

CHAPTER 15

Vargas or Divisional Charts

The horoscope which is made for an epoch like for birth is a chart which captures the picture of Earth in relation to the celestial sphere and the position of all Grahas in the Zodiac. The chart portrays the position of the various Houses/Bhavas and their Lords. The Karakatwas (significations) of the Rashis, Bhavas and the Grahas together weave the life story of the Jataka/native showing his Sanchita, Prarabdha and Aagami Karmas. Together with Dasha and its sub-periods, an astrologer is enabled to make a very good assessment of the results on display in the chart. The position of the Grahas in their exaltation signs, own signs, friendly signs etc, their association with other planets by "Position/Aspect/Conjunction (PAC)", avasthas and their lordship of Houses further indicate the extent of their potential to deliver the results for which they are responsible.

The Varga or divisional charts are another set of precision tools which help the astrologer in the delineation of the results more accurately. In fact, without the varga charts, delineating the results from the basic Rashi chart may be very difficult. The divisional charts enable the astrologer to ascertain the inherent strength of the planets and also help them in judging the specific House results and other important dimensions of life with clarity.

It has been seen from the illustrated examples of horoscopes that barring the Lagna, which changes approximately at an interval of 2h, other planets remain in the same Rashi for much longer durations. Even Moon takes about 2.5 days to move from one Rashi to another. Hence, barring the Lagna, the position of all the 9(nine) Grahas may remain the same for upto 2 days. In fact, the placement of Grahas and Lagna may turn out to be same for two births on successive days at the same time. In such cases can it be said that the destiny of the two Jatakas will also be similar! Then there is always the classic case of twins whose Rashi charts will be virtually similar but for some small change in the degree of Lagna.

In all such matters, it is the various varga/divisional charts which enable the astrologer to interpret the situations correctly. In fact, predictions should

not be made without proper analysis through the concerned divisional charts, foremost of which is the Navamsha Chart.

The Navamsha chart, often called the D-9 chart, is given the prime place amongst the divisional charts. Many view it as the chart that unravels the secrets of the Janma Kundli. This chart reflects the real strength (or lack of it) of the horoscope and the Grahas. Some astrologers go to the extent of considering the Navamsha Chart as more important than the Rashi Chart (D-1) itself. Mainly, 16 Varga or Divisional Charts are considered, for delineation of various factors of a Jataka's life. These are also classified into 4 (four) groups:

i) Shadvargas:

Rashi/Lagna Chart or D-1

Hora or D-2

Dreshkan or D-3

Navamsha or D-9

Dwadashamsha or D-12

Trimshamsha or D-30

(For delineation of all aspects)

(For wealth and prosperity)

(For siblings, health/longevity of native)

(For Strength of planets; Marital life)

(About parents, parental happiness)

(For Miseries/Arishtas)

ii) Saptavargas:

Shadvarga Charts +

Saptamamsha or D-7

(For progeny)

The Saptavarga Charts are used to ascertain the mutual relationship or Panchadha Maitri (Fast Friends, Friends, Neutral, Enemy and Bitter Enemy) of a planet with other planets.

iii) Dashavargas:

Saptavarga Charts +

Dashamamsha or D-10

Shodashamsha or D-16

Shashtiamsha or D-60

(Professional achievements, Honour etc.)

(Conveyances, general happiness)

(For all aspects of life)

iv) Shodashvargas:

Dashavargas +

Chaturthamsha or D-4

Vimshamsha or D-20

Chaturvimshamsha or D-24

Saptavimshamsha or D-27

Khavedamsha or D-40

Akshavedamsha or D-45

(Financial stability, moveable/immoveable assets)

(Spiritual inclinations, Religious activities)

(Education, Academic activities)

(General strength and weakness of the horoscope)

(For auspicious indications)

(Character & conduct, Auspiciousness)

Beginners to the study of Vedic Jyotisha need not feel overwhelmed by so many charts for delineation. All charts are not required to be used all the time. Their use is always specific to the issue under examination. However, as previously stated, it would be fool hardy to make attempts at prediction without the study of Navamsha (D-9) and some other common charts like Dreshkana (D-3) Saptamamsha (D-7), Dashamamsha (D-10), Dwadashamsha (D-12) and Trimshamsha (D-30).

The construction of the divisional charts involves some technicalities. Some short methods have been indicated. However, it must be emphasized that there is a logic to these inferences. At the end of the chapter, ready reference tables for making the divisional charts have been added. A careful comprehension of the tables will enable the students to conveniently use them. Practice makes the person perfect!

i) Hora or D-2

There are two Horas – Dina and Ratri Horas – in a day. Each sign of the Zodiac also passes at the horizon in 2 hours (approx). The 30° in each Rashi is divided into two parts of 15° each. The two parts are allotted to Sun (Sun's Hora) and Moon (Moon's Hora). The first 15° in an odd (male) rashi (1,3,5,7,9 and 11) belong to Sun's Hora and the balance 15° go to Moon's hora. In even (female) signs (2,4,6,8,10 and 12) the allotment is reversed.

Say, Jupiter is at 18° in Tula/Libra Rashi. In odd Rashi Jupiter is in 2nd half, which belongs to Moon. Therefore, in the D-2 Chart, Jupiter has to be assigned to Moon's Hora.

Say, Venus is at 10° in Vrishabha/Taurus Rashi. In even Rashi, Venus is in the 1st half of the sign, which belongs to Moon. Hence, in the D-2 chart, Venus has to be assigned to Moon's Hora.

ii) Dreshkana or D-3 (also called Drekkana or Dreshkona)

Each Rashi is divided into three parts of 10° each, commonly called 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dreshkana.

If the Lagna or any planet is in the range of 0° to 10° it is placed in the same Rashi in the D-3 chart, if it is between 10° to 20° it is placed in the fifth sign from its placement sign in D-1 Chart and if it is in the last 10° it is placed in the ninth sign from its placement sign in the D-1 Chart. The rule remains the same for odd or even signs.

iii) Navamsha or D-9

This is considered to be one of the most important divisional charts. It is particularly used to delineate marital life and related issues. The

Navamsha Chart is also helpful in assessing the strength of the planets. Each Rashi is divided into nine parts of $3^{\circ}20'$ each.

If the Lagna or Graha is placed in Fiery/Agni Tatwa Rashis, counting for placement in D-9 Chart will commence from Mesh/Aries Rashi and progress at the rate of $3^{\circ}20'$ per sign and get placed in the sign corresponding to the bracket in which the Lagna/Graha's longitude falls.

If the Lagna or Graha is placed in Earthy/Prithvi Tatwa Rashis, counting for placement in D-9 Chart will commence from Makar/Capricorn Rashi and progress at the rate of $3^{\circ}20'$ per sign and get placed as per its longitude.

If the Lagna or Graha is placed in Airy/Vayu Tatwa Rashis, counting for placement in D-9 Chart will commence from Tula/Libra Rashi and progress at the rate of $3^{\circ}20'$ per sign and get placed as per its longitude.

Finally, if the Lagna or Graha is placed in Watery/Jal Tatwa Rashis, counting for placement in D-9 Chart will commence from Karkata/Cancer Rashi and progress at the rate of $3^{\circ}20'$ per sign and get placed as per its longitude.

There are few other methods for determining the Navamsha positions of Lagna and the Grahas.

Alternate Method 1

If the Lagna/Graha is placed in Moveable/Chara Rashis in the D-1 Chart, counting for placement in D-9 Chart will commence from same Rashi and progress at the rate of $3^{\circ}20'$ per sign and finally get placed in that sign corresponding to the applicable bracket of $3^{\circ}20'$ in which its longitude falls.

If the Lagna/Graha is instead placed in Fixed/Sthira Rashis in D-1 Chart, counting will start for Navamsha positions of Lagna/Grahas from the sign placed 9 (nine) positions away and in case it is a Dual/Dvisvabhava Rashi/sign in which the Lagna/Graha is placed then the counting for Navamsha positions will start from the sign placed in 5 (five) positions away from their position in the D-1 Chart.

Alternate Method 2

This method involves little calculation. The completed Rashi number by Lagna or Graha be multiplied by constant 9 (nine) and to the resultant figure the completed number of navamshas (multiples of $3^{\circ}20'$) be added. The number derived thereby be divided by another constant 12 (twelve). Ignore the Quotient and decide the Navamsha sign in D-9 Chart by the remaining figure.

Say the longitude of Lagna is $3^{\circ}25'00''$ (Karkata $25^{\circ}00'$). Multiplying 3 by 9 we get 27. With 25° , the cusp of Lagna is in the 8th Amsha (of $3^{\circ}20'$ each). Therefore, the figure 8 be added to 27 resulting in 35, which has to be then divided by the constant 12 as explained. Quotient is 2 and remainder is 11, which identifies with Aquarius/Kumbha Rashi. Thus the Navamsha sign of Lagna is Kumbha.

Certainly, all the listed methods have certain logic behind them. Nonetheless, the ready reference tables appended later in this chapter may be referred to for clarity.

When a planet gets located in the same Zodiac sign in the Navamsha chart as in the Rashi/Lagna Chart, then it is supposed to have attained Vargottama position. If the same Lagna Sign/Rashi becomes the Lagna in Navamsha Chart, then the Lagna is treated as Vargottama.

There is one additional view amongst some astrologers that if a planet gets located in the same House/Bhava in the Navamsha Chart as in the Lagna Chart, then that planet may be deemed to be Bhava Vargottama. But classics have not recommended this approach.

iv) Dwadashamsha or D-12

Construction of this divisional chart is fairly simple. Each Rashi of 30° is divided into 12 parts with each part getting $2^{\circ}30'$. Counting starts from the same Rashi as the Lagna or Graha is located in the D-1 chart and progresses at the rate of $2^{\circ}30'$ per Rashi upto its longitude.

Say Sun is at $10^{\circ}30'$ in Kanya/Virgo Rashi. Counting will start from Kanya itself and will get located in Makar Rashi in the D-12 Chart. It may be said that Sun has gone to 5th Dwadashamsha.

v) Trimshamsha or D-30

In this chart the divisions are allotted to the signs of Mars, Mercury, Jupier, Venus and Saturn. The signs of luminaries Sun and Moon, namely Leo and Cancer do not get any planets. The divisions for Lagna / Grahas in odd signs and even signs respectively are as under:

Odd signs:

0° to 5°	:	Amsha of Mars/Mesha
5° to 10°	:	Amsha of Saturn/Kumbha
10° to 18°	:	Amsha of Jupiter/Dhanur
18° to 25°	:	Amsha of Mercury/Mithuna
25° to 30°	:	Amsha of Venus/Tula

Even signs:

0° to 5°	: Amsha of Venus/Vrishabha
5° to 12°	: Amsha of Mercury/Kanya
12° to 20°	: Amsha of Jupiter/Meena
20° to 25°	: Amsha of Saturn/Makara
25° to 30°	: Amsha of Mars/Vrishchika

When the Lagna/Planet in D-1 chart is located in odd sign, it goes to odd Trimshamsha of the planet, as per its longitude. Similarly, when Lagna/Planet is in even Rashi in D-1 chart it goes to the even Trimshamsha of the designated planet.

vi) Saptamamsha or D-7

Each Rashi is divided into seven parts, with each part getting $4^\circ 17' 08''$ ($30^\circ / 7 = 4^\circ 17'$ approx). For deciding the place of Lagna or Grahas located in odd Rashis, their counting will start from their positions in the Rashi Chart and progress at the rate of $4^\circ 17'$. If the lagna or Graha is placed in even Rashi in D-1 Chart counting will start from the sign opposite (7th).

The divisions are (1) $0^\circ 00'$ to $4^\circ 17'$ (2) $4^\circ 17'$ to $8^\circ 34'$ (3) $8^\circ 34'$ to $12^\circ 51'$ (4) $12^\circ 51'$ to $17^\circ 08'$ (5) $17^\circ 08'$ to $21^\circ 25'$ (6) $21^\circ 25'$ to $25^\circ 42'$ (7) $25^\circ 42'$ to $29^\circ 59'$.

Apparently, this is slightly approximate because 1(one) minute longitude remains unadjusted. Since the data of longitudes of most of the Grahas are available in Lahiri Ephemeris up to minutes only, this will not make any substantial difference. However, in borderline cases, discretion has to be used.

vii) Dashamamsha or D-10

Each Rashi is divided into 10 parts. Counting for Lagna/Planets in odd Rashi commences from the same Sign in which they are placed and progress at the rate of 3° . If they are in even Rashis, then the counting commences from the ninth place from their location.

viii) Shodashamsha or D-16

Each sign is divided into 16 parts of $1^\circ 52' 30''$ each.

If Lagna/Graha is posited in Moveable/Chara Rashi, counting will start from Mesha/Aries and progress at the rate of $1^\circ 52' 30''$ per sign.

If Lagna/Graha is in Fixed/Sthira Rashi, counting will start from Simha/Leo and progress at the rate of $1^\circ 52' 30''$ per sign.

If Lagna/Graha is in Dwiswabhava/Dual Rashi, counting will start from Dhanur/Sagittarius Rashi and progress at the rate of $1^{\circ}52'30''$ per sign.

ix) Shashtiamsha or D-60

Each sign is divided into 60 parts of $0^{\circ}30'$ each. This is fairly simple to calculate. Start from the sign in which the Lagna/Graha is located in the D-1 chart and progress up to its longitude at the rate of $0^{\circ}30'$.

x) Chaturthamsha or D-4

Each sign is divided into 4 parts of $7^{\circ}30'$ each.

Lagna/Graha found in 1st part/Chaturthamsha ($0^{\circ}00' - 7^{\circ}30'$) - in the same Rashi in the D-24 Chart.

If they are in the 2nd part ($7^{\circ}30' - 15^{\circ}00'$) - in the 4th Rashi from the original Rashi.

If they are in the 3rd part ($15^{\circ}00' - 22^{\circ}30'$) - in the 7th Rashi from the original Rashi.

If they are in the 4th part ($22^{\circ}30' - 30^{\circ}00'$) - in the 10th Rashi from the original Rashi.

xi) Vimshamsha or D-20

Each sign of 30° is divided into 20 parts of $1^{\circ}30'$ each.

If Lagna/Graha is posited in Moveable/Chara Rashi, counting will start from Mesha/Aries and progress at the rate of $1^{\circ}30'$ per sign.

If Lagna/Graha is in Fixed/Sthira Rashi, counting will start from Dhanur/Sagittarius and progress at the rate of $1^{\circ}30'$ per sign.

If Lagna/Graha is in Dual/Dwiswabhava Rashi, counting will start from Simha/Leo and progress at the rate of $1^{\circ}30'$ per sign.

xii) Chaturvimshamsha or D-24

Each sign of 30° is divided into 24 parts of $1^{\circ}15'$ each.

If Lagna/Graha is in odd sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Simha/Leo.

If Lagna/Graha is in even sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Karkata/Cancer.

xiii) Saptavimshamsha or D-27

Each sign of 30° is divided into 27 parts of $1^{\circ}06'40''$ each.

If Lagna/Graha is in Agni/Fiery sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Mesh/Aries.

If Lagna/Graha is in Prithvi/Earthy sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Karkata/Cancer.

If Lagna/Graha is in Vayu/Airy sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Tula/Libra.

If Lagna/Graha is in Jal/Watery sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Makara/Capricorn.

xiv) Khavedamsha or D-40

Each sign of 30° is divided into 40 parts of $0^\circ 45'$ each.

If Lagna/Graha is in odd sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Mesha/Aries.

If Lagna/Graha is in even sign in Rashi Chart, counting will start from Tula/Libra.

xv) Akshavedamsha or D-45

Each sign of 30° is divided into 45 parts of $0^\circ 40'$ each.

Counting starts from Mesha/Aries in respect of Lagna/Grahas in Chara/Moveable signs; from Simha/Leo in respect of Sthira/Fixed signs and from Dhanur/Sagittarius in respect of Dwiswabhava/Dual signs.

All the Varga charts can be easily made by the above explained methods or with the help of appended tables. A keen look into them will enable the student to understand the logic of the accompanying tables.

Tables of Divisional Charts Hora (D-2)

Upto Signs Degrees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15-00	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
30-00	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5

Dreshkan/Drekkana/Dreshkon (D-3)

Upto Signs Degrees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10-00	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20-00	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
30-00	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Chaturthamsha (D-4)

Signs Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7-30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15-00	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
22-30	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
30-00	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Saptamsha (D-7)

Signs Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4-17	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6
8-34	2	9	4	11	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7
12-51	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6	1	8
17-08	4	11	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9
21-25	5	12	7	2	9	4	11	6	1	8	3	10
25-42	6	1	8	3	10	5	12	7	2	9	4	11
30-00	7	2	9	4	11	6	1	8	3	10	5	12

Navamsha (D-9)

Signs Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3-20	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4
6-40	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5
10-00	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6
13-20	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7
16-40	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8
20-00	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9
23-20	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10	7	4	1	10
26-40	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	11
30-00	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12

Dashamsha (D-10)

Sig ns Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3-00	1	10	3	12	5	2	7	4	9	6	11	8
6-00	2	11	4	1	6	3	8	5	10	7	12	9
9-00	3	12	5	2	7	4	9	6	11	8	1	10
12-00	4	1	6	3	8	5	10	7	12	9	2	11
15-00	5	2	7	4	9	6	11	8	1	10	3	12
18-00	6	3	8	5	10	7	12	9	2	11	4	1
21-00	7	4	9	6	11	8	1	10	3	12	5	2
24-00	8	5	10	7	12	9	2	11	4	1	6	3
27-00	9	6	11	8	1	10	3	12	5	2	7	4
30-00	10	7	12	9	2	11	4	1	6	3	8	5

Dwadashamsha (D-12)

Sig ns Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2-30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5-00	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
7-30	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
10-00	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
12-30	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
15-00	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
17-30	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
20-00	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22-30	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25-00	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27-30	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30-00	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Shodashamsha (D-16)

Signs Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-52	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	9
3-45	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10
5-37	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	10
7-30	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	11
9-22	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	8	12
11-15	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	9	1
13-07	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	10	2
15-00	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	11	3
16-52	9	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	9	12	4
18-45	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	5
20-37	11	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	6
22-30	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	7
24-22	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	9	1	5	8
26-15	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	9
28-07	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	10
30-00	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	8	11

Vimshamsha (D-20)

Signs Upto Degrees/mts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-30	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5
3-00	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6
4-30	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7
6-00	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8
7-30	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9
9-00	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10
10-30	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11
12-00	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12
13-30	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1
15-00	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2
16-30	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3
18-00	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4

19-30	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5
21-00	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6
22-30	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7
24-00	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8
25-30	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9
27-00	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	10
28-30	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11	7	3	11
30-00	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12

Chaturvimshamsha (D-24)