

# Vedic Astrology: A Critical Analysis of Nine Plants of Navagraha

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## Abstract-

Vedic Astrology is the traditional Hindu system of astrology. It is one of the six auxiliary disciplines in *Hinduism* that is connected with the study of the *Vedas*. The term *Jyotisha* includes the study of astronomy, astrology and the science of timekeeping using the movements of astronomical bodies It aimed to keep time, maintain calendars, and predict auspicious times for *Vedic* rituals<sup>1</sup>. *Navagraha* are the nine celestial bodies used in *Hindu* astrology. In *Hindu* Astrology, the nine Planets/*Grahas* are Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, Rahu and Ketu. Amongst them Rahu and Ketu are astronomical points where the Moons orbit intersects the apparent path of the Sun around the earth. Astrology suggests these Rahu and Ketu as chhaya graha. These nine planets/grahas are not only directly related to individual's lives but also exerts effects on ecology<sup>2</sup>. Life on earth is believed to be affected by the cosmic energies of the navagraha or nine planets. There are nine plants narrated for each planet/graha of navagraha. In the universe, the grahas are responsible for maintaining overall equilibrium. These grahas have their energy, qualities and are said to affect each of us throughout our lives. Every plant included in *navagraha* are specially chosen to influence one's energy field<sup>3</sup>. The *Vedas* explain that these herbs are not only sacred in nature but also possess medicinal properties. Also, these included herbs remove toxins and refresh the human body. The plants included are *apamarga* (Achyranthes aspera) for Budha, Udumbara (Ficus racemosa) for Shukra, Palasha (Butea monosperma) for Moon, Peepal (Ficus religiosa) for Guru, Khadira (Acacia catechu) for Mars, Arka (Calotropis procera) for Sun, Darbha (Imperata cylindrica).for Ketu<sup>4</sup>. The present study aims to rationalize nine herbs/ plants in perspective of navagraha for spiritual growth.

Keywords- Vedic Astrology, Jyotisha, Navagraha, Astrology, Veda, Rituals Aims and Objectives-

- 1) To review literary data of navagraha.
- 2) To analyze effect of navagraha on human health.
- 3) To enlist and review properties and uses of nine plants.
- 4) To rationalize relationship between planets of *navagraha* with properties of plants.

## **Introduction -**

Vedic astrology, the system of predicting one's destiny based on the position of the stars and planets, is as timeless as ancient India. Originating from the Vedas, a collection of sacred Hindu texts, astrology is still prevalent today. Many Hindus consult with an astrologer before pursuing any major life endeavor, or when they are experiencing particular hardship<sup>5</sup>. Besides explaining to people what their general nature and destiny encompasses, a Vedic astrologer will often recommend certain remedial measures that can be enacted to help minimize the effects of foreseen negative circumstances<sup>6</sup>. Amongst other things, these measures usually center around performing puja/worship to a particular planet. Hindus in the 21st century would actually take seriously the idea of worshiping planets to better their life's situation, Thus, it's essential to understand how the planets are viewed from a Vedic and astrological perspective. Dawid Frawley wrote "Each planet in its orbit gathers in and gives out forces, and thereby transmits a particular wavelength of energy necessary for maintaining the order of the solar system. The planets are perpetually flashing forth with energy in different patterns and cycles of transmission weaving the web of life and creation." This energy determines the quality of the time phases in

which we live. Therefore, planets are described as *grahas*, because of the way they take hold of and influence one's life and health.

In *navagraha*, *nava* meaning nine (9) which includes the Sun (*Surya*), Moon (*Chandra*), Mars (*Mangala*), Mercury (*Budha*), Jupiter (*Brihaspati*), Venus (*Shukra*), Saturn (*Shani*), Rahu (north node of the moon), and Ketu (south node of the moon). According to the Vedas, each *graha* represents a particular aspect of life, and each is under the jurisdiction of a particular deity<sup>7</sup>. Life is ultimately meant for spiritual growth. This growth is enabled by *karma*, the *Hindu* concept that every thought and action has a corresponding reaction. The deities of the *navagrahas* are in charge of delivering us these lessons, and therefore play an integral role in helping to facilitate our spiritual development<sup>8</sup>. A person, therefore, should not view hardships merely as hurdles on the path of hedonistic pursuit. Life's obstacles should be seen as opportunities for gaining spiritual maturity, and the deities of *grahas* should be approached as revered teachers of these lessons.

## Material and Methods-

In Vedic Astrology, the *navgraha* are some of the major markers that point out the *karmic* influence on the behavior of the living beings.

Table No. 1- Graha/Planets of navagraha9

Sr.No.	Graha/Planet	Gender	Element
1	Surya (Sun)	Male	Agni (Fire)
2	Chandra (Moon)	Female	Jala (Water)
3	Mangal (Mars)	Male	Agni (Fire)
4	Budh (Mercury)	Nuetral	Bhumi (Earth)
5	Guru (Jupiter)	Male	Akasha (Ehter)
6	Shukra (Venus)	Female	Jala (Water)
7	Shani (Saturn)	Neutral	Vaayu (Air)
8	Rahu (ascending lunar node)	Female	Vaayu (Air)
9	Ketu (descending lunar node)	Nuetral	Agni (Fire)



Table No. 2- Planets of *navagraha* and effect on Human health<sup>10-12</sup>

Sr.No.	Graha/Planet	Characteristics
1	Surya	The Sun is considered the king of the navgraha. It
	(Sun)	represents confidence, self-esteem, and vitality. Its
		positioning in the birth chart determines the strength of
		these qualities in an individual. A well-placed Sun can
		bestow leadership abilities, success, and recognition.
		However, a weak or afflicted Sun may lead to a lack of
		self-confidence and difficulty asserting oneself.
2	Chandra	The Moon governs our emotions, instincts, and intuition.
	(Moon)	It symbolizes our subconscious mind and influences our
		emotional well-being. A strong Moon in the birth chart can
		contribute to emotional stability, empathy, and intuition.

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Table no. 3- Plants of *navagraha* and their *guna*/properties<sup>13</sup>

Sr.No.	Graha/Planet	Name of the plant	Guna /Properties of plants
1	Surya	Arka	Laghu (light), ruksa (dryness),
	(Sun)	(Calotropis procera)	tiksna (sharp), usna (hot)
2	Chandra	Palasha	Laghu (light), snigdha (unctous)
	(Moon)	(Butea monosperma)	
3	Mangal	Khadira	Laghu (light), ruksa (dryness)
	(Mars)	(Acacia catechu)	
4	Budh	Apamarga	Laghu (light), ruksha (dryness),
	(Mercury)	(Achyranthes aspera)	tiksna (sharp)
5	Guru	Peepal	Guru (heavy), ruksha (dryness)

	(Jupiter)	(Ficus religiosa)	
6	Shukra	Udumbara	Guru (heavy), ruksha (dryness)
	(Venus)	(Ficus racemosa)	
7	Shani	Shami	Laghu (light), ruksha (dryness)
	(Saturn)	(Prosopis cineraria)	
8	Rahu	Durva	Laghu (light)
		(Cynodon dactylon)	
9	Ketu	Darbha	Laghu (light), snigdha (unctous)
		(Imperata cylindrica)	

Table No. 4- Medicinal properties of nine plants of navagraha

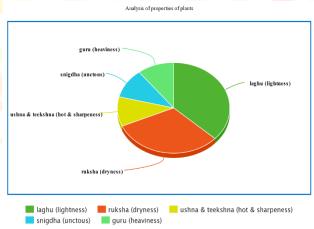
- Medicinal properties of nine plants of navagraha			
Sr.No.	Graha/Planet	Plant Name	Medicinal Properties
1	Surya (Sun)	Arka (Calotropis procera)	The milky juice is applied on wounds reduce itching and pain. It also acts as an antidote for scorpion venom. The root extract is used for urinary tract infections. The leaves are known to be an effective treatment for worms in children. The bark powder helps remove warts and corns
			from hands and feet <sup>14</sup> .
2	Chandra (Moon)	Palasha (Butea monosperma)	Flowers of the Bastard Teak have been used in beauty-care and to maintain complexion of skin. Seeds have been employed in the treatment of worm infestations <sup>15</sup> .
3	Mangal (Mars)	Khadira (Acacia catechu)	It is useful in dyspepsia, diarrhea, diabetes and respiratory problems. It is used to treat wounds or skin conditions <sup>16</sup> .
4	Budh (Mercury)	Apamarga (Achyranthes aspera)	The juice of the leaves is applied to get relief from fevers and arthritic pain. The leaves are taken internally to cure liver ailments and stomach ache. In Ayurveda and Unani medicine it is employed for skin diseases. As an external remedy, it is diuretic and purgative in nature <sup>17</sup> .
5	Guru (Jupiter)	Peepal (Ficus religiosa)	Ficus religiosa is used in traditional medicine for asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, infectious and sexual disorders <sup>18</sup> .
6	Shukra (Venus)	Udumbara (Ficus racemosa)	The gular tree anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic,antioxidant,antiasthmatic, anti-ulcer, antipyretic and anti-diarrheal. It enhances overall immunity. The tree is useful in anaemia, metrorrhagia, leucorrhea, dysentery, spermatorrhea and urinary disorders <sup>19</sup> .
7	Shani (Saturn)	Shami (Prosopis cineraria)	All parts of this plant is antidiabetic, anti- inflammatory and antimicrobial. Fresh leaf-juice mixed with lemon juice is used for dyspepsia. Extract of crushed pods is used in earache and toothache. The ash of bark is rubbed over the skin to remove hair. The flowers are mixed with sugar and administered to prevent miscarriage. The smoke of the leaves is a good remedy for ailments of the eye. The immature and

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			mature pods are energy rich edible and have high nutritional values <sup>20</sup> .
8	Rahu	Durva (Cynodon dactylon)	It treats acidity, boost immunity, controls sugar, cures polycystic ovarian syndrome and resolves menstrual problems. It also cures constipation, treats obesity, cures bleeding of gums, effective in eye infection and is helpful in nose bleeding <sup>21</sup> .
9	Ketu	Darbha (Imperata cylindrica)	Roots are indicated in gonorrhea, asthma, jaundice, vaginal discharges, menorrhagia and vesicle calculi. Culms are considered as diuretic. It is febrifuge and is effective in hemorrhages, wounds, hematuria, oedema, jaundice and digestive disorders <sup>22</sup> .

## **Results and Observation-**

On reviewing classical properties of plants of *navagraha*, it has been assessed that major basic guna/properties which balances our universe and affect our human health viz; *ushna* and *sheeta* (hot and cold), *snigdha* and *ruksha* (unctous and dryness) and *laghu* and *guru* (lightness and heaviness) all are present in these nine plants of *navagraha*<sup>23</sup>. This implies the uniqueness of balancing equilibrium of basic *guna*/properties in not only universe but also in one's health.





Moreover, the classical data on effect of nine planets on human health implies overall basic characters of an individual which commonly reflects one's character. The key effects ranges from confidence, intelligence, wisdom, relationships, discipline to their natural working culture based on their past lives<sup>24</sup>.

Sr.No.	Graha/Planet	Key Effects on Human Health
1	Surya (Sun)	Influence on confidence and vitality.
2	Chandra (Moon)	Impact on emotions and intuition
3	Mangal (Mars)	Effects on courage and energy
4	Budh (Mercury)	Influence on communication and intelligence
5	Guru (Jupiter)	Impact on wisdom and knowledge
6	Shukra (Venus)	Effects on love and relationships
7	Shani (Saturn)	Influence on discipline and responsibility
8 & 9	Rahu and Ketu	Karmic influences

Also, the nine medicinal plants narrated for *navagraha possess* therapeutic potential to combat systemic health issues in humans. Among medicinal herbs included, Ark (Calotropis procera) and *Khadira* (Acacia catechu) specified for *Surya* and *Mangal graha* respectively are used in urinary tract infections, poisonous affections, pain management and respiratory disorders. *Palash* (Butea monosperma) which is plant narrated for *Chandra* (Moon) *graha* is beneficial in beauty care and cosmetology. For planet *Budh* (Mercury), narrated *apamarga* (Achyranthes aspera) plant is found to be useful in not only in liver and gut ailments but also cures respiratory disorders<sup>25</sup>. *Peepal* (Ficus religiosa), a medicinal plant for *Guru* (Jupiter) is specially benificial for mental disorders. For *Shukra* (Venus) *graha*, specified medicinal plant viz; *Udumbara* (Ficus racemosa) is used in the disorders of *shukra dhatu* viz; spermatorrhea and possess aphrodisiac property and moreover, is useful in metrorrhagia and leucorrhea in women. For *Shani* (Saturn) *graha*, specified *Shani* (Prosopis cineraria) plant possess anti diabetic property and is useful in miscarriages in women and is beneficial for overall nutrition.

*Durva* (Cynodon dactylon) and *Darbha* (Imperata cylindrica), especially grasses, narrated for *Rahu* and *Ketu*, are therapeutically useful in bleeding disorders as possesses hemostatic property<sup>26</sup>.

## **Discussion and Conclusion-**

The *Graha*/planets, are not only planets hanging in the space but are an integral part of the administration of Natural Law, which governs the whole universe viz; *Surya*, the Sun, represents consciousness; *Chandra*, the Moon, represents the cosmic mind; *Budh*, the planet Mercury, the cosmic intellect; etc<sup>27</sup>. The meaning of the word *Nava* is nine and *Graha* is a planet or a governing, grasping or knowing authority. The word *Graha* comprises all these connotations. These nine planets (*navagraha*) are worshiped for better fortune and to eradicate the bad fortune.

Every plant is specially chosen in vagrant influences one's energy field. The present work encompasses traditional uses and the therapeutic potential of nine sacred plants of *navagraha*<sup>28</sup>. The relevant information regarding *navagraha* and specified plants was collected and their therapeutic potential is reviewed. Moreover, phyto-medicinal research has seen a significant surge in global scenario. *Navagraha* (nine planets) and narrated medicinal plants are always lust for research avenues due to their economical and therapeutic potential<sup>29</sup>. Major objective of study is to draw an attention to their conservation and cultivation as some medicinal plants are on verge of extinction. Secondly and lastly, the creation of novel therapeutic compounds from these medicinal plants should be fostered through research aiming towards health and wellness of human being<sup>30</sup>.

Figure No.3-



1. Calotropis procera



2. Butea monosperma

6. Ficus glomerata



3. Acacia catechu



4. Achyranthe



7. Prosopis cineraria



8. Cynodon dactylon



9. Imperata cylindrica

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