

1. Tithi (Lunar date)

Tithi is the lunar date. There are thirty tithis in a lunar month. A Tithi is also a measure of separation of the Moon and Sun from each other. Each Tithi has its own independent planetary lord. Persons born under different Tithis have different characteristics. For example, a person born on full moon day (poornima) will have stronger characteristics of the moon than a person born on new moon day (amavasya).

The Tithis are divided into five groups:

1. Nanda (Ananda or Joyous) tithis - Prathipada (1st), Shasti (6th) and Ekadashi (11th) **bestows happiness and joy**
2. Bhadra (Arogya or Mangala or Healthy) tithis - Dwitiya (2nd), Saptami (7th) and Dwadashi (12th) **good for stating new work**
3. Jaya (Victory) Tithis -Tuesday Tritiya (3rd), Ashtami (8th) and Trtayodashi (13th) **good for winning over enemies**
4. Rikta (Loss or Nashta) Tithis - Saturday Chaturthi (4th), Navami (9th) and Chaturdasi (14th) **not good for any important work, so it is avoided**
5. Poorna (Sampoorna - Full Moon or New Moon) Tithis -Thursday Panchami (5th), Dashami (10th) and Amavasya (15th)(New Moon) or Poornima (15th) **very good to complete all jobs**

Note : There are 4 important tithis which do not require any muhurtam, since each of the entire tithi is considered good. Any important work like wedding etc. can be done on these tithis. These are:

- 1 Chaitra Shukla Pratipada (Prathama)
- 2 Akshya Tritiya
- 3 Vijaya Dasami
- 4 Kartika Shukla Pratipada (Prathama)

However, Rahukalam, Yamagandam and Gulika Kalam should be avoided even on these tithis.

2. Nakshatra (Lunar constellation)

In vedic astrology, the zodiac is divided into twenty-seven equal parts of 13 degrees and 20 minutes each which are called Nakshatras. Each Nakshatra or lunar constellation is governed by its planetary lord. To put it differently, Nakshatras are the stellar constellations or Lunar mansions. Literally this word means "that which does not decay."

There are twenty-seven Nakshatras considered in Vedic Astrology. Each one of

them has thirteen degree and twenty minutes of the zodiac. Nakshatra can be known with help of degrees of Moon in a particular sign at the time of birth.

The Nakshatras influence the quality of the Rashi in which they are positioned. The sequence of the 27 Nakshatras begins with Ashwini Nakshatra in Mesha Rashi.

Each Nakshatra has a planetary lord used for Vimsottari Dasa and K.P. calculations. The years assigned to the signs are the Mahadasa durations of Vimsottari Dasa.

Nakshatras			Lord	Years
1. Aswini	10. Magha	19. Moola	-----> Ketu	7
2. Bharani	11. Poorvaphalguni	20. Poorvashadha	Venus	20
3. Kritika	12. Uttaraphalguni	21. Uttarashadha	Sun	6
4. Rohini	13. Hasta	22. Sravana	Moon	10
5. Mrigasira	14. Chitra	23. Dhanista	Mars	7
6. Ardra	15. Swati	24. Satabhisha	Rahu	18
7. Punarvasu	16. Visakha	25. Poorvabhadra	Jupiter	16
8. Pushyami	17. Anuradha	26. Uttarabhadra	Saturn	19
9. Aslesha	18. Jyeshtha	27. Revati	Mercury	17

Nakshatra also indicate Yoni, Gan and Nadi of an individual.

Yoni:

There are 14 Yonis (animal symbols) in Vedic astrology assigned to nakshatras :

Nakshatras	Yoni
Aswini, Satabhisha	Horse
Swati, Hasta	Buffalo
Dhanista, Poorvabhadra	Lion
Bharani, Revati	Elephant
Kritika, Pushyami	Sheep
Poorvashadha, Sravana	Monkey
Uttarashadha (Abhijit)	Mongoose
Rohini, Mrigasira	Serpent
Anuradha, Jyeshtha	Deer
Ardra, Moola	Dog
Punarvasu, Aslesha	Cat
Magha, Purvaphalguni	Rat
Chitra, Visakha	Tiger
Uttaraphalguni, Uttarabhadra	Cow

Gana:

There are 3 Ganas

1. Deva: Divine
2. Manushya: Human
3. Rakshas: Demon

Ganas assigned to the Nakshatras:

Nakshatras		Gan
Aswini, Mrigasira, Punarvasu, Pushyami, Hasta, Swati, Anuradha, Sravana, Revati	---->	Deva
Bharani, Rohini, Ardra, Poorvaphalguni, Uttaraphalguni, Poorvashadha, Uttarashadha, Poorvabhadra, Uttarabhadra	--->	Manushya
Krittika, Aslesha, Magha, Chitra, Visakha, Jyeshtha, Moola, Dhanista, Satabhisha	---->	Rakshas

Nadi:

There are 3 Nadis

1. Adi: Vata
2. Madhya: Pitta
3. Antya: Kapha (or Shleshma)

Nadis assigned to Nakshatras:

Nakshatras		Nadi
Aswini, Ardra, Punarvasu, Uttaraphalguni, Hasta, Jyeshtha, Moola, Satabhisha, Poorvabhadra		Adi (Vata)
Bharani, Mrigasira, Pushyami, Poorvaphalguni, Chitra, Anuradha, Poorvashadha, Dhanista, Uttarabhadra		Madhya (Pitta)
Krittika, Rohini, Aslesha, Magha, Swati, Visakha, Uttarashadha, Sravana, Revati		Antya (Kapha)

It should be clear that each Nakshatra has specific and distinct qualities viz. gun, gana type etc. For example:

Nakshatra	Lord	Guna	Gana	Type
1 Ashvini	Ketu	Tama	Deva	Dharma
2 Bharani	Venus	Raja	Manushya	Artha
3 Kritika	Sun	Raja	Rakshasa	Kama
4 Rohini	Moon	Raja	Manushya	Moksha

Some nakshatras are "fixed" and "movable." So, moon in a fixed Nakshatra indicates stability, whereas moon in a movable Nakshatra indicates change. This is why a fixed Nakshatra is preferred in a muhurta for building a house, while a movable Nakshatra is better for starting a journey. Avoid your janma nakshatra (birth star) for all good works.

Dagdha Nakshatras: The following Nakshatras are considered inauspicious for commencing any new work or venture, if they fall on the days as given below:

Sunday - Bharani

Monday - Chitra

Tuesday - Uttarashadha

Wednesday - Dhanishtha

Thursday - Uttaraphalguni

Friday - Jyeshtha

Saturday - Revati

Panchaka Nakshatras: The following five Nakshatras are said to have five defects (Panchaka dosha). These nakshatras are called panchak nakshatras as a group. They are Dhanishta, Satabhisha, Poorva bhadrapada, Uttara bhadrapada and Revati. Solemnising marriages and starting other important works are avoided in these nakshatras.

Gand Mool or Gandaat Nakshatras:

Three nakshatras of Ketu viz. Ashwini, Magha, Moola and three nakshatras of Mercury viz. Ashlesha, Jyeshtha and Rewati are called Gand Moola Nakshatras or Gandaat Nakshatras. When a child is born with its native moon in any of these six nakshatras, then these nakshatras assume special significance and the child is said to be born in gand mool nakshatra. Usually these nakshatras are considered inauspicious for births. Gand Mool is one of the Arisht Yoga. Arisht means suffering, problems so "not so auspicious." The effect of being born in these gand mool nakshatras under various quarters (pads or charans) is given below:

Effect of native's birth in Gandaat nakshatras:

1. Ashwini Nakshatra:

First quarter : Harmful for its father.

Second quarter : Creates circumstances involving expenditure but gets comforts in life.

Third quarter : Causes much travelling and gains from friends.

Fourth quarter : Like a king but not good for native's health.

2. Magha Nakshatra:

First quarter : Harmful for mother & father.

Second quarter : Harmful and causes problems to native's father.

Third quarter : Comforts in native's life.

Fourth quarter : Health, wealth and gains in native's life. Good education.

3. Moola Nakshatra:

First quarter : Harmful for father.

Second quarter : Harmful for mother.

Third quarter : Losses of wealth.

Fourth quarter : mixed results, gets pleasures / comforts and some losses of wealth.

4. Ashlesha Nakshatra:

First quarter : Some losses of wealth.

Second quarter : Harmful for brother and some wealth losses for parents.

Third quarter : Harmful for mother & father.

Fourth quarter : Harmful for father.

5. Jyeshtha Nakshatra:

First quarter : Harmful for elder brother.

Second quarter : Harmful for younger brother.

Third quarter : Harmful for father.

Fourth quarter : Losses in general to the native.

6. Rewati Nakshatra:

First quarter : The native would be like a king.

Second quarter : Powerful like a minister, some loss of property.

Third quarter : Wealth and riches.

Fourth quarter : Harmful for mother & father.

Note : According to astrologers, remedial measures should be undertaken if a child is born in these nakshatras. Usually, on the 27th day from birth, "nakshatra shanti pooja" (ritual worship for nakshatra) should be performed.

Some astrologers hold a different view and consider Moola, Jyestha and Ashlesha more inauspicious. As per **Jyotish Tatwa**, starting 5 hours of Ashwini, magha and Moola and ending 5 hours of Moola, Jyeshtha and Ashlesha are gand mool nakshatras.

Gand Mool Nakshatra - a myth ? It is noteworthy that the classical texts on astrology do not mention the bad effects of gand mool nakshatras. It is not known why or how these ill effects came into the realm of Indian astrology. Out of the 27 nakshatras, gand mool nakshatras are six (approximately 20%). This implies that

20% of the population of the world is born under gand mool nakshatras and therefore, inauspicious. More importantly, each nakshatra remains for nearly 24 hours. Is it believable that all children born during these 24 hours will be inauspicious? Many great people are known to have born in the Gand Mool nakshatras like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Devanand etc. So cklearly, this aspect of nakshtrtras needs a thorough research. It should not be followed blindly without considering the strength of the natal horocope.

Tara: A unique Vedic system is followed in Muhurtha Astrology, Horary Astrology and predictive astrology. **In the system, Nakshatras (Stars) are grouped into nine sub-groups. Each sub-group covers three stars and has a specific name of 'Tara' preceded by a word which signifies benefic or malefic nature.**

The nine Taras (Stars) by their individual names are:

1. Janma (Birth) Tara - The Janma (birth star) Nakshatra, the 10th from Janma nakshatra also known as Karna nakshatra and the 19th from Janma nakshatra known as Adhana nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Not good.**

2. Sampat Tara - The 2nd the 11th and the 20th Nakshatras counted from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Very good.**

3. Vipat Tara - The 3rd, the 12th and the 21st stars counted from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Bad.**

4. Kshema Tara - The 4th, the 13th and the 22nd Nakshatras counted from the janama nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Good.**

5. Pratyak Tara - The 5th, the 14th, and the 23rd nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Not good.**

6. Sadhaka Tara - The 6th, the 15th, and the 24th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Very good.**

7. Nidhana Tara - The 7th, the 16th , and the 25th nakshatras from the Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Completely Bad.**

8. Mitra Tara - The 8th, the 17th and the 26th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Good.**

9. Ati or Parama Mitra Tara - The 9th, the 18th and the 27th nakshatras from Janma nakshatra constitute this Tara. **Significance : Good.**

Tara bala: Tara Bala is used to find the suitability of muhurta. Tara bala indicates the strength provided by nakshatras (stars) to your birth star. Nakshatra / star of moon at the time of birth is known as birth star. Method to find Tara bala is this : Count from your birth nakshatra to nakshatra of the muhurta day. Counting from

the birth nakshatra; if the number is 1-3-5-7-10-12-14-16-19-21-23-25, then it is not suitable. For example: If the birth nakshatra is swati, and today's nakshatra is ashwini, then, counting from swati to ashwini gives us the number 14, which is not a good tara bala. Therefore, this nakshatra should be avoided. The simple way to calculate tara bala is this: The number obtained (by calculating position of the muhurata nakshatra from the Janma nakshatra), is divided by 9. If the remainder is 2,4,6,8,9 or 0 then the tara bala is good otherwise it is bad.

3. Vaar (Day of the Week)

There are seven days in a week and each day is named after its governing planet. The days Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, are ruled by the seven planets of Astrology - Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn respectively. Since, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are governed by benefic planets, they are generally favourable for all auspicious undertakings. For surgery, Tuesday is favourable because it is governed by Mars - the significator of wounds or injuries.

4. Yoga

A Yog is obtained from the sum of the Nirayana Longitude of the Moon and Sun and the sum is divided into 27 parts of 13°20' each. The first yog (Viskumbh) ends when the sum is 13°20'. Second Yog (Priti) ends when it is 26°40' and so on

There are 27 yogas, namely:

1. Vishkumbha 2. Priti 3. Ayushman
4. Saubhagya 5. Shobhana 6. Atiganda
7. Sukarama 8. Dhriti 9. Shoola
10. Ganda 11. Vridhi 12. Dhruva
13. Vyaghata 14. Harshana 15. Vajra
16. Sidhi 17. Vyatipata 18. Vriyana
19. Paridhi 20. Shiva 21. Sidha
22. Sadhya 23. Shubha 24. Shukla
25. Brahma 26. Indra 27. Vaidhriti

For all important works, avoid Vyatipata, Vaidriti, Parigha, Vishkumbha, Vajra, Shoola, Atiganda and Vyagata yogas

5. Karana:

Half of Tithi is called 'Karna'. A Karna is completed when the Nirayana longitude of the Moon gains every 6° on that of Sun. In each Tithi there are two Karans covering the two halves of the Tithi.

There are 11 karnas in total. Four of them occur just once a month and are called the Fixed Karanas: Kintughna, Chatuspada, Sakuni and Naga.

The other seven are movable Karanas. They follow one another in a fixed rotation: Bava, Balava, Kaulava, Taitila, Gara, Vanija and Vishti (bhadra).

Each of the Karanas is said to have its own influence and interpretation. 'Vishti' is considered the most inauspicious karana. No important or new work is done during the period of this karana.

6. Rahu Kalam

Rahu Kalam is an inauspicious period of time for a particular day. During this time one should avoid any auspicious work like starting new business or project, buying expensive items, investments, business transactions, journeys, meetings, interviews etc. It is one-eighth part of the difference between the Sunset and Sunrise time of a particular place for a specific day of the week. Since sunrise and sunset vary from place to place, therefore, one should [consult a panchang or almanac](#) for finding the rahu kalam.

Learn the [Method to Calculate Rahu Kalam Here.](#)
[100% Free RahuKalam, Yamagandam Calculator Download](#)

7. Chaughadia Muhurats

Chaughadia Muhurtas, in Vedic Astrology, are a quick and effective method to find out the intraday auspicious times to start a new venture / project or begin an important / auspicious work. In this method, 24 hours of a day are divided into 16 time segments of approximately one and a half hours each (i.e., approx. 3.75 Ghati). Each of these time segment is called a 'Chaughadia' due to its approximate duration of 3.75 Ghati. These chaughadias are of 7 types and are either good or bad or medium (neutral) in nature.

To begin any new/good work/venture, only "Good" Chaughadias are selected. It is believed that that if a work is started in "Good" Chaughadia and other Muhurta determining factors (such as Tithi, Nakshatra, Yoga etc.) are also favourable, success is almost assured in one's efforts.

[Get full information on Chaughadias and the Method to Calculate them.](#)
[Download 100% Free Chaughadia Calculator](#)

Some Muhurtas generally considered good are:

For Entering a New House

Entering a new house is an important event. You want that your stay in the new house should be a long, happy and prosperous one. For this you should choose an auspicious time or shubh muhurta to enter the new house. If the auspicious time is not considered, it may bring bad luck, health problems etc. to the dwellers. The following factors for entering a new house should be considered:

Auspicious Day (var)

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are good. Sunday should be avoided. Saturday may cause risks of thefts and Tuesday may give domestic disputes.

Auspicious Nakshatra (constellation)
Uttarashadha, Uttarabhadra, Mrigshira, Chitra and Rohini are good.

Auspicious Lunar months:
The lunar months Magha, Phalguna, Vaisakha and Jyestha are good.

Auspicious Lunar Days:
2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 13th of the bright half (Shukla Paksha) is good.

The following factors should also be considered:

- a. Avoid entering a new house when the sun is in Aquarius, Cancer or Gemini. Nakshatras (constellations) occupied by evil planets must be avoided.
- b. Lagna or Ascendant at the time of moving should be in a fixed sign (taurus, leo, scorpio, aquarius). Common signs (gemini, virgo, sagittarius, pisces) are average and movable signs (aries, cancer, libra, capricorn) should be avoided.
- c. Entering a new house or Graha Pravesh must be avoided by all means when the land lady or wife (main lady of the house) is pregnant for 6 months or above.

Note: All the factors mentioned above may be difficult to get on a particular day and you may have to wait for a long time. But when most, if not all, factors are present, you may go ahead.

For Marriage

Tithis 2, 3, 5, 7, 10,11, 12, 13 from poornima and amavasya are good.
Rikta Tithis - 4, 9, 14 & Krishna Trayodasi should be avoided.
The new moon day, full moon day, the 8th and 6th lunar days must be avoided.
The lunar months of Magha, Phalguna, Vaisakha and Jyestha are good.
The constellations of Uttara, Uttarashadha, Uttarabhadrapada, Revati, Swati, Makha , Hasta, Rohini, Anuradha, Mrigasira and Moola are favourable.

For Travelling

The days for travelling in particular direction are: East - Tuesday, South - Monday & Saturday, West - Wednesday and Thursday and North - Friday and Sunday.
Travelling towards East on Saturday and Monday, West on Sunday and Friday, North on Tuesday and Wednesday and South on Thursday does not produce good results.

The constellations Mrigasira, Ashwini, Pushyami, Anuradha, Hasta, Punarvasu, Revati, Moola, Sravana and Dhanistha are good.

For Naamkaran or Name giving of a child

Friday, Wednesday, Thursday and Monday are good. The constellations Anuradha, Sravana, Uttarabhadra, Pushyami, Revati, Hasta, Ashwini, Rohini, Mrigasira , Dhanishta and Uttarashadha are good. The 8th house must be free from affliction.

Note : Avoid Eclipse days for any good work like starting new business or project, wedding, moving house, buying vehicles etc.

CAUTION

Astrology is a science of indications. Therefore, an event or action demanding immediate attention, should not be ignored for want of muhurat. Muhurat should not be taken in a fatalistic manner. It should not be your excuse to postpone any urgent matter like when a patient requiring immediate medical treatment. It should be used judiciously so that you can derive best results for your success and happiness. The above muhuras are general in nature.