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Comparison of Panchangas

Horoscope Matching For Marriage

By

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Introduction:

The following panchangas published in Kannada were used for this comparison.

1. *Ontikoppal Panchanga* (OP): published from Mysore & very popular in 'old Mysore' area. Being published for 125 years.(2011-2012 edition)
2. *Vyjayanthi Panchanga* (VP): Published from South Kanara (Dakshina Kannada District) & popular in that area (Mangalore belt). Being published for 90 years.(2006-2007 edition)
3. *Shastrasiddha Shri Krishna Panchanga* (KP): Published from South Kanara (Dakshina Kannada District) & popular in that area (2000 edition)
4. *Dharmika Panchanga* (DP): Published by Dharmika Panchanga Samithi with Head Office at Ramachandrapura Mutt, Shimoga Dist.(2009-10 edition)

5. *V. Sampath Krishna Panchanga* (VSKP) published from Mysore (appears to be used by many Vaishnavites (or Iyengars) in old Mysore areas)(2010-11 edition)
6. *Raghavendra Mutt, Mantralaya Panchanga* (RMP), a Madhwa community Mutt of great repute (2001-2002 edition)
7. *Shri Krishna Panchanga, Udupi* (SKU) published for 69 years. (2000-2001 edition);
8. *Gadaga Sri Basaveshawara Panchanga* (GBP); published By B G Sankeshwara group from Gadaga, North Karnataka & used by Lingayat community;(2004-2005 edition)

The above set covers most of the important 'regions' & 'ethnic flavours' within Karnataka.

Notes:

- (a) The **KP** contains only the table of Gunas against rashis & Nakshatras. It does not contain any other information on matching horoscopes.
- (b) Shri Shringeri Sharada Mutt panchanga published by the renowned Shringeri Mutt was also examined, but it did not have any marriage related matter (2008-2009 edition)
- (c) The **GBP** has very little descriptive text in this matter. All information is given as a set of tables.

1.1: Matching For Different Kootas

As per VSKP, SKU & RMP, Graha maitra, Rashi, Dina, Nadi & Gana Kootas should be matched for persons of all varnas. It is stated that main consideration for brahmins is Graha Maitra, for Kshatriyas Gana Koota, for Vyshya Sthree deergha and for Shudras Yoni Koota.

VP says that some classics mention about 12 Kootas & some others of 15 Kootas. But that in their region the practice is of assessing only 10 Kootas & hence only these are considered (Dina, Gana, Mahendra, Stree deergha, Yoni, Rashi, Graha maitra, vashya, Rajju & Nadi).

1.2: Varna Koota (1 Point)

OP, VSKP & DP have mentioned this. OP, RMP & VSKP give the classification in terms of traditional signs whereas DP gives it in terms of Nakshatras. OP & VSKP mention only Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vyshya & Shudra. DP classifies additionally as Anuloma Varna & Prathiloma Varna.

As per OP & VSKP, Groom's Varna should be higher than that of Bride. DP, SKU & GBP in addition permit same Varna.

The nakshatra based classification in DP is as follows:

Brahmana: Ashwini, Punarvasu, Hastha, Moola, Poorvabhadra

Kshatriya: Bharani, Pushya, Chitra, Poosha, Uttarabhadra

Vyshya: Kritika, Ashlesha, Swathi, Uttarashadha, Revathi

Shudra: Rohini, Makha, Vishakha, Sravana

Anuloma: Mrigashira, Pubba, Anooradha, Dhanishta

Prathiloma: Ardra, Uttara, Jyeshtha, Shatabhisha

1.3: Vashya Koota (2 points)

All give the same vashya rashis such as For Mesha—Simha, Vrishchika etc.; However VP states that if Groom's rashi is vashya to Bride's rashi, the Koota exists. DP states that Groom should be born in Vashya Rashi. OP, SKU & VSKP merely state that the two rashis should be mutually vashya.

OP gives 2 points in case Groom is vashya to bride or there is mutual vashya relation. In case Groom is vashya to bride, 1 point is given.

GBP has assigned groups to the Rashis. Kataka, Meena, Makara are Jalacharas. Mithuna, Tula, Kanya & Dhanu are Manava. Mesha is Chatuspada. Simha is Vanachara. Vrishchika is Keeta. It has given the vashya between these as a table of points having 0, 0.5, 1 & 2 points.

Groom's Category

Bride's	C	M	J	V	K
C	2	0.5	1	0	2
M	0.5	2	0	0	0
J	1	0	2	2	2
V	0	0	2	2	0
K	2	0	2	0	2

1.4: Dina (Tara) Koota (3 Points)

According to OP & RMP, count Groom's nakshatra from Bride's (including both); counting is done Modulo 9 (divide by 9 & take remainder); if Groom's nakshatra is 2-4-6-8-9 from Bride's it is considered favourable. *It adds a note that there is also a practice of counting from Groom's nakshatra.* Others also recommend the same, except for the special note in OP. As per RMP, if it turns out to be auspicious from one & inauspicious from the other, it is considered as madhyama. SKU recommends counting from both & that the remainder (count divided by 9) should be 2-4-6-8-0 for this Koota to exist.

In VSKP, if Dina koota is found from Groom's nakshatra, 2 points are given.

As per **GBP**, count the nakshatra from both & divide by 9. If the remainder is 3-5-7, it is inauspicious. It says that Groom's nakshatra being second from Bride's nakshatra is inauspicious.

1.5: Yoni Koota (4 points)

Nakshatras are associated with animals. It is same in all.

It is considered favourable if the two nakshatras are of the same animal. If they are different, it is madhyama. If they are enemy animals, no points are given.

OP, DP, RMP & VSKP have grouped the nakshatras in pairs of two having association with same animal, such as, Ashwini & Shatbhisha for Horse. **OP, RMP & VSKP** further add that it is better if the **first** nakshatra of the pair is of the Groom. **GBP** has no grouping. It has just given a table of points.

VP does not specify the enmity classes.

OP, SKU & VSKP gives them as pairs: Cow-Tiger, Elephant-Lion, Horse-Buffalo, Dog-Deer, Snake-Mongoose, Monkey-Goat, Cat-Rat.

According to **DP**, the classification mentions Sheep instead of Goat, he-buffalo for Swati & she-buffalo for Hasta. Enemies of Tiger are listed as dog, cow, buffalo, deer, goat, monkey; enemies of Dog are, sheep, cow, monkey and deer; Cat, Rat, Elephant, Buffalo, Horse, Snake are listed as mutual enemies.

1.6: Graha Maitra Koota (5 points)

The table of friendship & enmity of Grahas is same in all. Explicit points table is given only in **OP**.

All state that mutual friends are Uttama; one friend & one neutral is madhyama & mutual enemies do not give this Koota.

OP, VSKP & DP have stated that there is a practice of seeing this from Janma Lagna & Navamsha chart also. **SKU** suggests navamsha & not janma Lagna. **OP** clearly states that if graha maitra is found from these, five points can be taken. **VSKP** says that if Graha maitra if found from Lagna or Navamsha, 3 points can be added.

OP & RMP have a note that if either one's nakshatra belongs to Mrigashira, Makha, Swathi or Anuradha (Maha nakshatra), then there is saying that there is no need to do any koota matching. **OP** states that the source of this is '*Maharashi Koota*' thaada thaada pathra grantha (palm leaf book). It also mentions that if maha nakshatra condition is coupled with stree poorva nakshatra, the marriage is inauspicious.

VSKP also mentions about maha nakshatra but states that there is no backing of any Rishi vachana for this. It states that it is a wrong opinion that for these nakshatras Koota matching need not be done.

1.7: Gana Koota (6 points)

Same Gana for both is considered best. Deva-Manushya is considered Madhyama; Deva-Rakshasa is considered Adhama. Manushya-Rakshasa is not permitted (implies death as per **OP & RMP**). As per **OP, DP & RMP**, if bride is Rakshasa Gana, Groom **must** be the same Gana. As per **VSKP**, if Groom is of Rakshasa gana & Bride is of a different gana, but if Graha maitra exists, it is acceptable. As per **GBP**, if Bride is of Rakshasa gana & Groom is Manushya gana, then if Vashya, Tara, Yoni, Graha maitra, Nadi Koota exist, then marriage is auspicious & can certainly be done. It also states under this section that Bride's nakshatra should be well separated from Groom's nakshatra.

1.8: Rashi Koota (7 points)

As per **OP, DP & VSKP**, counting from Bride's rashi, if Groom's rashi is 2-3-4-5-6, it is inauspicious. If the two rashi Lords are same or friends, it is auspicious. It says that according to some, Groom's rashi being 5th from Bride's rashi is auspicious. The following pairs are inauspicious even though they are sama saptaka (7th to each other): Kataka -Makara, Kanya-Meena, Simha-Kumbha. In **VSKP**, for the case of Kataka-Makara, 3 points are given. As per **RMP**, if same count is 2-6-9 it is inauspicious. Either same rashis or mutual 3-4-7 is considered uttama. If the rashi Lords are same or are friends, it is auspicious. As per **SKU**, if they are mutually in 6-8-9-5-2-12, it is a dosha & 3-11-4-10-7-1 is auspicious. As per **GBP**, if they are mutually in 3-11-4-10-7 or are same rashis, then it is auspicious, else inauspicious.

As per **DP**, mutual 6-8 is stated as causing death. It also recommends rejection of nava-panchama (9-5) and dwirwadasha (2-12). It further states that as per the opinion of Vidyamadhava Panditha, in case of 6-8, if it falls in the trio of Mrigashira, Chitra, Dhanishta, or in the following pairs, it is a Vedha like dosha & has inauspicious consequences & hence should be rejected: Jyeshtha-Ashwini, Anuradha-Bharani, Sravana-Ardra, Kritika-Vishakha, Rohini-Swathi, Ashlesha-Moola, Revathi-Makha, Pushya-Poorvashadha, U.Shadha-Punarvasu, U.Bhadra-Poorvaphalguni, Hasta- Satabhisha, Poorvabhadra-Uttaraphalguni.

As per **VP**, from Bride's rashi, Groom's rashi should be ahead by six rashis. More accurately, it appears to state that from the longitude of Bride's rashi, the longitude of Groom's rashi should be 180 degrees ahead. Only then Rashi koota is said to exist.

VP defines Groom's rashi being 2nd from Bride's rashi as dwirwadasha and its being in 6th as shashtashtaka. This leads to diseases, dangers, separation etc. It states that if Vedha does not

occur for the concerned nakshatras, and if either graha maitra koota or vashya koota exist, then 6-8 is not inauspicious. Further, if Graha maitra & Vashya Koota exist, 2-12 & 5-9 are not inauspicious. If Vedha & 6-8 both exist, then even if graha maitra & Vashya Koota exist, marriage is not recommended. It opines that if only one of the doshas exist (Vedha or 6-8), and Vashya etc. kootas exist then there need be no objection to the marriage.

GBP has tabulated different pairs as follows:

Love Shadashtaka (allowed): Simha-Meena, Tula-Vrishabha, Kumbha-Kanya, Mithuna-Makara, Mesha-Vrishchika, Dhanu-Kataka.

Death Shadashtaka: Mesha-Kanya, Tula-Meena, Mithuna-Vrishchika, Makara-Simha, Kumbha-Kataka, Dhnau-Vrishabha

Shubha Navapanchaka (allowed): Mesha-Simha, Vrishabha-Kanya, Mithuna-Tula, Simha-Dhanu, Tula-Kumbha, Vrishchika-Meena, Dhanu-Mesha, Makara-Vrishabha

Ashubha Navapanchaka: Kataka-Vrishchika, Kanya-Makara, Kumbha-Mithuna, Meena-Kataka.

Shubha 2-12 (allowed): Meena-Mesha, Kataka-Simha, Simha-Kanya, Makara-Kumbha, Tula-Kanya, Dhanu-Vrishchika, Vrishabha-Mithuna

Ashubha 2-12: Kumbha-Meena, Mesha-Vrishabha, Mithuna-Kataka, Tula-Vrishchika, Dhanu-Makara.

If other than allowed Koota exists, but if Bride's nakshatra is well separated from Groom's & Yoni Koota exists, 4 points are given. If only one of these exist 1 point is given.

1.9: Nadi Koota (8 points)

The Nadi classification is same in all and the Nadis are termed Adi, Madhya & Antha. Same Nadi for both is not acceptable. **GBP** has clarified that irrespective of guna score, same Nadi should not be accepted. As per **OP & RMP**, exceptions are same rashi but different nakshatras or same nakshatra but different rashis. **RMP** further states that same nakshatra but if different padas, it does not cause Nadi dosha. **GBP** states that if Nakshatras are same but padas are different or nakshatras are different but rashi is same, Muhurtha Marthanda has stated clearly that no dosha need to be seen. As per **DP**, same Madhya Nadi has greater dosha.

1.10: Mahendra Koota (No points)

Counting from Bride's nakshatra, if Groom's nakshatra is 4-7-10-13-16-19-22-25, it is considered favourable as per **OP, VP & VSKP**. This koota is not mentioned in **DP**.

1.11: Stree Deergha Koota (No points)

DP makes no mention of this Koota.

When counting from Bride's nakshatra, if Groom's nakshatra is:

As per OP, within 9; as per VSKP, within 7: **Not good**

As per OP, 9 to 18; as per VSKP, 7 to 13: **Madhyama**

As per OP, 18 to 27; as per VSKP, above 13: **Uttama**

OP adds a note that for Vyshya community, above 14 is considered shubha.

As per VP, it should be more than 13 for all.

1.12: Rajju Koota (No points)

DP does not mention this. VP states that they should not fall in same Rajju. OP also states the same. It further says that, if both are Udara Rajju it **must** be avoided; both OP & VSKP have stated that if Rashi, Graha Maitra, Dina & Mahendra Koota exist, non-existence of Rajju Koota is not a problem.

1.13: Vedha Koota (No points)

OP & VSKP have listed pairs of nakshatras which cause Vedha. They state that Vedha should not exist. The Vedha pairs are: Ashwini-Jyeshtha, Bharani-Anooradha, Krittika-Vishakha, Rohini-Swathi, Makha-Revtahi, Poorvaphalguni-Uttarabhadra, Uttarashadha-Punarvasu, Hastha-Shathabhisha, Moola-Ashlesha, Poorvashadha-Pushya, Sravana- Ardra. In VSKP, Uttara-Poorvabhadra is added to this list.

1.14: Sthree Poorva Nakshatra

As per OP, if Groom's nakshatra is any one of Rohini, Hastha, Anooradha, Vishakha, Moola, Ashwini, Mrigashira, Shathabhisha, Poorvashadha, Krittika or Punarvasu, then even if Bride's nakshatra is prior to it there is no dosha. As per OP, according to some rishis, if Rashis are different, but if Bride's nakshatra is earlier & one among Bharani, Ashlesha, Pubba, Jyeshtha, Dhanishta, Poorvabhadra, Uttarabhadra or Revati, it is strictly forbidden.

If Bride's nakshatra is earlier pada of Ashwini, Mrigashira, Makha, Hastha, Swathi, Poorvashadha or Satabhisha and Groom's is later pada and if their Rashis are same, then marriage is permitted.

According to VSKP & SKU, in case Bride's nakshatra is Ashwini, Krittika, Rohini, Mrigashira, Ardra, Pushya, Makha, Hastha, Swathi, Vishakha, Moola, Poorvashadha &

Shatabhisha, its being earlier to Groom's nakshatra is allowed as per shastras. As per RMP & OP, the list omits Ardra, Pushya, Makha & Swathi and adds Anooradha & Punarvasu.

1.15: Same Nakshatra Of Both:

OP says that there are differing opinions in this matter of same nakshatra in many works. After examining all those, the following is arrived at by them:

Uttama: Rohini, Makha, Sravana, Uttarabhadra, Revati

(As per VSKP: Bharani, Rohini, Ardra, Pushya, Makha, Vishakha, Sravana, Uttarabhadra, Revati. SKU omits Bharani from this list)

Madhyama: Ashwini, Mrigashira, Ardra, Punarvasu, Pushya, Pubba, Chitra, Anooradha.

(As per VSKP: Ashwini, Ashlesha, Pubba, Swathi, Anooradha, Moola, Shatabhisha. As per SKU, Ashwini, Krittika, Mrigashira, Punarvasu, Chitra, Anooradha, Poorvabhadra)

Harmful: Krittika, Vishakha, Punarvasu (*repeated, perhaps a printing error!*)

Strictly forbidden: Bharani, Ashlesha, Uttara, Hastha, Swathi, Jyeshtha, Moola, Poorvashadha, Uttarashadha, Dhanishta, Shatabhisha, Poorvabhadra

As per RMP, if the same nakshataras are Mrigashira, Chitra, Dhanishta, it causes diseases; if Krittika, Punarvasu, Uttaraphalguni, Vishakha, Uttarashadha, there is fear of death; if any other nakshatra, it is considered auspicious. It further says that according to another saying, if the same nakshatra happens to be Poorvabhadra, Swathi, Hastha, Ashlesha, Sravana, Pushya or Jyeshtha, there is no dosha.

In case of same nakshatra & same Rashi, it is considered auspicious if Groom's nakshatra is earlier pada. In case of same nakshatra & different Rashi, Groom's rashi should be the earlier rashi. This is the view of VSKP also. As per SKU, if the two nakshatras are same, then the padas should be different & Groom's pada should be earlier.

As per RMP & OP, in case of Ashwini, Krittika, Mrigashira, Makha, Hastha, Swathi, Poorvashadha & Shatabhisha, even if Bride's pada is earlier to Groom's but the two rashis are same, there is no dosha.

In case of nakshatras being different but being in same rashi, the following pairs are forbidden: Bharani-Krittika (Mesha), Pushya-Ashlesha (Kataka), Dhanishta-Shatabhisha (Kumbha). These should not be treated as different nakshatras in same rashi.

As per **VSKP**, in case of same rashi of both, Nadi & Gana dosha need not be considered. **SKU** states that in case of same rashi but different nakshatra, Nadi & Gana dosha need not be considered.

Clearly different sources are quite contradicting.

1.16: Kuja Dosha

By far, **OP** has the most detailed information on this subject. There is no discussion in **VP**.

Unless stated otherwise, the default below is **OP**:

1. It stresses the importance of checking this aspect in both horoscopes. It recommends checking it from Lagna, Moon Lagna & from the sign where Shukra is posited. Slightly higher Kuja dosha is permitted for the Groom compared to Bride. Higher Kuja dosha for bride is not acceptable. The Kuja dosha from Moon & Shukra are of the same strength. Strength of dosha from Lagna is double that from Moon & Shukra. The same is stated in **RMP** also.
2. If Kuja is placed in 1-2-4-5-7-8-12 from Lagna, Moon or Chandra, Kuja dosha exists. **SKU** also states the same. As per **OP**, for the Groom the dosha is more if in 2-7-8 and for bride it is more if in 4-8-12.
3. For those born in Mithuna, Kanya, Tula & Vrishabha the dosha is 100% effective.
4. For those born in Makara or Kumbha the dosha is 75% effective.
5. For those born in Dhanus or Meena the dosha is 50% effective.
6. For those born in Mesha or Vrishchika the dosha is 25% effective.
7. When assessing Kuja dosha, the strength & afflictions of Mars should be studied carefully. Kalabala, Digbala, Naisargika bala, Drishti bala & Sthana balas should be assessed & among these Sthana bala has more weightage.
8. If Kuja is in weak (debilitation, inimical sign) and Ravi & Shani are strong and afflicting, their dosha will become prominent. Hence dosha due to all paapa-grahas should be assessed & marriage should be recommended between those couple where the dosha is equally balanced.
9. If there is no Kuja dosha in one of the horoscopes, then in that horoscope (which does not have any dosha), examine whether there is affliction from other planets to the 2,4,5,7 & 8 houses & their Lords. Marriage should not be recommended if there is no affliction at all to these. If there is affliction from other planets, then marriage can be

recommended. The same is stated in **RMP**. As per **SKU**, both should have equal Kuja dosha. Otherwise, marriage should strictly not be allowed.

VSKP recommends that in addition to Kuja dosha, afflictions to 7H & 8H from Paapa grahas should also be assessed.

According to DP, if Kuja, Ravi, Shani, Rahu, Ketu are placed in 1-2-4-5-7-8-12 from Lagna, Moon or Chandra, dosha exists. But dosha due to Kuja is more powerful. The dosha due to all malefics should be evenly balanced. More or less is not considered auspicious.

There is no mention of Kuja Dosha in **GBP**.

Under following conditions, Kuja dosha is cancelled, (if present):

1. If Kuja is in Bhava sandhi
2. If placed in own sign, exaltation sign, friend's sign; if conjunct or aspected by benefic Chandra, Budha, Guru. (As per **DP**, if it is conjunct with Guru or Chandra; or in exaltation/deep exaltation or has acquired vargottama navamsha it leads to happy married life).
3. For those born in Mithuna or Kanya and Kuja is in 2H. (also in **DP**)
4. For those born in Mesha or Vrishchika and Kuja is in 4H. As per **RMP** same rashis are mentioned without any placement condition.
5. For those born in Makara or Kataka and Kuja is in 7H. (also in **DP**)
6. For those born in Dhanus or Meena and Kuja is in 8H. (also in **DP**)
7. For those born in Vrishabha or Tula and Kuja is in 12H.
8. For those born in Kumbha or Simha. As per **DP**, for those born in Kataka or Simha & Kuja has acquired Shubha Varga & Shubha drishti; as per **RMP**, those born in Kataka & Simha without any other conditions.
9. If strong Guru or Shukra are placed in Lagna or 7H.
10. If Kuja is in 7H and Chandra, Budha or Guru aspect it or are conjunct with it.
11. If Shani is in 1,4,7,8 or 12th from Lagna. (also in **SKU**).
12. For those born in the following nakshatras: Ashwini, Mrigashira, Punarvasu, Pushya, Ashlesha, Uttaraphalguni, Swathi, Anooradha, Poorvashadha, Uttarashadha, Sravana, Uttarabhadrapada, Revathi.
13. As per **SKU**, if Kuja is retrograde in Mesha, Vrishchika, Makara, Simha, Dhanur or Meena and in Lagna/7H Guru or Shukra are placed, the dosha is cancelled.
14. As per **DP**, if Bride's Kuja is in that rashi of Groom's where Shukra is placed or Bride's Shukra is in that rashi of Groom's where Kuja is placed, it leads to happy married life.

15. As per DP, if Bride's Kuja is placed in 3, 5, 9 or 11 from Groom's Shukra, it leads to happy married life.

1.17: Special Janma Nakshatras

As per OP: It is generally said that Moola as janma nakshatra of bride causes evil results to father-in-law and Ashlesha to mother-in-law; some other works have said that this is so for Moola 4th pada & Ashlesha 1st pada; yet others say Moola 1st pada & Ashlesha 4th pada cause such problem; similarly, Vishakha 4th pada to husband's younger brother, Jyeshtha 4th pada to husband's elder brother; these are only applicable to the bride & not to the groom.

Exceptions: If the birth chart has benefic yogas, then these doshas will not have much strength. If Lords of those Bhava which are affected by the said nakshatras are placed in 9H or in benefic houses, or aspected by benefics, or if either Chandra or the Bhava Lord is in good strength, then all these doshas are destroyed.

As per RMP, these are: Moola padas 1,2,3; Ashlesha 2,3,4; Vishakha 4th pada & Jyeshtha 4th pada; the same exceptions as given above are stated in this also.

2.1: Acceptance Criteria

- As per OP, point total of 18 to 24 is considered madhyama; above 24 is uttama. As per SKU, below 18 is inauspicious & 19 to 36 is uttama.
- According VP, among the 10 Kootas, if 5 Kootas are favourable it is considered madhyama & if six or more Kootas match, it is uttama. Graha Maitra plus five Kootas is also considered uttama. Above 18 points is also considered auspicious.

2.2: Consolidated Table of Gunas As Ready Reckoner

1. The Table of Gunas in VP, DP & SKP are identical.
2. By far the table structure in OP is easiest to refer to. It is neatly organised by Rashi & nakshatras within the Rashi. In this respect the organisation in VP, DP & SKP are also same. OP has additional coding. Some 'points' are enclosed in a **square** indicating that even if points are more than 18, it is inauspicious & the reasons such as Vedha, same Rajju, same nakshatra, Bride's nakshatra being earlier are given in detail in a subsequent table. 'Points' enclosed in a **hexagon** indicate maha nakshatras & are said to be acceptable even if points are less than 18. OP has said that when exceptions are applicable & the combination is considered auspicious, 7 points have been given for rashi Koota & 8 points for Nadi Koota. Some of the panchangas have not clarified their principles. SKP, however, states that while there may be differences w r t works like

‘Vidya Madhavi’ which is in use in their region, it is correct as per ‘*Muhurtha Chintamani*’.

3. VSKP has another interesting format. It gives only nakshatras with padas in the table headings & not Rashis. Along with points in the table, it indicates how many Kootas are favourable, and an alpha-code indicates which of the following important Kootas are not matching: Yoni, Graha Maitra, Gana, Rashi, Nadi & Rajju. It clarifies that if the Groom is in stree (female) yoni & Bride in purusha (male) yoni, 3 points have not been given. (Note: The terminology is not clear to this author; it says, *guna 3 ghata simha* not reckoned)
4. The Gunas shown in different panchangas are different in many cases and the difference in points is **considerable** in many cases. The reasons for this will be clear from a study of earlier paras -mostly due to Rashi Koota & Nadi Koota interpretation. Three specific examples are given below to illustrate the issue.

1. Groom: Simha: Makha Bride: Mesha: Ashwini	2. Groom: Vrishchika: Anooradha Bride: Kanya: Hastha	3. Groom: Vrishabha: Rohini Bride: Kanya: Hastha
OP: 27 VP, RMP, SKU: 20 VSKP: 26 GBP: 23	OP: 18 VP, RMP, SKU, GBP: 26 VSKP: 20	OP: 27 VP, RMP, SKU: 23 VSKP: 30 GBP: 26.5
4. Groom: Kataka: P. vasu Bride: Kanya: Hastha	5. Groom: Kumbha: Satabhisha Bride: Meena: U. bhadra	6. Groom: Tula: Chitra Bride: Simha: P. phalguni
OP: 14 VP, RMP, SKU: 18 VSKP: 20 GBP: 18.5	OP: 25 VP, RMP, SKU: 24 VSKP: 24 GBP: 14.5	OP: 16 VP, RMP, SKU: 9 VSKP: 10 GBP: 16.5

It may please be noted that the combination 4 & 5 is a make/break difference. In other words, a prospective couple, who were rejected by a say temple priest cum astrologer in Mysore can have the marriage approved in Mangalore or one rejected in Gadag can have it approved in Mysore!!

Concluding Remarks

There appears to be considerable difference in the system of allotting points as well as permitted & not permitted combinations among different panchangas. This could perhaps result in wrong judgements. Some panchangas do not have sufficient details for a simple astrologer to understand & apply these principles. It may be worth considering the idea of a group of expert & experienced astrologers coming up with a common write-up on this subject & a standard Guna table and have them published in all panchangas in all regional languages. Local practices or differences, if any, can be added by the specific panchanga as additional material. This may perhaps make the success or failure rates of marriages based on Guna matching more measurable & consistent as well as gain more credibility from the new generation!!