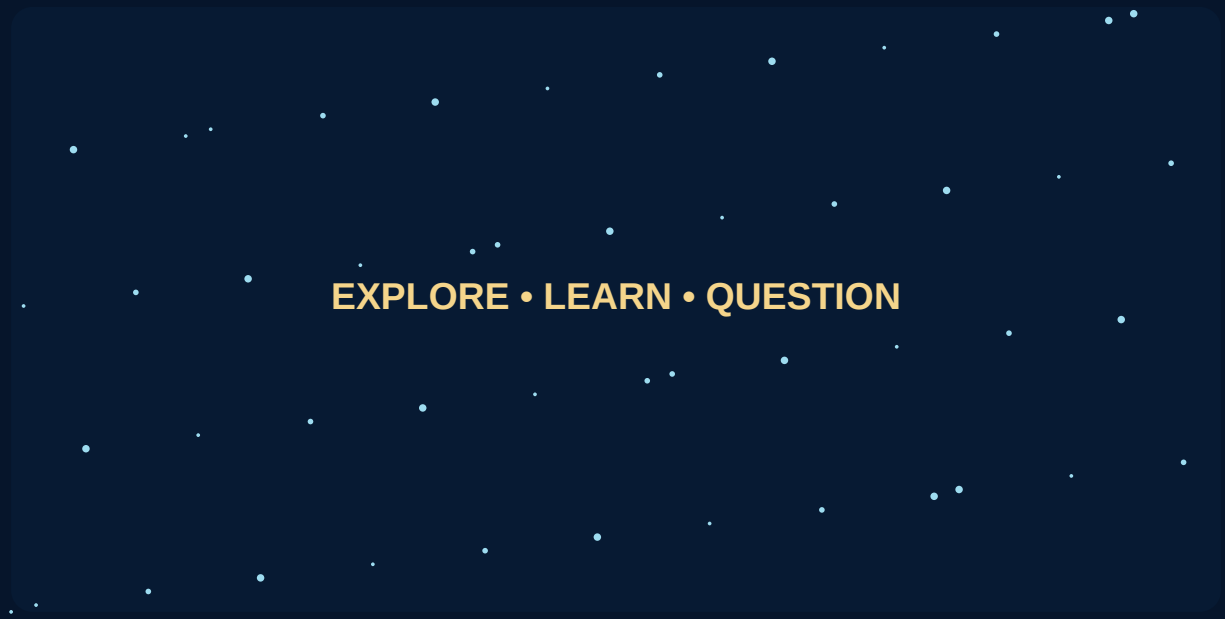
DGT ASTRO PRESENTS

ABHISHEK GAUR ASTRO

The Cosmic Knowledge & Prediction System



ANCIENT TRADITIONS • MODERN SCIENCE • CLEAR THINKING

Hinglish Edition · 2026

A Knowledge Book by Abhishek Gaur

Welcome to Abhishek Gaur Astro

Yeh book kis baare mein hai?

Is book mein Indian astrology ki traditional knowledge aur modern astronomy ko simple Hinglish mein explain kiya gaya hai. Hum planets, rashiyan, nakshatra, kundli aur kuch popular traditional texts ka introduction denge. Saath hi, science aur belief ke beech ka difference bhi clear rakhenge.

Aap kya seekhenge?

- Universe aur Solar System ki basic understanding
- Planets, rashiyan, nakshatra aur kundli ka introduction
- Lal Kitab, Ravana Samhita aur Bhavishya Malika ko source ke saath padhna
- Numerology aur palmistry ki traditional soch
- Moon, eclipses, Panchang aur space science
- Future technology aur responsible decision-making

Ek simple rule

Jahan traditional belief ki baat hogi, hum use tradition kahenge. Jahan science ki baat hogi, hum evidence-based information denge. Dono ko mix karke misleading claim nahi banayenge. Astrology ko health, finance ya legal advice ka replacement na samjhein.

How to use this book

Book ko 12 chapters mein divide kiya gaya hai. Har chapter mein short explanations, key points aur simple diagrams hain. Classical texts ke specific quotes ke liye original edition ka page-level verification zaroori hai.

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CHAPTER 01

Universe: Space Kitna Bada Hai?

Universe kya hai?

Universe mein woh sab kuch aata hai jo exist karta hai—space, time, galaxies, stars, planets, moons, gas, dust aur energy. Hamari Earth bhi isi vast universe ka ek chhota sa hissa hai.

Big Bang ka simple idea

Scientists ke mutabik universe lagbhag 13.8 billion years purana hai. Big Bang model kehta hai ki universe pehle bahut hot aur dense state mein tha aur phir space expand hua. Iska matlab yeh nahi ki khaali space mein koi bomb blast hua tha.

Galaxy aur hamara Sun

Hamari galaxy ka naam Milky Way hai. Ismein billions of stars hain. Hamara Sun bhi ek star hai. Earth Sun ke around orbit karti hai aur isi wajah se humein din aur raat ke saath seasons ka pattern bhi milta hai.

Remember: Light-year time ki unit nahi, distance ki unit hai. Yeh batata hai ki light ek saal mein kitni door travel karti hai.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 02

Solar System: Sun Ke Aas-Paas Ke Planets



Solar System kya hai?

Sun aur uski gravity se bandhe planets, moons, dwarf planets, asteroids aur comets milkar Solar System banate hain. Sun is system ka sabse bada object hai.

Eight planets ka order

Sun se order hai: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus aur Neptune. Pehle chaar rocky planets hain. Jupiter aur Saturn gas giants hain; Uranus aur Neptune ice giants kehlate hain.

Pluto ko dwarf planet kyun kehte hain?

Pluto Sun ke around orbit karta hai, lekin apni orbit ke aas-paas ke doosre objects ko clear nahi kar paya. Isi classification ke basis par use dwarf planet kaha jata hai. Isse Pluto ki scientific importance kam nahi hoti.

Remember: Planets ki distance aur size ek jaise scale par dikhana mushkil hota hai. Diagram sirf order samjhane ke liye hai.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 03

Planets, Rashiyan Aur Nakshatra



Astrology mein Navgraha

Traditional Indian astrology mein Surya, Chandra, Mangal, Budh, Guru, Shukra, Shani, Rahu aur Ketu ko Navgraha kaha jata hai. Yeh ek traditional classification hai.

Astronomy aur astrology ka farq

Astronomy scientific observation aur mathematics ke through space objects ko study karti hai. Astrology ek traditional belief system hai jo celestial positions ko symbolic meaning deti hai. Dono ko ek hi cheez nahi samajhna chahiye.

Rahu aur Ketu kya hain?

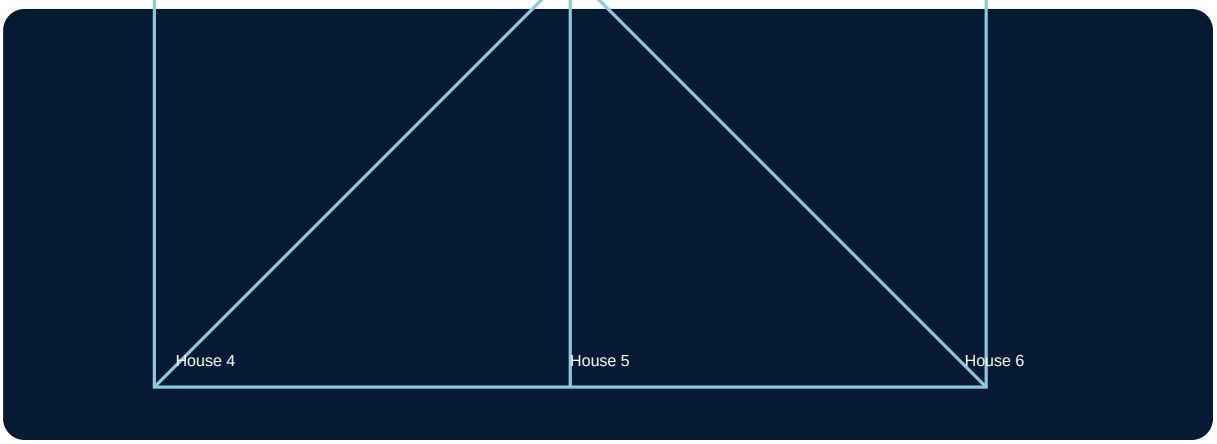
Rahu aur Ketu physical planets nahi hain. Astronomy mein inhe Moon ke orbit ke woh do points kaha jata hai jahan uska path ecliptic ko cross karta hai. Astrology mein inka alag symbolic role hai.

Remember: Traditional meaning ko tradition ke roop mein samjhein; scientific fact ke roop mein tabhi maanein jab evidence ho.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 04

Kundli: Basic Structure



Kundli ke liye kya chahiye?

Birth chart banane ke liye date, accurate time aur birth place chahiye. Time galat ho to lagna aur houses ki calculation badal sakti hai.

Lagna, houses aur planets

Traditional chart mein lagna, 12 houses, rashiyan aur grahon ki positions dekhi jaati hain. Different systems mein house calculation aur interpretation alag ho sakti hai.

Kundli ko kaise padhein?

Sabse pehle chart ka system aur calculation method identify karein. Uske baad lagna, houses aur planetary placements ko usi system ke rules se samjhein. Ek system ke rules doosre system par bina wajah apply na karein.

Remember: Kundli traditional interpretation ka framework hai, kisi event ki guaranteed prediction nahi.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 05

Indian Astrology: Parampara Ka Overview

Jyotish ki alag branches

Indian tradition mein jyotish ke andar timekeeping, Panchang aur astronomical calculations ke saath predictive interpretations bhi milti hain. In sab ka purpose aur method same nahi hota.

Ganit aur phalit mein farq

Planet ki position calculate karna mathematical astronomy ka kaam hai. Us position se personality ya future ke baare mein meaning nikalna predictive astrology ka hissa hai. Dono ko alag samajhna important hai.

Panchang ke paanch ang

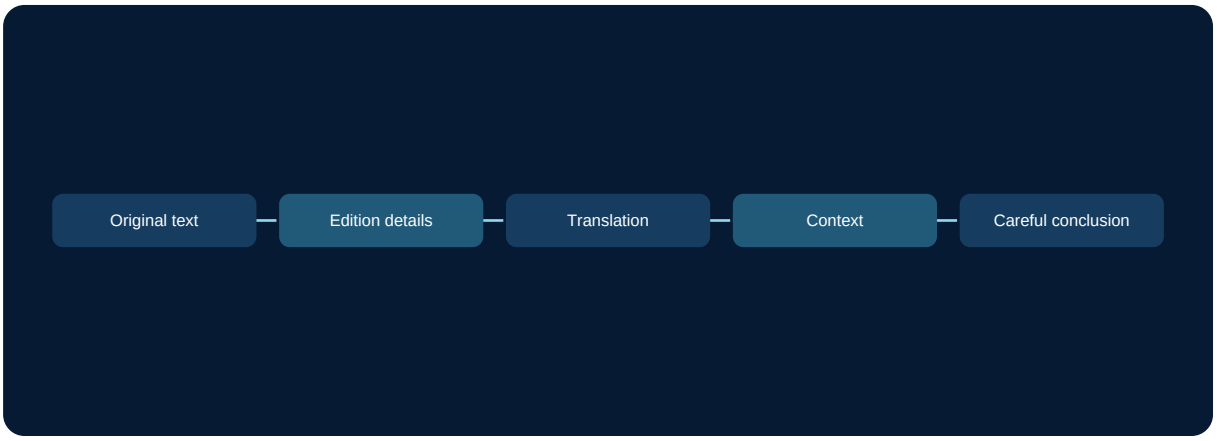
Common Panchang structure mein Tithi, Vaar, Nakshatra, Yoga aur Karana hote hain. Local calendar traditions aur calculation methods ke hisaab se details vary kar sakti hain.

Remember: Kisi text ka naam sunne ke bajay uska actual edition aur method check karein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 06

Lal Kitab: Kya Jaanna Zaroori Hai?



Lal Kitab ka introduction

Lal Kitab naam se astrology texts aur unke multiple editions circulate hote hain. Is tradition ko aam taur par Pandit Roop Chand Joshi se associate kiya jata hai. Specific claim ko samajhne ke liye exact edition dekhna chahiye.

Rules aur upaay

Is tradition mein kundli interpretation aur traditional upaay discuss kiye jaate hain. Alag editions ya later explanations mein wording aur rules ka farq ho sakta hai.

Responsible approach

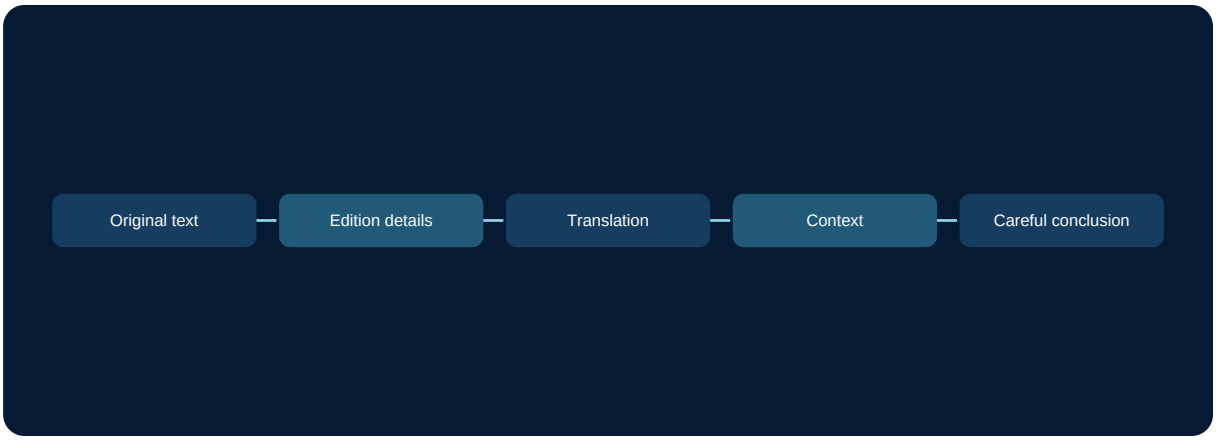
Koi bhi upaay safe, affordable aur harmless hona chahiye. Dar dikha kar expensive remedy bechna ya medical treatment chhodne ko kehna responsible approach nahi hai.

Remember: Lal Kitab ke rule ko quote karte waqt edition, page aur translator ka reference note karein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 07

Ravana Samhita: Text Ko Kaise Padhein?



Naam aur editions

Ravana Samhita naam se alag-alag publications aur interpretations milti hain. Kuch editions Sanskrit text ke saath Hindi commentary bhi deti hain.

Attribution ko verify karein

Kisi text ka naam kisi mythological figure se juda hone se uski authorship automatically prove nahi hoti. Traditional attribution, text ki history aur verified authorship alag questions hain.

Quote karne se pehle

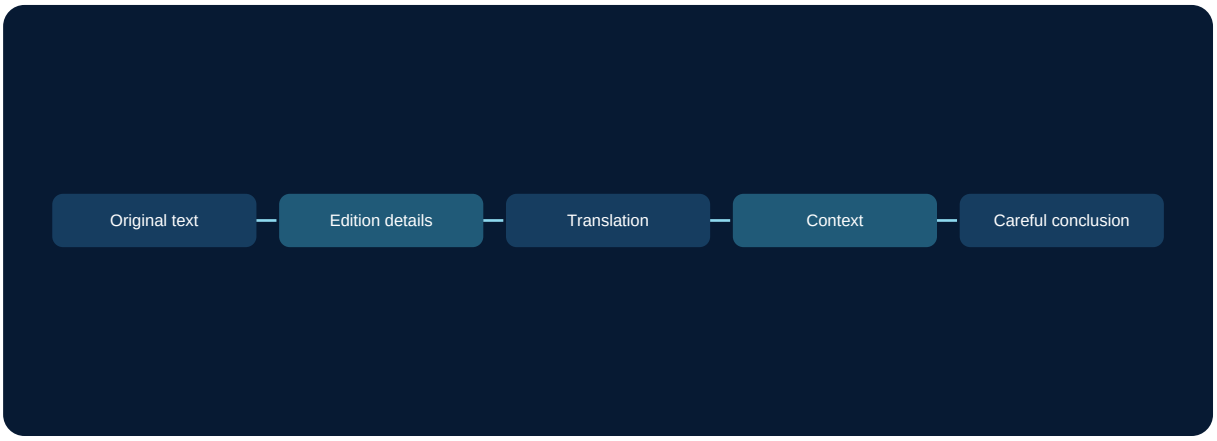
Kisi shloka ko original text ka quote batane se pehle exact edition, chapter, page aur translator check karein. Online summaries ko original source ka substitute na samjhein.

Remember: Jis line ka original source verify na ho, use confirmed quote ke roop mein publish na karein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 08

Bhavishya Malika: Reading With Context



Parampara ka background

Bhavishya Malika Odisha ki religious aur cultural tradition se judi prediction literature ke roop mein jaani jaati hai. Iske naam se multiple editions, translations aur modern interpretations milti hain.

Prediction ko verify kaise karein?

Original text, edition, translator aur passage ka context check karein. Social media par viral line ko bina source ke original granth ka statement nahi kehna chahiye.

Prediction aur hindsight

Kisi prediction ko fairly test karne ke liye zaroori hai ki woh event se pehle record hui ho, wording clear ho aur time period defined ho. Event ke baad purani line ko naye meaning dena reliable test nahi hai.

Remember: Strong claim ke liye strong source chahiye. Unverified prediction ko fact na banayein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 09

Numerology Aur Palmistry: Traditional Views

Numerology kya hai?

Numerology mein birth date ya name ke numbers ko symbolic meanings diye jaate hain. Different schools apne alag calculation rules use karte hain.

Palmistry kya kehti hai?

Palmistry mein hand ki lines, shape aur fingers ko traditional meanings diye jaate hain. Yeh cultural belief practice hai; isse medical diagnosis ya guaranteed future reading nahi samajhna chahiye.

Practical decision-making

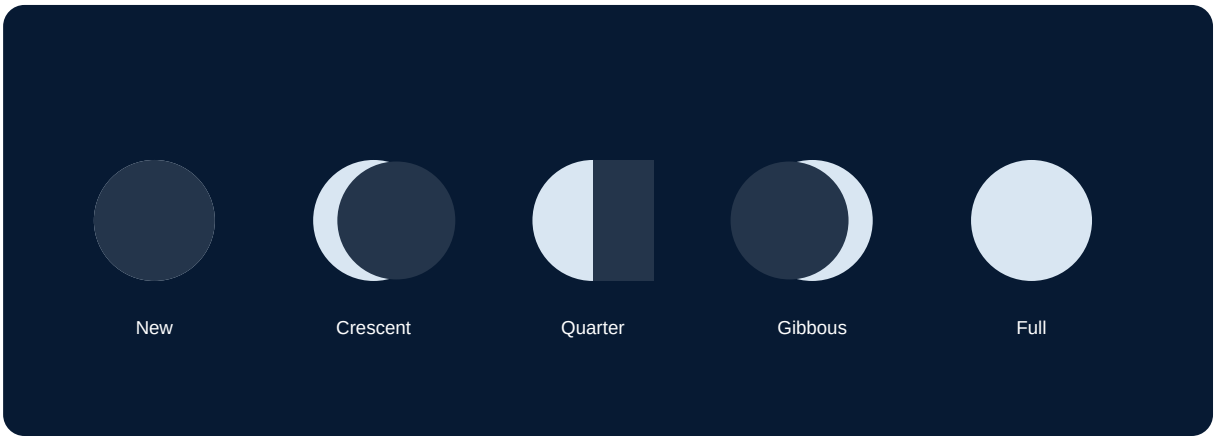
Naam, mobile number ya signature change karne ke liye large amount spend karna zaroori nahi. Career, health aur money decisions ke liye practical information aur qualified advice ko priority dein.

Remember: Symbolic systems ko curiosity ke saath explore karein, certainty ke saath nahi.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 10

Moon, Phases, Eclipses Aur Panchang



Moon ki light kahan se aati hai?

Moon apni light khud produce nahi karta. Woh Sun ki light reflect karta hai. Earth se humein Moon ka illuminated part alag-alag shape mein dikhta hai; isi ko lunar phases kehte hain.

Solar aur lunar eclipse

Solar eclipse mein Moon, Earth aur Sun ke beech aa jata hai. Lunar eclipse mein Earth ki shadow Moon par padti hai. Eclipses predictable astronomical events hain.

Panchang ka use

Panchang mein Tithi, Vaar, Nakshatra, Yoga aur Karana diye jaate hain. Iska use traditional calendar, festivals aur muhurat ke liye hota hai.

Remember: Eclipse ko samajhne ke liye astronomy ka explanation aur safe viewing guidance follow karein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 11

Modern Space Science: India Aur Duniya

Space ko study kaise karte hain?

Scientists telescopes, satellites, space probes aur landers ki help se planets, stars aur galaxies study karte hain. Har instrument ka apna purpose hota hai.

India ke missions

Chandrayaan missions ne Moon ke study mein India ka contribution badhaya. Mangalyaan Mars orbit tak pahunchne wala Indian mission tha. Aditya-L1 Sun ko study karne ke liye space observatory mission hai.

Space technology daily life mein

Satellites weather forecast, communication, navigation, disaster response aur Earth observation mein help karte hain. Space research ka benefit sirf scientists tak limited nahi hai.

Remember: Space missions ke latest status ke liye official ISRO aur mission sources check karein.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

CHAPTER 12

Future: Science, Technology Aur Hum

AI aur technology

Artificial intelligence, robotics, clean energy aur medical research aane wale saalon mein kaam karne aur seekhne ke tareeke badal sakte hain. In technologies ka responsible use zaroori hoga.

Earth ki real challenges

Climate change, water shortage, pollution aur unequal access to technology real challenges hain. Inke solutions ke liye science, education, public policy aur local action ki zaroorat hai.

Future ko kaise dekhein?

Future ko samajhne ka best tareeka hai curious rehna, evidence check karna, useful skills seekhna aur decisions fear ke bajay knowledge se lena.

Remember: Prediction se zyada important hai preparation, learning aur responsible action.

Ab aage kya? Is chapter ke key points ko apne words mein explain karne ki practice karein. Agar koi claim traditional text se related hai, to uska exact source note karein.

References & Further Reading

Science aur astronomy

1. NASA Science — Solar System Facts: https://science.nasa.gov/solar-system/solar-system-facts/

2. NASA Science — Planets: https://science.nasa.gov/solar-system/planets/

3. NASA Science — Moon: https://science.nasa.gov/moon/

4. ISRO — Official missions and updates: https://www.isro.gov.in/

Traditional texts: source-checking notes

5. Lal Kitab: Multiple editions and translations are available. Any specific rule should be cited with the exact edition, publisher, translator and page.

6. Ravana Samhita: Published editions vary. Verify the exact Sanskrit/Hindi edition and page before quoting a verse or attributing authorship.

7. Bhavishya Malika: Verify the original text, edition, translator and context before attributing a specific prediction.

Editorial note

Yeh original introductory guide hai, kisi classical text ka replacement nahi. Traditional systems ko unke context mein explain kiya gaya hai. Jahan source verification incomplete hai, wahan exact quote ya definitive claim nahi diya gaya. Yeh book medical, financial ya legal advice nahi hai.

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