Samdharmi

More Samdharmi Clarifications

1. When you define *natural* samdharmis, you mention Moon and Mars, and Sun and Mars as natural samdharmis, apart from Saturn and Venus. I have no question about Saturn and Venus. However, we had some discussion about the others some months ago. You had mentioned that planet A owning the 4th house from planet B becomes samdharmi to planet B. This means that it can give the result for B (provided other conditions are met and the planets A and B do not own mutually opposing houses).

However, B cannot give the result for A. In other words, B commands A, so A has to do B's work, but the reverse is not true. In the case of Saturn and Venus, each owns the 4th house from the other so they are mutual samdharmis. However, in the case of Mars with the luminaries, Mars commands Moon but is commanded by Sun. As such, these are not mutual samdharmis, but a one sided relation. In this case, Moon can stand in for Mars but Mars will not stand in for Moon (unless they are samdharmi due to some other reason). Similarly, Mars will give the result for Sun, but Sun would not give the result for Mars. Please advise if this is correct or not.

When two planets are in a 4:10 relationship, the results we are considering is purely based on the points of the planet in the 10^{th} house. If the planet in the 10^{th} house has *more* points, they cannot be samdharmi to each other. In the case of the Moon and Mars, they are natural samdharmi. Of course it is due to their natural 4:10 relationship. It is *not* due to their points. It is similar with thes Sun and Mars. Reason behind this may be due to the debilitated sign of Mars and Moon and also the other relationship of 9:5, where the constellations are ruled by same planets.

2. You mention that when planets are opposing, the planet with 4 or more points will *not* act as samdharmi to the other planet. However, the planet with less than 4 points *will* act as samdharmi. Is this true for only natural samdharmis or also for the functional ones? Also, planets if they are samdharmi because of some other reason, does one stop acting like samdharmi to the other if it is malefically aspected by the other one because of some aspect other than the 7th house? I hope my question is clear in this regard.

The 7th sight is treated as sight of enmity. Other sights are considered for results. This is applicable to only natural samdharmi. When any two planets are in a one:seven relationship to each other, they *cannot* be samdharmi to one another!

3. In the order of the strength of samdharmi relationships, you have only defined this for functional samdharmis. What is the strength of natural samdharmiship?

There is no difference in the strength of natural samdharmi versus functional.

4. In point 9 in Lesson 8 – under *Some Important Rules for Marriage*, you have mentioned something about Jupiter. Is this only for marriage, or is this true for all affairs in general? That is, is Jupiter in Libra bad for *all* affairs or only for marriage? I think in your previous mails, it *was* only for marriage. I just want to reconfirm.

Jupiter in Libra, is bad for marriage, and doesn't give much better results for 4^{th} , 2^{nd} , 12^{th} and 8^{th} houses either. In other things, these houses play an important role. In those cases, the result is not achieved in full strength. For marriage, the result is not good. In my opinion marriage is a very important event of the life, if it is disturbed, person may not be able to show his full efficiency. If we consider the result for the 3^{rd} house, the 7^{th} house is C, and 10^{th} is A. So for every successful person, the 7^{th} house plays a very important role.

5. You mention that the 6^{th} lord (except for house 1 and 9), will not act as samdharmi to any planet. However, in previous clarifications, you have generally spared Sun and Moon from the defects of the 6^{th} lord. Is that exception for Sun and Moon valid here also? That is, do the Sun and Moon act as samdharmi even if they *are* 6^{th} lords?

Sun and Moon, should not be considered as 6th lord. They may give bad result, but *not* due to being the 6th house lord.

6. You say that any planet getting any points from 6^{th} lord will not act as samdharmi. Is this for all houses? Also, do Sun and Moon have a special status here if they are 6^{th} lords? What if the planet is samdharmi to the 6^{th} lord itself? Will it not act for the 6^{th} lord? What about a planet that is conjunct the 6^{th} lord? Will it not act as a samdharmi to any other planet?

If any planet became powerful due to the sight of 6th lord, or being situated in the 10th house from 6th lord, with less points, then for good results such a planet will should not be considered. Sun and Moon should not be treated as 6th lords ever. They do not adhere to any qualities of sixth lord characteristics.

7. You mention the same restrictions for the lord of 12^{th} from B as for the 6^{th} lord. What about the Sun and Moon? Are they exceptions?

Sun and Moon are not considered as sixth lords. As 12th lords, they will behave as any other planets do. For example: If the Sun is the sixth lord and is situated in the 7th house, here it will act as 12th from the 7th house, so the native will experience some deficit in the marital relations. Even suppose the Sun or the Moon are 9th lords and are situated in the 10th house, it will reduce the success of the person.

8. We know from earlier lessons that the most malefic planet in a house gets the points of the planet/s in the 4th house from it. However, for samdharmi relationships, is the planet in the 4th house, samdharmi to every planet in the 10th house with less than 4 points, or only to the most malefic one?

If several planets are situated in one sign, they all become samdharmi to each other. The planet that is situated in the 4th house from it, becomes samdharmi to the planet having the least points in the group.