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## Deriving planetary positions in divisional (Varga) charts [D1 to D60] from Lord Sri Rama's birth chart

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### Abstract

Based on our previous research works, we found precise planetary positions and their degrees in Lord Sri Rama's birth chart and these planetary positions and their degrees were corroborated with the help of the review carried out basing on Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions. Our further research works confirmed that planet Mercury (Budha) was 'not in existence' during Lord Rama's time period (~18 million years ago) and also the birth time of Lord Sri Ram. In this analysis, we have taken the planetary positions and their degrees from the birth chart of Lord Sri Rama to derive respective planetary placements in the divisional (varga) charts [D1 to D60].

**Keywords:** Astrology, Shri Ram, Varga, Varga chart, divisional chart, Ayodhya, Valmiki

### Introduction

Sage Valmiki in his Ramayana explained planetary positions in the birth chart of Lord Shri Ram but not the precise positions of those planets.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[1, 2]</sup> reported Sun's precise position in Lord Shri Ram's birth chart based on tithi and angle between Sun and Moon in Chaitra month (from Padyami tithi start to Asthami tithi end) and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[3, 4]</sup> reported precise position of Moon in Lord Shri Ram's birth chart, by comparing Effects of first house from Brihat Samhita Hora Sastra slokas with Lord Shri Ram's characteristics as detailed in Sage Valmiki's Ramayana and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[5, 6]</sup> reported precise position of Mars by comparing Ruchaka yoga's features mentioned in Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra with Lord Shri Ram's characteristics as detailed in Sage Valmiki's Ramayana and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[7, 8]</sup> reported precise position of Jupiter by comparing Hamsa (Hansa) yoga's features mentioned in Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra with Lord Shri Ram's characteristics as detailed by Sage Valmiki in his Ramayana and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[9, 10]</sup> reported precise position of Venus by comparing Malavya yoga features mentioned in Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra with Lord Shri Ram's characteristics as detailed by Sage Valmiki in his Ramayana and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[11, 12]</sup> reported precise position of Saturn by comparing Sasa yoga's features mentioned in Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra with Lord Shri Ram's characteristics as detailed by Sage Valmiki in his Ramayana and further corroborated it with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and Descriptions.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[13]</sup> gave a detailed explanation about Mercury's absence in Lord Shri Ram's birth chart which further enhances the mysteries surrounding Lord Shri Ram's birth chart.

Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[14]</sup> reported precise birth time of Lord Shri Ram based on Prakasavastha mentioned in Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra.

In this research paper, we would like derive respective planetary placements in the divisional (varga) charts [D1 to D60] of Lord Sri Rama from his birth chart based on Akkinapragada *et al.*,<sup>[1-14]</sup>'s research works.

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## Methods and Materials

This research considers planetary positions as detailed in Sage Vālmiki's Rāmāyana (Bala Kanda.18/ Slokas 8, 9) [15] where it was mentioned that five planets were in exaltation at the time of Lord Shri Ram's birth. This research also relies upon previous research work done by Akkinapragada *et al*, [1-14] where each planet's precise degrees were calculated based on Yogas and further corroborated with Dasa 'Varga Classifications' and their Descriptions - Fig-1. Based on these details, this research proceeds to derive respective planetary placements in the divisional (varga) charts [D1 to D60] of Lord Sri Rama from his birth chart.

Pisces Venus ~17.3 <sup>0</sup>	Aries Sun ~7.3 <sup>0</sup>	Taurus	Gemini
Aquarius	Lord Shri Ram's birth chart		Cancer Asc ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup> Jupiter ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup> Moon ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup>
Capricorn Mars 13.33 <sup>0</sup> ± 2 <sup>0</sup>		Libra	Leo
Sagittarius	Scorpio	Saturn ~10 <sup>0</sup>	Virgo

Fig 1: Based on Akkinapragada *et al*, [1-14] and Sage Vālmiki's Rāmāyana (Bala Kanda, Sarga 18, Slokas 8, 9) [15]

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign") on Page 68, the following slokas 5-6 are given (see Fig-2):

तत्कोत्रं तस्य खेटस्य राशयो यस्य नायकः ।  
सूर्येन्द्रोच्चिमे राशौ समे तद्विपरीतकम् ॥५॥  
पितरश्चन्द्रहोरेषां देवाः सूर्यस्य कीर्तिताः ।  
राशेरद्धं भवेद्धोरा ताश्चतुर्विंशतिः स्मृता ॥  
मेवादि तासां होराणां परिवृत्तिद्वयं भवेत् ॥६॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-2 are as follows: "RASI AND HORA (D1 AND D2): The Rasi owned by a planet is called its Kshetra (one sign). The first half of an odd sign is the Hora ruled by the Sun while the second half is the Hora by the Moon. The reverse is true in the case of an even sign. Half of Rasi is called Hora. These are totally 24 counted from Aries and repeat twice (at the rate of 12) in the whole of the zodiac."

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign") on Page 69, the following slokas 7-8 are given (see Fig-3):

राशित्रिभागा ब्रेष्काणास्ते च षट्त्रिंशद्वीरिताः ।  
परिवृत्तित्रयं तेषां मेवादेः क्रमशो भवेत् ॥७॥  
स्वयंचनयमानां च राशीनां क्रमशश्च ते ।  
नारदा-अगस्ति-दुर्वासा ब्रेष्काणेशाश्चराविषु ॥८॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-3 are as follows: "DECANATE (D3): One third of a Rasi is called Drekkana (Decanate). These are totally 36, counted from Aries (to Pisces), are repeating thrice at the rate of 12 per round. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> Rasis from a sign are its three decanates, and are respectively lorded by Narada, Agasthya and Durvasa."

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign") on Page 70, the following sloka 9 are given (see Fig-4):

स्वर्क्षाधिकेन्द्रपतयस्तुयांशोः क्रियाविषु ।  
सनकश्च सनन्दश्च कुमारश्च सनातनः ॥९॥

The meaning of sloka in Fig-4 are as follows: "CHATURTHAMSA (D4): The lords of the 4 angles from a sign are the rulers of respective Chaturthamsa of a Rasi commencing from Aries. Each Chaturthamsa is one fourth of a Rasi. The deities respectively are Sanaka, Sananda, Kumara and Santana."

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign") on Page 71, the following slokas 10-11 are given (see Fig-5):

सप्तंशपास्त्वोजगृहे गणनीया निजेशतः ।  
युग्मराशौ तु विज्ञेयाः सप्तमर्क्षादिनायकात् ॥१०॥  
क्षार-क्षीरो च दध्याज्यौ तथेक्षुरससम्भवः ।  
मद्यशुद्धजलावोजे समे शुद्धजलादिकाः ॥११॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-5 are as follows: "SAPTHAMSA (D7): The Sapthamsa (one seventh of a Rasi) counting commences from the same sign in the case of an odd sign. It is from the seventh sign thereof while an even sign is considered. The names of the seven divisions in odd signs are: Kshaara, Ksheera, Dadhi, Ghritha, Ikshu Rasa, Madhya and Suddha Jala. These designations are reversed for an even sign."

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign") on Page 72, the following sloka 12 are given (see Fig-6):

नवांशेशाश्चरे तस्मात्स्थिरे तन्नवमादितः ।  
उभये तत्पंचमादेरिति चिन्त्यं विचक्षणैः ॥  
देवा नृराक्षसाश्चैव चराविषु गृहेषु च ॥१२॥

The meaning of sloka in Fig-6 are as follows: "NAVAMSA (D9): The Navamsa calculation are for a movable sign from there itself, for a fixed sign from the 9<sup>th</sup> thereof and for a dual sign from the 5<sup>th</sup> thereof. They go by designations Deva (divine), Manushya (human) and Rakshasa (devilish) in a successive and repetitive order for a movable sign. (Manushya, Rakshasa and Deva are the order for a fixed sign while Rakshasa Manushya and Deva are a dual sign's order)." In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 ("The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign") on Page 72, the following slokas 13-14 are given (see Fig-7):

दशमंशाः स्वतश्चोजे युग्मे तन्नवमात् स्मृताः ।  
दश पूर्वविद्विषपाला इन्द्रा-अग्नि-यम-राक्षसाः ॥१३॥  
वरुणो मातृशश्चैव कुबेरेशान-पद्मजाः ।  
अनन्तश्च क्रमादोजे समे वा व्युत्क्रमेण तु ॥१४॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-7 are as follows: "DASAMSA (D10): Starting from the same sign for an odd sign and from the 9<sup>th</sup> with reference to an even sign, the 10 Dasamsas each of

3° are reckoned. These are preside over by the ten rulers of the cardinal directions viz. Indra, Agni, Yama, Rakshasa, Varuna, Vayu, Kubera, Isana, Brahma and Anantha in case of an odd sign. It is in the reverse order that these presiding deities are reckoned when an even sign is given.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign”) on Page 73, the following sloka 15 are given (see Fig-8):

द्वादशांशस्य गणना तत्संज्ञाद्विनिर्दिशेत् ।  
तेषामघोशाः क्रमशो गणेशाऽश्विन-यमाह्वयाः ॥१५॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-8 are as follows: “DVADASAMSA (D12): The reckoning of the Dvadasamsa (one twelfth of a sign or 2.5 degrees each) commences from the same sign. In each sign the presidentship repeats thrice in the order of Ganesa, Aswini Kumara, Yama and Sarpa for the 12 Dvadasamsa.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 74, the following sloka 16 are given (see Fig-9):

अज-सिंहाऽश्वितो ज्ञेया षोडशांशाश्चरादिषु ।  
अज-विष्णु हरः सूर्यो ह्योजे युग्मे प्रतीपकम् ॥१६॥

The meaning of sloka in Fig-9 are as follows: “SHODASAMSA (D16): Starting from Aries for a movable sign, from Leo for a fixed sign and from Sagittarius for a dual sign, the 16 Shodasamsas (16<sup>th</sup> part of a sign, i.e., 1° 52' 30") are regularly distributed. The presiding deities of these repeat in the order Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and Sun four times in the case of an odd sign. It is reverse in the case of an even sign that these ruling deities are understood.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign”) on Page 75, the following slokas 17-21 are given (see Fig-10):

अथ विशतिभागानामधिपा ब्रह्मणोदिताः ।  
क्रियाचचरे स्थिरे चापान् मृगेन्द्राद् द्वित्वभावके ॥१७॥

काली गौरी जया लक्ष्मीविजया विमला सती ।  
तारा ज्वालामुखी श्वेता ललिता बगलामुखी ॥१८॥  
प्रत्यङ्गिरा शची रौद्री भवानी वरदा जया ।  
त्रिपुरा सुमुखी चैति विषमे परिचिन्तयेत् ॥१९॥  
समराशो दया मेघा छिन्नशीर्षा पिशाचिनी ।  
धूम्रावती च मातङ्गी बाला भद्र-ऽरुणानला ॥२०॥  
पिङ्गला छुच्छुका घोरा वाराही वैष्णवी सिता ।  
भुवनेशी भैरवी च मङ्गला ह्यपराजिता ॥२१॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-10 are as follows: “VIMSAMSA (D20): From Aries for a movable sign, from Sagittarius for a fixed sign and from Leo for a common sign - this is how the calculations of Vimsamsa (1/20th of a sign or 1° 30' each) are to commence. The presiding deities of the 20 Vimsamsas in an odd sign are respectively: i Kaali, Gauri, Jaya, Lakshmi, Vijaya, Vimala, Sati, Tara, Jvala-Mukhi, Sweta, Lalita, Bagala-mukhi, pratyangira, Sachi, Raudri, Bhavani, Varada, Jaya, Tripura and Sumukhi. In an even sign these 20 deities respectively are: Daya, Megha, Chinnasi,

Pisachini, Dhoomavathi, Matangi, Bala, Bhadra, Aruna, Anala, Pingala, Chuchchuka, Ghora, Vaarahi, Vaishnavi, Sita, Bhuvanesvari, Bhairavi, Mangala and Aparajita.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions Of a Sign”) on Page 77, the following slokas 22-23 are given (see Fig-11):

सिद्धांशकानामधिपाः सिंहादोजभगे प्रहे ।  
कर्काद्युग्मभगे खेटे स्कन्दः पर्शुधरोऽनलः ॥२२॥  
विश्वकर्मा भगो मित्रो मयोऽतकवृषध्वजाः ।  
गोविन्दो मदनो भीमः सिंहादौ विषमे क्रमात् ॥  
कर्कादौ समभे भीमाद्विलोमेन विचिन्तयेत् ॥२३॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-11 are as follows: “CHATURVIMSAMSA (D24): The Siddhamsa (1/24<sup>th</sup> part of a sign or 1° 15' each) distribution commences from Leo and Cancer respectively for an odd sign and an even sign. In the case of an odd sign the ruling deities repeat twice in the order of Skanda, Parsudhara, Anala, Viswakarma, Bhaga, Mitra, Maya, Antaka, Vrisha-dhwaja, Govinda, Madana and Bhima. Reverse these from Bhishma (to Skanda) twice to know the deities for the Siddhamsa in an even sign.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 78, the following slokas 24-26 are given (see Fig-12):

भांशाधिपाः क्रमाद्द्वयमवह्नित्पितामहाः ।  
चन्द्रेशादितिजीवाहित्पितरो भगसंज्ञिताः ॥२४॥  
अर्यमार्कत्वष्टमश्चक्राग्निमित्रवासवाः ।  
निर्ऋत्युक्त्रिश्वेऽजगोविन्दो वसवोऽम्बुपः ॥२५॥  
ततोऽजपावर्हिर्बुध्न्यः पूषा चैव प्रकीर्तिताः ।  
नक्षत्रेशास्तु भांशेशा मेषादिचरमक्रमात् ॥२६॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-12 are as follows: “SAPTAVIMSAMSA / BHAMSA / NAKSHATRAMSA (D27): The Bhamsa lords are respectively the presiding deities of the 27 Nakshatras as under: Dastra (Aswini Kumara), Yama, Agni, Brahma, Chandra, Isa, Aditi, Jiva, Ahi, Pitara, Bhaga, Aryama, Surya, Tvashta, Marut, Sakragini, Mitra, Vasava, Rakshasa, Varuna, Visvadeva, Govinda, Vasu, Varuna, Ajapa, Ahirbudhanya and Pusha. These are for an odd sign. Count these deities in a reverse order for an even sign. The Bhamsa distribution commences from Aries and other movable signs for all the 12 signs.”

In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 79, the following slokas 27-28 are given (see Fig-13):

त्रिंशांशेशश्च विषमे कुजाकीज्यजभार्गवाः ।  
पंचपंचाष्टसप्तसप्तभागानां व्यस्ययात् समे ॥२७॥  
वह्निः समीरशक्रौ च धनवो जलवस्तथा ।  
विषमेषु क्रमाद्ज्ञेयाः समराशौ विपर्ययात् ॥२८॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-13 are as follows: “TRIMSAMSA (D30): The Trimsamsa lords for an odd sign are: Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury and Venus. Each of them in order rules 5,5,8,7 and 5 degrees. The deities ruling over

the Trimsamsas are respectively, Agni, Vayu, Indra, Kubera, and Varuna. In the case of an even sign, the quantum of Trimsamsa, planetary lordship and deities get reversed.”  
In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 79, the following slokas 29-30 are given (see Fig-14):

चत्वारिंशद्विभागानामधिपा विषमे क्रियात् ।  
समभे तुलतो ज्ञेयाः स्वस्वाधिपसमन्विताः ॥२९॥  
विष्णुश्चन्द्रो मरीचिश्च त्वष्टा घाता शिवो रविः ।  
यमो यक्षश्च गन्धर्वः कालो वरुण एव च ॥३०॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-14 are as follows: “KHAVEDAMSA (D40): (1/40<sup>th</sup> part of a sign), for odd signs count from Aries and for an even sign from Libra in respect of Chatvarimsamsa (each of 45' of arc). Vishnu, Chandra, Marichi, Tvashta, Dhata, Siva, Ravi, Yama, Yaksha, Gandharva, Kala and Varuna repeat successively as per presiding deities in the same order for all signs.”  
In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 79, the following slokas 31-32 are given (see Fig-15):

तथाक्षवेदभागानामधिपाश्चरभे क्रियात् ।  
स्थिरे सिंहाद् द्विभेचापात् विधीशविष्णवश्चरे ॥३१॥  
ईशाक्युतसुरज्येष्ठा विष्णुकेशाः स्थिरे द्विभे ।  
देवाः पंचदशावृत्त्या विज्ञेया द्विजसत्तम ! ॥३२॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-15 are as follows: “AKSHAVEDHAMSA (D45): (1/45<sup>th</sup> part of a sign), Aries, Leo and Sagittarius re the signs from which the distributions respectively commence for movable, immovable and common signs. In movable signs, Brahma, Siva and Vishnu; in immovable signs Siva, Vishnu and Brahma and in common signs Vishnu, Brahma and Siva repeat 15 times the presidentship over these Akshavedamsas”  
In Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra [16], Chapter 6 (“The Sixteen Divisions of a Sign”) on Page 79, the meaning of slokas 33-41 are given (see Fig-16):

राशीन् विहाय खेटस्य द्विध्नमंशाद्यमकं ह्युत् ।  
शेषं संक च तद्वाशेषाः षष्ट्यंशपाः स्मृताः ॥३३॥  
घोरश्च राक्षसो देवः कुबेरो यक्ष-किन्नरो ।  
अष्टः कुलघ्नो मरुतो बह्निर्मया पुरीवकः ॥३४॥  
अपाम्पतिर्मस्वाश्च कालः सर्पामृतेन्दुकाः ।  
मृदुः कोमल-हेरम्ब-ब्रह्म-विष्णु-महेश्वराः ॥३५॥  
देवाद्रो कलिनाशश्च क्षितीश-कमलाकरो ।  
गुलिको मत्युकालश्च दावाग्निघोरसंज्ञकः ॥३६॥  
यमश्च कष्टकसुधाऽमृतौ पूर्णनिशाकरः ।  
विषदग्धकुलान्तश्च मुख्यो वंशक्षयस्तथा ॥३७॥  
उत्पातकालसौम्याह्वयाः कोमलः शीतलामिधः ।  
करालवंशुचन्द्रास्यौ प्रबोधः कालपायकः ॥३८॥  
वण्डमृन्निर्मलः सौम्यः क्रूरोऽतिशीतलोऽमृतः ।  
पयोधिभ्रमणाह्वयो च चन्द्ररेखा त्वयुग्मपाः ॥३९॥  
समे भे व्यत्ययाज्ञेयाः षष्ट्यंशेषाः प्रकीर्तिताः ।  
षष्ट्यंशस्वामिनस्त्वोजे तपोशाब्दव्यतपयः समे ॥४०॥

शुभषष्ट्यंशसंयुक्ता ग्रहाः शुभफलप्रदाः ।  
क्रूरषष्ट्यंशसंयुक्ता नाशयन्ति खचारिणः ॥४१॥

The meaning of slokas in Fig-16 are as follows: “SHASHTIAMSA (D60): (1/60<sup>th</sup> part a of sign or half a degree each): To calculate the Shashtiamsa lord, ignore the sign position of a planet and take the degrees etc. it traversed in that sign. Multiply that figure by 2 and divide the degree by 12. Add 1 to the remainder which will indicate the sign in which the Shashtiamsa falls. The lord of that sign is the planet ruling the said Shashtiamsa. In odd signs, the names of Shashtiamsa are: 1. Ghora, 2. Rakshasa, 3. Deva, 4. Kubera, 5. Yaksha, 6. Kinnara, 7. Bhrashta, 8. Kulaghna, 9. Garala, 10. Vahni, 11. Maya, 12. Purishaka, 13. Apampathi, 14. Marutwan, 15. Kala, 16. Sarpa, 17. Amrita 18. Indu, 19. Mridu, 20. Kornala, 21. Heramba, 22. Brahma, 23. Vishnu, 24. Maheswara, 25. Deva, 26. Ardra, 27. Kalinasa, 28. Kshiteesa, 29. Kamalakara, 30. Gulika, 31. Mrithyu, 32. Kaala, 33. Davagni, 34. Ghora, 35. Yama, 36. Kantaka, 37. Sudha, 38. Amrita, 39. Poornachandra 40. Vishadagdha 41. Kulanasa, 42. Vamsakshaya, 43. Utpata, 44. Kaala, 45. Saumya, 46. Komala, 47. Seetala, 48. Karala Damshttra 49. Chandramukhi, 50. Praveena, 51. Kalapavaka, 52. Dandayudha, 53. Nirmala, 54. Saumya, 55 Kroora, 56. Atiseetala, 57. Mrita 58. Payodhi, 59. Bhramana, 60. Chandrarekha (Indurekha). The reverse is the order for even signs in so much as these names are concerned. Planets in benefic Shashtiamsa produce auspicious results while the opposite is true in case of planets in malefic Shashtiamsas.”

## Results and Discussion

**Table 1:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-3, Decanate (D3)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D3 Placement	Rasi Lord	Part of Body
Sun	Aries	Mars	Left nostril
Moon	Cancer	Moon	Left side of head
Mars	Taurus	Venus	Face (left side)
Jupiter	Cancer	Moon	Left side of head
Venus	Cancer	Moon	Left side of temple
Saturn	Libra	Venus	Right nostril
Ascendant	Cancer	Moon	Left side of head

**Table 2:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-4, Chaturthamsa (D4)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D4 Placement	Rasi Lord	Rishi Lord
Sun	Aries	Mars	Sanaka
Moon	Cancer	Moon	Sanaka
Mars	Aries	Mars	Sananda
Jupiter	Cancer	Moon	Sanaka
Venus	Virgo**	Sun*	Kumara
Saturn	Capricorn	Saturn	Sananda
Ascendant	Cancer	Moon	Sanaka

**Table 3:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-5, Saptamsa (D7)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D7 Placement	Rasi Lord	Rishi Lord
Sun	Taurus	Venus	Ksheera
Moon	Capricorn	Saturn	Suddha Jala
Mars	Libra	Venus	Ghritha (ghee)
Jupiter	Capricorn	Saturn	Suddha Jala
Venus	Capricorn	Saturn	Dadhi (curd)
Saturn	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Dadhi (curd)
Ascendant	Capricorn	Saturn	Suddha Jala

**Table 4:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-6, Navamsa (D9)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D9 Placement	Rasi Lord	Designations
Sun	Gemini*	Moon*	Rakshasa (devilish)
Moon	Cancer	Moon	Deva (divine)
Mars	Aries/Taurus	Mars/Venus	Deva
Jupiter	Cancer	Moon	Deva (divine)
Venus	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Deva (divine)
Saturn	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Rakshasa (devilish)
Ascendant	Cancer	Moon	Deva (divine)

**Table 5:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-7, Dasamsa (D10)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D10 Placement	Rasi Lord	Rulers of cardinal directions
Sun	Gemini*	Moon*	Yama
Moon	Pisces	Jupiter	Anantha
Mars	Capricorn	Saturn	Vayu
Jupiter	Pisces	Jupiter	Anantha
Venus	Taurus	Venus	Varuna
Saturn	Capricorn	Saturn	Rakshasa
Ascendant	Pisces	Jupiter	Anantha

**Table 6:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-8, Dvadasamsa (D12)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D12 Placement	Rasi Lord	Presidentship
Sun	Gemini*	Moon*	Yama
Moon	Leo	Sun	Aswini Kumara
Mars	Gemini	Moon*	Aswini Kumara
Jupiter	Leo	Sun	Aswini Kumara
Venus	Virgo**	Sun**	Yama
Saturn	Capricorn	Saturn	Sarpa
Ascendant	Leo	Sun	Aswini Kumara

**Table 7:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-9, Shodasamsa (D16)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D16 Placement	Rasi Lord	Presiding Deity
Sun	Cancer	Moon	Sun
Moon	Taurus	Venus	Shiva
Mars	Scorpio	Mars	Brahma
Jupiter	Taurus	Venus	Shiva
Venus	Virgo**	Sun**	Shiva
Saturn	Virgo**	Sun**	Shiva
Ascendant	Taurus	Venus	Shiva

**Table 8:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-10, Vimsamsa (D20)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D20 Placement	Rasi Lord	Presiding Deity
Sun	Leo	Sun	Vijaya
Moon	Taurus	Venus	Megha
Mars	Sagittarius / Capricorn	Jupiter / Saturn	Aruna
Jupiter	Taurus	Venus	Megha
Venus	Cancer	Moon	Chuchuka
Saturn	Libra	Venus	Sati
Ascendant	Taurus	Venus	Megha

**Table 14:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-16, Shastiamsa (D60)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D60 Placement	Rasi Lord	Benefic (B) or Malefic (M)
Sun	Gemini*	Moon*	Kaala (M) - Dark blue colour, time considered as one of the nine dravyas by the Vaiseshikas, a person who distils and sells liquor, Saturn, Siva, a personification of the destructive principle.
Moon	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Kroora (M) - pitiless, mischievous, bloody, disagreeable, terrible
Mars	Pisces	Jupiter	Ghora (M) - awful, violent
Jupiter	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Kroora (M) - pitiless, mischievous, bloody, disagreeable, terrible
Venus	Capricorn	Saturn	Ardra (B) - Moist
Saturn	Gemini*	Moon*	Komala (B) - tender, agreeable

**Table 9:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-11, ChaturVimsamsa (D24)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D24 Placement	Rasi Lord	Ruling Deity
Sun	Capricorn	Saturn	Mitra
Moon	Virgo**	Sun**	Govinda
Mars	Taurus	Venus	Parsudhara
Jupiter	Virgo**	Sun**	Govinda
Venus	Leo	Sun	Madana
Saturn	Pisces	Jupiter	Antaka
Ascendant	Virgo**	Sun**	Govinda

**Table 10:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-12, SaptaVimsamsa (D27)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D27 Placement	Rasi Lord	Bhamsa Lords / Presiding Deities
Sun	Libra	Venus	Aditi
Moon	Pisces	Venus	Ajapa
Mars	Gemini*	Moon*	Sakragni
Jupiter	Pisces	Venus	Ajapa
Venus	Aries	Mars	Aryama
Saturn	Gemini*	Moon*	Ahi
Ascendant	Pisces	Venus	Ajapa

**Table 11:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-13, Trimsamsa (D30)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D30 Placement	Rasi Lord	Deities ruling over Trimsamsa
Sun	Aquarius	Saturn	Vayu
Moon	Taurus	Venus	Varuna
Mars	Pisces	Jupiter	Indra
Jupiter	Taurus	Venus	Varuna
Venus	Pisces	Jupiter	Indra
Saturn	Aquarius	Saturn	Vayu
Ascendant	Taurus	Venus	Varuna

**Table 12:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-14, ChaturVimsamsa / Khavedamsa (D40)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D40 Placement	Rasi Lord	Presiding Deities
Sun	Capricorn	Saturn	Gandharva
Moon	Capricorn	Saturn	Tvashta
Mars	Pisces	Jupiter	Tvashta
Jupiter	Capricorn	Saturn	Tvashta
Venus	Virgo**	Sun**	Varuna
Saturn	Taurus	Venus	Chandra
Ascendant	Capricorn	Saturn	Tvashta

**Table 13:** With reference to Fig-1 and Fig-15, Akshavedamsa (D45)'s planetary placements and other characteristics were derived

Planet	D45 Placement	Rasi Lord	Presiding Deities
Sun	Aquarius	Saturn	Shiva
Moon	Leo	Sun	Shiva
Mars	Scorpio	Mars	Shiva
Jupiter	Leo	Sun	Shiva
Venus	Capricorn	Saturn	Brahma
Saturn	Gemini*	Moon*	Vishnu
Ascendant	Leo	Sun	Shiva

			--Or--
			Heramba (B) - Ganesha, a boastful hero, buffalo
Ascendant	Sagittarius	Jupiter	Kroora (M) - pitiless, mischievous, bloody, disagreeable, terrible

**Notes**

(1) For Gemini (\*), Mercury is the lord as per Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra<sup>[16]</sup>, but at the time of Lord Sri Rama's birth, Mercury<sup>[13]</sup> didn't exist, so the lordship of Gemini existed with Moon (\*).

(2) For Virgo (\*\*), Mercury is the lord as per Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra<sup>[16]</sup>, but at the time of Lord Sri Rama's birth, Mercury<sup>[13]</sup> didn't exist, so the lordship of Virgo existed with Sun (\*\*).

**Conclusion**

**Table 15:** With reference to Table-1 to Table-14, each planet's placement in its respective divisional charts (D1 to D60) are concluded in the below table for Lord Sri Rama based on his birth chart (Fig-1)

Divisional/varga charts	Asc	Sun	Moon	Mars	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Rasi D1 and planets degrees (at birth)	Cancer ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup>	Aries ~7.3 <sup>0</sup>	Cancer ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup>	Capricorn ~13.33±2 <sup>0</sup>	Cancer ~2.8125 <sup>0</sup>	Pisces ~17.3 <sup>0</sup>	Libra ~10 <sup>0</sup>
Decanate D3	Cancer	Aries	Cancer	Taurus	Cancer	Cancer	Libra
Chaturthamsa D4	Cancer	Aries	Cancer	Aries	Cancer	Virgo	Capricorn
Saptamsa D7	Capricorn	Taurus	Capricorn	Libra	Capricorn	Capricorn	Sagittarius
Navamsa D9	Cancer	Gemini	Cancer	Aries / Taurus	Cancer	Sagittarius	Sagittarius
Dasamsa D10	Pisces	Gemini	Pisces	Capricorn	Pisces	Taurus	Capricorn
Dvadasamsa D12	Leo	Gemini	Leo	Gemini	Leo	Virgo	Capricorn
Shodasamsa D16	Taurus	Cancer	Taurus	Scorpio	Taurus	Virgo	Virgo
Vimsamsa D20	Taurus	Leo	Taurus	Sagittarius / Capricorn	Taurus	Cancer	Libra
ChaturVimsamsa D24	Virgo	Capricorn	Virgo	Taurus	Virgo	Leo	Pisces
SaptaVimsamsa D27	Pisces	Libra	Pisces	Gemini	Pisces	Aries	Gemini
Trimsamsa D30	Taurus	Aquarius	Taurus	Pisces	Taurus	Pisces	Aquarius
KhaVedamsa D40	Capricorn	Capricorn	Capricorn	Pisces	Capricorn	Virgo	Taurus
AkshaVedamsa D45	Leo	Aquarius	Leo	Scorpio	Leo	Capricorn	Gemini
Shastiamsa D60	Sagittarius	Gemini	Sagittarius	Pisces	Sagittarius	Capricorn	Gemini

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