

5) *Kuja (Mars)*. Kuja is two lakhs of yojanas above Budha, and remains in every rāśi (house) more or less for 45 days. When the position is affected it causes inauspicious experiences to living beings. The chariot of Kuja is made of gold, glittering and of huge size. Eight horses born from Agni draw the chariot.

6) *Brhaspati (Jupiter)*. Jupiter travels 2 lakhs of yojanas away from Kuja's sphere. Though it is an auspicious planet its reverse course is productive of evil results. Jupiter travels for twelve months in every rāśi (house). His golden chariot is drawn by eight white horses. (See Brhaspati).

7) *Śani (Saturn)*. Śani is 2 lakhs of yojanas away from Jupiter's sphere, and it stays in every house for twenty months. As it moves only slowly it is called Śanāścara also. Śani is considered to be the son of Sūrya. It is an inauspicious planet. His chariot is drawn by multi-coloured horses born in the sky.

8) *Rāhu*. His ash-coloured chariot is drawn by eight horses as dark as beetles. Once the horses are harnessed to the chariot it will always be running. On full moon days Rāhu starts from Sūrya and reaches Candra and returns to Sūrya on new moon days. It is an inauspicious planet. (For details see under Rāhu).

9) *Ketu*. His chariot is drawn by eight horses, which have the speed of wind. It is also an inauspicious planet.

10) *Saptarṣis*. Thirteen crores of yojanas away from the zone of Śani exists the Saptarṣi zone. Seven maharṣis are incessantly on the move in that sphere, wishing all that is well for the whole world. (See Saptarṣis).

11) *Dhruva*. Thirteen crores of yojanas away from the saptarṣi maṇḍala there is a place called Viṣṇupada. Dhruva, son of Uttānapāda lives there in the company of Indra, Agni, Kaśyapa, Dharma and others. The Dhruvamaṇḍala remains there stationary like the supporting pillar of all the planets ever on the move. (See Dhruva; Devībhāgavata 8th Skandha; Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part II).

Astrologers aver that living beings pass through the periods and positions of the following planets, viz. Ketu, Śukra (Venus) Āditya (Sun), Candra (Moon), Kuja (Mars), Rāhu, Brhaspati (Jupiter), Śani (Saturn) and Budha (Mercury). The following table shows how people born under different stars pass through the different daśās. The order of succession of the daśās and the period of each daśā can also be seen from this table.

Stars (Day of birth) ¹	Daśā		Years
	Day	Planet	
Aśvinī (Aśvayuk)	Maghā	Mūla Ketu	7
Bharāṇī	Pūrvā	Pūrvāśāḍha Śukra	20
Kṛttikā	Uttaraphalgunī	Āditya	6
Rohiṇī	Hastam	Uttarāśāḍha Śravaṇa Candra	10

1. To find out your daśā at the time of birth, please see the above table. Any one born under any of the stars is considered born in the daśā shown in the right hand side against that star; e. g. People born under (Aśvayuk) Aśvinī, Mrgaśīrṣa and Mūla are born into the Ketu daśā. So with the other stars also as shown in the above table. To calculate how long the daśā into which a particular person is born will last requires some astrological skill; also the exact time of birth should be known. A star remains dominant for about 24 hours. If a man is born under a star when half this period of dominance is over, then that man will get only half the period of the corresponding daśā. The portion of the daśā that the man will get is proportionate to the period of dominance of the star. For example, a man is born under the star Aśvainī (Aśvayuk) when the star is in the last quarter of the Ketu daśā. The total period of this daśā is 7 years. But the man will get only the last quarter of it, namely about $1\frac{3}{4}$ years. After that he will pass on to the next daśā—Śukra-daśā.

Mrgaśīras	Citrā	Śraviṣṭhā	Kuja	7
Ārdrā	Svātī	Śatabhiṣaj	Rāhu	18
Punarvasū	Viśākhā	Pūrvapro-	Brhaspati	18
		ṣṭhapada		
Puṣya	Anurādhā	Uttarapro-	Śani	19
		ṣṭhapada		
Āśleṣā	Jyēṣṭhā	Revatī	Budha	17

GRAHAPIḌĀ. (Adverse planetary effects on children) Astrologers hold the view that planets affect or exercise some influence on the lives of people. According to that given hereunder is a brief description of planets, which affect a child from its very birth as also of remedial measures to keep the child free from such adverse planetary effects.

On the very day of the birth of the child a female planet called Pāpinī affects it as a result of which it will refuse all food and be lying turning its head this way and that. Pāpinī will tap the health not only of the child but of the mother also. Bali (sacrificial offering with flesh, fish and liquor as also waving with flowers and fragrant materials and lighted lamp, and smearing the child's body with sandal paste, mancetti powder, tātiri flower, bark of pachotti, are remedies against the attack of Pāpinī. Burning of buffalo dung also is useful.

On the second night after the birth of the child another female planet called Bhīṣaṇī attacks it. Symptoms of the attack are coughing, deep breath and shrinking of bodily organs. The remedies for the attack are: smearing of the body with paste made in sheep's urine of tippali (long pepper), rāmacca, root of "Kaṭalāṭi" and sandalwood. The child should also be exposed to the fumes got by burning the horn tooth and hairs of the cow. And, with the above-mentioned things bali should be offered to the planet.

On the third night the female planet called Ghaṅṭālī affects the child. Frequent crying, yawning, shivering and loss of appetite are the main symptoms of the attack. Smearing the body with a paste of lotus styles, añjana stone and tooth of cow and elephant mixed with goat's skin is a good remedy for the illness. The child should be treated with the fumes got by burning the leaves of nāguṇa (a tree) and bilva and bali as aforesaid should also be offered.

Kākolī (female planet) affects the child on the fourth night. Shivering, loss of appetite, frothing and wandering of the eyes are the main symptoms of the attack. In this case bali should be offered with liquor and flesh; the body should be smeared with a paste in horse's urine of elephant's tusk and the outer skin of snakes. The child should also be subjected to the fume of tamarind and margosa leaves.

Hamsādhikā (female planet) affects the child on the fifth night. Yawning, breathing out alone and closing of fingers are the main symptoms of the attack. Bali with