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Parāśara Jyotiṣa Course

Bhāva-viveka
Chapter 13

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Bhāva: The Houses

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Introduction

अथ भावविवेकाध्यायः ॥ ११ ॥
bhāvavivekādhyaḥ atha ॥ 11 ॥

□ Bhāva	□ Viveka
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state, condition, rank • true condition or state, truth, reality • manner of being, nature, temperament, character • manner of acting, conduct, behaviour • any state of mind or body, way of thinking or feeling, sentiment, opinion, disposition, intention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discrimination, distinction • consideration, discussion, investigation • true knowledge, • discretion, right judgment, • Distinguishing, classifying things - properties • (in Vedānta) power of separating invisible Spirit from visible world



Bhāva Results

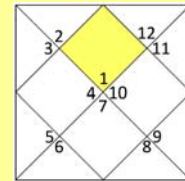
ariṣṭaṁ tatprabhaṅgaṁ ca śrutaṁ tvatto mayā mune |
kasmād bhāvāt phalaṁ kiṁ kiṁ vicāryamiti me vada || 1||

Having spoken of Ariṣṭa (evils) and their bhaṅga (block or destruction), Maitreya prays to be taught the judgment of bhāva results - the intricacies and methods to their examination



Lagna Bhāva

देहं रूपं च ज्ञानं च वर्णं चैव बलाबलम्।
सुखं दुःखं स्वभावञ्च लग्नभावान्निरीक्षयेत्॥ २॥
dehaṁ rūpaṁ ca jñānaṁ ca varṇaṁ caiva balābalaṁ |
sukhaṁ duḥkhaṁ svabhāvaṅca lagnabhāvānnirīkṣayet || 2||



deha: body;
rūpa: form, looks;
jñāna: intellect, knowledge,
wisdom, discrimination,
prudence, recognition, merit,
monument, memorial (fame),
conscience
varṇa – class, complexion;
bala-abala - strength &
weakness;
sukha-duḥkha – happiness and
suffering;
sva-bhāva – nature, arising from
self;
lagna-bhāva –first house of
bhāva chakra;
nirīkṣayet - should examine.

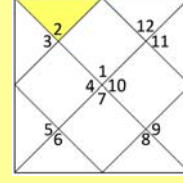
From the first house of the bhāva
chakra examine

1. Body, its form and looks, its complexion
2. Social class or caste including Birth circumstances
3. Strengths and weaknesses including tastes
4. Joys and sorrows
5. Nature as born and as changing from the experiences of self



Dhana Bhāva

धनधान्यं कुटुम्बांश्च मृत्युजालममित्रकम्।
धातुरत्नादिकं सर्वं धनस्थानान्निरीक्षयेत् ॥ ३॥
dhanadhānyam kuṭumbāṁśca mṛtyujālamamitrakam |
dhāturatnādikaṁ sarvaṁ dhanasthānānnirīkṣayet || 3||



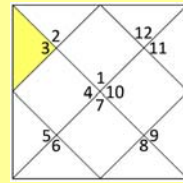
From the 2nd house of the bhāva chakra examine

1. dhana: wealth, capital as opposed to ṛṇa (debt) and different from vṛddhi (interest) or āya (income, gains)
2. dhānya: corn, grains
3. kuṭumba: family, gotra
4. mṛtyu: death
5. jāla: net or noose → bonds and bondages
6. amitra: not a friend or friendless, lonely
7. dhātu: refer dhātu-mūla-jīva
8. ratnādi: gems and jewelry



Duścikya Bhāva

विक्रमं भृत्यभ्रात्रादि चोपदेशप्रयाणकम्।
पित्रोर्वै मरणं विज्ञो दुश्चिक्याच्च निरीक्षयेत् ॥ ४॥
vikramaṁ bhṛtyabhṛātrādi copadeśaprayāṇakam |
pitrorvai maraṇam vijño duścikyācca nirīkṣayet || 4||



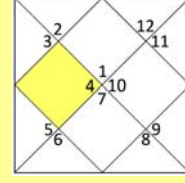
From the 3rd house of the bhāva chakra examine

1. Vikrama step, stride, pace, motion (from krama) course, valour, courage, heroism, power, strength, stability, duration
2. Bhṛtya – one who is maintained like servant, nourished like supporter with wages, juniors, “right hand”
3. Bhṛātrādi - siblings, co-borns including brothers, cousins
4. Upadeśa – spiritual advise and direction from guru
5. Prayāṇa – starting journey, onward; departure, death
6. Pitrorvai maraṇa - death of parents
7. Vijña - knowing, intelligent, wise, clever
8. Duścikya –from duścit (evil thoughts) and duścitta (melancholy)



Mātr Bhāva

वाहनान्यथ बन्धुंश्च मातृसौख्यादिकान्यपि।
निधि क्षेत्रं गृहं चापि चतुर्थात् परिचिन्तयेत् ॥ ५॥
vāhanānyatha bandhūmśca māṭṛsaukhyādikānyapi |
nidhi kṣetraṁ gṛhaṁ cāpi caturthāt paricintayet || 5||



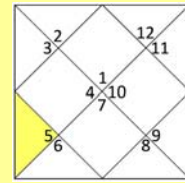
4th house of the bhāva chakra shows

1. Vāhana – vehicles, travel comforts
2. Bandhū - relatives
3. Māṭṛ - Mother
4. Saukhya+adi – Happiness, affections, care, trust, maid servants, guards
5. Kānya: likely from kānyajā – perfumes (luxuries, comforts)
6. Nidhi – Treasury, store, hoard
7. Kṣetra – property, land, region, place or country
8. Gṛha – house, building, built up place



Putra Bhāva

यन्त्रमन्त्रौ तथा विद्यां बुद्धेश्चैव प्रबन्धकम्।
पुत्रराज्यापभ्रंशादीन् पश्येत् पुत्रालयाद् बुधः ॥ ६॥
yantramantrau tathā vidyām buddheścaiva prabandhakam |
putrārājyāpabhrāṁśādīn paśyet putrālayād budhaḥ || 6||



5th house of the bhāva chakra shows

1. Yantra – amulet, mystic diagrams, equipment
2. Mantra – mystic syllables and prayers
3. Vidyā – para vidyā (spiritual knowledge), अपरा विद्या (mundane)
4. Buddhi - acumen
5. Prabandha – connection (uninterrupted), composition, commentary; the umbilicus connection
6. Putra – son [children]
7. Rājya – kingdom, authority (over subject)
8. Apabhrāṁśa+adi – falling down, corruption
9. Paśyat – seeing, beholding



Notes

- Putrālaya = Putra + ālaya can also mean dwelling or house of son/children
- Budha – Parāśara uses this term to address his śiṣya Maitreya referring to the Guru-śiṣya paramparā where Guru represents the Guru and Budha represents śiṣya.

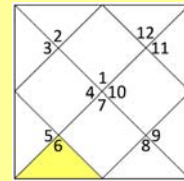


Sastha Bhāva

मातुलान्तकशङ्कानां शत्रूश्चैव व्रणादिकान्।
सपत्नीमातरं चापि षष्ठभावाग्निरीक्षयेत् ७॥
mātulāntakaśaṅkānām śatrūṁścaiva vraṇādikān |
sapatnīmātaraṁ cāpi ṣaṣṭhabhāvāgnirīkṣayet || 7||

6th house of the bhāva chakra shows

1. Mātula - uncle
2. Antaka – Yama, god of death; death like suffering, fears
3. Śaṅkā – apprehension, alarm, fear, distrust, doubt, suspicion
4. Śatrū – enemy caused by pañca makara
5. Vraṇa+adi – boils, cuts, wounds, ulcers
6. Sapatnīmātara – step-mother

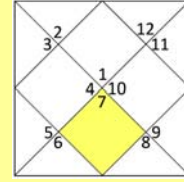


Some translations read 'mātulāntaka śaṅkānā' as one word meaning 'fear of death of uncle' which is against the grain of Parāśara's teaching as this bhāva is not māraka for uncles



Jāyā Bhāva

जायामध्वप्रयाणं च वाणिज्यं नष्टवीक्षणम्।
मरणं च स्वदेहस्य जायाभावान्निरीक्षयेत् ॥ ८ ॥
jāyāmadhvaprayāṇam ca vāṇijyam naṣṭavīkṣaṇam |
maraṇam ca svadehasya jāyābhāvānnīrīkṣayet || 8||



From the 7th house of the bhāva chakra examine

1. Jāyā (जाया) – spouse
 - Jaya (जय) instead means winning over sadripu, enemies etc. indicated by 6th house; 7H is māraka (2H) from 6H
2. Adhvan - a journey, course, distance measured as time; means or method to accomplish anything; resource; the zodiac; vāyu (air)
3. Prayāna – starting journey, onward; departure, death (like 3rd bhāva)
4. Vāṇijya – Business, trade
5. Naṣṭa-vīkṣaṇa – Loss of sight, blindness
6. Maraṇa – death, death like suffering [māraka bhāva]



Notes

- Naṣṭa-vīkṣaṇa – Loss of sight, blindness
 - The 7th bhāva is 6H reckoned from 2nd house which rules eyes
 - 6H deals with diseases
 - 7H deals with diseases of the eye, particularly loss of sight, eye power and focus
 - Pūṣan lost his teeth and Bhaga had his eyes gorged out by Virabhadra and Śiva's hordes.
 - Bhāga also refers to female private parts [7H]
- Another version of BPHS reads हृतवीक्षण (hṛtavīkṣaṇa) instead of Naṣṭa~ meaning 'vanished from sight'
 - This interpretation is correct as the 7H refers to setting Sun which vanishes from sight
 - Refers to people of things lost forever
 - 7th lord in lagna indicates 'will get back lost item or person'.
- Affliction to sight is due to excessive loss of vitality

Chaitanya (D-1)	House Chart (Equal House)
<p>Chaitanya Mahāprabhu</p> <p>Lagneśa Sun in 7th house (vanish from sight); Sun is with Rāhu which is 7th lord placed in mūlatrikoṇa; Both Sun and Rāhu in 7th Bhāva; Birth in full moon in exact lunar eclipse.</p> <p>Later we learn that mode of death is examined in 3H from āruḍha Lagna. Āruḍha Lagna is in Taurus and 3H is Cancer having rāśi dr̥ṣṭi of Sun and Rāhu from 7H. Mahāprabhu just vanished into the idol of Lord Jagannāth at Puri</p>	

Randhra Bhāva

आयु रणं रिपुं चापि दुर्गं मृतधनं तथा।
गत्यनुकादिकं सर्वं पश्येद्रन्ध्राद्विचक्षणः॥ ९॥
āyu raṇaṁ ripuṁ cāpi durgam mṛtadhanam tathā |
gatyānukādikaṁ sarvaṁ paśyedrandhrādvicakṣaṇaḥ || 9||

From the 8th house of the bhāva chakra examine

Āyu – Longevity [opposite to death but can cause death like battery dying out]

Raṇa – battles [correct version should be ṛṇa – debts]

Ripu - ṣaḍripu as the six internal enemies

Durgā – Fort [chaturaśra – that which shelters the house or home = city, town, fort]

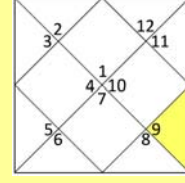
Mṛtadhana – inheritance, insurance, wealth from dead
gatyānukādikaṁ - knowledge of past and future lives

Another version gives – “ऋणदानग्रहणयोर्गुदे ...”
ṛṇa – debts; dāna – donations; ṛṇa-dana: borrowing and lending;
grahaṇayorgude: diseases of anus (piles, fistula etc.)
→ we agree with all of these but the śloka is that version is not in perfect anuṣṭubh chandas



Dharma Bhāva

भाग्यं श्यालं च धर्मं च भ्रातृपत्न्यादिकांस्तथा।
तीर्थयात्रादिकं सर्वं धर्मस्थानान्निरीक्षयेत् ॥ १० ॥
bhāgyam śyālam ca dharmam ca bhrātrapatnyādikāṁstathā |
tīrthayātrādikam sarvaṁ dharmasthānānnirīkṣayet || 10||



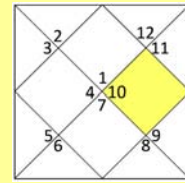
9th house of the bhāva chakra shows –

1. Bhāgya: fortune
2. Śyāla (syāla): wife's brother [3H from 7H]
3. Dharma: religion, duty [Father]
4. Bhrātrapatnyādi: brothers spouse [7H from 3H]
5. Tīrtha-yātrā-ādi: Pilgrimages, shrines and spiritual masters (considered as pilgrimages in themselves)



Karma Bhāva

राज्यं चाकाशवृत्तिं च मानं चैव पितुस्तथा।
प्रवासस्य ऋणस्यापि व्योमस्थानान्निरीक्षणम् ॥ ११ ॥
rājyam cākāśavṛttim ca mānaṁ caiva pitustathā |
pravāsasya ṛṇasyāpi vyomasthānānnirīkṣaṇam || 11||



10th house of the bhāva chakra shows -

1. Rājya: Kingdom, authority from king, [leader]
2. Ākāśa: Sky [throne]
3. Vṛtti: mode of life or conduct, course of action, behaviour, moral conduct, kind or respectful behaviour or treatment
 - being, existing, occurring or appearing in
 - practice , business, devotion or addiction to, occupation
 - profession, maintenance, subsistence, livelihood
 - working, activity, function
 - mood (of the mind)
4. Māna: Mind [focus, attention]
5. Pitu: Source of nourishment and food
6. Pravāsa: dwelling abroad, foreign residence; to go abroad
7. Ṛṇa: debts [Note that in version II Bombay ed. This subject was in 8H]
8. Vyoma-sthāna: Ākāśa Lagna [Bhīma-Rudra]



Āya Bhāva

नानावस्तुभवस्यापि पुत्रजायादिकस्य च।
 आयं वृद्धिं पशूनां च भवस्थानान्निरीक्षणम् ॥ १२॥
 nānāvastubhavasyāpi putrajāyādikasya ca |
 āyaṁ vṛddhiṁ paśūnāṁ ca bhavasthānānnirīkṣaṇam || 12||



11th house of the bhāva chakra shows –

Nānā: various + Vastu: valuable or worthy object; goods, wealth, property

Putra-jāyā: spouse of son [11H=7H from 5H]

Āya: Income, gain

Vṛddhi: Interest, increase, prosperity

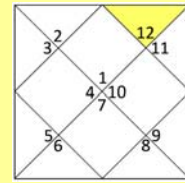
Paśū: Animal [animal vehicle]

bhava-sthāna: Place where one
 comes into existence, birth, production, origin
 worldly existence, saṁsāra
 well-being, prosperity, welfare, excellence
 obtaining, acquisition
 Bhava-Rudra



Vyaya Bhāva

व्ययं च वैरिवृत्तान्तरिःफमन्त्यादिकं तर्था।
 व्ययाच्चैष हि ज्ञातव्यमिनि सर्वत्र धीमता ॥ १३॥
 vyayaṁ ca vairivṛttāntariḥphamantyaādikam tathā |
 vyayāccaīṣa hi jñātavyamini sarvatra dhīmatā || 13||



12th house of the bhāva chakra shows

1. Vyaya: expenses, losses, sacrifice, passing away

2. Vairi-vṛtta-anta

- Vairi - enemy
- Vṛtta – turn around, finish, study and master, transform, [tortoise ~ kūrma]
- Anta – end, finish, complete

3. Rihpha: 12th house

[perhaps रिप् + ः + फट् = ripu (8H, 6H) + ः (expiration, Pi) + phaṭ (astrā, weapon)]

4. Antya+ādi: last moment (or karma) of

Life = death; Day = sleep; Attention = spouse; Object = bed;
 Meal = supper; Word = Letter ह (ha);