

the woman is preferred to be 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 or 25. This Kuta if in positive agreement, promotes well being and longevity of the marriage. If not, divorce or separation will result.

10. Vedha: This means affliction. Certain asterism are capable of affecting or afflicting certain other asterisms situated at particular distances from them. For instance, Ashwini is said to cause Vedha to 18th asterism (viz. Jyestha) from itself. The following pairs of asterism affect each other and therefore, no marriage should be brought about between a boy and girl whose Janam Nakshatra belong to the same pair unless there are other relieving factors.

Ashwini	Jyestha	Bharni	Anuradha
Krittika	Vishakha	Rohini	Swati
Aridra	Sravana	Purnarvasu	U. Shadha
Pushya	P. Shadha	Ashlesha	Moola
Magha	Revati	Pubba	U. Bhadra
Uttara	P. Bhadra	Hasta	Satabhisha
Mirgshira	Dhanista		

11. Rajju: This indicates the strength or duration of married life and therefore it merits special attention. The 27 asterisms have been grouped into five types of Rajju.

The birth asterism of the couple should not fall into the same Rajju. If they fall in Siro (Head) husband's death is likely. If in Kantha (neck) the wife may die. If in the Nabhi/Udara (stomach) the children may die. If in Kati

Pada Rajju		
Ashwini	Ashlesha	Magha
Jyestha	Moola	Revati
Kati Rajju		
Bharni	Pushya	Pubba
Anuradha	P. Shadha	U. Bhadra
Nabhi or Udara Rajju		
Krittika	Purnarvasu	Uttara
Vishakha	U. Shadha	P. Bhadra
Kantha Rajju		
Rohini	Aridra	Hasta
Swati	Sravana	Satabhisha
Siro Rajju		
Dhanista	Chitra	Mrigsira

(waist) poverty may ensue, and if in the Pada (foot) the couple may be always wandering.

Hence, it is desirable that the boy and girl have their birth asterism belonging to different Rajju or group.

12. Stri Drigha: The boy's asterism should preferably be beyond the 9th from that of the girl. According to some Jyotish scriptures the distance should be more than 7 asterism. This consideration may be ignored if Rasi Kuta and Graha Mitram is obtained and is agreeing.

And Finally,

Having obtained the testimonies of all these eight methods of comparisons, the Jyotishi's (Indian Astrologer) next task is to determine the final result. This is done numerically.

To each class is allocated a number of points which is the same as the numerical order in which they have been dealt with above, Varna receiving 1 point, Vasya 2 points, and so on down to Nadi with 8 points, thus making a total of 36 points altogether.

The points of agreement between the horoscopes are then added together. If the total of points is found to be less than 18 the marriage should NOT take place for it would result in danger, disagreement, or early death of the partners.

If between 18 and 27 points are obtained, the marriage will be one of success, while if the points produce a higher total than 27, the marriage will be one of great happiness, prosperity, children, long life, and wealth.

Important Please Note:

The 36 points system of compatibility comparison has not been proven to be ALL correct at all times. This is my professional experience or observation over the last 35 years (year 2013), with more than 170,000 clients from all over the World. The reason I will explain below: The ultimate point must be noted that if in a compatibility comparison the Mahendra Kuta (which does not need a point in the point system) does not agree, then that union or couple is likely to fall into divorce or separation. It does not matter how high the points the union may receive. This Mahendra Kuta affects the union even if the points of a compatibility comparison are any amount.

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Marriage & Jyotish (Vedic Astrology)

*The Comparison of Two Horoscopes
for the purpose of Marriage.*

*Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder,
Marriage Bliss is in Astrological
Compatibility!*

What is Compatibility Comparison Report made of?

Vivaha or Marriage, according to Indian ethos is a Samskara, a sacrament. The aims of Indian marriage are said to be Dharma (Virtuousness), Prapa (Progeny) and Rati (Pleasure). It is both a religious duty and a social obligation towards the family and the community.

The most conventional type of an Indian marriage is that in which the parents arrange it. They exercise great influence and control over choice of partner. Secondly, it may be love marriage. Thirdly, the partners themselves based on their likes and dislikes may exercise the choice.

Lastly, the choice may be exercised by careful consideration of qualities that one may want from a partner.

The light that Jyotish (Indian Astrology) can throw upon marriage, the help it can give in forming a union or making the best of an unhappy one is a subject that possesses a wide appeal to the average person.

Jyotish (Indian Astrology) is concerned with fundamental facts and principles, and deals with the laws of nature rather than the customs and habits of different races and religions.

The legality or otherwise of a union is a matter of very secondary importance from the point of view of the horoscope. It should always be borne in mind that, for astrological purposes the word "marriage" is to be taken in its widest sense as covering all unions irrespective of their legal standing. Jyotish (Indian Astrology) is NOT concerned with man made laws which differ in different ages, races and religions.

The Indian Method of Comparisons

A very considerable portion of Jyotish (Indian Astrology) is based upon the Moon and the lunar Mansions (called Nakshatras) or Asterisms, which constitute a kind of lunar zodiac of 27 signs, each division or asterism consisting of 13.20 degrees. The following list contains the number and name of each Nakshatras.

01. Aswini	02. Bharni	03. Krittika
04. Rohini	05. Mrgsira	06. Aridra
07. Punarvasu	08. Pushyam	09. Aslesha
10. Magha	11. Purva Phal.	12. Uttra Phal.
13. Hasta	14. Chitra	15. Swati
16. Vishakha	17. Anuradha	18. Jyestha
19. Moola	20. Purva Asha	21. Uttara Asha
22. Sravana	23. Dhanistha	24. Satabhisha
25. Purva Bhadr	26. Uttara Bhadr	27. Revati

In Jyotish (Indian Astrology), there are twelve primary considerations in the comparisons of horoscopes, which are known as:

01. Varna	02. Vasya	03. Dina	04. Yoni
05. Gr Mitram	06. Gana	07. Rasi	08. Nadi
09. Mahendra	10. Vedha	11. Rajju	12. Stri Dirgha

The rules are summarized below for each type of comparisons as:

The Twelve Kutas defined:

01. Varna: This is based upon caste. The Signs Cancer, Scorpion and Pisces represent the learned or Brahmin castes; Leo, Libra and Sagittarius the warrior (Kshatriya) caste; Aries, Gemini and Aquarius the traders (Vhesya) caste; Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn the workers (Shudras) caste. The rule is that the husband's Moon must be in a sign of equal or higher caste than the wife's Moon. If the wife's Moon is of higher caste than the husband's is she soon becomes a Widow.

Aries	Leo/Scorpio	Libra	Virgo/Capri.
Taurus	Cancer/Libra	Scorpio	Cancer
Gemini	Virgo	Sagittarius	Pisces
Cancer	Scorp/Sagi	Capricorn	Aries/Aqua
Leo	Libra	Aquarius	Aries
Virgo	Gem/ Pisces	Pisces	Capricorn

02. Vasya: The Moon in the horoscopes of the man and woman should be in harmonizing signs in accordance with the following list :-

01	24	Horses	12	26	Cows
02	27	Elephant	13	15	He-buffaloes
03	08	Goats	14	16	Tigers
04	05	Serpents	17	18	Deer
06	19	Dogs	20	22	Monkeys
07	09	Cats	23	25	Lions
10	11	Rats	21		Mongoose

If the Moon harmonizes there will be agreement and happiness, but if not quarrels will arise.

03. Dina: Take the number of the asterism containing the woman's Moon and from it count to that which contains the man's Moon, including both asterisms in the count. Divide the total by 9. If the remainder is either 2, 4, 6, or 9 marriage between the couple is favorable, but with any other remainder it is inadvisable.

04. Yoni: This is concerned with sexual adaptability, and is expressed in the terms of the animal kingdom as represented by the Asterisms.

When the man's Moon is in Asterism of a male animal, and the woman's in that of a female the marriage will produce happiness and success, provided the animals concerned are not inimical (enemy) to each others. When both Moons are in the Asterisms of female animals, the union will be of average success.

Finally, when both are in the Asterisms of male animals the result will be financial loss and unhappiness. The man's Moon in No. 16, and the woman's in No. 12 would lead to an unhappy marriage, as it would be the union of a tiger and a cow.

05. Graha Mitra: This is concerned with the natural friendship and enmity existing among the various planets.

Sun	<i>Is Friendly with</i>	Ju
Moon	"	Me/Ju
Mercury	"	Mo/Ve/Ma/Ju
Venus	"	Me/Ma/Ju/Sa
Mars	"	Me/Ve
Jupiter	"	Su/Mo/Me/Ve
Saturn	"	Me/Ve/Ju

For a happy and successful marriage the rulers of the signs containing both Moons must be friendly planets.

06. Gana: The Asterisms are divided into three groups in accordance with their natures, namely :-

Godly: Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 22 and 27.

Human: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 20, 21, 25 and 26.

Evil: Nos. 3, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23 and 24.

Two people whose Moons fall in the same group may successfully marry. If one of the couple belongs to the Godly group and the other to the Human the marriage will be of average success.

In no circumstances should a person of the Godly or Human group marry a member of the Evil group.

07. Rasi: This refers to the relation between the signs in which the man's and woman's Moon are situated. If the man's Moon is in, the second sign from the woman's, or hers is in the 12th from his, early death will result from the marriage. If the positions are reversed and the woman's Moon is in the second sign from the man's, or his is in the 12th from hers, the result will be length of life for both.

If the man's Moon is in the 3rd sign from the woman's there will be misery and sorrow. The reverse position indicates happiness. The man's Moon in the 4th sign indicates great poverty, and the reverse shows great wealth. In the 5th sign, unhappiness, but if reversed happiness. In the 6th sign, loss of children, but if reversed the children will prosper.

Finally, when both Moons are in the 7th sign from each other there will be health, prosperity and happiness.

In all cases, the counting is inclusive of both signs. If the man's Moon is in Virgo, and the woman's in Scorpio, her Moon is in the 3rd sign from his, and a happy very and prosperous marriage is indicated.

08. Nadi: This is based upon the temperaments of the Asterisms, as follows:-

Windy	01	06	07	12	13	18	19	24	25
Bilious	02	05	08	11	14	17	20	23	26
Phlegmatic	03	04	09	10	15	16	21	22	27

If the two Moons both fall in the windy, or both in the Phlegmatic group the marriage is an indifferent one. If both fall in the bilious group there will be great misery and disagreement often resulting in ruin and early death. If the Moons fall in different groups the marriage will be productive of happiness.

09. Mahendra: The man's asterism counted from that of