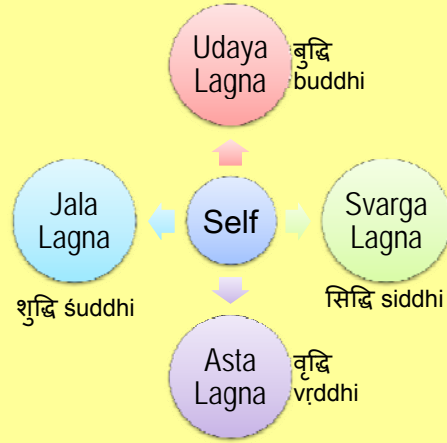
We shall now speak of the planets and enumerate their

- Jāti: birth position assigned by birth, rank, caste, family, race and lineage which are the generic properties
- Rūpa: form descriptions, colour
- Guṇa: nature, disposition.



Lagna Kendra

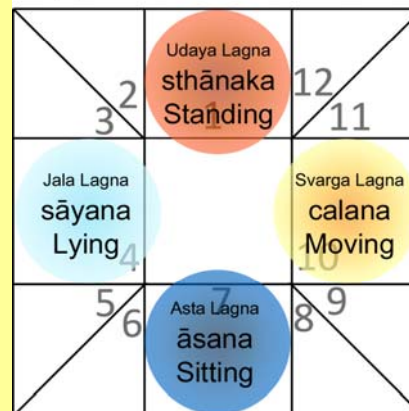
- The Eastern Horizon (ascendant) is called the उदय लग्न (udaya lagna) or simply Lagna.
- 180° from it is the Western Horizon (descendant) called अस्त लग्न (asta lagna).
- 90° from the Lagna is the जल लग्न (jala lagna)
- 270° from Lagna is the स्वर्ग लग्न (svarga lagna).
- This forms the Grand Cross called Viṣṇu Kendra



Lagna Kendra Posture

1. स्थानक sthānaka (Standing)
4. सायन sāyana (Lying)
 - निद्रा nidrā (sleep)
7. आसन āsana (Sitting)
 - padmāsana
 - Siddhāsana ...
10. चलन chalana (Moving)
 - गमन gamana (going to)
 - वाहन vāhana (riding ~)
 - नृत्य nr̥tya (dancing)
 - रिङ्खण rinkhaṇa (crawling)

Fig: Lagna Kendra Viṣṇu Sthāna



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ॐ Śiva & Viṣṇu Postures

Fig: Lagna Kendra
Śiva Sūtra

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Fig: Lagna Kendra
Śrī Kṛṣṇa

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ॐ Names

अथ खेटा रविश्चन्द्रो मङ्गलश्च बुधस्तथा।
गुरुः शुक्रः शनी राहुः केतुश्चैते यथाक्रमम्॥ १०॥
atha kheṭā raviścandro maṅgalaśca budhastathā |
guruḥ śukraḥ śanī rāhuḥ ketuścaite yathākramam || 10||

Navagraha Names

1. Ravi - Sun	7. Śanī - Saturn
2. Candra - Moon	8. Rāhu – Head Node
3. Maṅgala - Mars	9. Ketu – Trunk Node
4. Budha - Mercury	We shall use these
5. Guru - Jupiter	names in future as we are
6. Śukra - Venus	simply obeying Maharṣi
	Parāśara in doing so



Krūra vs. Pāpa

- Krūra: 'bloody raw', cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless, harsh, formidable; hard, hot, sharp and disagreeable
- Pāpa: vicious, wicked, evil, wretched, vile, (jyotiṣa) boding evil, inauspicious; villain – basically defining sin, vice or crime
- Both are bad but one is simply aggressive while the other is sinful. A graha can indicate both natures or either one.
- In BPHS (present version) we find these used loosely, and shall advise as we come across these words



Krūra & Saumya Graha

तत्रार्कशनिभूपुत्राः क्षीणेन्दुराहुकेतवः।

क्रूराः शेषग्रहा सौम्याः क्रूरः क्रूरयुतो बुधः॥ ११॥

tatrārkaśanibhūputrāḥ kṣīṇendurāhuketavaḥ |

krūrāḥ śeṣagrahā saumyāḥ krūraḥ krūrayuto budhaḥ

- Among these planets the Ravi, Śani, Maṅgala, Diminished Chandra, Rāhu and Ketu, are Krūra (Aggressive) and
- The remaining, Chandra, Budha, Guru and Śukra are Saumya (Passive).
- Budha, when conjoined (saṁyoga) a Krūra becomes a Krūra.

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Chandra

Fig: Chandra Pakṣa

Śukla Chandra
 Kṛṣṇa Chandra

Fig: Krūra-Saumya Chandra

Pūrṇa Chandra
 Kṣīṇa Chandra

Kṛṣṇa Pakṣa = Pāpa : Suffering due to vice and sin leading to waning, loss of luster, fortune

Śukla Pakṣa = Puṇya : Redemption, Remedy, Forgiveness from Sin leading to waxing , fortune

Kṣīṇa Chandra: Aggressive, Masculine, Vāta dominance, unstable, dissatisfied

Pūrṇa Chandra: Passive, Feminine, Jala dominance; stable, satisfied

ॐ

Four Groups


Legend

- ☉ – Ravi
- ☾ – Chandra
- ♂ – Maṅgala
- ♃ – Budha
- ♄ – Guru
- ♅ – Śukra
- ♆ – Śani

♁ Rāhu is like Saturn and

♃ Ketu is like Mars = Krūra + Pāpa

ॐ



Every planet has multiple significations called Kāraḱatva (Kāraḱa means signifier) means It is very important that you learn all these significations of the planets as well as the methods to their study. Practice makes one perfect. For every signification, study a few charts to fully grasp the principle

Kāraḱatva: Significations

ॐ

Sva (Self) Significations

sarvātmā ca divānātho manaḥ kumudabāndhavaḥ |
sattvaṃ kujo budhaiḥ prokto budho vāṇīpradāyakaḥ || 12||
devejo jñānasukhado bhṛgurvīryapradayakaḥ |
ṛṣibhiḥ prāktanaiḥ proktaśchāyāsūnuśca duḥkhadaḥ || 13||

1. Ravi (Sun) → sarvātman = Universal soul,
 - the whole being or nature (entire, complete)
 - All beings collectively
2. Chandra (Moon) → Manas = mind, consciousness, collective awareness
3. Maṅgala (Mars) → Sattva = strength, guts, nerve
4. Budha (Mercury) → vāṇī = voice, speech; pradāyaka = giver.
5. Guru (Jupiter) → jñāna =
6. Śukra (Venus) → vīrya = valour, energy, heroism, manly vigour, virility, semen, splendour, lustre, dignity
7. Śani (Saturn) → duḥkha = uneasy, unpleasant, difficult, pain, sorrow, trouble {duḥ (bad) + kha (sky)}

Swami Vivekananda

[D1] 1 2 3 4 7 9 10 12 16 20 24 27 30 40 45 60 5 6 8 11 108											
Ve _{7°5'} Me _{11°46'}			Ra _{22°14'}			As _{25°17'} Su _{29°25'}			Jp _{4°0'}		
Ma _{6°19'}			Mo _{17°25'} Sa _{13°34'}								
Ke _{22°14'}											

Ke _{22°14'}		Ma _{6°19'}	
		Me _{11°46'} Ve _{7°5'}	
Mo _{17°25'} Sa _{13°34'}		Jp _{4°0'} Ra _{22°14'}	

Lagna
Ascendant

Ravi is very strong in Lagna. It is vargottama (?)
Generally planets in Lagna show those aspects of the self (sva) which are strong or blessed
The Lagna Lord can show strength or weakness depending on its strengths and afflictions

Śrī Ramakrishna Paramhansa


[D1] 1 2 3 4 7 9 10 12 16 20 24 27 30 40 45 60 5 6 8 11 108											
Ve _{9°3'}			As _{3°24'} Su _{6°52'} Me _{13°7'} Mo _{22°1'}			Ma _{22°14'}			Jp _{14°33'}		
Jp _{14°33'}			Ke _{2°53'}			Sa _{13°41'}					

Ra _{2°53'}		Ve _{9°3'}	
Jp _{14°33'}		Me _{15°7'} Su _{6°52'} Mo _{22°1'} As _{3°24'}	
		Ma _{22°14'}	
Sa _{13°41'}		Ke _{2°53'}	

The Moon must be in Lagna of every avatāra

We again find Ravi, signifying the soul, in the Lagna
In addition, Budha and Chandra are also in Lagna showing a strong mind (Chandra) and powerful speech (Budha).
His teachings (verbal) have been recorded in 'Gospels of Ramakrishna'
He was famous for the most extraordinary meditations → perfect samādhi

ॐ
Śrī Chaitanya Mahāprabhu



The Moon must be in Lagna of every avatāra

[D1] 2 3 4 7 9 10 12 16 20 24 27 30 40 45 60 5 6 8 11 108												Rashi (D-1) General		
			Mo _{19°56'} As _{23°6'} Ke _{26°37'}						Ve _{4°58'}			Me _{10°15'}		
			Sa _{24°40'}			5 8 11						Ra _{26°37'} Su _{22°12'}		
Jp _{20°20'}			Ra _{26°37'} Su _{22°12'}			1 12			Ke _{26°37'}			Ma _{11°10'}		
Ma _{11°10'}									Mo _{19°56'} As _{23°6'}			Jp _{20°20'}		
			Me _{10°15'}						Sa _{24°40'}					

As the Lagna Lord, Ravi is in the 7th house – He comes to change the concept of Bhakti; birth in Pūrṇa Chandra - Lunar eclipse moment

1. Chandra is in Lagna; Compare with previous chart -
2. Guru is in 5th house
3. Maṅgala is exalted

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Status Significations

ravicandrau tu rājānau netā jñeyo dharātmajaḥ |
budho rājakumāraśca sacivau gurubhārgavau || 14
preṣyako raviputraśca senā svarbhānupucchakau |
evam krameṇa vai vipra sūryādīn pravicitayet || 15

- Ravi, Chandra → Royalty
- Maṅgala (**dhara-ātmā-ja**) → Leaders [of army, police etc. , nobles, knights]
- Budha → Prince apparent [top businessmen etc.]
- Guru, Śukra (**Bhārgava, Bhṛgu**) → Associate, companion, particularly king's friend or attendant; Counsellor, Minister
- Śani (**Ravi putra**) → Messenger, Servant, Menial, Slave
- Rāhu (**svarbhānu**), Ketu (**pucchaka**) → Army, Police, Security

○ Brāhmana, in this manner think about Sūrya and the other [planets] and reflect upon their significations



Upadeśa #1

- Sun: King - Top politicians, ministers who make government decisions
- Moon: Queen – Top bureaucrats who execute government policy
- Mars: General – Army, police and other chiefs of security, defense, and manufacturing
- Mercury: Prince – Chief of commerce, banking, trading, business and markets
- Jupiter: Priest – Head of temple, church, religious organization, astrologer
- Venus: manages, social workers, dancers, entertainment chief, designers
- Saturn: Labour class
- Rāhu: Ambassador, Spy (works outside border)
- Ketu: Army, Police (works inside border)



Complexion Significations

raktaśyāmo divādhiśo gauragātro niśākarah |
 nātyuccāṅgaḥ kujo rakto dūrvāśyāmo budhastathā || 16||
 gauragātro gururjñeyah śukrah śyāvastathaiva ca |
 kṛṣṇadeho raveḥ putro jñāyate dvijasattama || 17||

1. Ravi → Dark-Blood (Maroon Red)
2. Chandra → White, very faint yellow, pale pink (pastel shades)
3. Maṅgala → Blood Red
4. Budha → Dark Greenish like grass
5. Guru → White, light yellow, pale red
6. Śukra → Dark-brown, Brown
7. Śani → Charcoal Black, Dark-Blue

Mars has the shortest stature

सू	म	च	गु	शु	बु	श
sū	ma	ca	gu	śu	bu	śa





Upadeśa #2

- Good looks are in the order – Jupiter, Moon, Sun, Venus, Mars, Saturn
- Stature – Sattva (Moon, Jupiter, Sun), Rajas (Mercury, Venus), Tamas (Saturn, Mars) planets show tall, average and short stature, in that order.
- Complexion changes based on
 1. Planets in Lagna
 2. Planets having **graha dṛṣṭi** on Lagna
- Nodes do not represent complexion as they do not have a physical body
- Colorless complexion signifies someone lost (Ketu) or dead (Rāhu)



Upadeśa #3: Colours

- Colors governed by planets are based on
 1. Internal colors – the light spectrum
 2. External colors – the reflection
- Internal colour are used for lighting, meditation or kuṇḍalini gemstones or such purposes
- External colors are used for graha pacification gemstones, clothes and every form of external aura change





Upadeśa #3: Gemstones

Planet	Heat (Energize)
Sun	Ruby
Moon	Pearl, Crystal
Mars	Red Coral
Mercury	Emerald
Jupiter	Yellow Topaz, Yellow Sapphire
Venus	Diamond, White Coral
Saturn	Blue Sapphire
Rāhu	Hessonite, Garnet
Ketu	Cats Eye, Tigers Eye



Deva is from div (light) ~ to enlighten, inform and move towards sattva guṇa

Adi devatā is the initiator or He who starts this enlightenment process and is an aspect of the creator (Brahma)

Pratyādi devatā is the one who removes complete tamas (ignorance, suffering) and is an aspect of Sadāśiva

Graha Devatā



Graha (Adi) Devatā

वहन्यम्बुशिखिजा विष्णुविद्वैजः शचिका द्विज।

सूर्यादीनां खगानां च देवा ज्ञेयाः क्रमेण च॥ १८॥

vahnnyambuśikhijā viṣṇuvidhaujaḥ śacikā dvija |

sūryādīnāṃ khagānāṃ ca devā jñeyāḥ krameṇa ca

Ravi →	Vahni	Agni Deva - Fire God
Chandra →	Ambu	Jala Devī – Water Goddess
Maṅgala →	Śikhijā	Kārtikeya
Budha →	Viṣṇu	Kṛṣṇa, Rama
Guru →	Viḍhauja	Indra
Śukra →	Śacī	Indrānī
Śani →	Kā	Prajāpati Brahma



Rk Veda - Deities

इन्द्रवायू बृहस्पतिं मित्राग्निं पूषणं भगम्।

आदित्यान्मरुतं गणम्॥ ऋ।वे।१।१४।३

indravāyū bṛhaspatim mitrāgnim pūṣaṇam bhagam |

ādityānmārutam gaṇam || rv 1.14.3

The Rk Veda pronounces ten deities – Indra, Vāyu, Bṛhaspati, Mitra, Agni, Pūṣan, Bhaga, Āditya, Māruta and Gaṇa.

These are the personified deities of the Navagraha and Lagna

Indra -	Bṛhaspati - Jupiter
Vāyu -	Mitra - Moon
	Agni -
	Pūṣan - Saturn
	Bhaga - Venus
	Āditya,
	Māruta
	Gaṇa



Gender

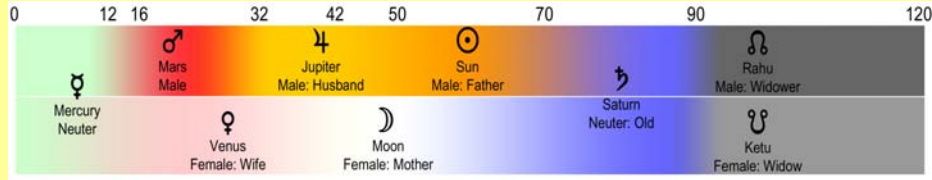
क्लीवौ द्वौ सौम्यसौरी च युवतीन्दुभृगू द्विज।

नराः शेषाश्च विज्ञेया भानुर्भौमो गुरुस्तथा ॥ १९ ॥

klīvau dvau saumyasaurī ca yuvatīndubhṛgū dvija |

narāḥ śeṣāśca vijñeyā bhānurbhaumo gurustathā || 19||

Ravi → Male Śukra → Female
 Maṅgala → Male Budha → Neuter
 Guru → Male Śani → Neuter
 Chandra → Female



Pañca Tattva

अग्निभूमिभस्तोयवायवः क्रमतो द्विज।

भौमादीनां ग्रहाणां च तत्त्वानीति यथाक्रमम् ॥ २० ॥

agnibhūminabhastoyavāyavaḥ kramato dvija |

bhaumādīnāṃ grahāṇāṃ ca tattvānīti yathākramam

The pañca tattva agni-bhūmi-nabhas-toya-vāyu are signified by five planets from Mars [in weekday order]

Agni	Bhūmi	Nabhas	Toya	Vāyu
Agni	Pr̥thvi	Ākāśa	Jala	Vāyu
Maṅgala	Budha	Guru	Śukra	Śani
Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Energy	Solid	Ether	Liquid	Gas



Graha Varṇa

गुरुशुक्रौ विप्रवर्णौ कुजारकौ क्षत्रियौ द्विज।
शशिसोम्यौ वैश्यवर्णौ शनिः शूद्रो द्विजोत्तम॥ २१॥

guruśukrau vipravarṇau kujārkau kṣatriyau dvija |
śaśisomyau vaiśyavarṇau śaniḥ śūdro dvijottam || 21||

- Vipra - inwardly excited, material prosperity (Venus); inspired, wise, learned, Brāhmaṇa (Jupiter);
 - Kṣatriya – Protect (Mars), Govern, keep order (Sun)
 - Vaiśya – Create, business, commerce, trade for material wealth (Mercury); Share food, care (Moon)
 - Śūdra – Labor, Service (Saturn)
1. Every being performs these activities everyday but their importance changes with time and age
 2. The activity which becomes the focus for living is the varṇa and the giver of such varṇa is **varṇadā**



Graha Guṇa

जीवसूर्येन्द्रवः सत्त्वं बुधशुक्रौ रजस्तथा।
सूर्यपुत्रभरापुत्रौ तमःप्रकृतिकौ द्विज॥ २२॥

jīvasūryendravaḥ sattvaṁ budhaśukrau rajastathā |
sūryaputrabharāputrau tamaḥprakṛtikau dvija || 22||

Rajas	Sattva	Tamas
Creation	Sustenance	Dissolution
Budha, Śukra	Guru, Ravi, Chandra	Śani, Maṅgala
		Rāhu, Ketu
A (अ)	U (उ)	M (म)
Brahma	Viṣṇu	Rudra



Guṇa


- Rajas → (Saṁsāra) Passion, Creativity, Love
 - Budha → Material = Money, Enterprise, Body flexibility (Hatha Yoga)
 - Śukra → Life = Babies, Paintings, Poetry, Health rejuvenation, Entertainment
- Sattva → Goodness, Righteous, Bhakti
 - Guru → सत्य (satya), Truth
 - Ravi → ऋत (ṛta), Order, Law
 - Chandra → शान्ति (śānti), Peace
- Tamas → Ignorance, Anger, Strife
 - Śani → पञ्चमकर (pañca-makara), Five Sins
 - Maṅgala → षड्रिपु (ṣaḍripu), Six Enemies



Tamas Guṇa

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maṅgala षड्रिपु (ṣaḍripu), six enemies – afflicts six graha 1. मद mada - pride 2. मोह moha – delusion 3. क्रोध krodha - anger 4. मत्सर matsara – jealousy 5. लोभ lobha - greed 6. काम kāma - lust | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Śani पञ्चमकर (pañca-makara), five sins – afflicts pañca tattva 1. मद्य madya – wine (intoxication) 2. मांस māṁsa – flesh 3. मत्स्य matsya – fish 4. मुद्रा mudrā – grain; posture (habit) 5. मैथुन maithuna – sexual contact |
|---|--|

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Dhyāna is the process of meditation on the descriptive form and /or significations of the planets

Description

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Sūrya (Sun)

मधुपिङ्गलदृक्सूर्यश्चतुरस्रः शुचिर्द्विज।
पित्तप्रकृतिको धीमान् पुमानल्पकचो द्विज ॥ २३ ॥
madhupīṅgaladr̥ksūryaścaturasraḥ śucirdvija |
pittaprakṛtiko dhīmān pumānalpakaco dvija || 23||

Description	Square Yantra
1. honey-colored eyes	3. Clean habits
2. a square body (a) stands in caturaśraka posture symbolising protection in four directions; (b) also	4. Pitta (Bilious)
	5. Intelligent
	6. Male
	7. Limited hair (balding)



Chandra (Moon)

बहुवातकफः प्राज्ञश्चन्द्रो बृत्ततनुर्द्विज ।

शुभदृग्मधुवाक्यश्च चञ्चलो मदानातुरः ॥ २४ ॥

bahuvātakaphaḥ prājñaścandro bṛttatanurdvija |

śubhadṛṅmadhuvākyaśca cañcalo madanāturaḥ || 24||

Description

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. High vāta (wind) + kapha (phlegm) | 5. Sweet in speech |
| 2. Very learned | 6. Fickle-minded, quickly changing |
| 3. Round body (Circle) | 7. Very lustful |
| 4. Blessed sight (vision, aspect) | |



Maṅgala (Mars)

क्रूरो रक्तेक्षणो भौमश्चपलोदारमूर्तिकः ।

पित्तप्रकृतिकः क्रोधी कृशमध्यतनुर्द्विज ॥ २५ ॥

krūro raktekṣaṇo bhaumaścāpalodāramūrtikaḥ |

pittaprakṛtikaḥ krodhī kṛśamadyatanurdvija || 25||

Description

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Krūra (aggressive) | 6. Angry, easily incensed |
| 2. Blood-red eyes | 7. Thin waist |
| 3. Fickle-minded | 8. Slim physique |
| 4. Liberal | 9. Also mentioned earlier - short height |
| 5. Pitta (bilious) | |



Budha (Mercury)

वपुःश्रेष्ठः श्लिष्टवाक्च ह्यतिहास्यरुचिर्बुधः।
 पित्तवान् कफवान् विप्र मारुतप्रकृतिस्तथा ॥ २६ ॥
 vapuḥśreṣṭhaḥ śliṣṭavākca hyatihāsyarucirbudhaḥ |
 pittavān kaphavān vipra mārutaprakṛtistathā || 26||

Description

1. Very attractive physique
2. Wonderful vocabulary, speaks with double or multiple meanings, mimic
3. Fond of jokes
4. mix of all the three humors – pitta, vāta and kapha



Guru (Jupiter)

बृहद्गात्रो गुरुश्चैव पिङ्गलो मूर्द्धजेक्षणे।
 कफप्रकृतिको धीमान् सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः ॥ २७ ॥
 br̥hadgātro guruścaiva piṅgalo mūrdhajeṣaṇe |
 kaphaprakṛtiko dhīmān sarvaśāstraviśāradah || 27||

Description

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | (jñāna) |
| 1. Large body | • Guru has the qualities of both Sūrya (dhī) and Chandra (prajñā) |
| 2. Blonde and Brunette hair | |
| 3. Light (brown) eyes | • Guru goes beyond and gives every kind of knowledge (Sarva śāstra) |
| 4. Kapha (phlegm) | |
| 5. Intelligent (dhī) | |
| 6. Learned in śāstra | |



Śukra (Venus)

सुखि कान्तवपु श्रेष्ठः सुलोचनो भृगोः सुतः।

काव्यकर्ता कफाधिक्योऽनिलात्मा वक्रमूर्धजः ॥ २८ ॥

sukhi kāntavapu śreṣṭhaḥ sulocano bhṛgoḥ sutaḥ |

kāvya kartā kaphādhikyo'nilātmā vakramūrdhajaḥ || 28||

Description pregnancies (children)]

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Comfortable, travel and all comforts | 5. Poet, singer, entertainer |
| 2. Charming with desirable, beautiful body | 6. Nature is kapha (phlegm) and vāta (wind) |
| 3. Beautiful eyes | 7. Curly hair |
| 4. Belongs to a good brāhmaṇa family (Bhṛgu) [giver of | |



Śani (Saturn)

कृशदीर्घतनुः शौरिः पिङ्गदृष्ट्यनिलात्मकः।

स्थूलदन्तोऽलसः पंगुः खररोमकचो द्विजः ॥ २९ ॥

krśdīrghatanuḥ śauriḥ piṅgadṛṣṭyanilātmakaḥ |

sthūladanto'lasaḥ paṅguḥ khararomakaco dvija || 29||

Description 5. Indolent, lazy

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Emaciated (skinny) and tall body | 6. Lame |
| 2. Light (blue, green) eyes | 7. Coarse hair. |
| 3. Nature – vāta (wind) | |
| 4. Big teeth | |



Rāhu & Ketu

धूम्राकारो नीलतनुर्वनस्थोऽपि भयंकरः।
 वातप्रकृतिको धीमान् स्वर्भानुस्तत्समः शिखी ॥ ३० ॥
 dhūmrākāro nīlatanurvanastho'pi bhayaṅkaraḥ |
 vātaprakṛtiko dhīmān svarbhānustatsamaḥ śikhī || 30||

Description

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rāhu has smoky (gray, dark) appearance with a bluish skin. 2. Resides in forests (foreign places) 3. Horrible, terrible, frightening 4. Nature – vāta (wind) 5. Intelligent (abstract thought) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Ketu is like to Rāhu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rāhu and Ketu are the head and trunk of the same body torn apart by the discuss of Viṣṇu. Therefore, physically they are the same – look same, vāta nature and brilliant (intelligent) • Yet in action, Rāhu is like Saturn and Ketu like Mars |
|---|--|