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Importance of Kakshya in Ashtakavarga

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Abstract: The Kakshya provide the next level of detail in decoding Ashtakavarga. Based on the Rekha provided by a planet in the Rasi of the Bhinna Ashtakavarga (BAV), the Kakshya is classified as Rekhaprada Kakshya or Karnaprada Kakshya. Rekhaprada and Karnaprada Kakshya give important information about the transit effect of the Graha, based on which prediction accuracy can be increased. This paper examines the structure of Kakshya within the Ashtakavarga system, explains the classification of Kakshya as Rekhaprada or Karnaprada, and demonstrates, through worked examples and a natal chart case study, how Kakshya-level analysis refines transit prediction beyond the conventional Rasi-level Ashtakavarga assessment.

Keywords: Ashtakavarga; Divisional Charts; Divisional Ashtakavarga; Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra (BPHS); Gochara (Transit); Sarvashtakavarga (SAV); Rasi; Bhava; Karakatwas (Karaka, Phala).

1. Introduction

Maharishi Parasara provides the details of Ashtakavarga in response to a query raised by Maitreya, his disciple, in the *Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra* (BPHS) [3]. While explaining the Ashtakavarga, Maharishi Parasara asserted that, just as the effects of the planets in relation to the Bhavas (Houses) are judged from the natal Lagna and the Moon Lagna, in the same manner the results need to be considered for every other planet's position by assuming each of them, in turn, as the Lagna. This assessment provides a holistic picture through the cumulative effect of the seven planets and the Lagna. The Ashtakavarga brings the complex interplay of the planets with respect to the different Bhavas (Houses) into a unique matrix for easy analysis. Sage Varaha Mihira also provides a description of Ashtakavarga in the *Brihat Jataka* [4].

The Sanskrit term Ashtakavarga is derived from two words, *Ashta* and *Varga*. *Ashta* means "eight (8)" and *Varga* means "subdivisional charts." The Ashtakavarga therefore consists of eight charts governed by the seven planets from the Sun to Saturn and the Lagna. These eight charts are called the Bhinna Ashtakavarga (BAV). The Ashtakavarga allows the researcher to focus on each planet in great detail; for instance,

everything pertaining to the Sun's Karakatwa (significations) is assessed from the Sun's BAV. Since the Sun governs the father, the king, the temple, and related significations, these attributes are read from the Sun's BAV.

Ashtakavarga is founded on the twin concepts of "Transit" (Gochara) and "Karaka Lagna." Every planetary transit through a Rasi produces either an auspicious or an inauspicious result. Auspicious results are indicated by a Rekha, denoted "1," and inauspicious results are indicated by a Kantaka or Karana, denoted "0." Transit results are always derived with respect to another planet taken as the point of reference, as illustrated in Figure 1.

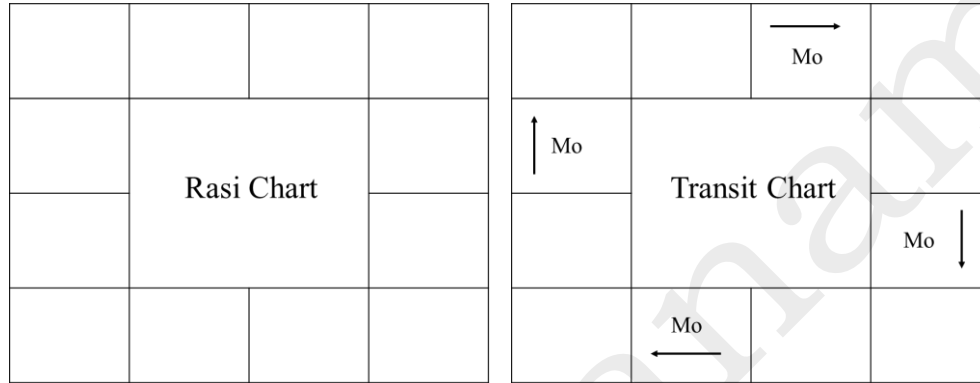


Figure 1. Planetary Transit

2. Literature Survey

The *Brihat Parasara Hora Sastra* of Maharshi Parasara [3] and the *Brihat Jataka* of Varaha Mihira [4] are among the principal classical Vedic astrological texts that provide the foundational details of Ashtakavarga. Later compilations such as *Prasna Marga* [1], *Jataka Desh Marga* [2], and *Laghu Parashari* [5] further elaborate upon its predictive application. The importance of Ashtakavarga and its relative ease of use is well articulated across these classical and modern texts, including contemporary treatments such as *The Ashtakavarga* [6]. However, even though the classical texts provide high-level detail of the Ashtakavarga framework, very little is mentioned in the available literature about the Kakshya sub-division and its specific importance in prediction. This gap forms the primary motivation for the present study.

3. Kakshya

Each Rasi is divided into eight equal parts representing the seven planets and the Lagna. These parts are called Kakshya. Since a Rasi spans 30°, each Kakshya is equal to 3° 45'. The ownership of each Kakshya is based on the orbital speed of the corresponding planet, as shown in Table 1.

Kakshya	Owner	Degree
First	Saturn	0° to 3° 45'
Second	Jupiter	3° 45' to 7° 30'
Third	Mars	7° 30' to 11° 15'
Fourth	Sun	11° 15' to 15°

Kakshya	Owner	Degree
Fifth	Venus	15° to 18° 45'
Sixth	Mercury	18° 45' to 22° 30'
Seventh	Moon	22° 30' to 26° 15'
Eighth	Lagna	26° 15' to 30°

Table 1. Kakshya Table

Rasi (30°)							
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8
0° – 3°45'	3°45' – 7°30'	7°30' – 11°15'	11°15' – 15°	15° – 18°45'	18°45' – 22°30'	22°30' – 26°15'	26°15' – 30°
Sat	Jup	Mar	Su	Ven	Mer	Mo	Lagna

Table 2. Representation of Rekhaprada Grahas' Contribution in Transit

Based on the Rekha contributed by a planet in a Rasi of the BAV, the Kakshya within that Rasi is classified as either a Rekhaprada Kakshya or a Karnaprada Kakshya. A Rekhaprada Kakshya is the Kakshya belonging to a planet that contributed a Rekha to the Rasi under consideration in that planet's own BAV. When a transiting planet passes through a Rekhaprada Kakshya, the results produced are favourable; conversely, transit through a Karnaprada Kakshya produces unfavourable results.

Illustrative Example

Ra	Ma	Ju	Su
(Sa)	Raashi Chart (Janma Kundali)		Ve, Me
			Mo
			Ke

As Ma Ju	Su Me Sa	Me Ve	As Su Mo Ma Me Ve Sa Su
Ma Me	PAV Saturn		Su Sa
Su Mo Ma			As Ma
Su Me Ve Sa	As	Mo Ju	As Su Ma Ju

In this example, for Mesha Rasi, the planets Saturn, Jupiter, Sun, Mercury, and the Lagna have each contributed a Rekha; these contributions are represented in green in the Kakshya table shown in Figure 2 below.

Mesha Rasi (30°)							
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8
0° – 3°45'	3°45' – 7°30'	7°30' – 11°15'	11°15' – 15°	15° – 18°45'	18°45' – 22°30'	22°30' – 26°15'	26°15' – 30°
Sat	Jup	Mar	Su	Ven	Mer	Mo	Lagna

Tula Rasi (30°)							
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8
0° – 3°45'	3°45' – 7°30'	7°30' – 11°15'	11°15' – 15°	15° – 18°45'	18°45' – 22°30'	22°30' – 26°15'	26°15' – 30°
Sat	Jup	Mar	Su	Ven	Mer	Mo	Lagna

Figure 2. Kakshya Table Showing Rekhpada Contributors for Mesha Rasi

4. Application of Ashtakavarga

The Ashtakavarga is generally applied in three broad areas of practice: prediction, transit or Dasa analysis, and the determination of Muhurta, as summarised in Figure 3.

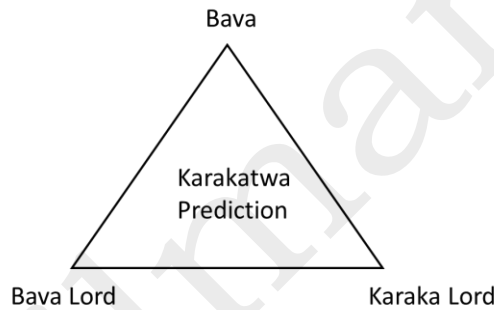


Figure 3. Application of Ashtakavarga

Application in Prediction

In this methodology, the Ashtakavarga is applied throughout the lifespan of the native through general predictive rules. The correlation and rating of the different Bhavas and planets are arrived at based on the Rekhas present in the Sarvashtakavarga (SAV) and the Bhinna Ashtakavarga (BAV) respectively.

Application in Transit / Dasa Analysis

In this methodology, the transit effect of a planet is determined from the Rekhas present in the transited Rasi. This approach is used principally to arrive at the timing of a promised event.

Application in Muhurta

In this methodology, an auspicious time for an event is identified by examining the transit of the Sun, Moon, and Jupiter through Rasis carrying a higher number of Rekhas.

Ashtakavarga principles should not be treated as a stand-alone system of prediction; the results obtained must be corroborated using other predictive tools. Ashtakavarga is not an alternative to the broader body of predictive technique but forms one integral part of the whole system.

5. Interpretation in Ashtakavarga

Interpretation through the Ashtakavarga method can be broadly classified under three heads:

- Magnitude of the predicted event
- Nature / quality of the event
- Timing of the event

The BAV is used to determine the strength of a planet. The Prastarashtakavarga (PAV) is used to determine the timing and the nature or type of an event. The SAV is used to identify the important events in the native's life. In summary, the SAV indicates the strength of the Bhavas, while the BAV indicates the strength of the planets.

6. General Thumb Rule

Planets associated with fewer than four Rekhas in their respective BAV generally cause disease, sorrow, or agony. Planets associated with exactly four Rekhas in their respective BAV give mixed results, partly good and partly evil. Planets associated with more than four Rekhas are auspicious and confer prosperity of every kind.

Each planet's BAV is to be treated as an individual Jataka (chart) in its own right, and the respective twelve Bhavas need to be analysed for the Karakatwas of that planet. Bhavas associated with fewer than twenty-five Rekhas are inauspicious, whereas Bhavas with twenty-eight Rekhas are moderately auspicious, and Bhava results are fully manifested when the Bhava carries more than thirty Rekhas.

The Rekhas received by a planet in its own BAV largely determine the overall Phala (result) given by that planet in the Jataka Kundali under study: a BAV value greater than four yields auspicious results, while a BAV value of less than four yields inauspicious results.

7. Prediction Methodology in Ashtakavarga

Assessing the Planet

The Ashtakavarga Rekhas present in the Rasi occupied by a planet in its own Bhinna Ashtakavarga (BAV) are used to assess that planet. Planets associated with fewer than four Rekhas in their respective BAV generally cause disease, sorrow, or agony. Planets associated with four Rekhas give mixed results, partly good and partly evil, and planets associated with more than four Rekhas are auspicious and confer prosperity of every kind.

Example (Assessing the Planet):

Ra		(Ju)	
Sa Ve	Rasi Chart		(Ma)
Su Mo	Me		Ke

Figure 4. Assessing the Planet in Ashtakavarga

32	29	31	20	3	4	7	3	6	2	4	1
28	SAV		26	7	As		2	4	Su		4
24			24	1			2	5			5
30	19	40	34	3	5	5	7	2	2	7	6
3	4	7	5	2	4	5	0	7	5	6	1
5	Mo		2	6	Ma		2	3	Me		4
1			4	3			2	4			4
5	4	4	5	3	1	6	5	4	3	8	5
5	5	3	6	6	5	3	3	3	4	3	4
4	Ju		6	4	Ve		4	2	Sa		4
5			6	4			2	2			1
5	3	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	1	5	5

Figure 5. SAV and BAV Tables

Planet	Rasi Posited	BAV Considered	Rekhas in Rasi Posited (BAV)	Assessment
Sun	Dhanus	Sun	2	Evil
Moon	Dhanus	Moon	5	Good
Mars	Kataka	Mars	2	Evil
Mercury	Vruschika	Mercury	3	Evil
Jupiter	Vrushaba	Jupiter	3	Evil
Venus	Kumba	Venus	4	Partly good and partly evil
Saturn	Kumba	Saturn	2	Evil

Table 3. Assessing the Planets in Ashtakavarga

Assessing the Bhava

The Ashtakavarga Rekhas of a Bhava in the Sarvashtakavarga (SAV) are used to assess that Bhava. Bhavas associated with fewer than twenty-eight Rekhas are inauspicious, whereas a Bhava with twenty-eight Rekhas is moderately auspicious, and the results of a Bhava are fully manifested when it carries more than twenty-eight Rekhas.

Example (Assessing the Bhava):

Ra		(Ju)		32	29	31	20			
Sa	Ve	Rasi Chart		(Ma)	28	SAV		26		
					24			24		
\\	Su	Mo	Me		Ke	\\	30	19	40	34

Figure 6. Assessing the Bhavas in Ashtakavarga

Bhava	Rasi Located	Rekhas in Rasi Located (SAV)	Assessment
I Bhava	Dhanus	30	Good
II Bhava	Makara	24	Evil
III Bhava	Kumba	28	Partly good and partly evil
IV Bhava	Meena	32	Good
V Bhava	Mesha	29	Evil
VI Bhava	Vrushaba	31	Good
VII Bhava	Mithuna	20	Evil
VIII Bhava	Kataka	26	Evil
IX Bhava	Simha	24	Evil
X Bhava	Kanya	34	Good
XI Bhava	Tula	40	Good
XII Bhava	Vruschika	19	Evil

Table 4. Assessing the Bhavas in Ashtakavarga

Prediction Methodology

As in natal Jataka prediction, prediction through Ashtakavarga considers the Bhava, the Bhava Lord, and the Karaka Lord in combination for assessing a given Karakatwa, following the sequence shown in Figure 7.

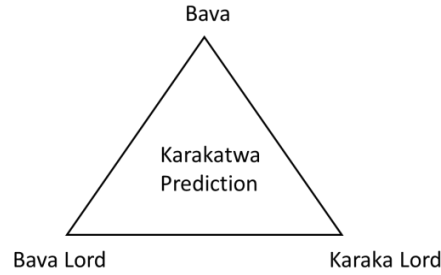


Figure 7. Prediction Methodology

Example (Karakatwa and Parameters to Consider):

Karakatwa	Bhava	Bhava Lord	Karaka Lord
Wealth	II and XI Bhava	2L and 11L	Jupiter
Marriage	VII Bhava	7L	Venus
Father	IX Bhava	9L	Sun
Education	IV and V Bhava	4L and 5L	Mercury and Jupiter
Mother	IV Bhava	4L	Moon
Longevity	VIII Bhava	8L	Saturn

Table 5. Karakatwa and Parameters

Example: Predicting Wealth

Wealth is predicted by jointly assessing the II Bhava, the XI Bhava, the 2nd Lord (2L), the 11th Lord (11L), and Jupiter (the Karaka for wealth). In the illustrative Jataka considered here, the overall prediction for wealth is poor, since three of the five parameters examined show an evil effect for wealth, while one parameter each shows a good and a partly-good-and-partly-evil effect.

Parameter	II Bhava	2L	XI Bhava	11L	Jupiter
Rasi / Value	Makara, SAV = 24	Sat, BAV = 2	Tula, SAV = 40	Ven, BAV = 4	BAV = 3
Assessment	Evil	Evil	Good	Partly good and partly evil	Evil

Table 6. Wealth Assessment in Ashtakavarga

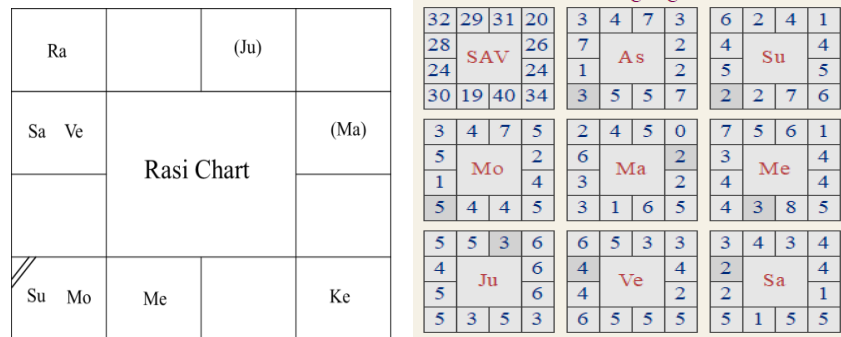


Figure 8. Rasi, SAV, and BAV Charts for the Wealth Assessment Example

8. Ashtakavarga Analysis of a Natal Chart: A Case Study

To demonstrate the practical application of Kakshya-level analysis, the following case study examines the natal chart of a male native (referred to as R1) with respect to economic condition (wealth).

Name	R1 (Male)	TOB	11:05 AM	Janma Lagna	Mesha
DOB	Feb 8, 1988	POB	Bangalore	Janma Rasi	Kanya
Dasa	Ma till 21-01-1995	Nakshatra	Chitra 1 Pada		

Ashtakavarga of Rasi Chart:

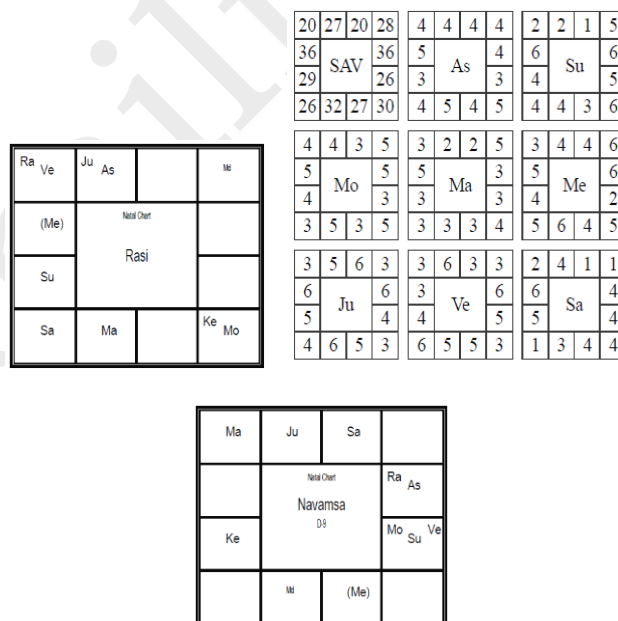


Figure 9. Rasi, Navamsa, and Ashtakavarga Charts of Native R1

Bhava	SAV	Rasi	Bhava Lord	Yuti / Drusti
11H	36	Kumba	Sa	Me, Sa, Ma

Bhava	SAV	Rasi	Bhava Lord	Yuti / Drusti
2H	20	Vrushaba	Ve	Ma

Table 7. Relevant Bhava Summary (SAV) for Native R1

Graha	Longitude	BAV	Lordship	Rasi Dignity	Bhava	Yuti / Drusti	Kakshya
Sun	9S 24° 59'	4	5th	Enemy	10H	None	Karna (Mo)
Moon	5S 23° 25'	5	4th	Enemy	6H	Ve, Ra, Ke, Sa	Rekha (Mo)
Mars	7S 26° 46'	3	Lagna, 8th	Own House	8H	None	Karna (Lg)
Mercury	10S 1° 13'	5	3rd and 6th	Friend	11H	Sa, Ma	Karna (Sa)
Jupiter	0S 0° 50'	5	9th and 12th	Friend	Lagna	None	Rekha (Sa)
Venus	11S 4° 46'	3	2nd and 7th	Uchcha	12H	Mo, Ra, Ke	Karna (Ju)
Saturn	8S 5° 49'	1	10th and 11th	Enemy	9H	Ju	Karna (Ju)

Table 8. Graha-wise BAV, Dignity, and Kakshya Placement for Native R1

Key Karakatwa Analysis

- 11th House (Kumba): 36 SAV, but afflicted by the aspect of Saturn and Mars, and placed in Paapa Kartari — Rule 2.
- 2nd House (Vrushaba): 20 SAV and afflicted by the aspect of Mars — Rule 4.
- 11th Lord (Saturn): 1 BAV, placed in an enemy's house, and situated in a Karnaprada Kakshya of Jupiter — Rules 8 and 11.
- 2nd Lord (Venus): 3 BAV, placed in its sign of exaltation (Uchcha) which is nonetheless a Dustana (12th House), aspected by Rahu/Ketu, and situated in a Karnaprada Kakshya of Jupiter — Rules 8 and 11.
- Karaka Lord (Jupiter): 5 BAV, placed in a friend's house, and situated in a Rekhaprada Kakshya of Saturn — Rules 5 and 10.

Conclusion of the Case Study

- The 11th House and the Karaka Graha (Jupiter) show a favourable result for economic condition.
- However, the 2nd House, the 2nd Lord, and the 11th Lord all show a weak result for economic condition.

The native belongs to a middle-class family with an average economic status, a conclusion that is consistent with the mixed results obtained after the application of the above rules — a conclusion made possible in its finer resolution by incorporating the Kakshya (Rekhapsada/Karnaprada) placement of the 11th Lord, the 2nd Lord, and the Karaka Lord, in addition to their conventional BAV strength.

9. Conclusion

Transit analysis based on Kakshya provides a substantially higher level of detail in prediction using Ashtakavarga than Rasi-level analysis alone. A planet transiting a Rekhapsada Kakshya consistently produces auspicious results, whereas a planet transiting a Karnaprada Kakshya produces inauspicious results, the specific outcome in each case being further conditioned by the relationship between the transiting planet and the Kakshya Lord. As demonstrated in the case study presented above, Rekhapsada and Karnaprada Kakshya together furnish important supplementary information about the transit effect of a Graha, and their systematic incorporation into the standard Bhava–Bhava Lord–Karaka Lord assessment framework can meaningfully increase the accuracy of prediction. Future work may usefully extend this analysis to a larger sample of natal charts in order to statistically validate the predictive gain contributed by Kakshya-level assessment.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. No funding, grant, or sponsorship was received from any commercial or not-for-profit entity in connection with this research.

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*I declare that there is no competing interest in the content and authorship of this scholarly work



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