

DIVINE JYOTISH SCHOOL OF CANADA



WELCOME



व्यासाय विश्णुरूपाय व्यासरूपाय विश्णवे। नमो वै ब्रह्मनिधये वासिष्ठाय नमो नमः॥

vyāsaya viśṇurūpāya vyasarūpāya viśṇave | namo vai brahmaniḍhaye vāsiṣṭāya namo namaḥ | |

I hail thee, Vyasa, again and again, Thou, scion of Vasistha's ancient race. It is from Thee that all knowledge springs



ॐ श्री महागणपतये नमः ॥



ॐ ह्रीं अर्धनारीश्वराय नमः ॥



ॐ सरस्वत्यै नमः ॥

DJSC TEAM MEMBERS:



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DIVINE JYOTISH SCHOOL OF CANADA



Jyotish Alankar Student Introduction

DIVINE JYOTISH SCHOOL OF CANADA



Jyotish Alankar



INTRODUCTION:

- **DJSC** is non-profit educational organization

GOAL / VISION :

- Self-discovery & personal growth
- Decode your own karmic map

COURSE DETAILS:

- Duration – 12 Weeks, 1 Class per week, Sunday Only
- Each class duration – 2 Hours (1.5 Hrs. Study + 0.5 Hrs. Q&A)
- Schedule is flexible to accommodate long-weekend, weather conditions, festivals, holidays
- Format of the classes will be hybrid (Online and in-person), preferably in-person.



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

01 - INTRODUCTION TO VEDIC JYOTISH

- Astronomy & Jyotish
- Vedas and Jyotish
- Branches of Vedic Jyotish
- Various predictive methods

02 – TWELVE (12) RASHIS

- Introduction
- What is a Zodiac sign
- Rashi attributes
 - Polarity
 - Quality- cardinal, fixed & mutable
 - Element- fire, earth, air, water
 - Direction – North, South, East, West
 - Rising Pattern
 - Prakruti- Pitta, Vayu, Sama, Kapha
 - Symbol of signs
 - Color
 - Key characteristics
 - Nature- Sattvic, Rajasic, Tamasic
 - Metal



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

03 – NAVGRAHAS (9 PLANETS)

- Planetary symbol
- Planetary motion
- Planets & sign
- Planetary lordship
- Planetary kingdom
- Planetary Aspects or Drishti
- Navagraha
 - Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu, Ketu
 - Strength of planets in signs
 - Exalted, Mooltrikona, Own house
 - Five-fold relationship (Panchadha Maitri)
 - Shri Vishnu Avatara and Planets
 - Goddesses and Planets
 - Deities of Planets
 - Important characteristics of planets
 - Elements, Colors, Gems, Direction
 - Summary - benefic, malefic, guna, family relation, body parts, lords of Vedas



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

04 – TWELVE BHAVAS (HOUSES)

- Important signification
- Division of Houses
- Characteristics & other specifications
 - Kendra
 - Panapharas
 - Apoklim
 - Upchaya
 - Trika
 - Maraka
 - Trikona- Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
 - Chaturasras Houses
 - Personal House
 - Invisible
 - Visible
 - Eastern
 - Western



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

05 – BASICS OF CHART (HOROSCOPE) READING

- Software installation
- Basic overview of the software
- Basic chart reading

06 – EXAM REVIEW

- Revision of all topics
- Exam format – 50 Multiple choice questions (60 Min)



JYOTISH - CONCEPTS AND INTRODUCTION:

- This course is a foundation course to start your Vedic knowledge.
 - It covers answers to all the basic questions related to Vedic Science of Jyotish such as :
 - Astronomy
 - The Planets (Grahas)
 - The Rashis (Zodiac signs)
 - The Bhavas (House)
 - Basic introduction to panchang (Five Limbs) , Advanced topics covered in Jyotish
- Praavin
- Tithi (The Lunar date)
 - Vaara (The day of the week)
 - Nakshatra (Lunar Constellation)
 - Yoga
 - Karana



What will you gain after graduating from DJSC i.e. Jyotish Alankar, Praavin, Ratna, Visharad and Acharya ?

- You will gain deep knowledge about Jyotish & how it can be used to interpret & correct one's direction in life
- You will gain an insight into your past life karma and understand how the karmic theory works by applying Jyotish principles.
- You will learn Prashna kundali, Laghu Parashari, Ashtakvarga, Sarvatobhadra chakra, Gochara, Dasha system, Divisional charts interpretation and much more

What is the next step after completing Jyotish Alankar?

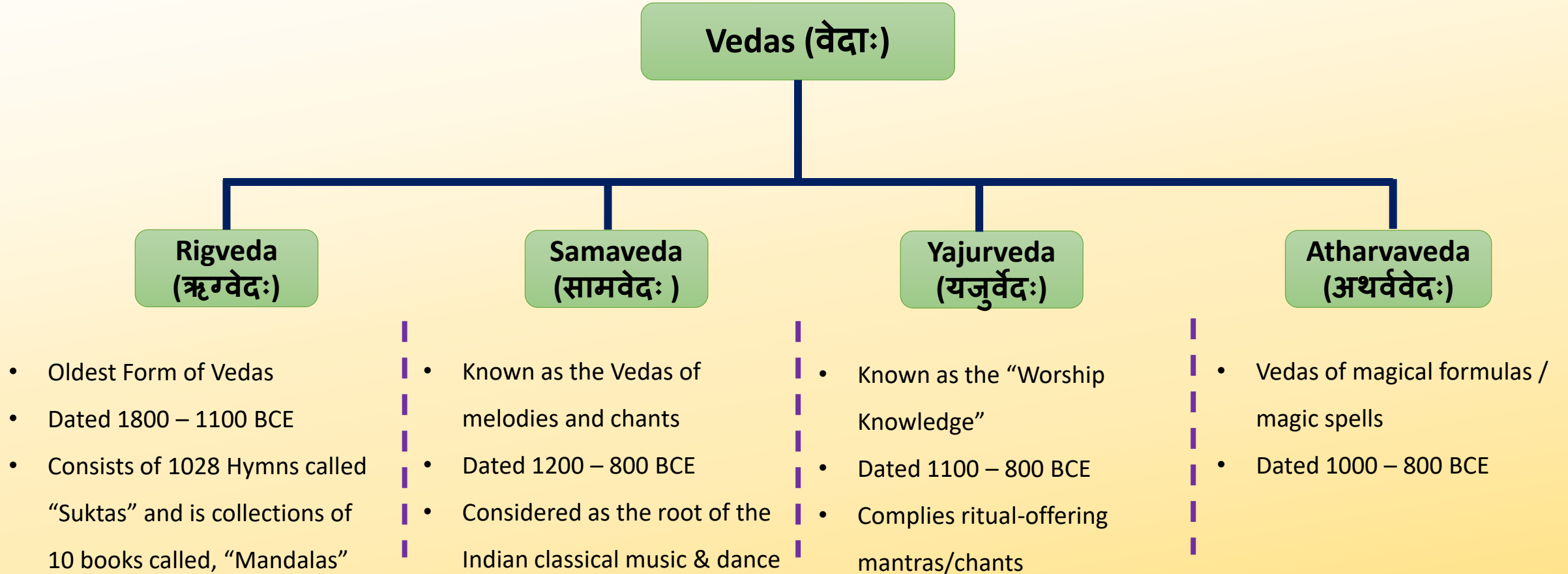
- You can enroll in the intermediate course "Jyotish Praavin" to continue your journey.



JYOTISH AND ORIGIN:

- As per Hindu/Vedic Astrology, JYOTISH is a Sanskrit word which is derived from two words, JYOTI (Light) & ISHA (God). It has been said to have originated between 5000BC-10,000BC from the Vedas (India's Ancient System of Knowledge)
- Jyotish is said to be the eyes of the Vedas. It can show the soul's progress towards the liberation through the cycle of rebirth
- Native's Birth Chart shows us exact karma that the soul has chosen to experience in this life
- As per western countries, the word astrology is derived from the two Greek words ASTRA (Star) and LOGY (logic or reason)
- Fundamental principle remains the same, that is to harvest abundant energies from the universe through science, mathematics, symbols & utilize these tools to understand their impacts on our lives

BRIEF INTRODUCTION ON VEDAS:



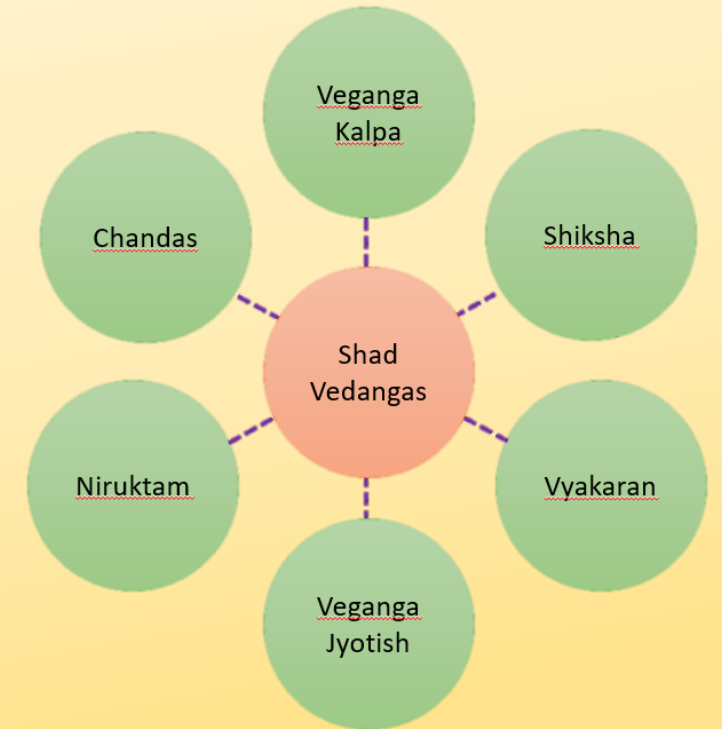
VEDANGAS

Vedangas literally means the limbs/part of the Vedas.

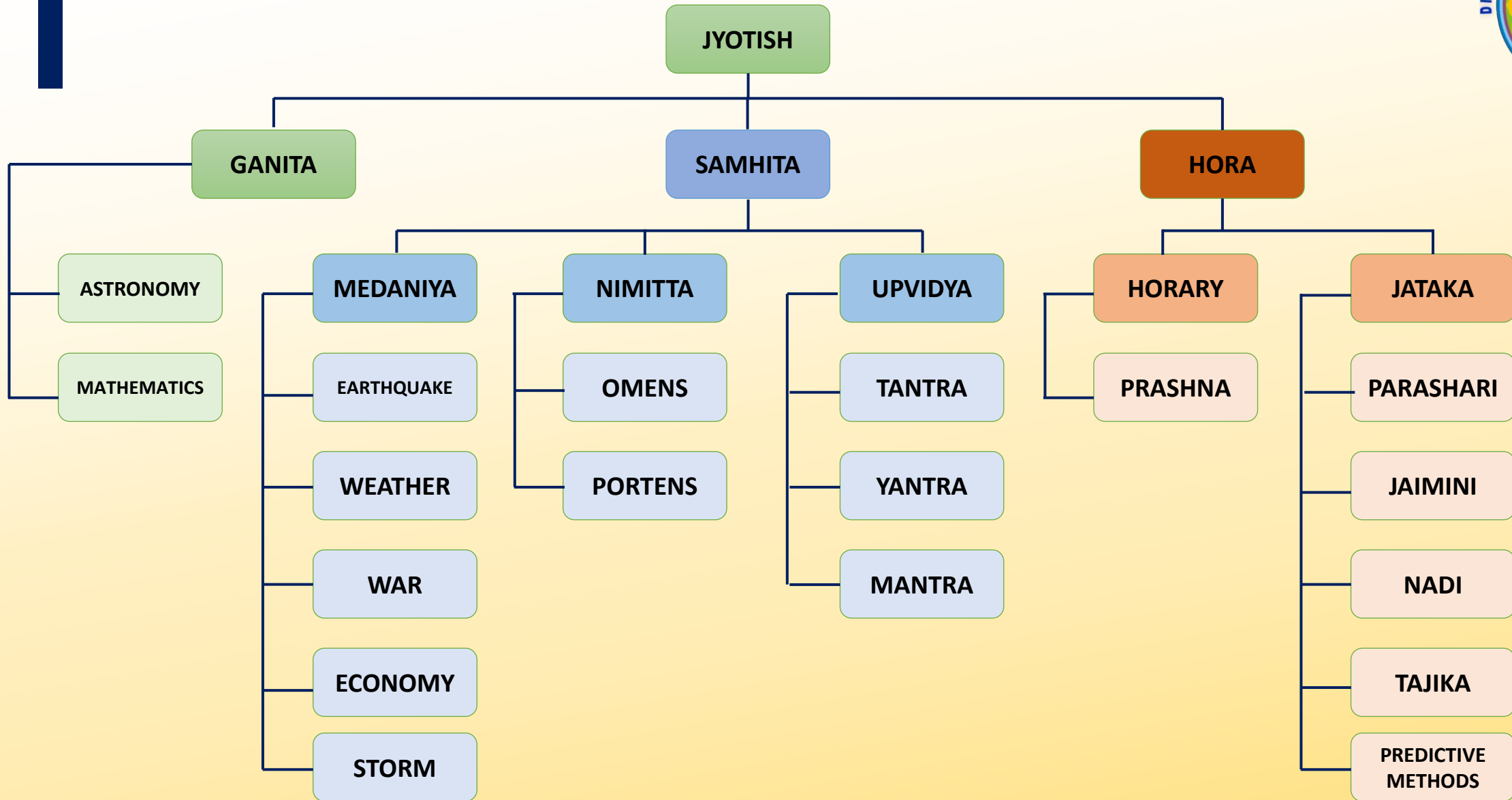
शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दसां चयः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदाङ्गानि षडेव तु ॥

According to the above shloka, Vedangas are six in number namely Shiksha (शिक्षा), Kalpa (कल्पः), Vyakarana (व्याकरणम्), Nirukta (निरुक्तम्), Chandas (छन्दस्) and Jyotish (ज्योतिष).

- **Shiksha** - Pronunciation of the veda mantras
- **Kalpa** - Practice of the yajnas and yagas
- **Vyakarana** - Construction of words and knowing the primary meaning
- **Nirukta** - Meanings of words according to the vedic context
- **Chandas** - Metrical composition and patha-paddhati of mantras
- **Jyotisha** - Knowledge of appropriate time and place to perform yajnas and yagas



BRANCHES OF VEDIC JYOTISH:





ASTRONOMY AND JYOTISH

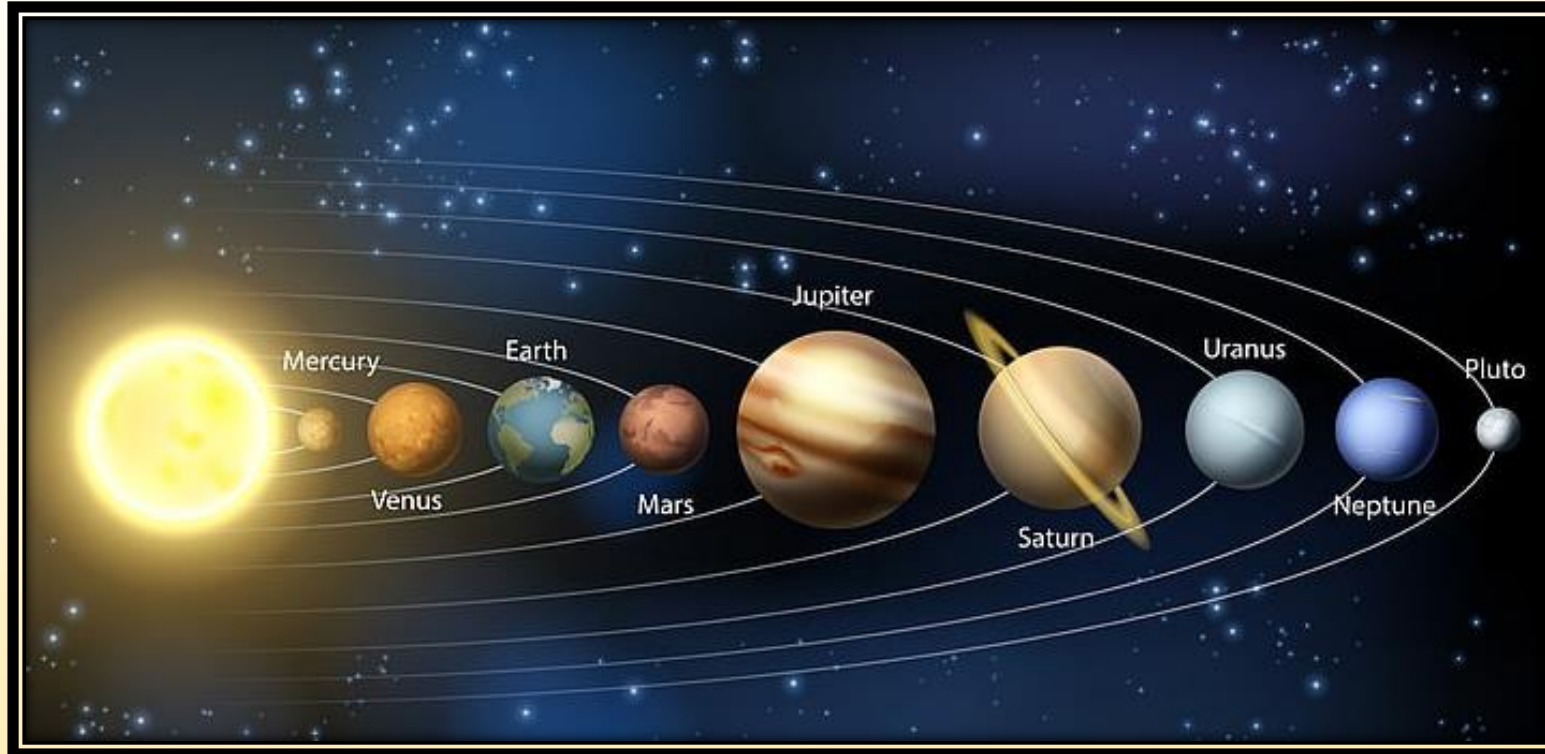
- **What is Astronomy?**
 - Branch of science that studies everything outside of the earth's atmosphere such as planets, stars, asteroids, galaxies & celestial bodies.
- **Why should we have knowledge of Astronomy?**
 - Astronomy is basic foundation of Astrology. It is a belief that the positioning of the stars and planets affects the way events occur on Earth

ASTRONOMY VIDEO



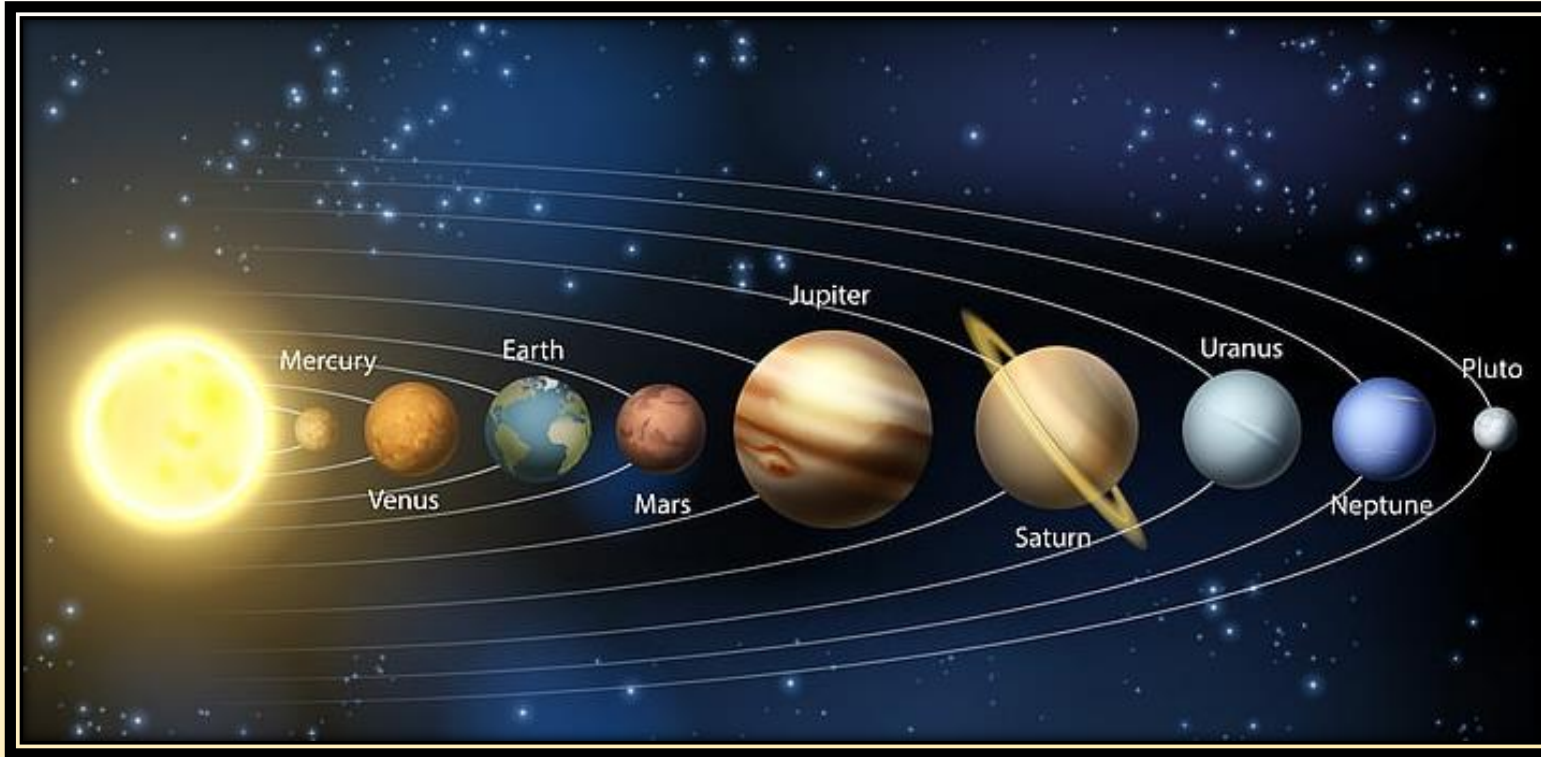
- **Video**
 - **Video 1 - Vedic vs. Western Astrology**
 - **Video 2 – Sidereal vs Synodic Lunar Months**
 - **Video 3 – Rahu & Ketu**

SOLAR SYSTEM & PLANETS



1. Mercury
 2. Venus
 3. Earth
 4. Mars
 5. Jupiter
 6. Saturn
 7. Uranus
 8. Neptune
 9. Pluto
- Interior Planets**
- Outer Planets Or Superior Planets**

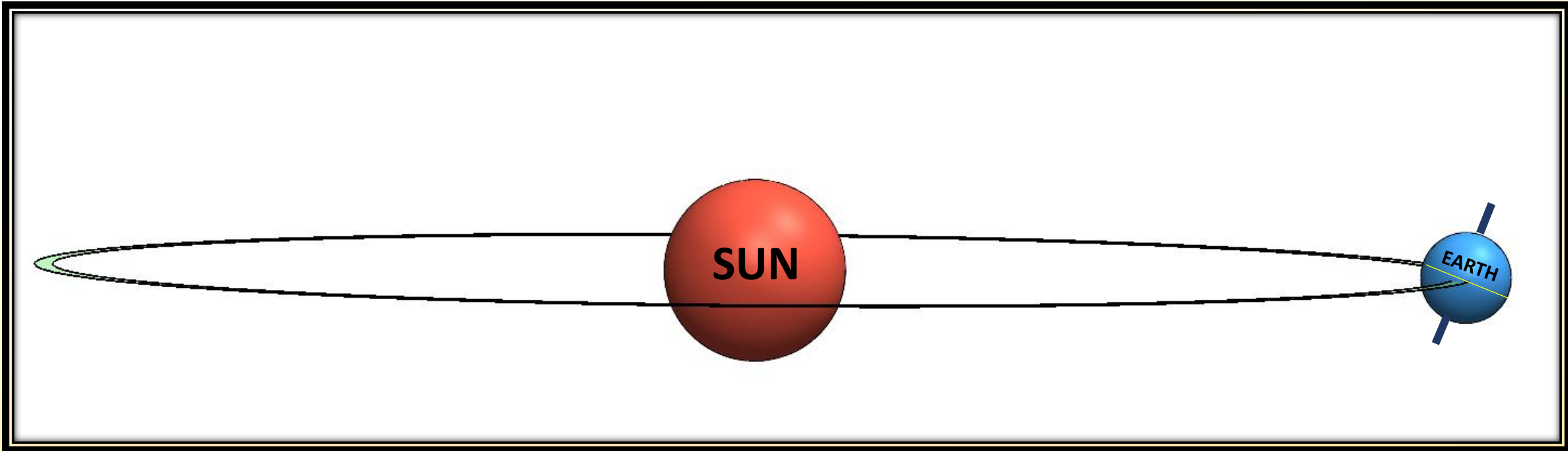
SOLAR SYSTEM & PLANETS



1. Mercury
2. Venus
3. Earth → 3. Sun
4. Mars
5. Jupiter
6. Saturn
7. Uranus → 7. Moon
8. Neptune → 8. Rahu
9. Pluto → 9. Ketu

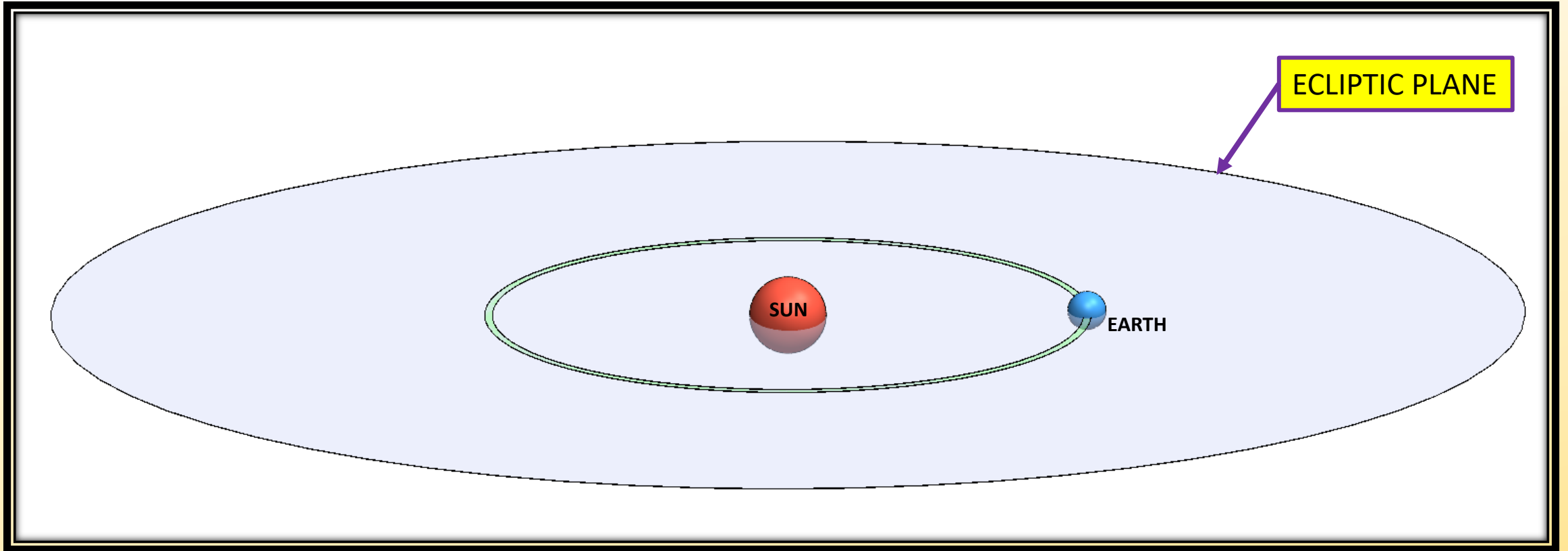
- In Hindu Vedic Jyotish (Astrology), Last three planets are not considered instead Moon, Rahu & Ketu are considerably more significant planets.
- As we (the life or the observer) resides on Earth, Earth is considered as geocentric point for astrological aspect and Sun is considered as planet rotating Earth. In fact, Earth is rotating Sun.

SOLAR SYSTEM



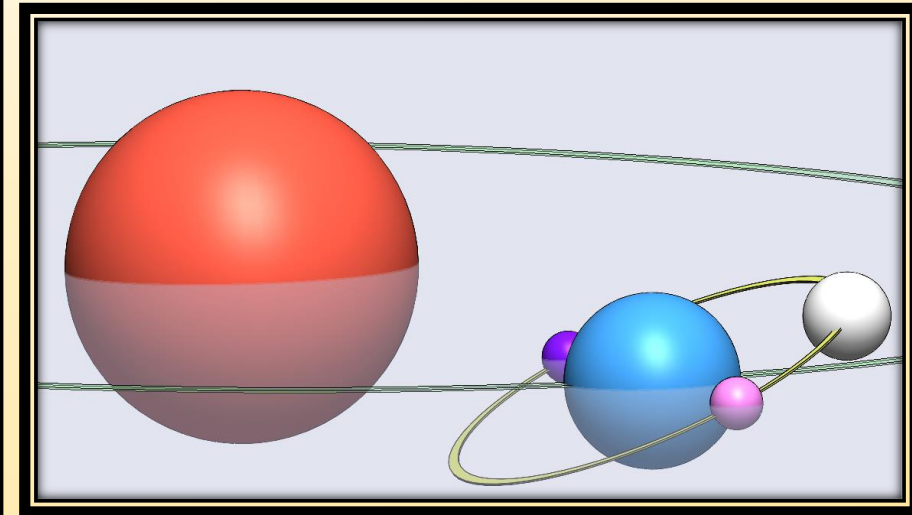
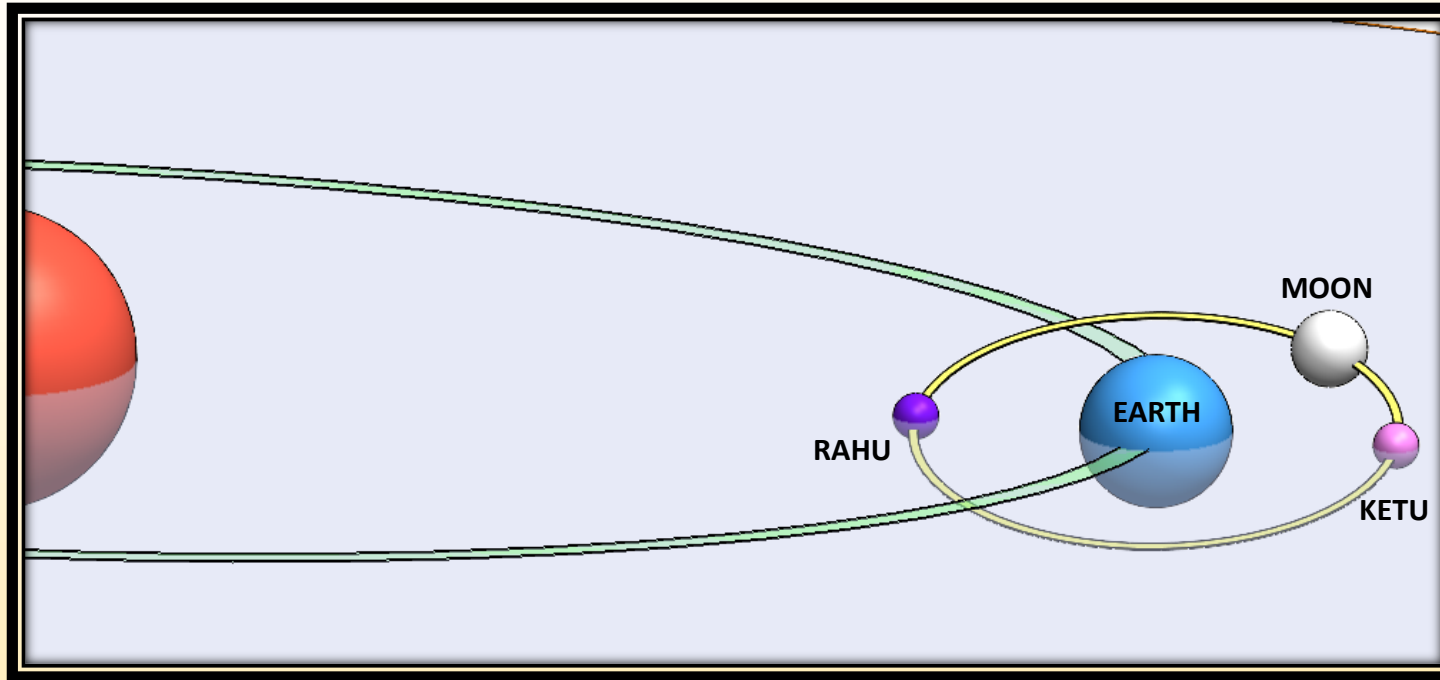
- Earth revolves around sun in an elliptical orbit
- Earth is also spinning on its axis West to East.
- Earth is always in state of motion in space at a speed of nearly 30Km/s

ECLIPTIC PLANE



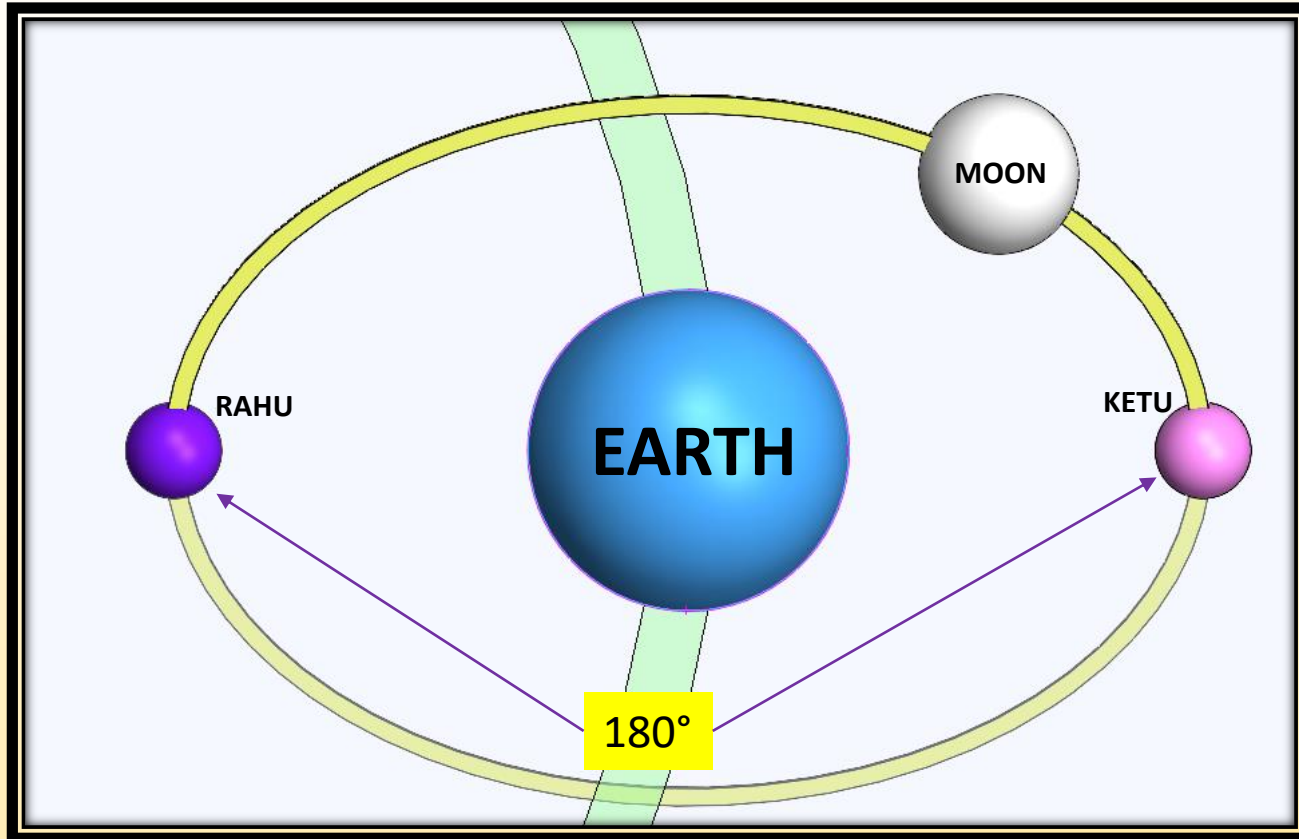
- Imaginary plane which contains the orbit of the earth around the Sun.

SOLAR SYSTEM



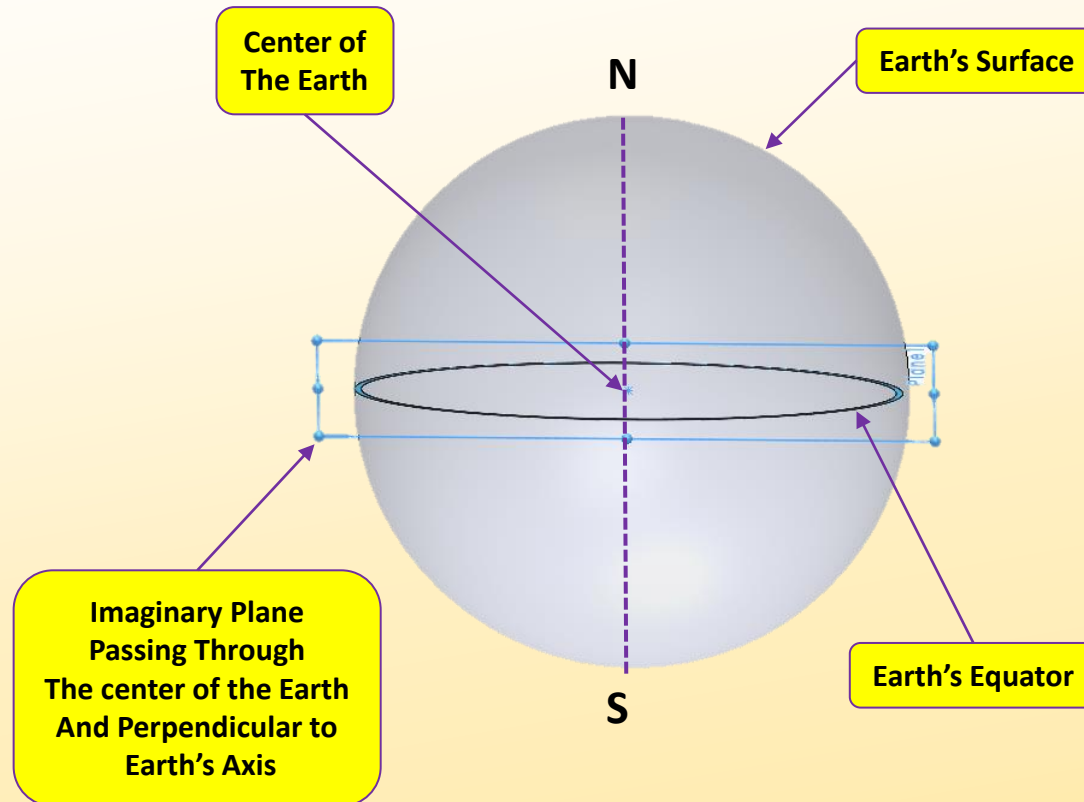
- Moon revolves around the earth in an orbit which is not in same plane of the ecliptic but is tilted to an angle about 5 degrees. Because of this tilt, moon's orbit intersects the ecliptic plane at two points. **These two points are known as Rahu & Ketu.**

SOLAR SYSTEM



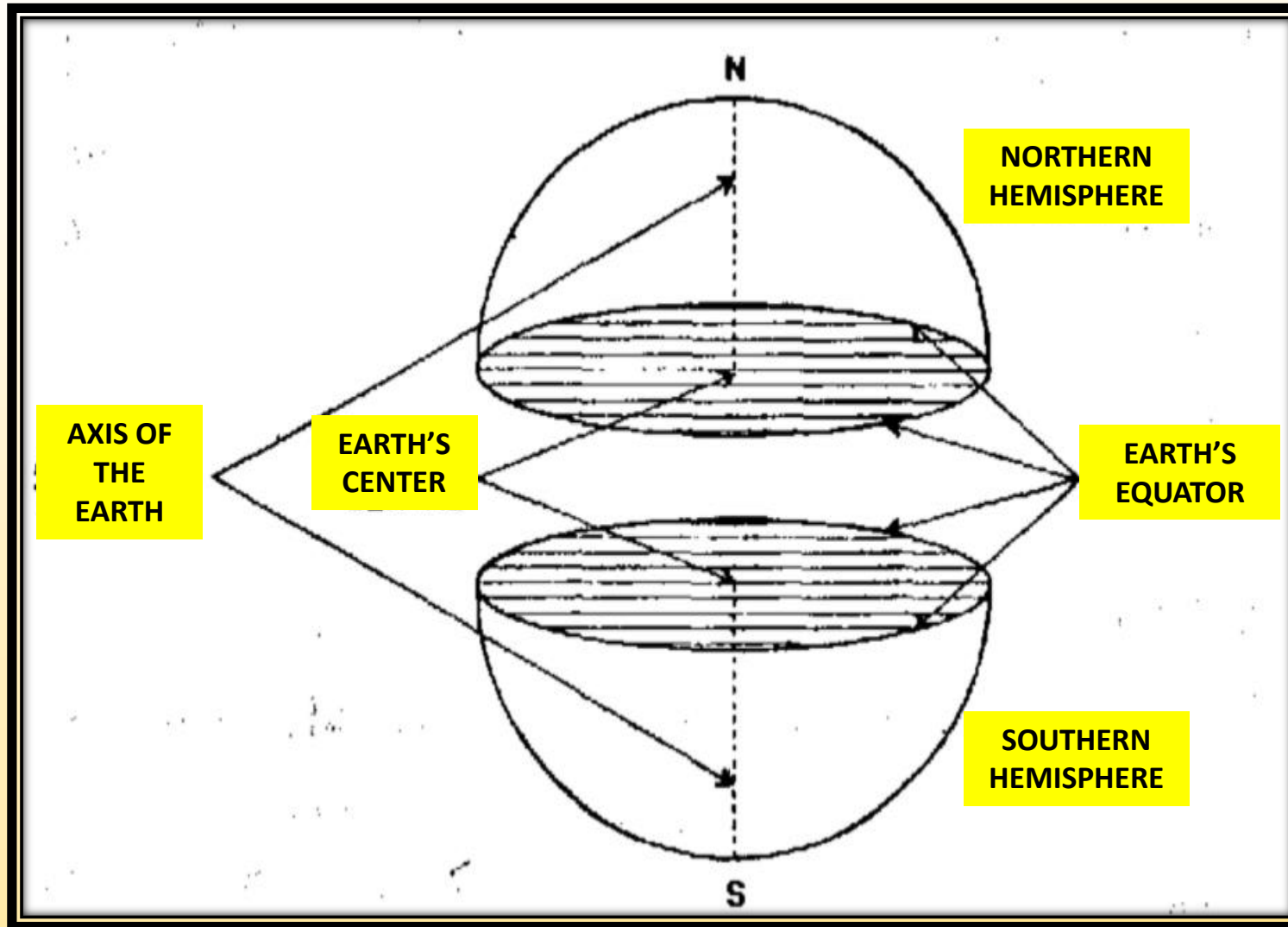
- Rahu & Ketu are always 180 Degrees apart from each other.
- Moon's orbit rotates around the earth once in approximately 18 years therefore Rahu & Ketu also takes approximately 18 years to complete one revolution around the earth.
- Rahu & Ketu are not physical bodies and are only two geometric points in space.
- They are also known as shadow planets in astrological terms.

EQUATOR OF EARTH

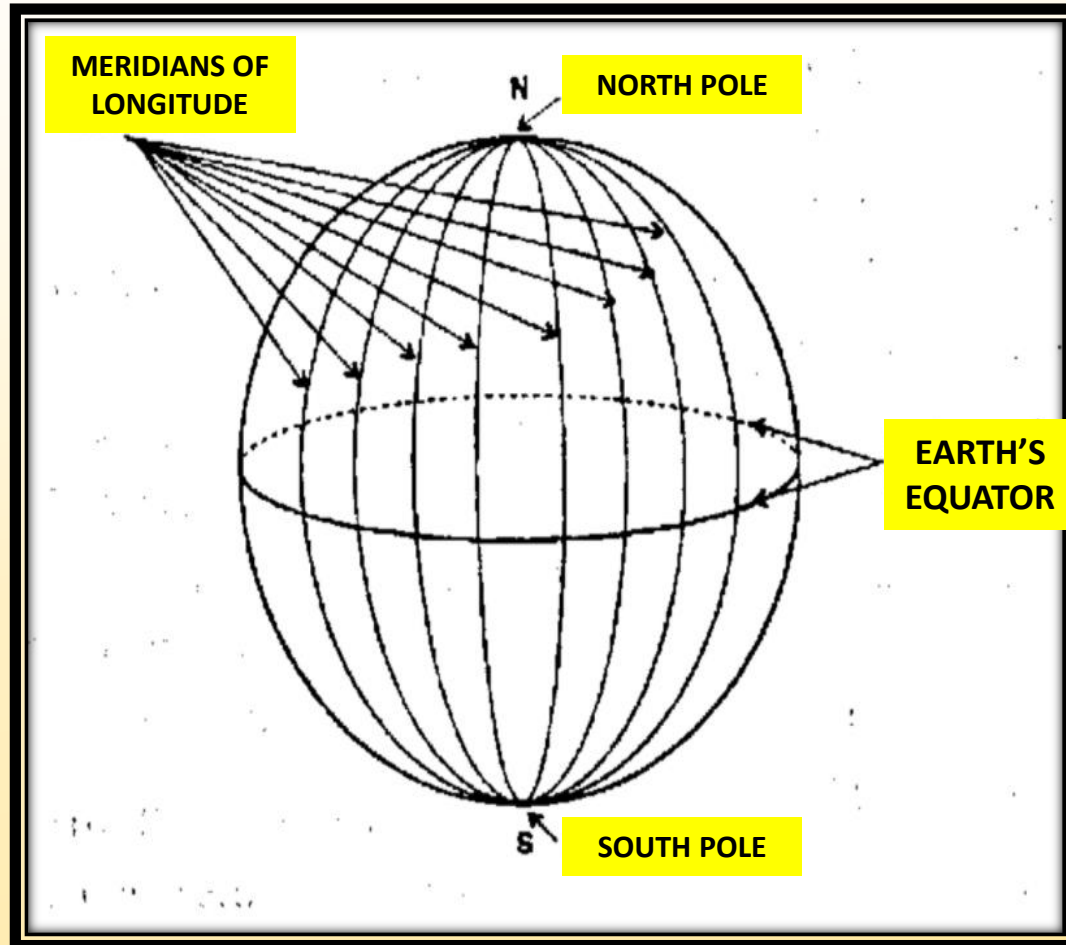


- If we draw plane passing through center of the Earth and perpendicular to the Earth axis, it will cut the surface of the Earth in a circle. This great circle on the surface of the is known as Erath Equator or Terrestrial Equator.

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



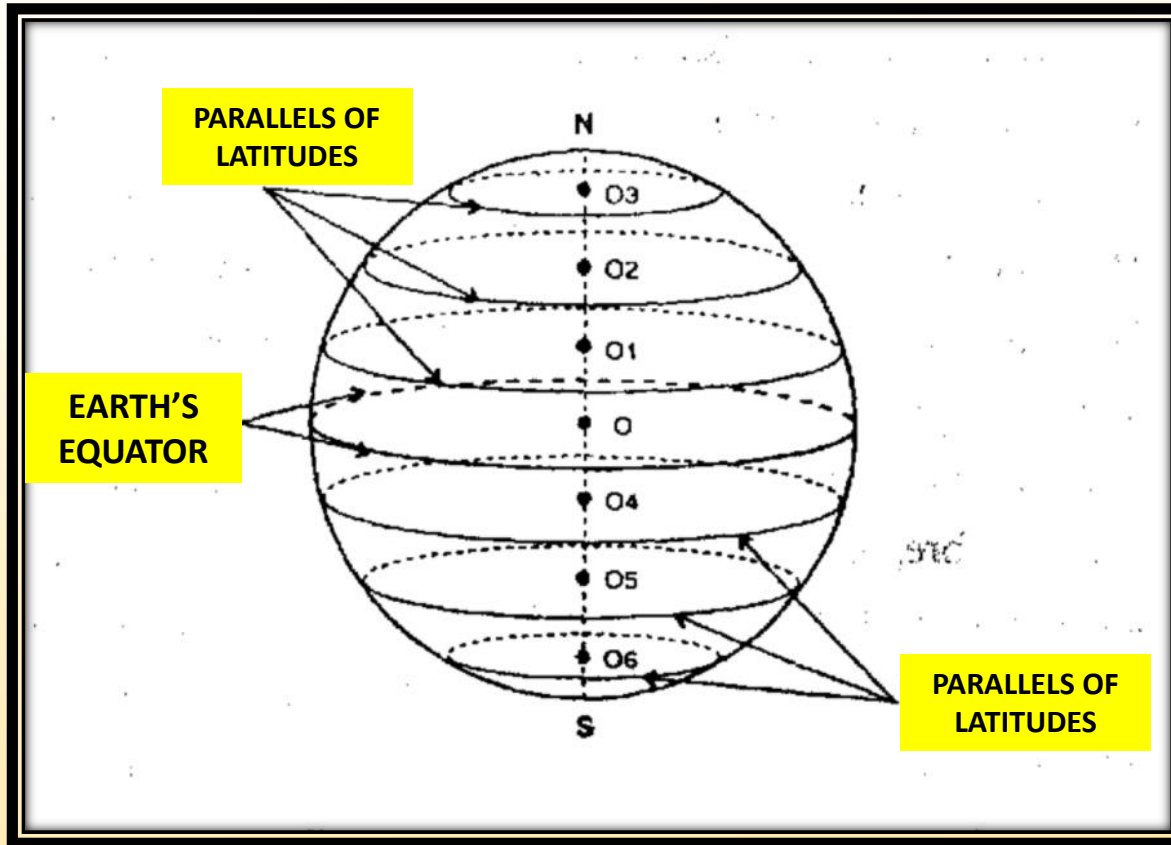
GEOGRAPHICAL LONGITUDES (REKHANSHA)



The surface of the earth's sphere is imagined to be cut by several planes. Each one of them passing through a Center of the earth and perpendicular to the plane of the earth's equator. These planes will describe Imaginary Circle on the Surface of the Earth so that each one of these imaginary Circle will be passing through the North to as well as South pole of the earth and will have the Same Centre of as that of the earth

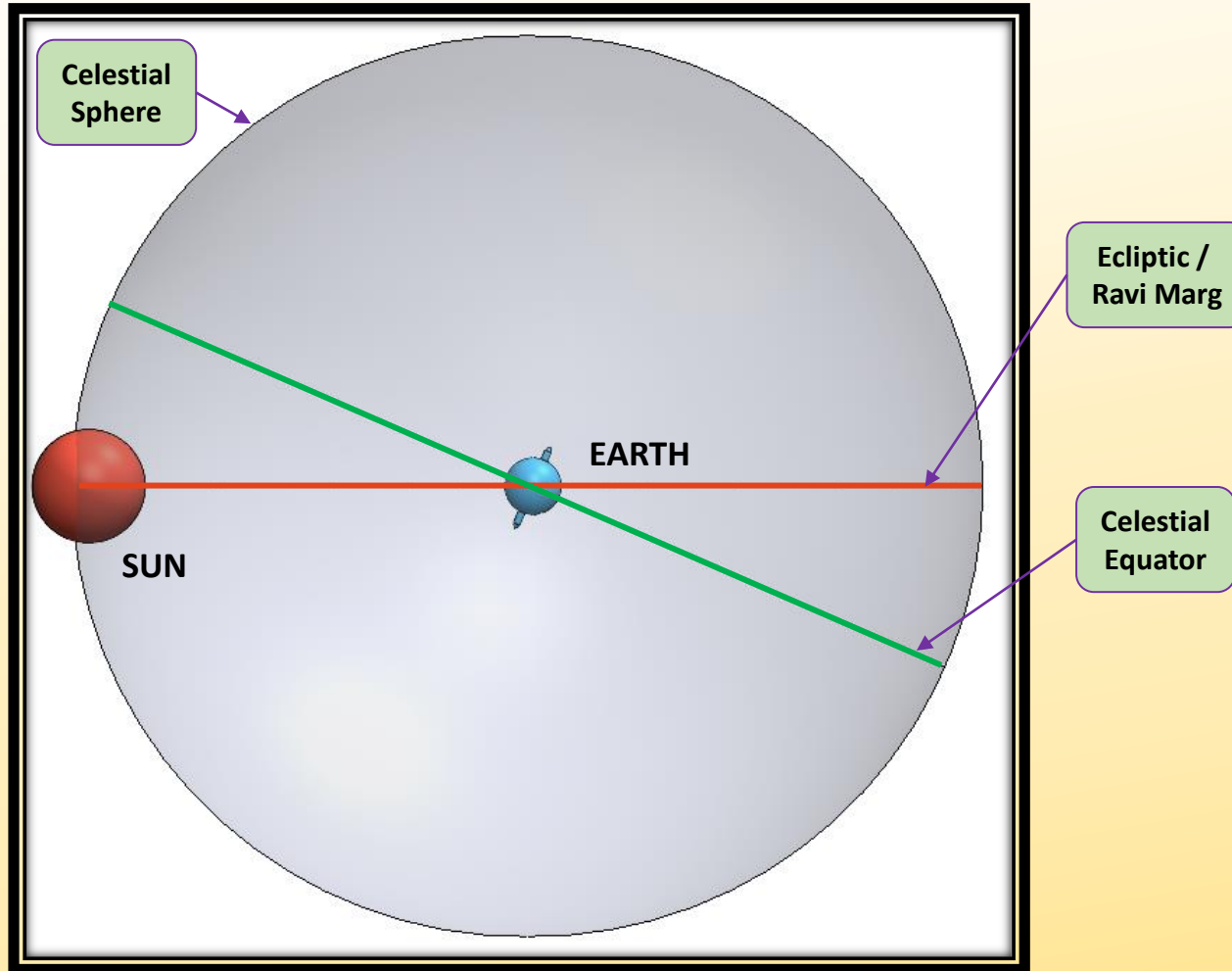
The distance measured along the surface of the Earth between any two such consecutive circle will be zero at both the pole. This Circle are known as the "Meridians of Longitude"

GEOGRAPHICAL LATITUDE (AKSHANSHA).

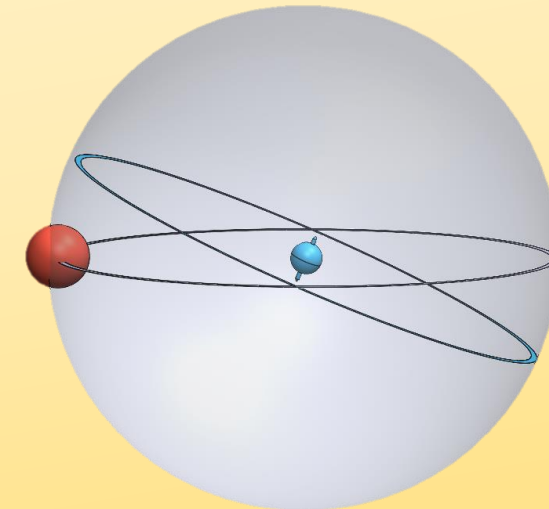


Imagine the surface of the earth to be cut by to the Imaginary plane which are all parallel to the plane of Earth Equator, this plane will also describe circles on the Surface of the earth and the center at all such circle will be falling on the axis of the earth and each of these circles will be parallel to each other as well as parallel to the earth equator "these circles are known as Parallels at LATITUDE"

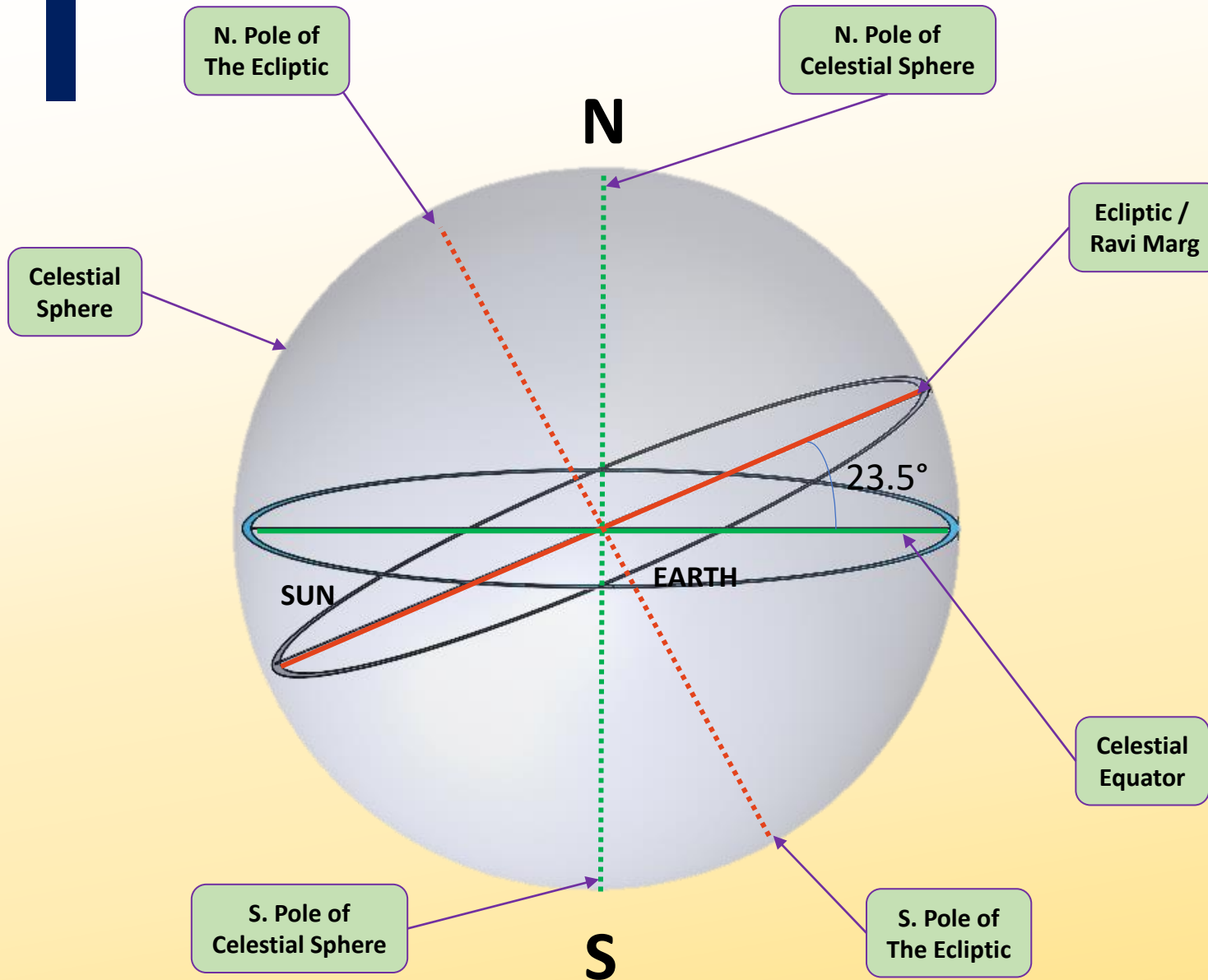
CELESTIAL SPHERE



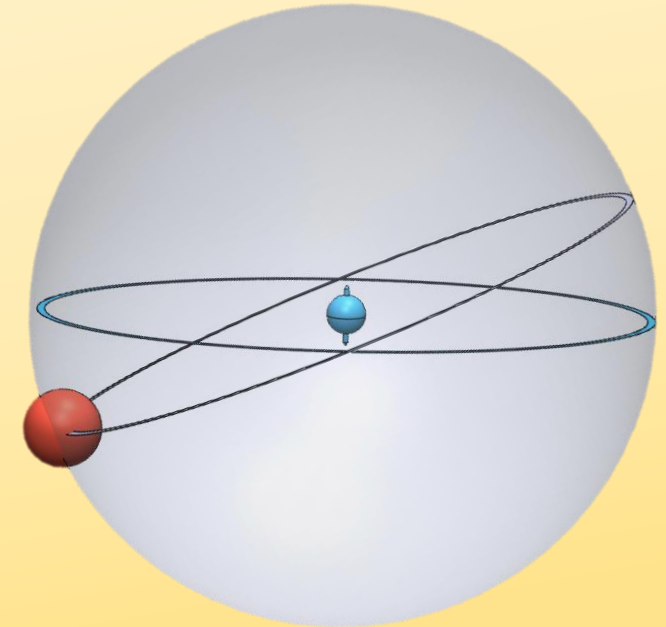
- The Celestial Sphere is an abstract sphere that has an arbitrarily large radius and is concentric to Earth.
- From a geocentric view, the Sun appears to be orbit Earth as shown below.



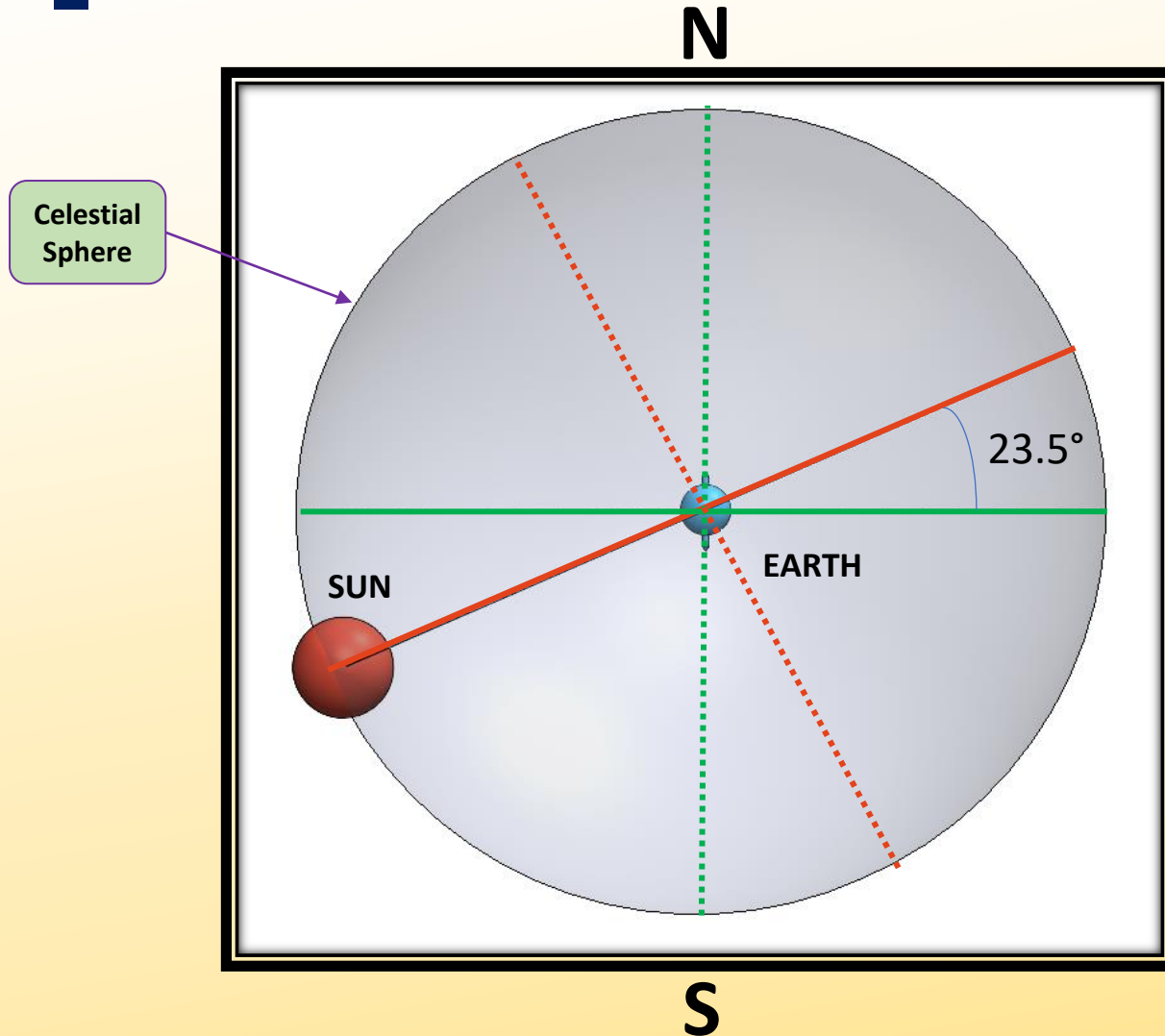
CELESTIAL SPHERE



- Because of the angle of Earth's rotational axis with respect to its orbital plane, the ecliptic is offset from the equator by 23.5°

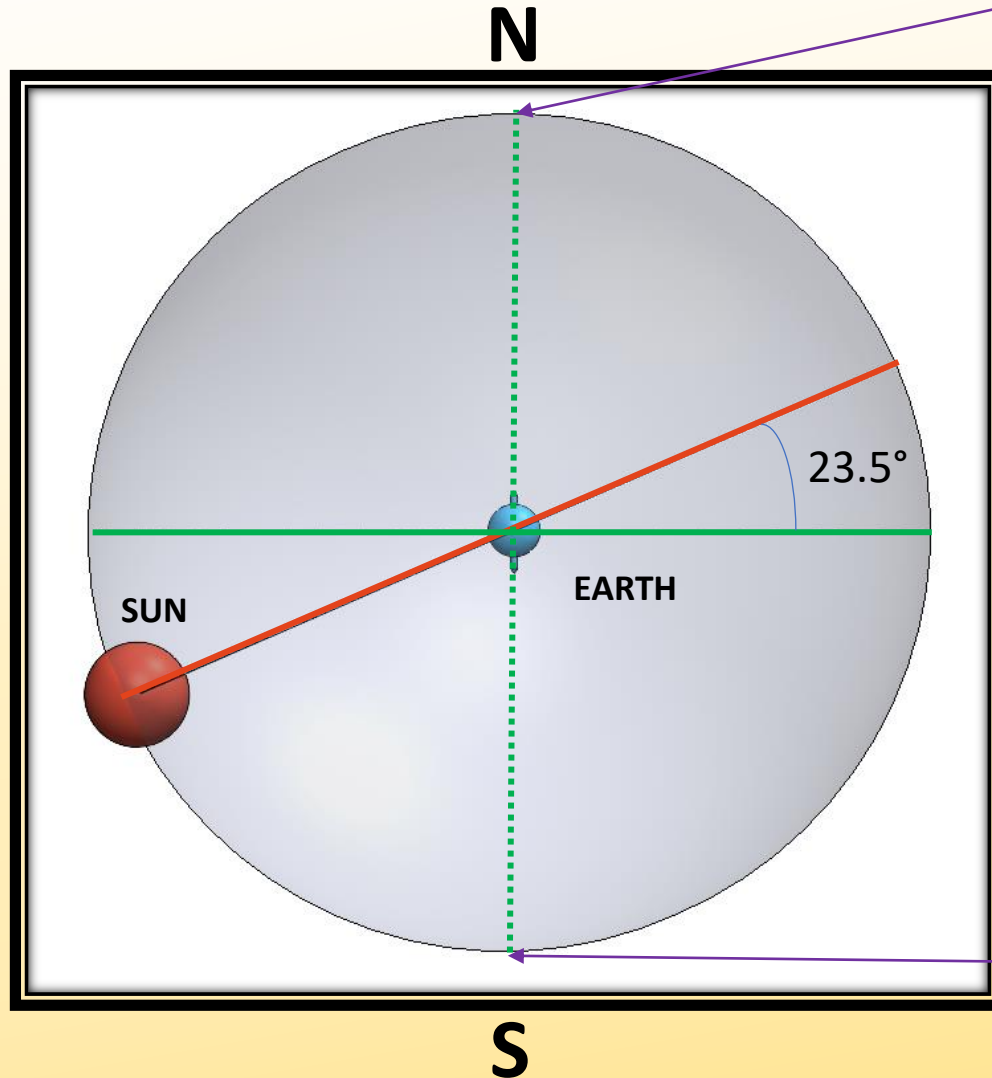


CELESTIAL SPHERE



- By using Longitude & Latitude, we have seen How to locate or define the place on Earth's surface. we will now apply the similar principles and see how to locate or define the position of various planets situated in the Space.
- For this purpose, we will have to imagine that the entire space around our planet Earth as a "**Huge sphere**" with infinite diameter which extends far beyond the farthest of the planet with which we are concerned in Astrology or jyotish.
- So, living on this planet earth, the other planet in the space including the Sun and the Moon would appear to us to be Situated on the **IMAGINARY SURFACE** of this "**IMAGINARY SPHERE**".

CELESTIAL POLES

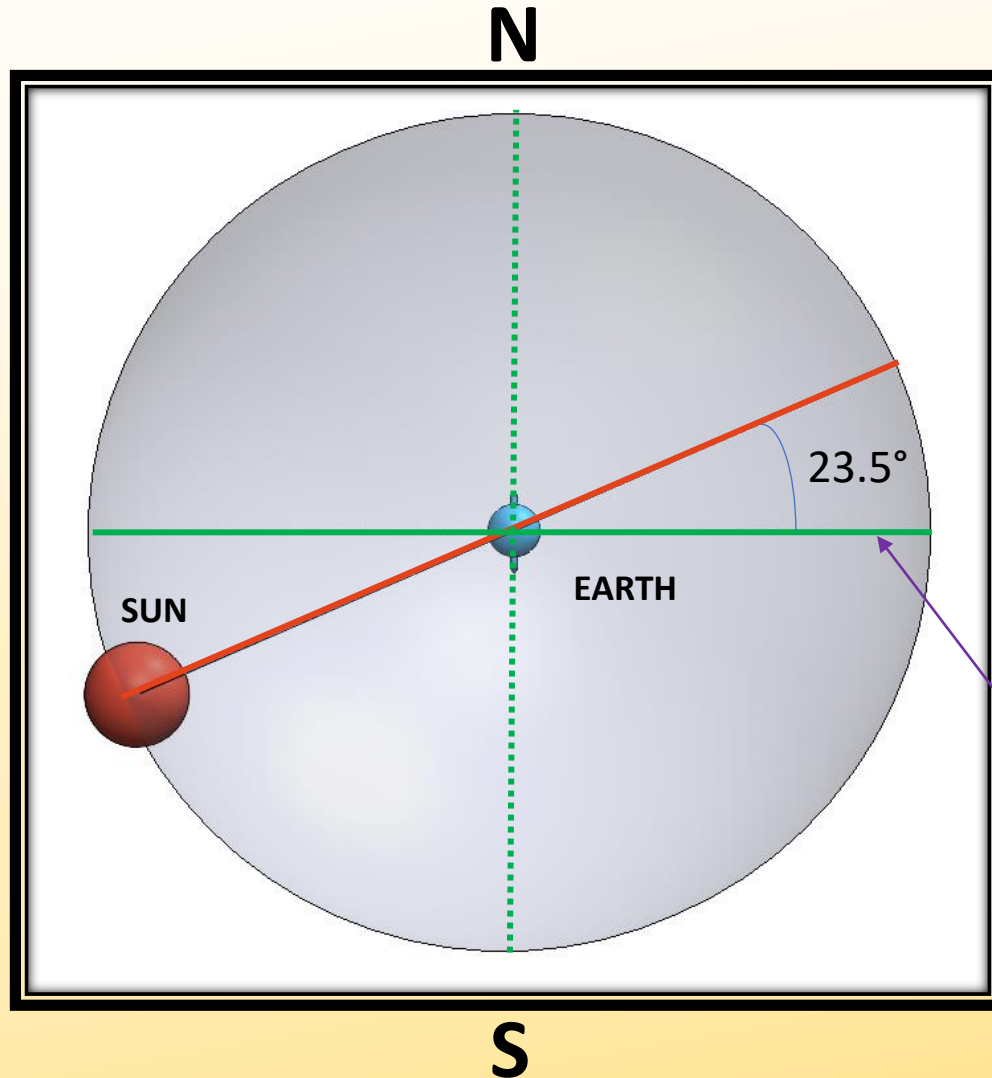


N. Pole of
Celestial Sphere

If the Earth's axis is extended infinitely towards North & South, it will meet the Imaginary Surface of the Cosmic surface or Celestial sphere at some point. These points on the surface of the cosmic sphere are known as the **Celestial poles** and the Extended axis become Imaginary axis of the celestial sphere.

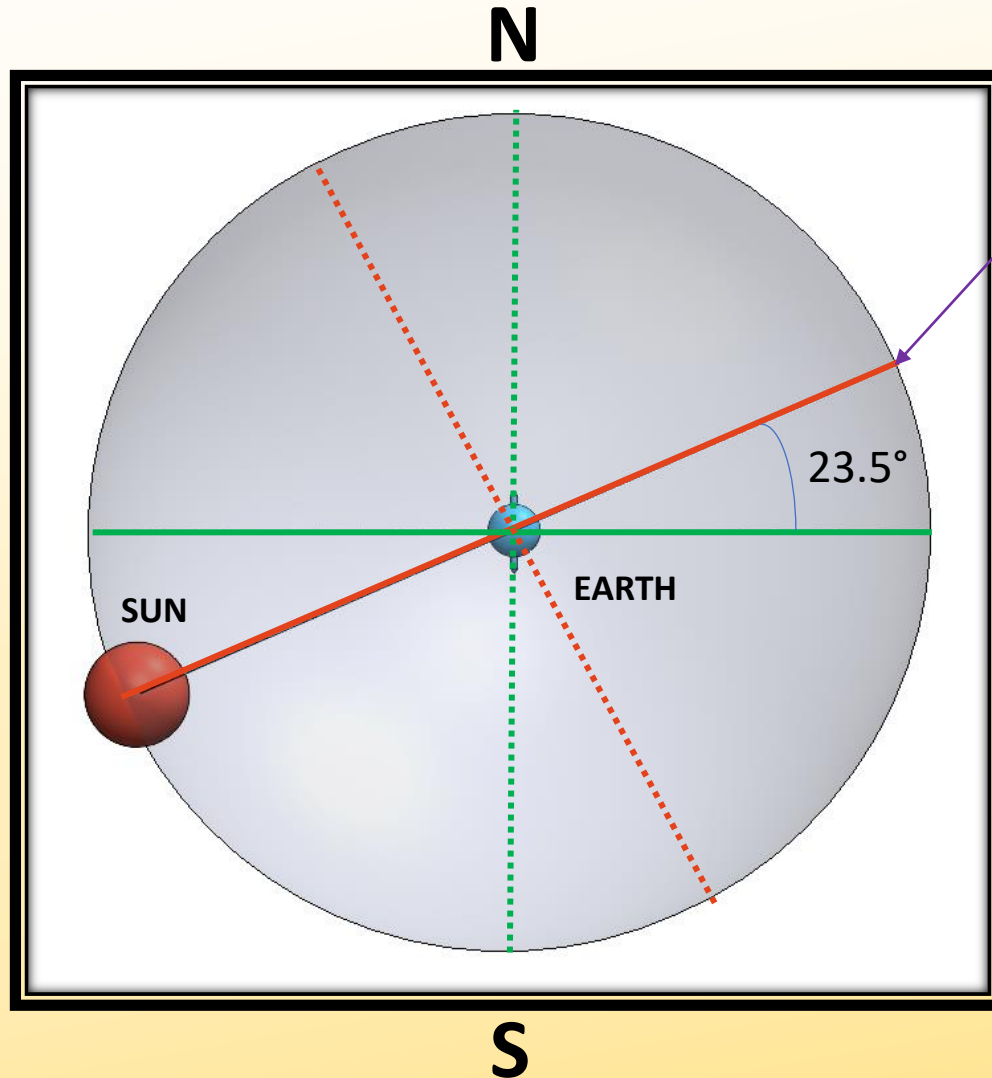
S. Pole of
Celestial Sphere

CELESTIAL EQUATOR



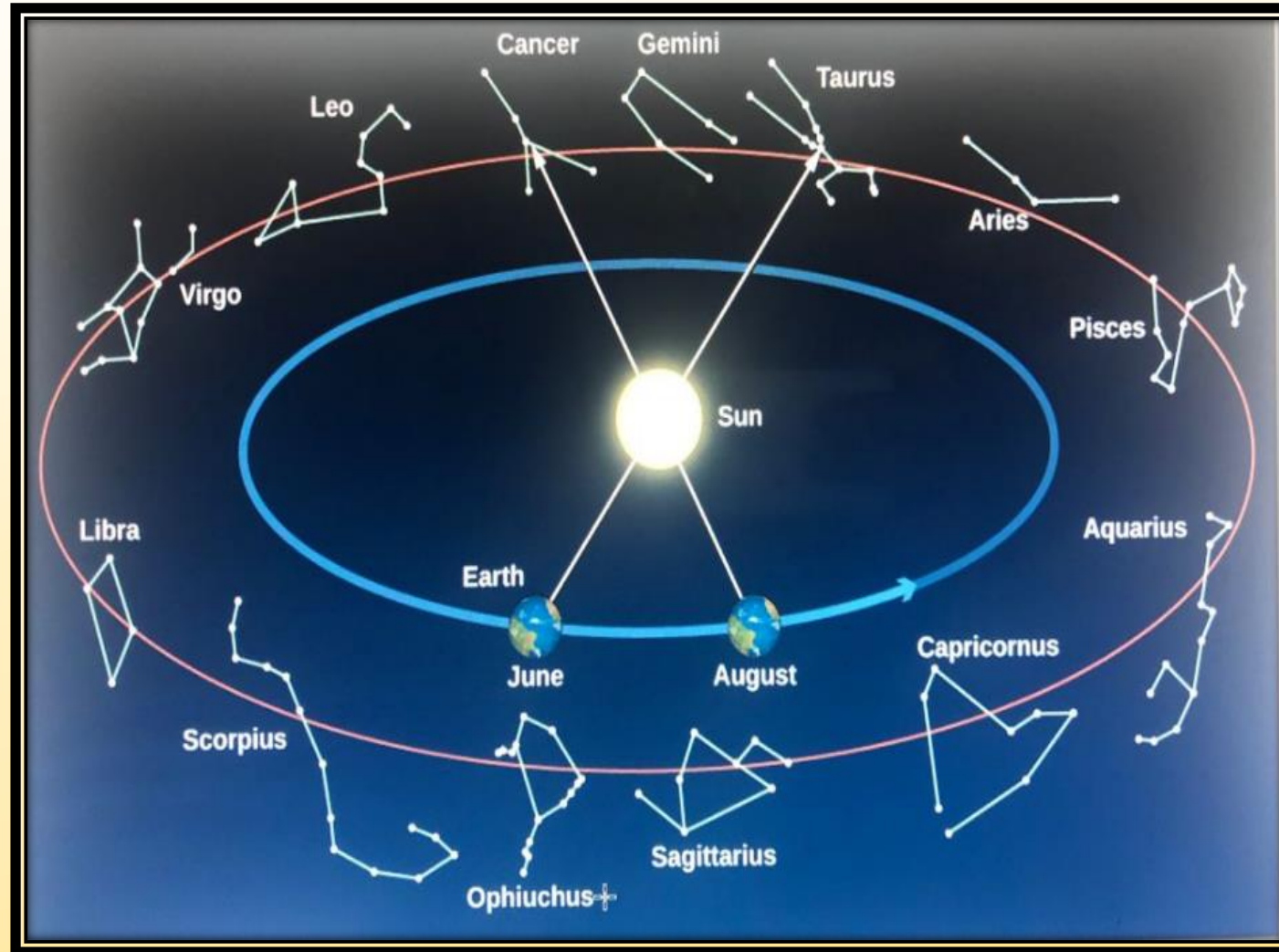
The projection of the Earth's equator or the terrestrial equator on the imaginary surface of celestial sphere is known as CELESTIAL equator.

ECLIPTIC / RAVI MARG

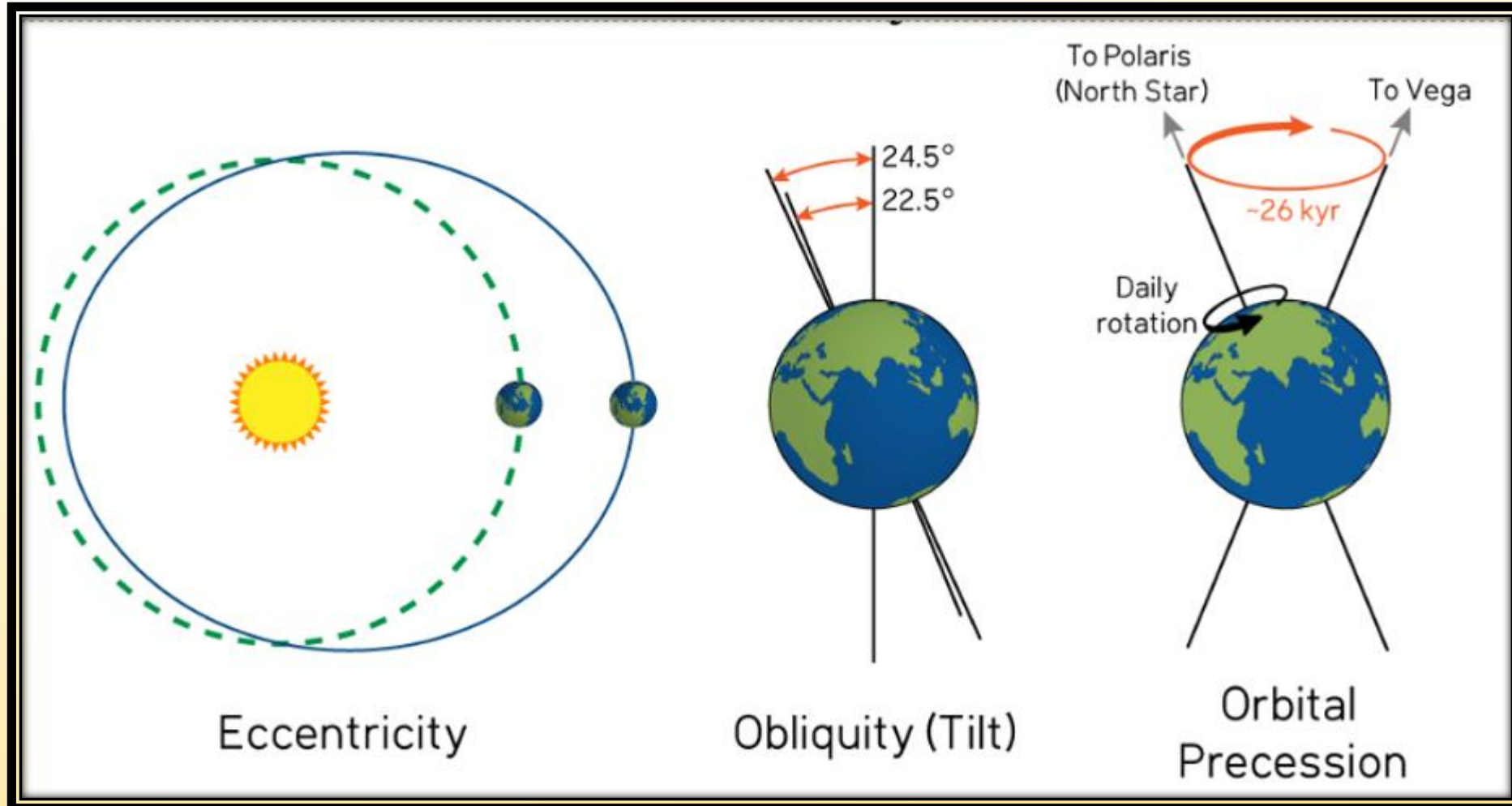


- The apparent path of Sun in the space along which it seems to move around the earth is known as ECLIPTIC. This is known Ravi MARG.
- The ecliptic, like the orbit of other planet is **not a circle but elliptical or oval in shape**. Ecliptic can also be defined as a "projection of Earth's orbit around the Sun, on the surface of cosmic Sphere.
- The plane of Ecliptic is **inclined to the plane of celestial equator at an angle of about 23.5** degree due to the stent / inclination of the earth's axis to the vertical. See the figure given.

12 Rashi & Zodiac Position



MILANKOVITCH CYCLES





- **What is the difference between western and Eastern Astrology?**

The primary difference between Vedic & Western astrologers comes down to how they view Constellations.

Looking up from the Earth the sun & planets trace a path along the sky, moving against a backdrop of constellations or patterns of stars which make up the various astrological Signs like Aries, Taurus, Pisces etc. when the - sun or a planet moves in front of a particular pattern of stars(constellation). It is said to be in the astrological sign those stars represent. Thus, the ecliptic path of the planets take as they pass in front of the twelve signs of astrology is called zodiac.

About 2,000 years ago, both Western and Vedic astrology followed the planets along this ecliptic path to create Horoscope and make predictions. But as the earth spins on its axis, it actually experiences a wobble, known as precession. This wobble tilts the Earth, also tilting its ecliptic plane, as a **full Wobble take 26000 years** to complete. The **ecliptic plane shifts about one degree every 72 year**. The ecliptic plane has shifted enough in the last 2000 years that the position of the SUN and the planets in relation to the signs no longer matches that of the old ecliptic plane. Vedic astrology takes precession into account and there for calculates horoscope based on the updated ellipted path, Western astrology however sticks to the old path, which is more symbolic as opposed to astronomically accurate.



The greatest difference between Western and Vedic Astrology is that they use may different Zodiac Systems.

Western astrology uses the Tropical zodiac, shows the Earth's relationship to the SUN.

Whereas **Vedic astrology uses the Sidereal Zodiac** which is concerned with the planet's relationship against back drop of the star. "Sidereal" means star.

Tropical and the Tropical zodiac use the **Vernal (Spring) Equinox**, as the beginning of the Zodiac, i.e. the first point of Aries and is fixed every year. However, this point in the Zodiac is not in fact unmoving due to the tilt of the Earth. In fact, when it returns to the same position each year, there is approximately 50.3" difference. This is known as the precession of the equinoxes. The Vedic astrologer feels that this difference needs to be taken in to account from the equinox point in relation to the star's that gradually moves backwards from the east to west.

Both tropical and sidereal Zodiac Overlapped is 285 ADS, since then the difference, between the two has reached 23°-53' The longitudinal difference between them Is known a "AYANAMSHA"



PREDICTIVE METHODS:

1	KP	11	Stree Jatakam	21	Clairvoyance
2	Lal Kitaab	12	Swar Shastra	22	Dice
3	Vastu	13	Kabala	23	Graphology
4	Numerology	14	Feng Shui	24	Metoposcopy
5	Palmistry	15	Pyramid	25	Moleoscopy
6	Samudrik Shastra	16	I-Ching	26	Tarot
7	Muhurta	17	Chinese	27	Western Astrology
8	Parihara	18	Runes	28	Astro Cartography
9	Medical Astrology	19	Dowsing	29	Face Reading
10	Financial Astrology	20	Catromancy	30	Gemology



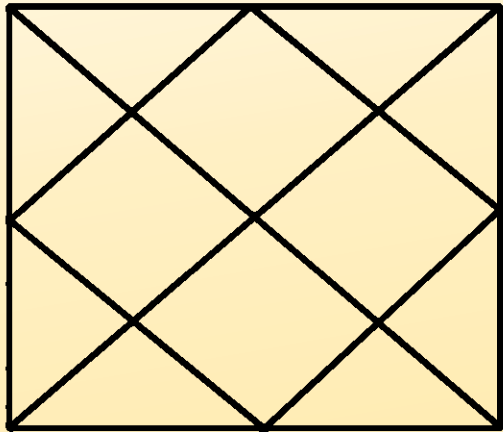
WHAT IS JANMA KUNDLI VIDEO

- Video
 - Video 4 – What is Janma Kundali (Horoscope)?

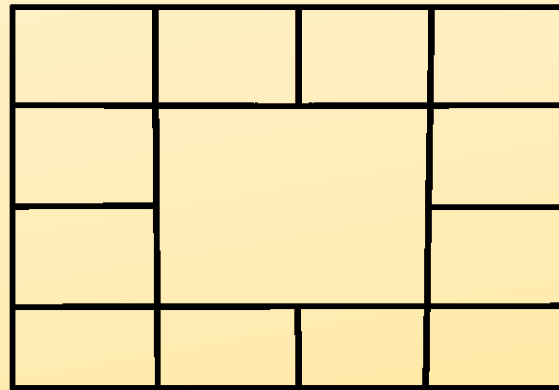
What is Horoscope?

- A horoscope is an astrological chart / diagram representing the positions of planets at the time of birth & their karmic effects on one's life.

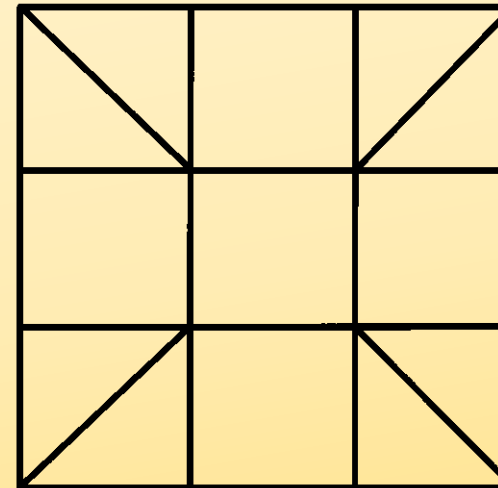
TYPES OF HOROSCOPES:



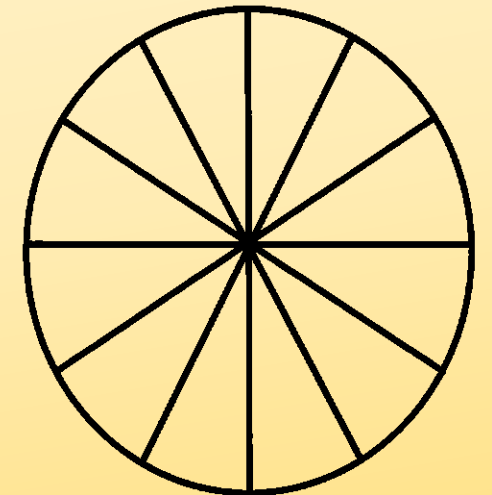
NORTH INDIAN CHART



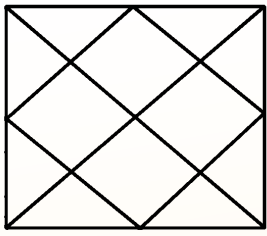
SOUTH INDIAN CHART



EASTERN INDIAN CHART



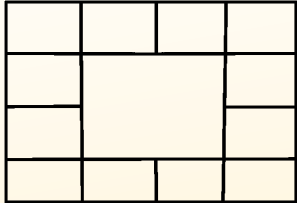
WESTERN CHART



NORTH INDIAN CHART

NORTH INDIAN CHART

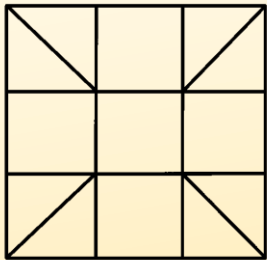
In this diagram the order of the houses are fixed. The rising sign (Rashi) is marked at the time of birth in the first house and, remaining signs marked in regular order in an anti-clockwise direction. It consists of four central Rhomboidal house and eight triangular houses.



SOUTH INDIAN CHART

SOUTH INDIAN CHART.

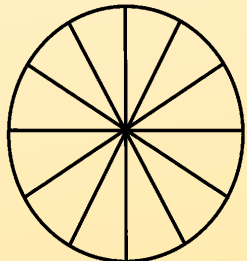
The South Indian Chart has a sign (Rashi) in fix order and Houses are counted in a Clock-wise manner. The Lagana is marked in appropriate sign.



EASTERN INDIAN CHART

EAST INDIAN CHART

Often used in Bengal and Orissa, also has the signs in fixed order in the chart the ascendant is marked in the appropriate sign and the houses are counted in an anti-clockwise direction.



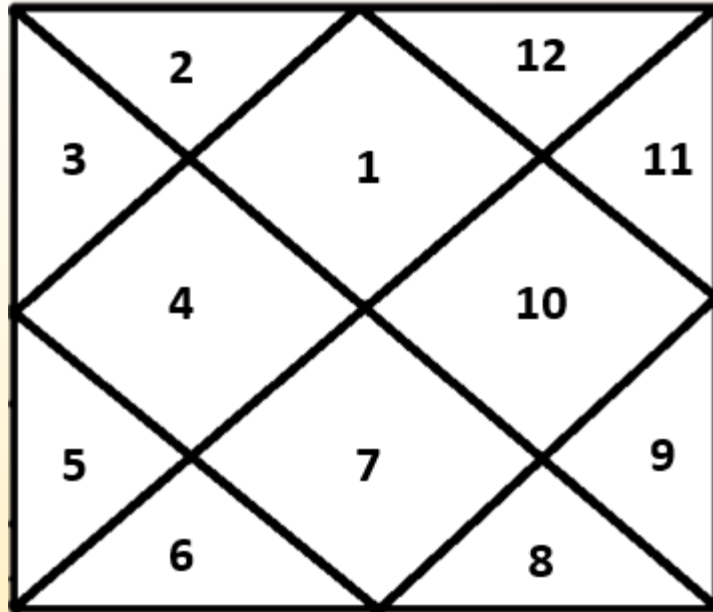
WESTERN CHART

WESTERN CIRCULAR CHART

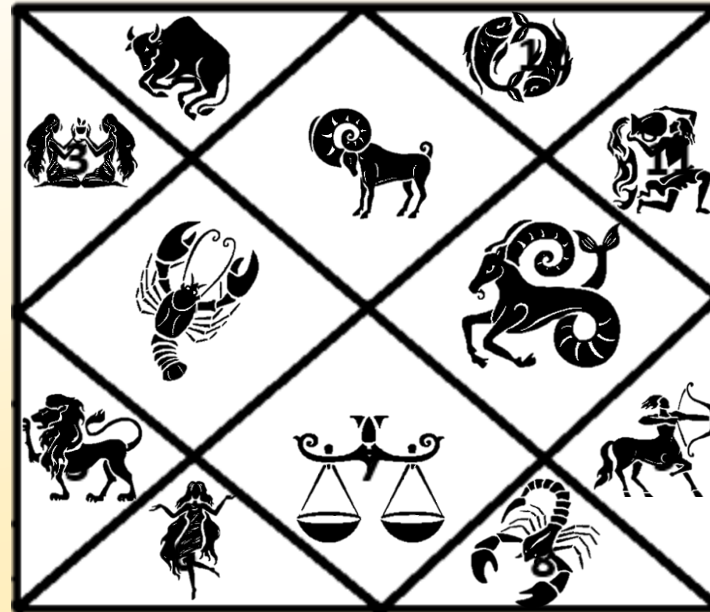
Starting from East, move anti-clockwise.



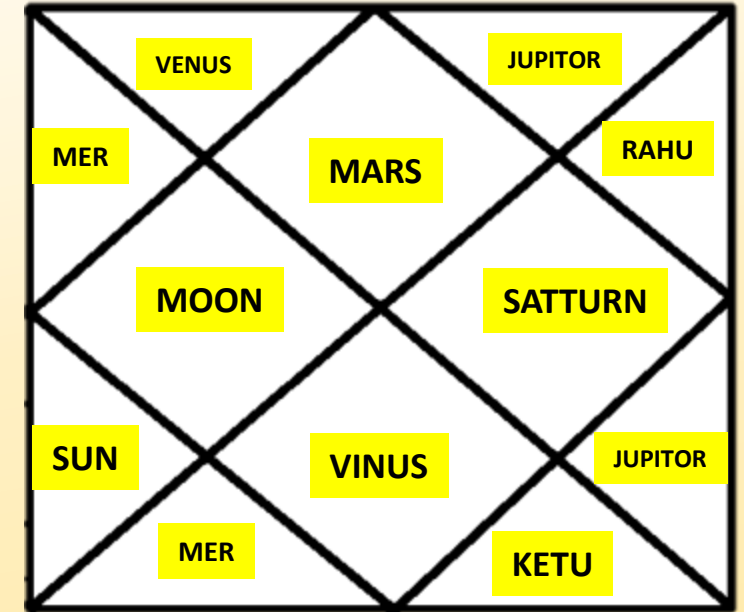
• WHAT DO WE LEARN IN JYOTISH ALANKAR COURSE?



• 12 Houses



• 12 Signs



• 9 Planets



Questions that should come to our mind when we look at any Horoscope

That are:

A. WHAT:

- What does the house promises?
 - Every house in chart has different characteristics and promises different specifications.

B. WHO:

- Who will deliver the results?
 - The Planets (House Lord) will carry the results of Houses.
 - We will learn detail specifications, quality and understand the planets.

C. HOW:

- How will the planets give the results? & what are the types of results?
 - Signs (Rashi) will determine the types of results

D. WHEN:

- When will the event occur ?
 - Dasha & Gochar of planets will determine the time of result?



CLASSICAL REFERENCES:

1. BRUHAT PARASHAR HORA SASTRA (BPSH)
2. SARAVALI
3. HORASARA
4. BRIHAD SANHITA
5. MANSAGARI
6. BRIHAD JATAK
7. UTTAR KALAMRUT
8. JATAK PARIJAT
9. PHAL DIPIKA
10. BHRUGU SAMHITA
11. SAVARTH CHINTAMANI



Thank You.

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