A TWO-STAGE VEDIC FORECASTING FRAMEWORK AND DAILY TARABALAM: OBSERVATIONAL EVALUATION OF POSITIVE EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES IN VEDICVISIONS.AI

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ABSTRACT

Within the broader context of a Vedic horoscope, VedicVisions.ai is an AI-based two-stage Vedic forecasting system combining deterministic Vedic calculations with generative AI. Natal-chart factors, planetary transits, dashas, houses, Nakshatra, and forecast scores provide the chart and timing foundation; generative AI converts these calculated inputs into a personalized six-month narrative and context-aware guidance for career, finances, health, relationships, and family. The AI narrative is fetched in the background, displayed in the application, and incorporated into the downloadable PDF report alongside the deterministic astrology calculations. Stage 2 provides granular daily Tarabalam classifications – Excellent, Good, Caution, Unfavorable, or Avoid – based on the relationship between the user's Janma Nakshatra and the daily Nakshatra. This study evaluates the system using 161 daily observations. Mood assessment was blinded to the day's Tarabalam classification: mood was recorded before the participant viewed that day's label. Positive mood occurred on 77.6% of observed days. Good days were positive in 43/55 observations (78.2%, $p < .001$ versus a 50% reference), Excellent days in 28/40 (70.0%, $p = .008$), and Good/Excellent days together in 71/95 (74.7%). These favorable-day results show substantial absolute positive-emotional experience and are directionally consistent with the traditional preference for auspicious timing, although they did not significantly exceed the subject's already-high 77.6% period base rate. Caution, Unfavorable, and Avoid labels matched negative/meh mood in 22.2%, 18.2%, and 11.8% of observations, respectively; Avoid days were positive in 15/17 observations (88.2%), and the overall ordinal association was small and nonsignificant (Spearman rho = -0.12, $p = 0.132$). The broader VedicVisions.ai forecasts characterized much of 2025-2026 as Mostly favorable, with displayed scores around 6.4-6.7/10, providing context for the high overall positive-mood rate. Together, the findings provide encouraging preliminary observational evidence for the layered framework: Stage 1 supplies AI-enriched period-level forecast context, while Stage 2 offers a granular timing layer whose incremental predictive value requires prospective validation. The findings are consistent with the traditional practice of referring to a favorable day in advance; however, the observational design cannot establish causation, and prospective multi-user studies are needed to establish generalizability, domain-specific outcomes, and incremental predictive value.

KEYWORDS

Tarabalam, Vedic astrology, Nakshatra, VedicVisions.ai, generative AI, mood, ecological momentary assessment, hierarchical forecasting, positive outcomes

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Vedic horoscope combines natal-chart structure with time-varying constructs such as dasha periods, transits, houses, planetary conditions, and Nakshatra. VedicVisions.ai operationalizes this broader horoscope context as a layered forecasting system: deterministic calculations establish the astrological state, generative AI converts calculated inputs into personalized interpretation and recommendations, and Tarabalam supplies a date-specific timing layer. The study asks a focused empirical question rather than attempting to validate all astrological claims: within this dataset, are favorable Tarabalam classifications associated with positive recorded mood, and how should those day-level associations be interpreted alongside the broader forecast context? The analysis reports both supportive and nonsupportive results, uses explicit reference rates, and treats exploratory Nakshatra findings as hypotheses for prospective replication. Repeated temporal observations allow broader period context to be distinguished from within-person daily variation, consistent with intensive longitudinal methods [1]–[3].

Ecological momentary assessment and daily-diary methods measure experiences close to when they occur and can reduce retrospective distortion [4]–[7]. Empirical research on astrology has emphasized explicit predictions, blinded testing, and appropriate baselines. Controlled work illustrates why prospectively testable outcomes are preferable to general impressions of accuracy [8]–[10]. Research on the Barnum effect likewise cautions that perceived personal relevance alone is insufficient evidence of predictive validity [11], [12].

2. PRIOR WORK

Experimental research on astrology has emphasized blinded designs, explicit predictions, and comparison against non-astrological baselines. Carlson reported a double-blind test of natal-chart claims [8], while Wyman and Vyse compared astrological chart descriptions with a validated personality measure [10]. Horoscope-acceptance research has also examined the Barnum effect and the influence of knowing one's zodiac sign on perceived accuracy [11], [13].

Daily mood research provides a second methodological foundation. Ecological momentary assessment captures affect and experience near the time they occur [4], [6]. Mobile mood measurement has demonstrated useful psychometric properties [5], and intensive longitudinal designs can separate within-person from between-person affective variation [7]. Day reconstruction methods similarly provide structured accounts of daily experience [14]. Methodological work further emphasizes reliability, temporal dependence, and measurement validity in intensive longitudinal data [2], [3].

3. VEDICVISIONS.AI SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

VedicVisions.ai uses a single integrated two-stage workflow rather than separate or competing prediction engines. Birth date, birth time, and birthplace establish the user's chart context. Deterministic Vedic calculations derive natal-chart factors, Panchang information, planetary positions, dashas, transits, houses, Nakshatra, and forecast scores. Stage 1 uses these calculated inputs as the foundation for an AI-generated personalized forecast narrative and context-aware guidance; Stage 2 computes the daily Tarabalam rating. The two outputs are then combined into personalized timing and guidance.

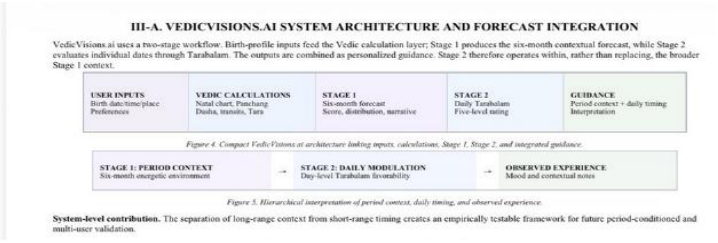

Figure 1. Integrated VedicVisions.ai two-stage system architecture linking user inputs, deterministic Vedic calculations, Stage 1 period context, Stage 2 daily timing, and observed experience.

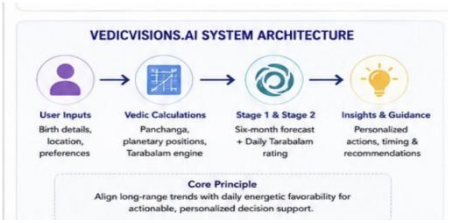

Figure 2. User-facing VedicVisions.ai architecture from birth-profile inputs and Vedic calculations to AI-enriched forecast context, daily Tarabalam, and personalized guidance.

AI implementation. Generative AI converts calculated chart, transit, dasha, and forecast-score inputs into a personalized six-month narrative. It also produces context-aware recommendations for career, finances, health, relationships, and family based on the user's chart data and forecast period. The narrative is fetched in the background, displayed in the application, and incorporated into the downloadable PDF report alongside deterministic astrology calculations. This AI layer enriches interpretation; it does not replace the deterministic calculations used to establish chart variables or the daily Tarabalam classification.

Hierarchical interpretation. Stage 1 establishes a broader period context, while Stage 2 supplies finer date-level discrimination. A broadly favorable period can raise the background likelihood of positive experience even when individual dates vary. This separation motivates evaluating whether Stage 2 adds incremental information after conditioning on the period-level context rather than treating each daily label as an isolated classifier.

4. SYSTEM SCREENS AND FORECAST CONTEXT

Figure 3. VedicVisions.ai Stage 1 birth-profile input used to establish the chart and calculation foundation.

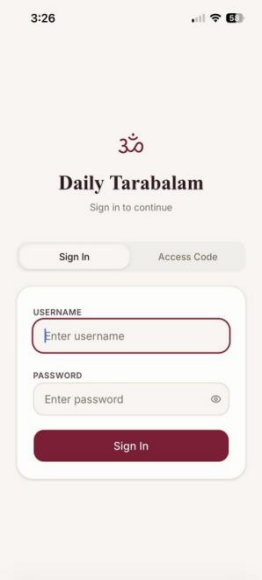

Figure 4. VedicVisions.ai Daily Tarabalam authentication screen.

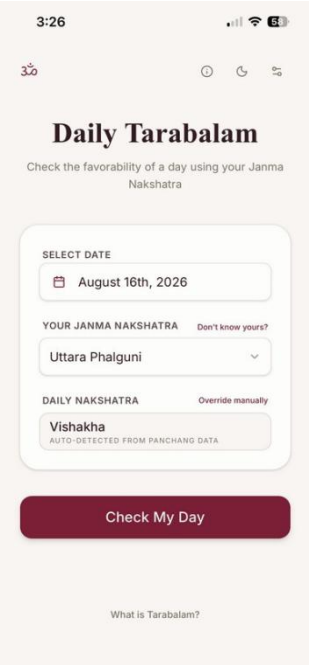

Figure 5. Stage 2 input screen with date, Janma Nakshatra, and daily Nakshatra.

Figure 6. Stage 2 result screen showing a Caution classification, Tara, ruling planet, interpretation, and traditional remedy.

Figure 7. Selected Stage 1 forecast example showing the personalized narrative and energy distribution.

The supplied Stage 1 examples show January–June 2025 at 6.4/10 and Mostly favorable, July 2025–January 2026 at 6.5/10 and Mostly favorable, and January–July 2026 around 6.7/10 and Mostly favorable. The latter two displayed ranges contain seven named calendar months when counted inclusively. These screenshots are contextual system evidence rather than independent outcome observations; their narratives also identify cautionary domains and months, so period-level favorability is not equivalent to every day being uniformly positive.

5. DATASET DESCRIPTION

The dataset contains 161 daily observations from January 3, 2025 through August 12, 2026. Variables include date, day of week, daily Nakshatra, Tara number, Tara name, ruling planet, five-level Tarabalam rating, recorded mood, contextual notes, and a source prediction-to-mood match field. Mood was recorded as good (124 observations), meh (36 observations), and rad (1 observation). To avoid confusion with the Tarabalam category Good, lowercase good refers to the raw mood code and capitalized Good refers to the Tarabalam rating. The single rad record was treated as positive in the binary analysis. Good and rad were coded as positive, yielding 125/161 positive observations (77.6%). The dataset is a single-person repeated-measures series, so this high positive rate is a property of the observation period and should not be interpreted as population prevalence.

Table 1. Dataset characteristics.

Characteristic	Value
Observation period	2025-01-03 to 2026-08-12
Observations	161
Positive mood	125 (77.6%)
Meh mood	36 (22.4%)
Excellent days	40
Good days	55
Caution days	27
Unfavorable days	22
Avoid days	17

6. METHODOLOGY

Exposure timing and blinding. Mood was recorded before the participant viewed the day's Tarabalam label. The mood assessment was therefore blind to the daily classification, reducing the possibility that the displayed label itself directly shaped the recorded mood through expectancy or demand effects. The study remains observational and single-person, so blinding does not establish causation.

The primary descriptive question was the absolute positive-outcome rate in each Tarabalam category. A secondary binary classification mapped Excellent/Good to a predicted positive day and Caution/Unfavorable/Avoid to a predicted meh day. This separation of descriptive, classification, and within-person questions follows recommendations for intensive longitudinal research [1], [3].

Statistical tests were separated by hypothesis. One-sided exact binomial tests assessed whether positive mood on Excellent, Good, and combined Excellent/Good days exceeded a neutral 50% reference. A stricter comparison tested those rates against the observed overall positive base rate. Significance versus 50% shows that positive experiences were more common than negative experiences within a favorable category; it does not establish predictive improvement over the person's period-specific base rate. Exact binomial and Fisher procedures are appropriate for categorical outcomes and modest cell sizes [15]. Fisher's exact test assessed the 2 × 2

favorable/other association, a five-category chi-square test assessed mood distribution across ratings, and Spearman correlation tested ordinal trend. Daily-Nakshatra analyses were post-hoc and exploratory.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

Positive mood occurred on 125/161 days (77.6%). Excellent days were positive on 28/40 observations (70.0%), Good days on 43/55 (78.2%), and combined Good/Excellent days on 71/95 (74.7%). The combined favorable-day rate did not exceed the observed 77.6% period base rate (one-sided $p = 0.791$), so Stage 2 shows limited rather than broad incremental lift over the favorable period-conditioned baseline. Against a neutral 50% reference, Excellent days were significantly more often positive ($p = 0.008$) and Good days were strongly significant ($p < .001$).

Table 2. Tarabalam category outcomes.

Rating	n	Pos. n	Neg. n	Outcome tested	Outcome %	p vs 50%	p vs relevant base
Excellent	40	28	12	Positive	70.0%	0.008	0.908
Good	55	43	12	Positive	78.2%	<.001	0.538
Caution	27	21	6	Negative	22.2%	0.999	0.582
Unfavorable	22	18	4	Negative	18.2%	1.000	0.758
Avoid	17	15	2	Negative	11.8%	1.000	0.920

Binary accuracy was 51.6%, balanced accuracy 45.1%, Cohen's kappa –0.08, and MCC –0.08. Fisher's exact test was $p = 0.339$; chi-square(4) = 2.68, $p = 0.614$; Spearman rho = –0.12, $p = 0.132$. Thus, full-series binary and ordinal tests were not significant.

Table 3. Classification performance metrics.

Metric	Result
Binary accuracy	51.6%
Overall positive base rate	77.6%
Balanced accuracy	45.1%
Cohen's kappa	–0.08
MCC	–0.08
Fisher exact p	0.339
Five-category chi-square p	0.614
Spearman rho	–0.12
Spearman p	0.132

Adverse-category outcome matching used negative/meh mood rather than positive mood. Caution produced 6 negative outcomes in 27 observations (22.2%; $p > .999$ versus 50%; $p = 0.582$ versus the 22.4% negative base rate), Unfavorable produced 4/22 (18.2%; $p > .999$; $p = 0.758$ versus the negative base rate), and Avoid produced 2/17 (11.8%; $p > .999$; $p = 0.920$ versus the negative base rate). Combined, the three adverse categories matched negative mood on 12/66 days

(18.2%), which was not greater than chance ($p > .999$) and not greater than the observed negative base rate ($p = 0.832$). Avoid days instead had the highest positive-mood rate of any category, 15/17 (88.2%).

Exploratory Nakshatra-level inspection identified pockets of high positive experience within favorable days: Moola 7/7 (100%), Anuradha 7/8 (87.5%), Ashwini 5/6 (83.3%), and Shatabhisha 8/10 (80.0%). None of these small post-hoc strata individually exceeded the already-high overall base rate at conventional significance after accounting for their exploratory nature.

8. FIGURES AND OBSERVED PATTERNS

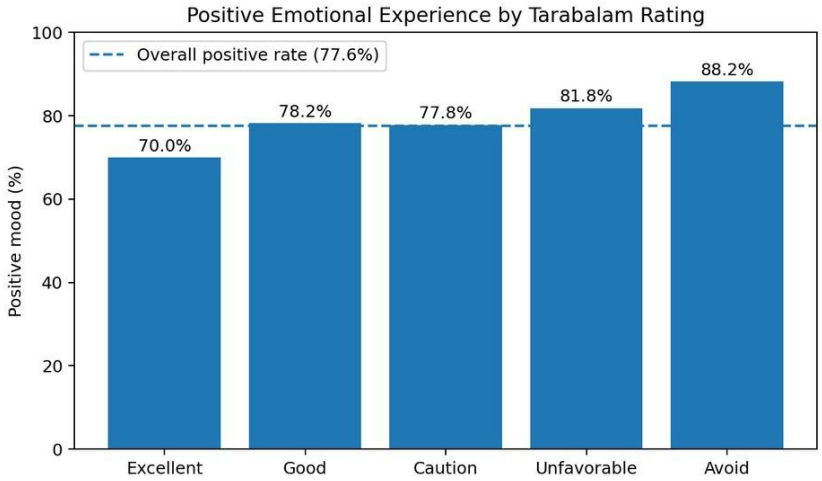

Figure 8. Positive emotional experience by Tarabalam rating; dashed line is the observed 77.6% period-level positive base rate.

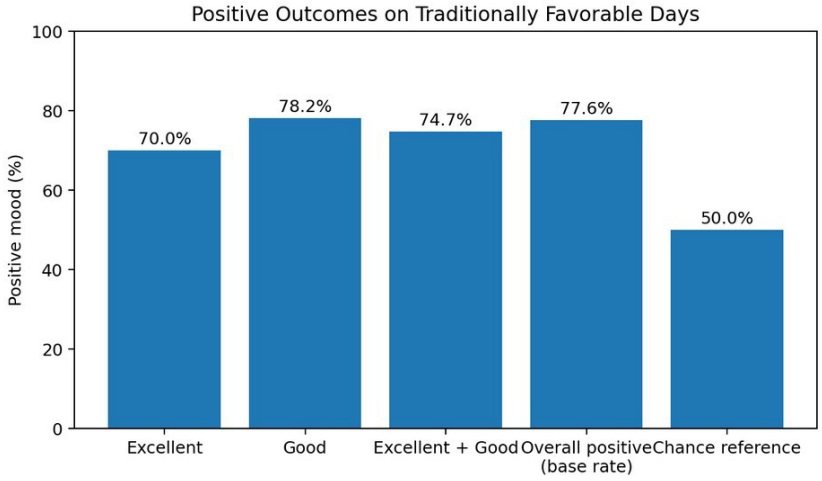

Figure 9. Excellent and Good day positive-outcome rates compared with the overall period base rate and a neutral 50% reference.

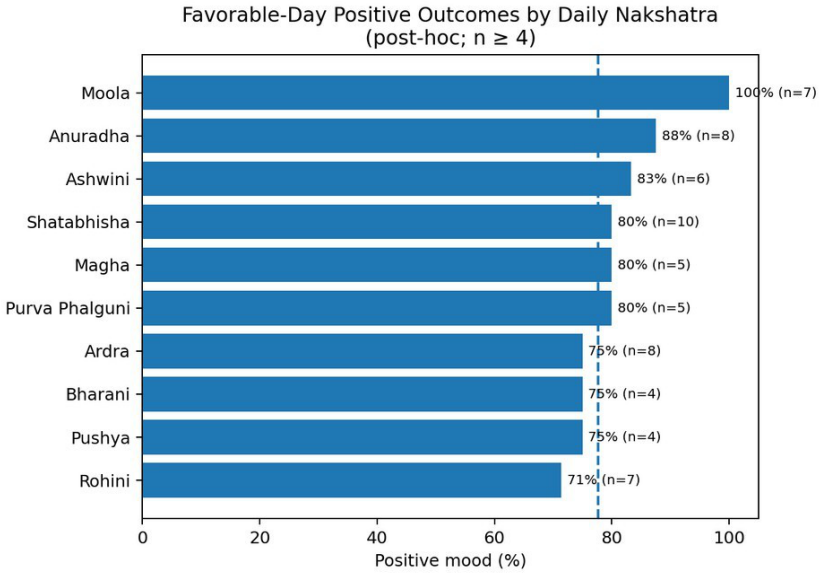

Figure 10. Exploratory favorable-day positive outcomes for daily Nakshatras with at least four observations.

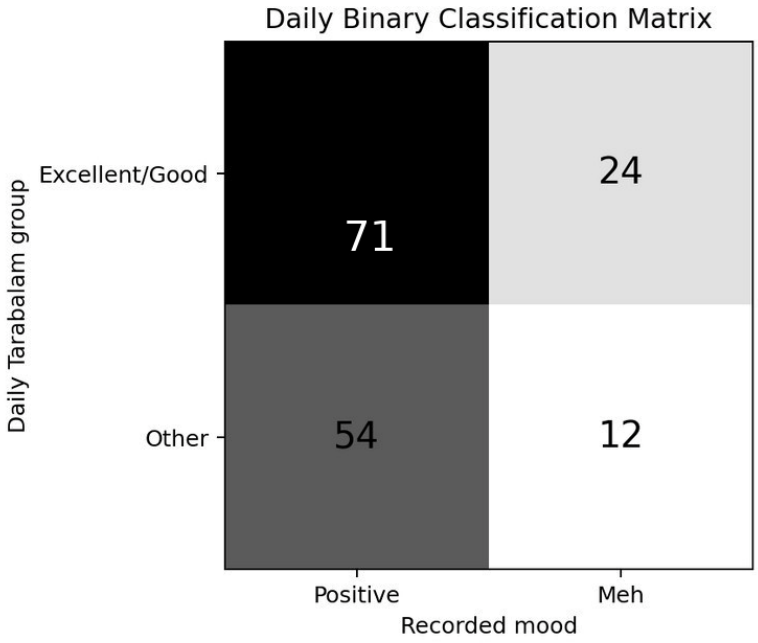

Figure 11. Binary daily classification matrix retained for comparability with the earlier analysis.

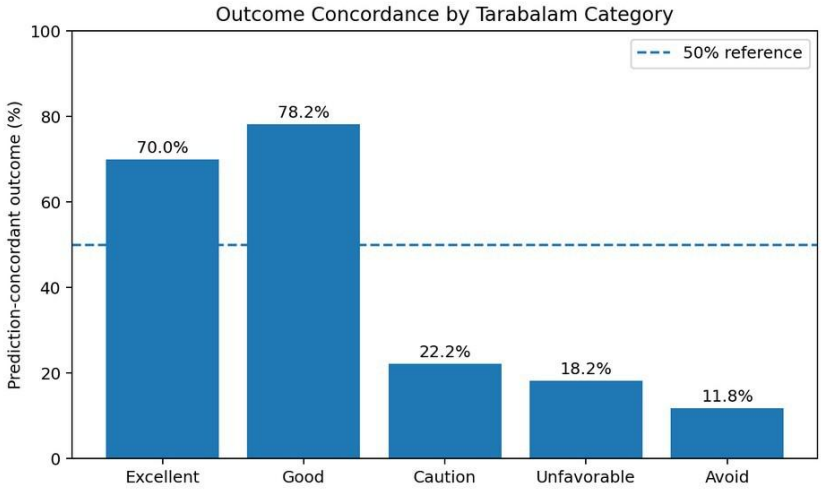

Figure 12. Prediction-concordant outcome rate by Tarabalam category.

9. FINDINGS

Finding 1. Good and Excellent days showed encouraging absolute positive-outcome associations. Good days were accompanied by positive mood in 78.2% of observations and Excellent days in 70.0%. Both rates were significantly above a neutral 50% reference, although neither established improvement over the subject's 77.6% period base rate.

Finding 2. The traditional preference for beginning activities on Good or Excellent days is directionally consistent with the observed emotional data because approximately three quarters of those days were accompanied by positive mood. The study cannot conclude that selecting such a day causes a better outcome.

Finding 3. The 77.6% overall positive rate is the more stringent comparator. Stage 1 characterized the broader period as Mostly favorable, with scores around 6.4–6.7/10. A naive always-positive benchmark therefore partly reflects the favorable background period, which is why the 50% reference is secondary rather than the primary evidence of incremental prediction.

Finding 4. Stage 2 showed limited, category-specific rather than broad discrimination. The strongest signal was concentrated in Good and Excellent days, but favorable-versus-other and ordinal tests were not significant.

Finding 5. Certain favorable-day Nakshatra strata showed high positive rates, including Moola, Anuradha, Ashwini, and Shatabhisha. Because these were identified after inspecting the data and have small samples, they are hypotheses for future confirmatory testing rather than validated superior predictors.

Finding 6. The adverse categories did not show the expected negative-mood concordance. Caution, Unfavorable, and Avoid matched negative/meh mood on 22.2%, 18.2%, and 11.8% of days, respectively. Avoid days were positive 88.2% of the time, the highest positive rate of any category, and the overall ordinal relationship was slightly negative (rho = –0.12) and nonsignificant. The five labels therefore should not be interpreted as a symmetric or monotonic emotional classifier.

10. CONCLUSION

Taken together, the results provide encouraging preliminary observational evidence for the VedicVisions.ai design. The system combines deterministic Vedic horoscope calculations, AI-generated personalized period interpretation, and daily Tarabalam timing rather than treating each

day in isolation. Good days were positive 78.2% of the time, Excellent days 70.0%, and Good/Excellent days together 74.7%; these rates significantly exceeded a neutral 50% benchmark and are consistent with the traditional practice of preferring favorable days for activities intended to produce a positive subjective experience.

The 161-day dataset nevertheless supports a nuanced interpretation. The observation period itself was highly positive at 77.6%, and combined favorable days did not outperform that base rate. Stage 1's Mostly favorable contextual forecasts, generally around 6.4–6.7/10, provide a plausible system-level context for the elevated baseline. Under the proposed hierarchy, long-period forecasting establishes a background forecast context, generative AI converts that calculated context into personalized narrative and recommendations, and daily Tarabalam provides a finer timing layer.

The category-direction check further indicates that Tarabalam is not a symmetric emotional classifier: Caution, Unfavorable, and Avoid days were negative only 22.2%, 18.2%, and 11.8% of the time, while Avoid days had an 88.2% positive-mood rate and the overall ordinal correlation was slightly negative. A more plausible hypothesis for future testing is that adverse labels may represent caution about obstacles, timing, or domain-specific risk that is not adequately captured by binary mood. The findings are consistent with the traditional practice of referring to a favorable day in advance; however, the observational design cannot establish causation, and prospective multi-user studies are needed to establish generalizability, domain-specific outcomes, and incremental predictive value.

11. FUTURE WORK

A prospective two-stage validation should lock the Stage 1 forecast before daily outcomes are observed. The Stage 1 score can then be converted into an expected positive-day probability for each period, and Stage 2 Tarabalam can be tested for incremental lift relative to that period-conditioned probability rather than only to a global majority class.

Future studies should retain blind mood recording before the daily Tarabalam label is revealed and should capture multidimensional outcomes including positive affect, negative affect, stress, energy, productivity, conflict, unexpected obstacles, work outcome, financial outcome, travel outcome, relationship quality, and overall day score. This would better match interpretations concerning obstacles, caution, timing, and domain-specific success rather than mood alone.

The promising Nakshatra findings should be preregistered before collecting a new sample. A fresh holdout sample can test whether Moola, Anuradha, Ashwini, and Shatabhisha replicate as high-positive strata under Good/Excellent classifications and whether their positive rates exceed the Stage 1-conditioned baseline. Multi-user studies should use hierarchical mixed-effects or Bayesian time-series models that can simultaneously model person-level natal context, period score, daily Tarabalam, day of week, sleep, major events, and prior-day mood [2], [3].

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