

Muhūrta Mapping Across the Aam Aadmi Party as a Political Organisation, 2012-2026

Nakṣatra–Tārā Patterns Across Leadership Cycles, Organisational Crises and Electoral Expansion, with a Prospective 2026 Test

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Abstract: *This study examines the application of traditional Indian Muhūrta principles to the organisational development of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) between 2012 and 2026. It forms part of a broader research programme investigating whether Nakṣatra–Tārā relationships display recurring patterns across the formation, leadership transitions, organisational crises, institutional expansion and electoral performance of modern political organisations. AAP provides a distinctive longitudinal case. Unlike political organisations characterised by repeated changes of national president, AAP's national leadership has remained predominantly centred on Arvind Kejriwal while the organisation itself has experienced rapid electoral growth, internal conflict, geographic expansion, institutional recognition and major electoral reversal. This makes it possible to examine changing organisational outcomes while the principal national leadership remains comparatively stable. The study fixes 24 November 2012 as AAP's institutional reference date. On that date, the name "Aam Aadmi Party" was formally adopted, the party constitution was adopted and its National Council constituted. The Moon occupied Revatī throughout the relevant institutional proceedings. Revatī is therefore fixed as AAP's institutional Janma Nakṣatra for the entire study. All subsequent leadership, organisational, electoral and crisis events are mapped from this single reference; the institutional reference is not changed according to later outcomes. The analysis proceeds through three levels: Moon-based Navatārā classification, selected Viśeṣa–Tārā overlays, and wider planetary Tārā mapping for major contradictions and turning points. Particular attention is given to observations that challenge a simple favourable-versus-unfavourable interpretation. AAP's 2020 Delhi victory occurred under Vipat, whereas its 2025 Delhi defeat occurred under Sādhaka. The 2015 period similarly combined an exceptional Sādhaka electoral victory with a major internal organisational rupture shortly thereafter. The study culminates in a prospective analysis of the 9 September 2026 leadership reconstitution, when Arvind Kejriwal was unanimously re-elected National Convenor and a new 23-member National Executive was constituted. Contemporary reporting places the meeting in the evening, favouring Maghā/Sampat as the primary event classification. Because the Moon had transitioned from Āśleṣā to Maghā during the afternoon and the exact minute of the decisive organisational action is not independently documented, Āśleṣā/Janma–Karma is retained as a sensitivity condition. This uncertainty concerns only the 2026 event Muhūrta and does not affect AAP's fixed institutional Revatī reference. The historical evidence does not support a deterministic Moon-only relationship between favourable Navatārā and political success. Instead, it suggests a more complex relationship between institutional reference, event type, planetary context and the temporal environment prevailing at the actual organisational turning point. The September 2026 event provides an opportunity to test these propositions prospectively rather than reconstructing them after subsequent outcomes are known.*

Keywords: Aam Aadmi Party; Arvind Kejriwal; Muhūrta; Revatī; Nakṣatra; Navatārā; Viśeṣa Tārā; political organisation; organisational timing; political leadership

1. Introduction

Political organisations develop through identifiable moments of formation, leadership appointment, executive restructuring, electoral breakthrough, internal crisis, geographic expansion and political decline or recovery. Conventional political analysis explains these developments through leadership quality, ideology, organisational strength, social coalitions, campaign strategy, political communication, incumbency and institutional conditions.

Traditional Indian Jyotiṣa introduces an additional temporal proposition: that the conditions prevailing when an important undertaking begins may possess interpretive significance for its subsequent development.

Muhūrta represents the broader traditional framework for evaluating such moments. Among its astronomical

components, lunar Nakṣatra occupies an important position. Navatārā further relates the Nakṣatra prevailing at a subsequent event to an established reference Nakṣatra through a repeating sequence of Janma, Sampat, Vipat, Kṣema, Pratyari, Sādhaka, Vadha, Mitra and Paramamitra.

The present study does not propose that astrological timing replaces conventional political explanation. Electoral outcomes are influenced by candidates, leadership, governance, alliances, campaign strategy, social composition, public opinion, economic conditions and numerous other variables.

The question examined here is narrower:
When the same institutional Nakṣatra is retained as a fixed reference throughout the history of a political organisation, do subsequent leadership, organisational and electoral

events display meaningful patterns within the Navatārā and Viśeṣa-Tārā frameworks?

A second question follows from cases where the expected correspondence fails:

When Moon-based Navatārā contradicts the observed political outcome, does the wider planetary Tārā environment provide additional differentiation?

Finally, the study asks whether the framework can move beyond retrospective interpretation:

Can an organisational Muhūrta be classified before its major subsequent outcomes are known and thereby provide a genuinely prospective test?

AAP is particularly suitable for these questions because its institutional origin is recent and comparatively well documented, while its subsequent political history contains both dramatic successes and substantial reversals.

2. A Fixed Institutional Reference: 24 November 2012

2.1 Identifying the institutional event

AAP's emergence involved several closely spaced historical events.

Date	Event	Analytical role
02-Oct-12	Political initiative/decision to establish a party	Conceptual origin
24-Nov-12	Party name adopted, constitution adopted and National Council constituted	Fixed institutional reference
25-Nov-12	First leadership/executive formation and Kejriwal's selection as Convenor	First leadership Muhūrta
26-Nov-12	Public launch at Jantar Mantar	Public-political launch

The distinction is important.

The present study does not treat every one of these dates as an alternative birth chart. Instead, one event is selected according to institutional criteria and then retained throughout the analysis.

The 24 November meeting created the organisation's formal identity through three constitutive actions: adoption of its name, adoption of its constitution and constitution of its National Council.

It is therefore treated as the institutional formation event.

2.2 Revatī as the institutional Janma Nakṣatra

The Moon occupied Revatī throughout the relevant institutional proceedings on 24 November 2012 and remained in Revatī into the following morning.

Consequently, uncertainty over the exact minute at which the constitution or name was formally approved does not produce a Nakṣatra-boundary problem.

The institutional reference for this study is therefore:

Institutional date: 24 November 2012

Institutional Janma Nakṣatra: Revatī

This reference remains fixed for every subsequent calculation in the paper.

Thus, when the paper describes the 2020 Delhi election as Vipat, the 2022 Punjab election as Sādhaka, the 2023 national-party recognition as Janma-Ādhāna, or the 2026 leadership reconstitution as Sampat under the primary model, these classifications are all calculated from the same institutional Revatī.

No subsequent event is permitted to redefine AAP's Janma Nakṣatra.

3. Analytical Framework

3.1 Navatārā

Starting from institutional Revatī, subsequent Nakṣatras are classified through the standard repeating ninefold Navatārā sequence.

Position in ninefold cycle	Tārā
1	Janma
2	Sampat
3	Vipat
4	Kṣema
5	Pratyari
6	Sādhaka
7	Vadha
8	Mitra
9	Paramamitra

The sequence repeats across all 27 Nakṣatras.

Crucially, the astronomical classification is established independently of the political outcome. Sādhaka is not automatically labelled successful, nor is Vipat automatically labelled unsuccessful.

This permits contradictions to remain visible.

3.2 Viśeṣa-Tārā

For selected events, the study additionally examines special positions within the 27-Nakṣatra sequence.

Position from Revatī	Viśeṣa-Tārā
10	Karma
16	Saṅghātika
18	Samudāyika
19	Ādhāna
22	Vaināśika
25	Mānasa
27	Abhiṣeka

Because traditional enumerations are not completely uniform, this study declares the convention used and retains it throughout rather than changing the classification between cases.

3.3 Planetary Tārā mapping

Moon-only Navatārā forms the first analytical layer, not the entire Muhūrta.

For selected leadership appointments, crises, victories and contradictory cases, the Nakṣatra positions of the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rāhu and Ketu are mapped independently from institutional Revatī.

This permits examination of whether an apparently adverse Moon occurred within an otherwise supportive planetary environment or vice versa.

4. Organisational Outcomes

The study does not equate organisational performance exclusively with electoral seats.

AAP's development demonstrates that political organisations can simultaneously perform well in one dimension and poorly in another. The 2015 period, for example, combined an

extraordinary electoral victory with serious internal organisational conflict.

Five dimensions are therefore examined.

Dimension	Principal indicators
Leadership continuity	Convenor tenure and re-election
Organisational cohesion	Executive stability and major internal conflict
Electoral performance	Breakthrough, victory and defeat
Geographic expansion	Establishment beyond the original political base
Institutional development	Executive formation and formal political recognition

Leadership duration is also considered an organisational outcome. A long tenure does not automatically establish leadership quality, but durability is itself relevant when studying organisational continuity.

5. Master Event Chronology

The following table maps the principal events from the fixed Revatī institutional reference.

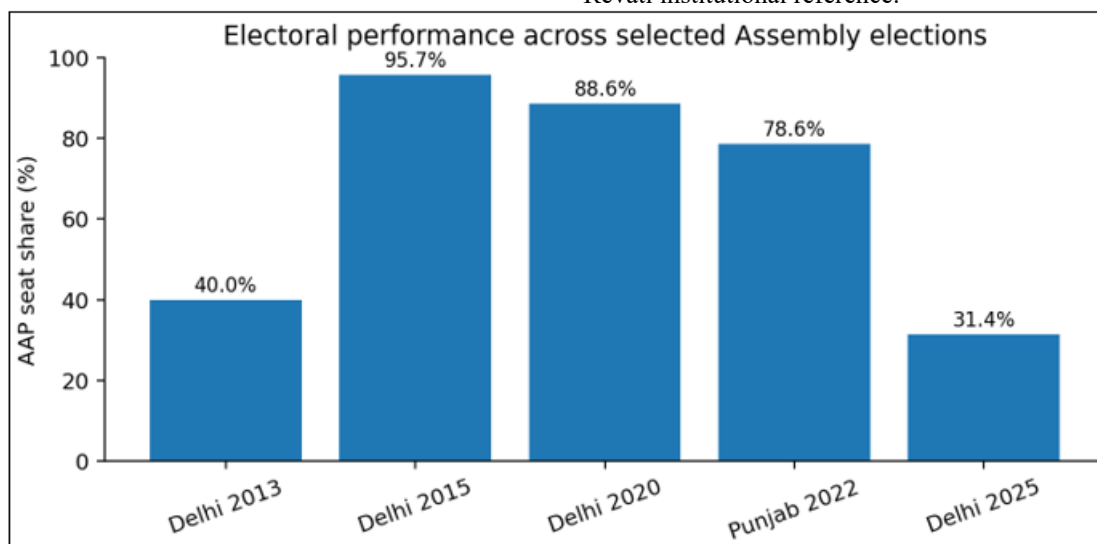


Figure 1: AAP seat share across the selected Assembly election outcomes included in the study. Percentages are calculated from the seat totals reported in the paper

Event	Date	Event Moon	Navatārā from Revatī	Organisational significance
Institutional formation	24-Nov-12	Revatī	Janma	Fixed institutional reference
First Kejriwal Convenor election	25-Nov-12	Aśvinī	Sampat	Beginning of leadership cycle
Delhi breakthrough	08-Dec-13	Dhaniṣṭhā	Sādhaka	AAP wins 28 seats
First government resignation	14-Feb-14	Āśleṣā	Janma + Karma	49-day government ends
Delhi landslide	10-Feb-15	Chitrā	Sādhaka	67/70 seats
Yadav–Bhushan PAC rupture	04-Mar-15	Maghā	Sampat	Major internal conflict
National Executive rupture	28-Mar-15	Punarvasu	Mitra	Organisational split deepens
Delhi victory	11-Feb-20	Pūrvaphālgunī	Vipat	62/70 seats
New National Executive	11-Sep-21	Viśākhā	Mitra	Organisational renewal
Kejriwal re-elected	12-Sep-21	Anurādhā	Paramamitra + Samudāyika	Leadership continuity
Punjab result	10-Mar-22	Mṛgaśīrṣa	Sādhaka	92/117 seats
National Executive cycle	18-Dec-22	Chitrā	Sādhaka	National organisational consolidation
National-party recognition	10-Apr-23	Jyēṣṭhā	Janma + Adhāna	Formal national institutional status
Delhi defeat	08-Feb-25	Mṛgaśīrṣa	Sādhaka	AAP reduced to 22 seats
Leadership reconstitution	09-Sep-26	Āśleṣā/Maghā boundary	Janma–Karma / Sampat	Prospective case

6. First Leadership Cycle: Sampat

On 25 November 2012, Arvind Kejriwal was selected as AAP's first National Convenor.

The Moon occupied Aśvinī.

Measured from institutional Revatī, Aśvinī corresponds to Sampat.

The subsequent leadership cycle proved unusually durable. Under predominantly continuous national leadership, AAP progressed from a newly formed organisation to government in Delhi, expanded into Punjab, formed a second state government and eventually obtained national-party recognition.

This provides an apparently concordant observation between a supportive appointment Tārā and leadership durability.

However, durability is only one outcome dimension. The same leadership period also contains serious crises, electoral defeats and organisational tensions. Sampat therefore cannot be treated as evidence that the entire subsequent tenure should necessarily be favourable.

7. The 2013 Breakthrough and 2014 Reversal

AAP's first Delhi Assembly election transformed the organisation from a new political entrant into a major political force.

The 8 December 2013 result occurred with the Moon in Dhaniṣṭhā, corresponding to Sādhaka from institutional Revatī.

The result was an unmistakable political breakthrough: AAP won 28 seats in its first Delhi Assembly election.

Yet the government subsequently formed by Kejriwal lasted only 49 days.

When the government resigned on 14 February 2014, the Moon occupied Āśleṣā.

Āśleṣā occupies the tenth position from Revatī. It therefore corresponds to Janma in ordinary Navatārā and simultaneously to Karma in the Viśeṣa-Tārā framework adopted here.

The sequence is consequently more informative than either event considered independently.

The electoral breakthrough occurred under Sādhaka, whereas the termination of the short-lived first government occurred under Janma–Karma.

This illustrates the importance of examining the configuration prevailing at the actual political turning point rather than expecting the election Muhūrta to describe every subsequent development.

8. The 2015 Paradox: Sādhaka Victory and Organisational Rupture

The February 2015 Delhi Assembly election produced one of the strongest electoral performances in AAP's history.

AAP won 67 of 70 seats.

The Moon occupied Chitrā, corresponding to Sādhaka from Revatī.

This appears to be a strong concordant case: an achievement-oriented Tārā accompanied an exceptional electoral accomplishment.

Yet within weeks the organisation entered a major internal leadership conflict involving Yogendra Yadav and Prashant Bhushan.

On 4 March 2015, when the conflict resulted in their removal from the Political Affairs Committee, the Moon occupied Maghā. From Revatī, Maghā corresponds to Sampat.

On 28 March, when the rupture deepened at the National Council/National Executive level, the Moon occupied Punarvasu, corresponding to Mitra.

This is important because neither Sampat nor Mitra would ordinarily be selected as obvious indicators of organisational rupture.

The 2015 sequence therefore contains both correspondence and contradiction:

Event	Tārā	Outcome
Delhi election	Sādhaka	Exceptional electoral victory
PAC rupture	Sampat	Serious organisational conflict
Subsequent rupture	Mitra	Internal division intensifies

This is precisely the type of case that prevents the analysis from becoming a catalogue of favourable examples.

9. Planetary Context of the 2015 Crisis

The Moon-only contradiction makes the wider planetary environment relevant.

At the 4 March 2015 organisational crisis, the planetary Tārā field contained both supportive and difficult positions.

The Sun occupied Vadha together with the Mānasa special position. Rāhu occupied Pratyari. Jupiter occupied Janma together with Karma. At the same time, Mars occupied Paramamitra with Abhiṣeka, Mercury occupied Sādhaka, and Saturn occupied Paramamitra with Samudāyika.

The event therefore cannot reasonably be described as wholly favourable or wholly adverse.

Instead, the wider configuration suggests competing organisational tendencies: supportive positions existed simultaneously with placements traditionally associated with confrontation, pressure or internal difficulty.

This illustrates an important methodological point. Planetary expansion may add interpretive context to Moon-only Navatārā, but it should not be used as an unrestricted mechanism for explaining away every contradiction.

10. The 2020 Vipat Victory

AAP's 2020 Delhi Assembly victory provides one of the strongest counter-examples to a deterministic Navatārā model.

AAP won 62 of 70 seats.

Yet the Moon occupied Pūrvaphālgunī, corresponding to Vipat from institutional Revatī.

Thus a conventionally difficult lunar Tārā accompanied a decisive political victory.

The wider planetary environment was mixed. Supportive positions included the Sun in Sādhaka, Mars in Sampat, Venus in Paramamitra with Abhiṣeka and Ketu in Sampat. At the same time, Jupiter occupied Vipat, Mercury and Rāhu occupied Vadha, and Saturn carried a Vaināsika special overlap.

The 2020 result therefore demonstrates that a Vipat Moon did not prevent an overwhelming electoral victory.

This constitutes a substantive contradiction rather than an exception to be removed from the dataset.

11. Punjab 2022: Geographic Expansion under Sādhaka

AAP's 2022 Punjab victory represented more than another electoral success. It transformed the party from an organisation principally identified with Delhi into the governing party of a second state.

AAP won 92 of 117 Assembly seats.

The Moon occupied Mṛgaśīrṣa, corresponding to Sādhaka from institutional Revatī.

The wider planetary environment contained several supportive ordinary Navatārā positions, although adverse Viśeṣa overlaps were also present.

The Punjab result therefore represents a strong Sādhaka expansion case.

Its analytical significance becomes clearer when compared with 2025, because the same lunar Nakṣatra and the same Sādhaka relationship accompanied a dramatically different outcome three years later.

12. Institutional Expansion: National-Party Recognition

On 10 April 2023, the Election Commission of India recognised AAP as a national party.

This represented a qualitatively different form of success from winning an election. It altered the organisation's formal institutional standing within India's party system.

Using the fixed institutional Revatī reference, the Moon on this event occupied Jyēṣṭhā.

Jyēṣṭhā is the nineteenth position from Revatī. It therefore corresponds to Janma in the repeating Navatārā cycle and simultaneously to Ādhāna under the Viśeṣa-Tārā convention employed in this study.

The event is consequently classified as Janma-Ādhāna.

This is analytically interesting because national-party recognition is an unmistakably positive institutional development, yet it did not occur under Sādhaka, Mitra or Paramamitra.

Instead, the combination centres on Janma and Ādhāna.

Within the interpretive framework adopted here, this appears particularly relevant to an event concerning institutional identity and the formal establishment of an expanded political status.

The observation suggests that the meaning of a Tārā relationship may depend partly upon the type of organisational event being examined rather than simply whether its outcome is favourable or unfavourable.

National-party recognition should therefore be distinguished from an electoral victory. It represents a transformation in institutional status.

13. Delhi 2025: The Strongest Reverse Contradiction

The 2025 Delhi Assembly election provides perhaps the most important challenge to a simple favourable-Tārā hypothesis.

AAP lost the government and was reduced to 22 seats. Kejriwal also lost the New Delhi constituency.

Yet the Moon occupied Mṛgaśīrṣa.

From institutional Revatī, Mṛgaśīrṣa corresponds to Sādhaka.

This creates a particularly valuable direct comparison:

Event	Moon Nakṣatra	Tārā	Outcome
Punjab 2022	Mṛgaśīrṣa	Sādhaka	92/117; major expansion
Delhi 2025	Mṛgaśīrṣa	Sādhaka	22/70; loss of government

The same lunar relationship accompanied opposite electoral outcomes.

The wider planetary environment does not remove the contradiction. Several planets occupied conventionally supportive Tārās in 2025, although Jupiter occupied Pratyari.

The 2025 result must therefore remain a genuine non-confirming observation.

This is methodologically important. If every adverse political outcome under a favourable Moon were subsequently explained away by selecting another planetary factor, the framework would become effectively unfalsifiable.

14. What the Three Major Election Cases Demonstrate

The 2020, 2022 and 2025 elections provide a compact test of the Moon-only hypothesis.

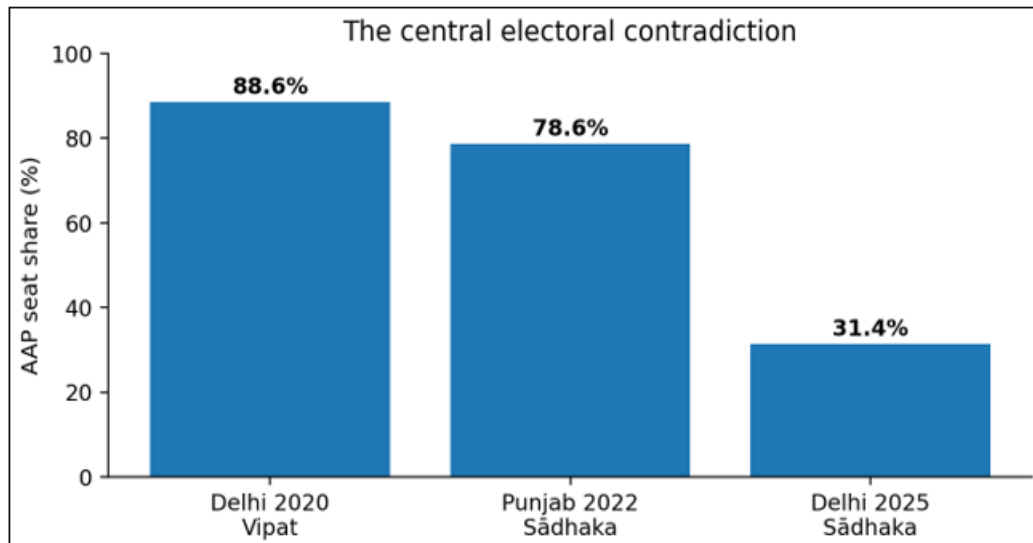


Figure 2: The central contradiction: a Vipat Moon accompanied a major 2020 victory, while Sādhaka accompanied both the 2022 Punjab expansion and the 2025 Delhi defeat.

Election	Lunar Tārā	Outcome
Delhi 2020	Vipat	Major victory
Punjab 2022	Sādhaka	Major victory
Delhi 2025	Sādhaka	Major defeat

A conventionally difficult Tārā accompanied victory, while the same conventionally supportive Tārā accompanied both victory and defeat.

The evidence therefore does not support a proposition that lunar Navatārā independently predicts electoral success.

The wider planetary framework adds contextual information but does not completely eliminate these contradictions.

A more cautious interpretation is consequently required.

Tārā configurations may be more useful for examining the character, orientation or pressure structure surrounding an organisational event than for generating simple binary predictions of electoral victory or defeat.

15. Leadership Continuity as an Outcome

Electoral performance is not the only relevant dependent variable.

AAP's national leadership provides an unusual continuity case.

Kejriwal's first Convenor appointment occurred under Sampat in November 2012. His later leadership renewal in September 2021 occurred under Anurādhā, corresponding to Paramamitra from institutional Revatī and simultaneously overlapping the Samudāyika special position.

The leadership remained durable across electoral success, geographic expansion, internal conflict, legal-political pressure and the eventual loss of the Delhi government.

This makes leadership continuity an important organisational outcome in its own right.

However, longevity must not be confused with uniformly favourable organisational performance. A long leadership cycle naturally accumulates both achievements and crises.

The appropriate question is therefore whether particular appointment and renewal Muhūrtas correspond with durability and organisational continuity, rather than whether every event occurring during that leadership period was favourable.

16. The September 2026 Prospective Case

The 9 September 2026 leadership reconstitution provides the most important methodological opportunity in the study because its principal future outcomes are not yet known.

AAP held its 15th National Council meeting virtually. A new 23-member National Executive was constituted and Arvind Kejriwal was unanimously re-elected National Convenor.

The institutional reference remains unchanged: every calculation continues to be made from Revatī of 24 November 2012.

The uncertainty concerns only the Nakṣatra prevailing at the precise 2026 organisational decision.

16.1 The Āśleṣā–Maghā boundary

During the afternoon of 9 September, the Moon moved from Āśleṣā into Maghā.

From institutional Revatī, Āśleṣā corresponds to Janma and simultaneously occupies the Karma special position.

Maghā corresponds to Sampat.

Contemporary reports describe the National Council meeting as taking place in the evening. On the currently available evidence, the more probable classification for the decisive organisational action is therefore Maghā/Sampat.

This is adopted as the primary model.

The earlier Āśleṣā/Janma–Karma condition is retained as a sensitivity model until a precise timestamp for the decisive vote or executive constitution is independently established.

16.2 Why the distinction matters

Under the primary Sampat model, the prospective emphasis falls on accumulation and consolidation: organisational resources, political capital, networks, cadre strength and

rebuilding institutional capacity following the 2025 Delhi setback.

Under the Janma–Karma sensitivity model, the emphasis would shift toward organisational identity, restructuring, responsibility, workload and the consequences of executive decisions.

These are not treated as guaranteed outcomes. They are pre-specified interpretive expectations that can subsequently be compared with actual developments.

17. Planetary Context of the 2026 Boundary

The lunar boundary does not completely transform the wider planetary environment.

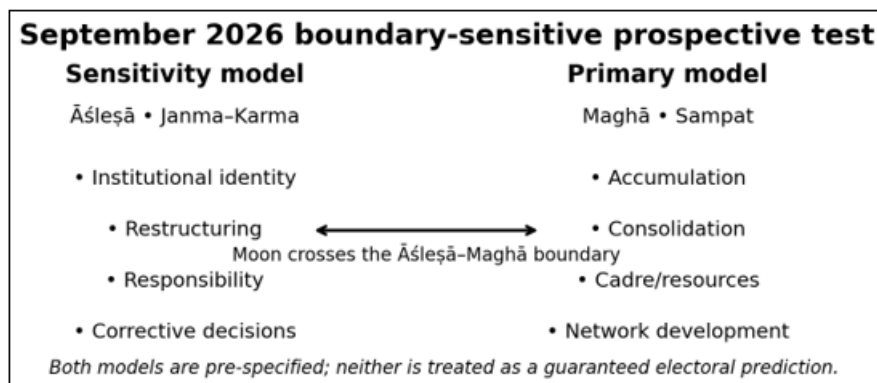


Figure 3: Pre-specified September 2026 sensitivity comparison. The two models differ principally in the lunar classification and are retained for prospective testing.

Most planetary Tārā positions remain unchanged across the relevant afternoon-to-evening interval. The principal analytical difference is the Moon.

Before the transition, the Moon reinforces the Janma–Karma emphasis already represented elsewhere in the planetary field.

After the transition, the Moon introduces Sampat into a mixed configuration containing both supportive and pressure-oriented positions.

Consequently, the 2026 case should not be reduced to the statement that one side of the boundary is “bad” and the other “good.”

The more meaningful distinction concerns organisational emphasis.

The earlier model places greater weight on restructuring and institutional responsibility. The later model places comparatively greater weight on consolidation, accumulation and rebuilding organisational capacity.

18. Pre-Specified Prospective Outcomes

To reduce retrospective interpretation, the following outcome categories are specified before the major post-September 2026 political sequence unfolds.

Prospective observation	Analytical relevance
Stability of the new National Executive	Direct organisational test

Punjab organisational cohesion	Tests AAP's principal governing base
Punjab electoral performance	Major forthcoming electoral test
Delhi organisational recovery	Tests response to 2025 defeat
Expansion outside Delhi and Punjab	Tests geographic accumulation
Alliance development	Tests network expansion
Membership and cadre development	Tests organisational resource accumulation
Internal leadership cohesion	Tests structural stability
Kejriwal's leadership continuity	Tests durability of the leadership cycle

Under the Sampat-primary model, the most distinctive expected signature is not simply electoral victory. It is **organisational accumulation and consolidation**.

Under the Janma–Karma sensitivity model, restructuring, responsibility and internal institutional correction should be more prominent.

Recording these expectations before the outcomes are known provides a stronger test than retrospective interpretation alone.

19. Discussion

The historical evidence presents a mixed but analytically useful pattern.

Several major AAP successes occurred under conventionally supportive Tārās. Mr. Kejriwal's first leadership appointment occurred under Sampat. The 2013 Delhi breakthrough, 2015 Delhi landslide and 2022 Punjab landslide occurred under Sādhaka. His 2021 leadership renewal occurred under Paramamitra with Samudāyika.

If these observations were considered in isolation, the framework would appear strongly concordant.

The contradictions materially alter that conclusion.

The 2015 internal rupture occurred through stages associated with Sampat and Mitra. The 2020 Delhi landslide occurred under Vipat. National-party recognition occurred under Janma-Ādhāna. Most significantly, the 2025 Delhi defeat occurred under Sādhaka—the same lunar relationship accompanying the 2022 Punjab landslide.

The evidence therefore does not support deterministic use of Moon-only Navatārā as an electoral prediction mechanism.

19.1 Event type may matter

One of the more interesting possibilities emerging from the dataset is that Tārā relationships may be better understood relative to the *nature of the event*.

The 2023 Janma-Ādhāna event concerned formal institutional identity and establishment of national status.

The 2013, 2015 and 2022 Sādhaka events involved electoral accomplishment and expansion.

The 2021 Paramamitra-Samudāyika event concerned leadership and collective organisational continuity.

These correspondences are potentially meaningful, but the dataset is too small to treat them as established relationships.

They should instead generate hypotheses for subsequent cross-party testing.

19.2 Contradictions must remain visible

The methodological value of the study depends on retaining contradictory observations.

The 2020 Vipat victory and 2025 Sādhaka defeat are therefore not peripheral anomalies. They are among the most important observations in the paper.

Similarly, wider planetary analysis should not be used merely to rescue a Moon-based interpretation whenever the historical outcome fails to correspond.

A stronger model must be capable of producing expectations that could potentially be disproved.

This is why the September 2026 prospective case is particularly important.

20. Continuity with the Wider Political-Muhūrta Research Programme

The present analysis extends a broader investigation of organisational Muhūrta in Indian political organisations.

The methodological continuity lies in using an institutional Janma Nakṣatra as a fixed reference, mapping subsequent leadership and organisational events through Navatārā and Viśeṣa-Tārā, examining contradictions rather than excluding them, and analysing planetary conditions at important crisis and outcome dates.

The AAP case nevertheless represents a structurally different test.

Where a multi-president organisation permits comparison across successive leaders, AAP permits comparison across changing organisational environments under predominantly continuous national leadership.

The two designs therefore address different dimensions of the same underlying research question.

Cross-party replication is ultimately more valuable than attempting to perfect the interpretation of any single political organisation.

21. Limitations

The study has several important limitations.

The historical sample is relatively small because AAP was founded only in 2012.

Selection of major organisational events necessarily involves researcher judgement. The present analysis attempts to reduce this problem by including major victories, defeats, crises, institutional milestones and explicitly contradictory cases.

Election result dates represent public outcome events rather than the precise moment at which electoral preferences were formed.

Exact times are unavailable for several organisational decisions. Where this uncertainty affects Nakṣatra classification, it must be disclosed rather than resolved through assumption.

The wider planetary framework introduces additional interpretive flexibility. This may provide a richer representation of traditional Muhūrta, but it also increases the danger of post-hoc explanation.

Most importantly, the study does not establish astrological causation. Political organisations operate within complex social, economic and institutional environments that remain essential explanations of political outcomes.

The findings should therefore be understood as exploratory evidence concerning a traditional temporal classification system rather than as proof that astrological timing determines political events.

22. Conclusion

AAP provides an unusually useful case for examining organisational Muhūrta because its institutional reference can be identified with comparatively little Nakṣatra uncertainty while its subsequent history contains both striking correspondences and strong contradictions.

The study fixes **24 November 2012** as the institutional reference and **Revatī** as AAP's institutional Janma Nakṣatra. This reference remains unchanged throughout the entire analysis.

From this fixed reference, several major positive events occurred under conventionally supportive relationships. Kejriwal's first leadership cycle began under Sampat; major breakthroughs in 2013, 2015 and 2022 occurred under Sādhaka; and his 2021 leadership renewal occurred under Paramamitra with Samudāyika.

Yet the contradictory evidence is substantial.

AAP's 2020 Delhi victory occurred under Vipat. Important stages of the 2015 organisational rupture occurred under Sampat and Mitra. The 2023 national-party recognition occurred under Janma-Ādhāna. Most importantly, the 2025 Delhi defeat occurred under Sādhaka, the same lunar relationship that accompanied the party's extraordinary Punjab expansion in 2022.

The historical evidence therefore does not support the proposition that favourable Moon-based Navatārā independently determines favourable political outcomes.

The wider planetary framework provides additional context but does not remove every contradiction. This is an important result rather than a methodological failure: it prevents the traditional framework from being reduced to an unfalsifiable system in which every result is retrospectively made favourable or adverse.

The strongest contribution of the present study is consequently the prospective September 2026 case.

The institutional reference remains Revatī, but the 9 September organisational event occurred close to an Āśleṣā-Maghā boundary. Contemporary evidence favours an evening decision and therefore Maghā/Sampat as the primary model, while Āśleṣā/Janma-Karma remains a declared sensitivity condition.

The subsequent organisational and electoral record can now be compared against expectations documented before those outcomes occur.

The study therefore moves the research question beyond whether political history can be interpreted astrologically after the fact.

It asks whether a consistently applied traditional Indian temporal framework—using a fixed institutional reference, preserving contradictory observations and specifying prospective expectations—can produce patterns that remain meaningful when confronted with future political-organisational outcomes.

That proposition remains open to empirical testing.

Data and Reproducibility Statement

All Tārā classifications in this manuscript use the fixed institutional Revatī reference defined in Section 2. The event chronology, lunar classifications, planetary matrices, sensitivity model and prospective outcome register are supplied in Supplementary Tables S1–S14 so that future updates can be compared against the pre-specified framework without changing the original reference condition.

Historical Source Note

The institutional chronology and electoral outcome statements should be read alongside contemporaneous reporting and official electoral records. The 24 November 2012 formation event is supported by contemporary reports documenting adoption of the party name and constitution and constitution of the National Council; the 25 November 2012 Convenor election is separately documented. National-party recognition was announced by the Election Commission of India on 10 April 2023. The September 2026 National Council event is treated as boundary-sensitive because contemporary reporting identifies the meeting as an evening event while the precise decisive timestamp remains unavailable.

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- [6] The Indian Express. (10 April 2023). Election Commission order: AAP gets national party tag; NCP, TMC and CPI lose status.
- [7] The Indian Express. (9 February 2025). Delhi Assembly election results: AAP wins 22 of 70 seats; BJP returns to power.
- [8] The Times of India. (September 2026). Arvind Kejriwal unanimously re-elected AAP national convenor; new 23-member National Executive constituted.

Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table S1. Verification of the 24 November 2012 institutional reference.

Supplementary Table S2. Complete AAP organisational chronology, 2012–2026.

Supplementary Table S3. Moon Nakṣatra and Navatārā classification for all selected events.

Supplementary Table S4. Viśeṣa-Tārā positions and counting methodology.

Supplementary Table S5. Planetary Navatārā matrix for major leadership appointments.

Supplementary Table S6. Planetary analysis of the 2015 organisational crisis.

Supplementary Table S7. Planetary analysis of the 2020 Vipat victory.

Supplementary Table S8. Planetary analysis of the 2022 Punjab Sādhaka victory.

Supplementary Table S9. Planetary analysis of the 2025 Delhi Sādhaka defeat.

Supplementary Table S10. Direct comparison of the 2020, 2022 and 2025 electoral contradiction cases.

Supplementary Table S11. September 2026 Āśleṣā/Janma–Karma sensitivity model.

Supplementary Table S12. September 2026 Maghā/Sampat primary model.

Supplementary Table S13. Prospective 2026–2027 outcome register.

Supplementary Table S14. Astronomical calculation methodology, Lahiri ayanāṃśa specification and reproducibility protocol.

Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table S1. Verification of the 24 November 2012 Institutional Reference

Criterion	Evidence/interpretation	Treatment
Political initiative	Decision to establish an electoral political organisation preceded formal constitution	Contextual precursor
Formal party name	“Aam Aadmi Party” adopted on 24 November 2012	Constitutive event
Party constitution	Constitution adopted on 24 November 2012	Constitutive event
National Council	National Council constituted on 24 November 2012	Constitutive event
First Convenor	Arvind Kejriwal selected subsequently during first leadership formation	Leadership Muhūrta, not institutional birth
Public launch	Public launch followed on 26 November 2012	Public-political launch
Moon on institutional date	Revatī	Fixed institutional Janma Nakṣatra
Nakṣatra-boundary concern	None affecting the relevant daytime proceedings	Low timing sensitivity
Final institutional reference	24 November 2012 — Revatī	Fixed for all calculations in the study

The institutional reference is selected on organisational rather than astrological grounds. No later political event is permitted to redefine the reference Nakṣatra.

Supplementary Table S2. Complete Principal AAP Organisational Chronology, 2012–2026

Date	Event	Event category	Organisational significance
24-Nov-12	Name and constitution adopted; National Council constituted	Formation	Institutional birth used in study
25-Nov-12	Arvind Kejriwal selected first National Convenor	Leadership	Beginning of principal leadership cycle
08-Dec-13	Delhi Assembly result	Electoral breakthrough	AAP wins 28 seats
28-Dec-13	First Delhi government formed	Government formation	AAP enters government
14-Feb-14	Kejriwal government resigns	Crisis/termination	First government ends after 49 days
10-Feb-15	Delhi Assembly result	Electoral expansion	AAP wins 67/70
04-Mar-15	Yogendra Yadav and Prashant Bhushan removed from PAC	Organisational crisis	Major leadership rupture
28-Mar-15	Internal dispute intensifies at National Council level	Organisational crisis	Organisational split deepens
11-Feb-20	Delhi Assembly result	Electoral continuity	AAP wins 62/70
11-Sep-21	National Executive constituted	Organisational renewal	National structure renewed
12-Sep-21	Kejriwal re-elected National Convenor	Leadership continuity	Leadership cycle renewed
10-Mar-22	Punjab Assembly result	Geographic expansion	AAP wins 92/117
18-Dec-22	National organisational cycle/Executive meeting	Organisation	National consolidation
10-Apr-23	National-party recognition	Institutional expansion	Formal national-party status
08-Feb-25	Delhi Assembly result	Electoral reversal	AAP reduced to 22/70
09-Sep-26	New National Executive; Kejriwal re-elected Convenor	Leadership/organisation	Prospective organisational cycle

Supplementary Table S3. Moon Nakṣatra and Navatārā Classification

All positions below are counted from **Revatī** as position 1.

Event	Event Moon	Position from Revatī	Navatārā	Viśeṣa overlap where applicable
Institutional formation, 2012	Revatī	1	Janma	—
First Convenor appointment, 2012	Aśvinī	2	Sampat	—
Delhi breakthrough, 2013	Dhanīṣṭhā	24	Sādhaka	—
Government resignation, 2014	Āśleṣā	10	Janma	Karma
Delhi landslide, 2015	Chitrā	15	Sādhaka	—
PAC rupture, 4 Mar 2015	Maghā	11	Sampat	—
Organisational rupture, 28 Mar 2015	Punarvasu	8	Mitra	—
Delhi victory, 2020	Pūrvaphālgunī	12	Vipat	—
National Executive, 11 Sep 2021	Viśākhā	17	Mitra	—
Convenor re-election, 12 Sep 2021	Anurādhā	18	Paramamitra	Samudāyika

Punjab victory, 2022	Mṛgaśīrṣa	6	Sādhaka	—
National organisational cycle, Dec 2022	Chitrā	15	Sādhaka	—
National-party recognition, 2023	Jyēsthā	19	Janma	Ādhāna
Delhi defeat, 2025	Mṛgaśīrṣa	6	Sādhaka	—
2026 pre-boundary model	Āśleṣā	10	Janma	Karma
2026 evening/primary model	Maghā	11	Sampat	—

Supplementary Table S4. Navatārā and Viśeṣa-Tārā Counting Framework

S4A. Navatārā

Cyclic position	Classification	General interpretive domain used in study
1	Janma	Identity, self/institution, reorientation
2	Sampat	Resources, accumulation, capacity
3	Vipat	Difficulty, disruption, uncertainty
4	Kṣema	Protection, maintenance, stability
5	Pratyari	Resistance, opposition, contest
6	Sādhaka	Accomplishment, execution, achievement
7	Vadha	Obstruction, severe resistance
8	Mitra	Cooperation, support, relationships
9	Paramamitra	Strong support, reinforcement

These meanings are treated as interpretive categories rather than deterministic outcome labels.

S4B. Viśeṣa-Tārā convention employed

The same convention is used throughout the analysis.

Absolute position from Janma Nakṣatra	Viśeṣa-Tārā
10	Karma
16	Saṅghātika
18	Samudāyika
19	Ādhāna
22	Vaināśika
25	Mānasa
27	Abhiṣeka

Supplementary Table S5. Planetary Navatārā Matrix for Major Leadership Appointments

Leadership event	Moon	Sun	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn	Rāhu	Ketu
First Convenor cycle, Nov 2012	Sampat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leadership renewal, Sep 2021	Paramamitra + Samudāyika	Event-specific planetary mapping retained in master astronomical dataset							
Sep 2026 primary model	Sampat	Vipat	Mitra	Kṣema	Janma + Karma	Sādhaka	Janma	Sādhaka	Sampat
Sep 2026 sensitivity model	Janma + Karma	Vipat	Mitra	Kṣema	Janma + Karma	Sādhaka	Janma	Sādhaka	Sampat

The 2026 comparison demonstrates that the principal time-sensitive change is lunar. The surrounding planetary Tārā field remains substantially stable across the relevant interval.

Supplementary Table S6. Planetary Analysis of the 4 March 2015 Organisational Crisis

Planet	Nakṣatra	Navatārā from Revatī	Viśeṣa overlap	Interpretive observation
Sun	Śatabhiṣā	Vadha	Mānasa	Difficult organisational pressure
Moon	Maghā	Sampat	—	Supportive ordinary Tārā despite crisis
Mars	Uttarabhādrapadā	Paramamitra	Abhiṣeka	Strong supportive component
Mercury	Dhaniṣṭhā	Sādhaka	—	Execution/decision component
Jupiter	Āśleṣā	Janma	Karma	Institutional identity/action pressure
Venus	Revatī	Janma	—	Institutional reference activation
Saturn	Anurādhā	Paramamitra	Samudāyika	Collective/organisational dimension
Rāhu	Hasta	Pratyari	—	Opposition/conflict component
Ketu	Revatī	Janma	—	Institutional-reference activation

Interpretation: The crisis occurred under a Sampat Moon but within a mixed planetary field. The observation contradicts any assumption that a supportive lunar Tārā alone guarantees organisational harmony.

Supplementary Table S7. Planetary Analysis of the 2020 Vipat Victory

Planet	Navatārā from Revatī	Viśeṣa overlap	Analytical observation
Sun	Sādhaka	—	Achievement-oriented
Moon	Vipat	—	Conventionally difficult
Mars	Sampat	—	Resource/capacity support
Mercury	Vadha	Mānasa	Difficult component
Jupiter	Vipat	—	Second Vipat component
Venus	Paramamitra	Abhiṣeka	Strong supportive component
Saturn	Kṣema	Vaināśika	Mixed ordinary/special signal
Rāhu	Vadha	—	Difficult component
Ketu	Sampat	—	Supportive component

Observed outcome: AAP won **62 of 70 Delhi Assembly seats**.

Research significance: A decisive positive electoral outcome occurred despite the Moon and Jupiter occupying Vipat and other difficult placements being present. This is a major non-conforming case for a Moon-only model.

Supplementary Table S8. Planetary Analysis of the 2022 Punjab Sādhaka Victory

Planet	Navatārā from Revatī	Viśeṣa overlap	Analytical observation
Moon	Sādhaka	—	Achievement-oriented
Sun	Mitra	—	Supportive
Mars	Kṣema	Vaināśika	Mixed
Mercury	Sādhaka	—	Execution-oriented
Jupiter	Mitra	—	Supportive
Venus	Kṣema	Vaināśika	Mixed
Saturn	Sādhaka	—	Achievement/organisation
Rāhu	Kṣema	—	Maintenance/protection
Ketu	Mitra	—	Supportive

Observed outcome: AAP won **92 of 117 seats** and formed the Punjab government.

The event contains a comparatively strong concentration of supportive ordinary Navatārās, although Mars and Venus demonstrate why Viśeṣa overlays should be retained separately rather than collapsing the entire configuration into a single “good” score.

Supplementary Table S9. Planetary Analysis of the 2025 Delhi Sādhaka Defeat

Planet	Navatārā from Revatī	Viśeṣa overlap	Analytical observation
Sun	Sādhaka	—	Supportive ordinary classification
Moon	Sādhaka	—	Supportive ordinary classification
Mars	Mitra	—	Supportive
Mercury	Sādhaka	—	Supportive
Jupiter	Pratyari	—	Resistance/opposition
Venus	Paramamitra	Abhiṣeka	Strong supportive component
Saturn	Mitra	—	Supportive
Rāhu	Paramamitra	Abhiṣeka	Strong supportive component
Ketu	Kṣema	—	Maintenance/protection

Observed outcome: AAP won only **22 of 70 seats**, lost the Delhi government, and Arvind Kejriwal lost the New Delhi constituency.

Research significance: This is the strongest reverse contradiction in the study. The wider planetary matrix cannot reasonably be described as predominantly adverse. The case must therefore remain a genuine non-confirming observation rather than being retrospectively reclassified.

Supplementary Table S10. Direct 2020–2022–2025 Contradiction Comparison

Parameter	Delhi 2020	Punjab 2022	Delhi 2025
Moon Navatārā	Vipat	Sādhaka	Sādhaka
Electoral result	62/70	92/117	22/70
Political direction	Strong victory	Exceptional expansion	Major defeat
Sun	Sādhaka	Mitra	Sādhaka
Mercury	Vadha	Sādhaka	Sādhaka
Jupiter	Vipat	Mitra	Pratyari
Venus	Paramamitra	Kṣema	Paramamitra
Saturn	Kṣema	Sādhaka	Mitra
Simple Moon hypothesis supported?	No	Yes	No
Wider planetary field	Mixed	Comparatively supportive	Comparatively supportive/mixed
Main implication	Difficult Moon did not prevent victory	Strong concordant case	Favourable Moon did not prevent defeat

Central contradiction

The most revealing comparison is not simply Vipat versus Sādhaka. It is that **the identical Mṛgaśīrṣa/Sādhaka lunar relationship accompanied the 2022 Punjab landslide and the 2025 Delhi defeat.**

Consequently, Sādhaka cannot be treated as an independent predictor of electoral victory.

Supplementary Table S11. September 2026 Āśleṣā/Janma–Karma Sensitivity Model

Condition: decisive organisational action occurred before the Āśleṣā–Maghā transition.

Component	Tārā from institutional Revatī	Prospective organisational interpretation
Moon	Janma + Karma	Institutional identity, responsibility, restructuring and consequential decisions
Sun	Vipat	External difficulty/uncertainty
Mars	Mitra	Cooperative execution
Mercury	Kṣema	Organisational maintenance and planning
Jupiter	Janma + Karma	Reinforces institutional restructuring/responsibility
Venus	Sādhaka	Constructive achievement component
Saturn	Janma	Institutional pressure and structural focus
Rāhu	Sādhaka	Strong drive toward execution/expansion
Ketu	Sampat	Resource/consolidation component

Distinctive feature

The Moon and Jupiter would simultaneously occupy **Janma–Karma**, while Saturn also occupies Janma.

This produces a pronounced institutional-reference emphasis.

Pre-specified expectation

If this model ultimately proves to correspond to the actual decision time, the 2026–2027 period should display comparatively greater emphasis on:

- Internal restructuring;
- Organisational responsibility;
- Corrective decisions;
- Leadership workload;
- Institutional identity;
- Reorganisation following the Delhi defeat;
- Consequences of executive decisions.

The model does **not** automatically predict electoral defeat.

Supplementary Table S12. September 2026 Maghā/Sampat Primary Model

Condition: decisive organisational action occurred during the reported evening meeting after the lunar transition into Maghā.

Component	Tārā from institutional Revatī	Prospective organisational interpretation
Moon	Sampat	Resources, accumulation and organisational capacity
Sun	Vipat	External difficulty/uncertainty
Mars	Mitra	Cooperative execution
Mercury	Kṣema	Stability, maintenance and planning
Jupiter	Janma + Karma	Institutional responsibility/restructuring
Venus	Sādhaka	Achievement-oriented component
Saturn	Janma	Structural/institutional pressure
Rāhu	Sādhaka	Expansion and execution component
Ketu	Sampat	Resource/consolidation emphasis

Distinctive feature

Unlike the sensitivity model, the Moon no longer reinforces Jupiter's Janma–Karma position. Instead, it introduces **Sampat** into the field.

The primary model therefore combines structural pressure and organisational correction with a stronger accumulation/consolidation signature.

Pre-specified expectation

If Maghā/Sampat is confirmed as the actual decision Muhūrta, the subsequent organisational cycle should be examined particularly for:

- Rebuilding political capital;
- Resource accumulation;

- Cadre strengthening;
- Alliance/network development;
- Organisational consolidation;
- Recovery of institutional capacity;
- Expansion beyond weakened areas.

Again, Sampat is **not pre-defined as an electoral victory prediction**.

Supplementary Table S13. Prospective 2026–2027 Outcome Register

This table is intentionally established before the principal post-September 2026 outcomes are known.

Prospective variable	What will be observed	Sampat-primary expectation	Janma–Karma sensitivity expectation	Assessment status
New National Executive stability	Resignations, major disputes, functional continuity	Increasing stability/consolidation	Restructuring may precede stability	Prospective
Punjab organisational cohesion	Leadership coordination and internal disputes	Consolidation of principal state organisation	Corrective restructuring may dominate	Prospective
Punjab electoral performance	Seats, vote share, government retention/loss	Electoral result secondary to organisational accumulation, but strong performance would be concordant	Outcome depends on effectiveness of restructuring	Prospective
Delhi recovery	Cadre rebuilding and political organisation	Gradual rebuilding of organisational capital	Structural correction before recovery	Prospective
Geographic expansion	Goa and other states	Particularly relevant positive indicator	Expansion may follow internal restructuring	Prospective
Alliances	Formation and durability of political alliances	Network accumulation strongly relevant	Alliances may be used as structural correction	Prospective
Membership/cadre	Observable expansion or contraction	Increase expected more strongly	Reorganisation/quality may matter more than numerical growth	Prospective
Leadership cohesion	Relationship between Convenor and Executive	Stable consolidation expected	Responsibility/conflict resolution more prominent	Prospective
Kejriwal leadership continuity	Continued Convenor tenure	Continuity consistent with consolidation	Continuity through restructuring possible	Prospective
Financial/organisational resources	Fundraising, infrastructure and campaign capacity where publicly measurable	Strongly relevant Sampat indicator	Secondary indicator	Prospective
Public organisational perception	Evidence of rebuilding after 2025	Improving institutional capacity	Period of correction may precede improvement	Prospective
Major organisational crisis	Serious split, resignation or structural conflict	Would weaken a simple Sampat interpretation if accompanied by broader contraction	Could be compatible with restructuring but must not automatically be treated as confirmation	Prospective

Prospective evaluation rule

Future outcomes must be entered into this register without changing the original expectations.

If an outcome contradicts both models, it will be recorded as a **non-confirming observation**.

The interpretation of either model must not be broadened retrospectively merely to accommodate the result.

Supplementary Table S14. Astronomical Calculation and Reproducibility Protocol

Methodological component	Specification
Zodiac	Sidereal
Ayanāṃśa	Lahiri/Chitrapaksha
Institutional reference	24-Nov-12
Institutional reference location	New Delhi, India
Institutional Janma Nakṣatra	Revatī
Reference rule	Revatī remains fixed throughout study
Nakṣatra system	Standard 27-Nakṣatra system
Navatārā calculation	Inclusive counting from Revatī
Navatārā reduction	Repeating ninefold sequence
Viśeṣa-Tārā convention	Fixed positions 10, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25 and 27
Planetary bodies examined	Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rāhu and Ketu
Event time	Documented time preferred; unknown exact times are not artificially assigned
Boundary event	Alternative classifications retained when uncertainty can change Nakṣatra
Outcome classification	Historical outcome assessed independently of astrological classification
Contradictions	Retained rather than removed
Prospective cases	Interpretive expectations registered before outcomes
Causal claim	None; analysis is exploratory and hypothesis-generating

S14A. Revatī-Based Counting Reference

Position	Nakṣatra	Navatārā	Viśeṣa where applicable
1	Revatī	Janma	—
2	Aśvinī	Sampat	—
3	Bharanī	Vipat	—
4	Kṛttikā	Kṣema	—
5	Rohiṇī	Pratyari	—
6	Mṛgaśīrṣa	Sādhaka	—
7	Ārdrā	Vadha	—
8	Punarvasu	Mitra	—
9	Puṣya	Paramamitra	—
10	Āśleṣā	Janma	Karma
11	Maghā	Sampat	—
12	Pūrvaphālgunī	Vipat	—
13	Uttaraphālgunī	Kṣema	—
14	Hasta	Pratyari	—
15	Chitrā	Sādhaka	—
16	Svātī	Vadha	Sanghātika
17	Viśākhā	Mitra	—
18	Anurādhā	Paramamitra	Samudāyika
19	Jyēṣṭhā	Janma	Ādhāna
20	Mūla	Sampat	—
21	Pūrvāṣāḍhā	Vipat	—
22	Uttarāṣāḍhā	Kṣema	Vaināśika
23	Śravaṇa	Pratyari	—
24	Dhanīṣṭhā	Sādhaka	—
25	Śatabhiṣā	Vadha	Mānasa
26	Pūrvabhādrapadā	Mitra	—
27	Uttarabhādrapadā	Paramamitra	Abhiṣeka

S14B. Reproducibility Sequence

- 1) Establish the historical event date from a primary or reliable contemporary source.
- 2) Establish event location and exact time where available.
- 3) Calculate sidereal planetary longitudes using Lahiri ayanāṃśa.
- 4) Determine the Nakṣatra occupied by each relevant planetary body.
- 5) Count inclusively from institutional Revatī to the event Nakṣatra.
- 6) Assign the corresponding Navatārā from the repeating ninefold sequence.
- 7) Identify any declared Viśeṣa-Tārā overlap.
- 8) Record the astronomical classification independently of the historical outcome.
- 9) Record the political-organisational outcome separately.
- 10) Compare classification and outcome only after both datasets have been established.
- 11) Retain contradictory observations without retrospective reclassification.
- 12) For boundary-sensitive cases, preserve all historically plausible timing conditions until stronger timestamp evidence resolves the uncertainty.

This protocol is intended to make the analysis auditable and reproducible and to minimise outcome-driven selection of astrological classifications.