

ॐ

Parāśara Jyotiṣa Course

Adhyāya 3
Navagraha

5
śloka 61 - 65

Jyotiṣa Guru
Pt. Sanjay Rath
www.parasarahora.com



Pañca Doṣa
Five Flaws

ॐ

Pañca Doṣa

1. Pañca means Five and
2. Doṣa means flaws, faults, sin connoting negative effects
3. The five tattva that are afflicted by the pañca doṣa are
 - Agni - Dhūma (smoke)
 - Pṛthvi - Vyatīpāta (fall, stroke, decay)
 - Ākāśa - Pariveṣa (mist, haze, dust)
 - Jala - Indrachāpa (rainbow)
 - Vāyu - Upaketu (storm)



Dhūma ~ Agni doṣa

tryaṁśāḍhyaviśvabhāgaiśca caturbhaiḥ sahito raviḥ |
dhūmo nāma mahādoṣaḥ sarvakarmavināśakaḥ || 61||

Add 4 signs 13°20' Sun longitude to obtain the mahādoṣa (huge flaw) called Dhūma which destroys every good karma
Sun + 133°20' = Dhuma

- For the natural zodiac, i.e. if Sūrya is at 0° Aries, Dhūma = start of the 11th nakṣatra called Pūrva Phālgunī
 - Pūrva Phālgunī - ruled by Venus (graha), Bhaga devatā.
 - Bhaga āditya - giver of good fortune
 - Bhaga becomes blind - rage of Rudra for excessive sexuality
 - Pūrva Phālgunī is the hind legs of the mating cot and Bhāga refers to the female sex organ
- Dhūma represents the point of HIGHEST HEAT of the day
- Dhūma is mahādoṣa implying great sin or that which afflicts kendra and tattva



Vyatīpāta & Pariveṣa

dhūmo maṇḍalataḥ śuddho vyatīpāto'tra doṣadaḥ |
saṣadbho'tra vyatīpātaḥ pariveṣo'tidoṣakṛt || 62||

Vyatīpāta = 360° - Dhūma
Pariveṣa = Vyatīpāta + 180°

1. Vyatīpāta is the mirror image of Dhūma reflected about the zodiacal axis
 - E.g. If Dhūma = 10°, the Vyatīpāta = 350° which is minus 10° from the start of Aries
 - They are the same if Dhūma = 0° or 180°
2. Vyatīpāta is a doṣa (flaw) and afflicts Pṛthvi tattva
3. Pariveṣa is exactly opposite Vyatīpāta
 - can be same as Dhūma if Vyatīpāta is 90° or 270°
4. Pariveṣa is Ati-doṣa implying excessive sin and intense punishment for exceeding limits afflicting Ākāśa tattva



Indracāpa & Upaketu

pariveṣaścyutaścakrādindracāpastu doṣadaḥ |
vitryamśāsyāṣṭibhāgādhyāścāpaḥ ketukhago'śubhaḥ || 63||

Indracāpa = 360° - Pariveṣa
Upaketu = Indracāpa + 16°40'

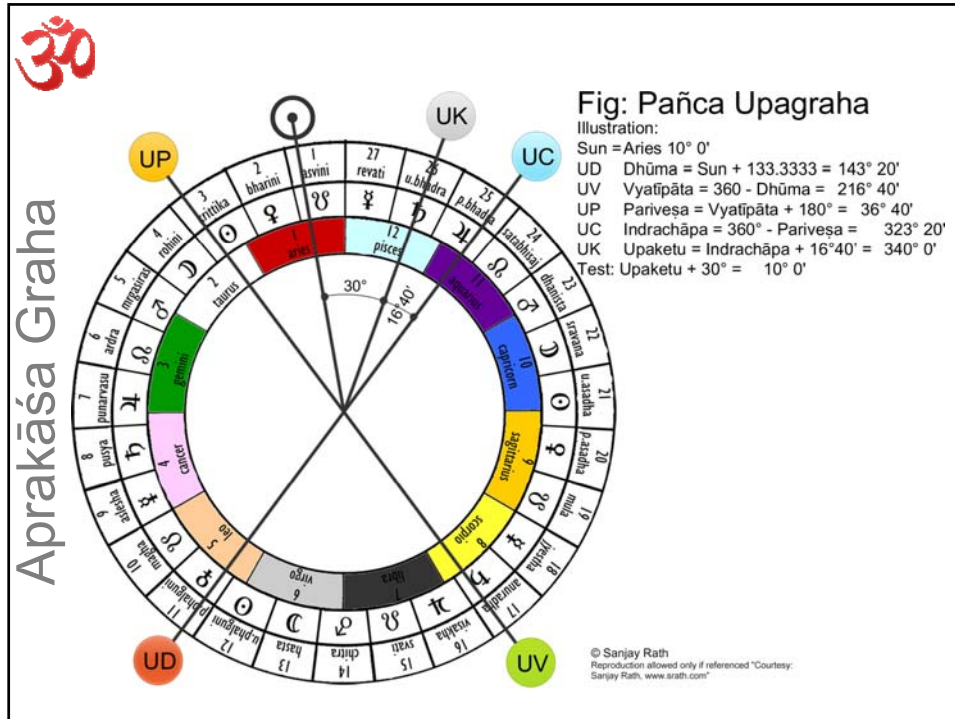
1. Indracāpa is the mirror image of Pariveṣa reflected about the zodiacal axis
2. Indracāpa is a **doṣa** (flaw) afflicting **Jala tattva**
3. Upaketu is 5 pada (1 nakṣatra + 3°20') ahead of Indracāpa
4. Upaketu is **aśubha** meaning inauspicious. Parāśara uses the short name Ketu and afflicts **Vāyu tattva**



Calculation Test

एकराशियुतः केतुः सूर्यतुल्यः प्रजायते।
अप्रकाशग्रहाश्चैते पापा दोषप्रदाः स्मृताः॥ ६४॥
ekarāśiyutaḥ ketuḥ sūryatulyaḥ prajāyate |
aparakāśagrahāścaite pāpā doṣapradāḥ smṛtāḥ || 64||

1. Add one rāśi (30 deg) to Upaketu. The result will be the same as the longitude of Sūrya (Sun)
2. These are the [pañca] aprakāśa graha representing sin and faults which give malefic fruits [of karma]
 - Aprakāśa indicates dark, invisible, secret, forces that have the tendency to cause darkness (eclipse)
 - Aprakāśa graha damage the five tattva and are, perhaps indicative of pañca makara (five sins) which eclipses the soul, hence calculated from Sūrya, the soul significator

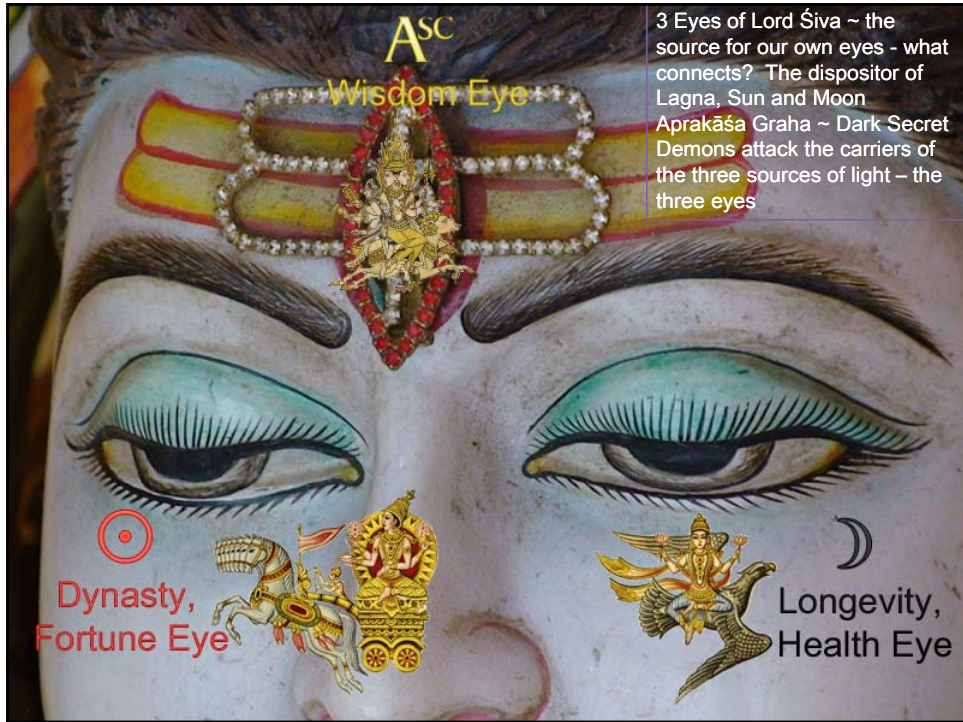


ॐ

Tripod of Life

सूर्येन्दुलग्नगेष्वेषु वंशायुर्ज्ञाननाशनम्।
इति धूमादिदोषाणां स्थितिः पद्मासनोदिता ॥ ६५ ॥
sūryendulagnageṣveṣu vaṁśāyurjñānanāśanam |
iti dhūmādidoṣāṇāṁ sthitiḥ padmāsanoditā || 65||

- Lord Brahma (one of the 18 original seers of Jyotiṣa) teaches that if the lords of (a) the Sun, (b) Moon or (c) Lagna rāśi are afflicted by aprakāśa graha, then it destroys (a) the dynasty (lineage, offspring, fortune), (b) longevity (health, mental peace) and (c) wisdom (intelligence, knowledge) respectively
- Sūrya (Sun), Indu (Moon), Lagna (Ascendant), iṣa (sign lord) ...most translators ignore the lord of these three and instead consider Sun, Moon and Lagna



ॐ

Effects of Dhūma
25 Adhyāya
Effects of Aprakāśa Graha



Dhūma - 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. valiant, endowed with beautiful eyes, stupefied in disposition, unkind, wicked and highly short-tempered.</p> <p>2. sickly, wealthy, devoid of a limb, will incur humiliation at royal level, be dull witted and be a eunuch.</p> <p>3. intelligent, very bold, delighted, eloquent and be endowed with men and wealth.</p> | <p>4. grieved on account of being given up by his female, but will be learned in all Śāstra</p> <p>5. limited progeny, be devoid of wealth, be great, will eat anything and be bereft of friends and Mantras.</p> <p>6. strong, will conquer his enemies, be very brilliant, famous and free from diseases.</p> |
|---|---|



Dhūma - 2

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>7. penniless, be ever sensuous, going to others females and devoid of brilliance.</p> <p>8. bereft of courage, but be enthusiastic, be truthful, disagreeable, hardhearted and selfish.</p> <p>9. endowed with sons and fortunes, be rich, honourable, kind, religious and well disposed to relatives.</p> | <p>10. endowed with sons and fortunes, be delighted, intelligent, happy and truthful.</p> <p>11. endowed with wealth, grains and gold, beautiful, knowledge of arts, modest and skilful in singing.</p> <p>12. morally fallen, indulge in sinful acts, interested in others wives, addicted to vices, unkind and crafty.</p> |
|---|--|



Vyatīpāta - 1

1. miserable, be cruel, will indulge in destructive acts, be foolish and will be disposed to his relatives.
2. morally crooked, be bilious, will enjoy pleasures, be unkind, but grateful, be wicked and sinful.
3. firm in disposition, be a warrior, be liberal, very rich, dear to the king and be head of an Army.
4. endowed with relatives etc., but not sons and fortunes.
5. poor, be charming in appearance, will have imbalances of phlegm, bile and wind, be hard-hearted and shameless.
6. destroy his enemies, be physically mighty, skilful in use of all kinds of weapons and in arts and be peaceful in disposition.



Vyatīpāta - 2

7. bereft of wealth, wife and sons, will subdue to females, be miserable, sensuous, shameless and friendly to others.
8. deformity of eyes, be ugly, unfortunate, spiteful to Brahmins and be troubled by disorders of blood.
9. many kinds of business and many friends; he will be very learned, well disposed to his wife and he will be eloquent.
10. religious, peaceful, skilful in religious acts, very learned and far-sighted.
11. extremely opulent, be honourable, truthful, firm in policy, endowed with many horses and be interested in singing.
12. angry, associated with many activities, disabled, irreligious and hate his own relatives.



Pariveṣa-1

1. earned, truthful, peaceful, rich, endowed with sons, pure, ch6thtable and dear to elders.
2. wealthy, charming, will enjoy pleasures, be happy, very religious and be a Lord.
3. fond of his wife, be very charming, pious, well disposed to his men, be a servant and be respectful of his elders.
4. wonder-struck, helpful to enemies as well, kind, endowed with everything and be skilful in singing.
5. affluent, virtuous, splendid, affectionate, religious and dear to his wife.
6. famous and wealthy, be endowed with sons and pleasures, be helpful to all and will conquer his enemies.



Pariveṣa-2

7. limited number of children, be devoid of happiness, be of mediocre intelligence, very hard-headed and sickly wife.
8. spiritually disposed, peaceful, strong-bodied, firm in decision, religious and gentle.
9. endowed with sons, be happy, brilliant, very affluent, be devoid of excessive passion, be honourable and be happy with even a iota.
10. versed in arts, will enjoy pleasures, be strong-bodied and be learned in all Sāstra
11. enjoy pleasures through women, be virtuous, intelligent, dear to his people and will suffer disorders of digestive fire.
12. always be a spendthrift, be miserable, firm and will dishonour elders.



Indrachāpa -1

1. endowed with wealth, grains and gold, be grateful, agreeable and devoid of all actions.
2. speak affably, be very rich, modest, learned, charming and religious.
3. miser, be versed in many arts, will indulge in thieving, be devoid of some limb and be unfriendly.
4. happy, endowed with quadrupeds, wealth, grains etc., be honoured by the king and be devoid of sickness.
5. splendid, far-sighted, pious, affable and will acquire prosperity in all his undertakings.
6. destroy his enemies, be happy, affectionate, pure and will achieve prosperity in all his undertakings.



Indrachāpa -2

1. wealthy, endowed with all virtues, learned in Śāstra religious and agreeable.
2. interested in others jobs, be cruel, interested in others wives and have a defective limb.
3. perform penance, will take to religious observations, be highly learned and be famous among men.
4. endowed with many sons, abundant wealth, cows, buffaloes etc. and will be famous among men.
5. many treasures, will be free from diseases, very fiery in disposition, affectionate to his wife and will have knowledge of Mantras and weapons.
6. wicked, very honourable, evil in disposition, shameless, will go to others females and be ever poor.



Upaketu-1

1. skilful in all branches of learning, be happy, efficient in speech, agreeable and be very affectionate.
2. good and affable speaker, be splendidous, will write poetry, be scholarly, honourable, modest and endowed with conveyances.
3. miserly, cruel acts, thin-bodied, poor and will incur severe diseases.
4. charming, very virtuous, gentle, interested in Vedic Knowledge and be always happy.
5. happy, will enjoy pleasures, be versed in arts, skilled in expedients, intelligent, eloquent and will respect elders.
6. ominous for material relatives, will win over his enemies, be endowed with many relatives, valiant, splendidous and skilful.



Upaketu-2

7. interested in gambling, be sensuous, will enjoy pleasures and will befriend prostitutes.
8. interested in base acts, be sinful, shameless, will blame others, will lack in mortal happiness and will take others side.
9. wear badges, be delighted, helpfully disposed to all and he will be skilled in religious deeds.
10. endowed with happiness and fortunes, be fond of females, be chaste and will befriend Brahmins.
11. Acquires/gains everything, be very religious, honourable, affluent, fortunate, valiant and skilled in sacrificial rites.
12. interested in sinful acts, be valiant, untrustworthy, unkind, interested in others females and be short-tempered.



Overview

- Parāśara uses the word 'Paridhi' instead of Pariveṣa while listing it under Aprakāśa Graha results
- Paridhi [Chandra afflicter] = Pariveṣa [Ākāśa afflicter]
- Some Upagraha = Aprakāśa Graha

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Dhūma | Agni | Kāla | Sūrya |
| Vyatīpāta | Pr̥thvi | Paridhi | Chandra |
| Pariveṣa | Ākāśa | Mṛtyu | Maṅgala |
| Chāpa | Jala | Ardha P | Budha |
| Upaketu | Vāyu | Yama G | Guru |
| Sikhi | Other | Kodaṇḍa | Śukra |
| Dhvaja | names | Gulika | Śani |

1. How does Parāśara expect us to 'intelligently' understand the results of the Upagraha? He only teaches Gulika results
2. Why is Parāśara equating Pariveṣa and Paridhi?



More Results from Praśna Mārga and other authorities

Aprakāśa Graha Results



Dhūma

| | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Fall in Well |
| 2 | Indistinct Speech |
| 3 | Brother Lame |
| 4 | Maternal uncle guards temple property |
| 5 | Irritability |
| 6 | Injury from wild cats |
| 7 | Excommunication |
| 8 | Weapon injury |
| 9 | Atheist |
| 10 | Lightening stroke |
| 11 | Property, Residences |
| 12 | Leave Home |



Vyatīpāta & Pariveṣa

| | Vyatīpāta | Pariveṣa |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Skin Disease | Death from Serpent |
| 2 | Eloquence | Treasure acquisition |
| 3 | Musical Talents | Mental debility |
| 4 | Horse, animal owner | Cannot live at home |
| 5 | Children affliction | Incarceration |
| 6 | Family Quarrel | Thievish |
| 7 | Poverty | Loses one eye |
| 8 | Fine arts | Danger - weapons |
| 9 | Unfortunate | Disrespect to elders |
| 10 | Burn, Fire hazard | Generous |
| 11 | King Favours | Poor speech |
| 12 | Fallen, vices | Chronic disease |

| ॐ | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Indrachāpa & Upaketu | | Indrachāpa | Upaketu |
| | 1 | Rheumatism | Bald |
| | 2 | Deafness | Physical debility |
| | 3 | Kills Brahmins | Sensitive, nasal accent |
| | 4 | Squanders public money | Perfumes, scents |
| | 5 | Magician, coward | Śūla roga, Twins |
| | 6 | Fear from enemy | Blind, Death strange place by Kapha roga |
| | 7 | Deformed limbs | Death while stealing |
| | 8 | Wanders, Impossible goal | Death by poison |
| | 9 | Incarceration; son kills | Wonderful deeds |
| | 10 | Shabby dress, eats fast | Death by fall |
| | 11 | Valiant, Hunter | Treasure |
| 12 | Expelled by Government | Squanderer, calamity | |