CHAPTER TWO

OBJECTIVE, PROBLEMS

&

HYPOTHESES
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OBJECTIVE, SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESES

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The indigenous view considers vivek as the biggest assets in the world which leads to happiness and prosperity (Shrivastva & Mishra, 2000). Shrivastva & Mishra (2000) analysed that it is derived from perceptual analysis, inference, analogical reasoning and matter derived from book and authorities. Vivek is experiential intelligence. Das (1994) discussed the Samkhya system, he termed 'mahat' as discriminating intelligence. The consciousness of one's own identity as an individual (i.e., ego) evolves out of discriminative and evaluative intelligence. The mental functions (manas) evolve secondarily out of discriminative intelligence and ego. Singh (1997) described discriminating wisdom as a function of evaluating different alternatives (as in the process of decision-making or evaluating of any thing in the light of need, valence, attitude towards alternatives, subjective norm social concern and sense of control regarding alternatives.

Since, vivek is one of the inner abstract bodies, i.e. antahkaran and is basically a conscious matter. It naturally possesses one of the three gunas (constituent). In ancient Indian literature vivek has been
termed as subudhi, jnana, pratibha etc. Pratibha may be good or bad. It is said that good intelligence leads to happiness, pleasure and prosperity. Bad intelligence is destructive and leads to unhappiness. It is also described as saral (simple) and Kutil (devious cunning) (Badrinalaath, 1999). It is said that people with low level of intelligence (i.e. bad, cunning) are not able to see beyond the present whereas an intelligent person goes beyond the present and realises the things. Person with appropriate discriminating wisdom is equated with adults whereas a person with low discriminating wisdom is considered as a child. Sometimes this is also categorized as subuddhi (good wit), kubuddhi (ill wit) and abuddhi (no wit). A subuddhi is sound in wit (pratibha) has sharp memory. Kubuddhi (or durbuddhi) is characterized by ruthlessness, crookedness, shamelessness. Kubuddhi being accurate in wit easily manage to reach high office and becomes powerful. A person characterized as abuddhi has no wit, he does not have common sense, and as a result, is harmless and worthless (Vidyapati, refer, Jha, 1999).

Agrawal (1998) hypothesized that people differ in their orientation towards four aspects (factors) of discriminating wisdom. As they consider these four factors differently while evaluating and discriminating different things. Agrawal identified four types of discriminating wisdom orientations i.e., (i) orientation towards valence, (ii) orientation towards attitudes, (iii) orientation towards belief of control, (iv) orientation towards subjective norm and social concern. Since, evaluation and discrimination involves intelligence which is the most important antahkaran and possesses one of the
three constituents (sattvik, rajasik and tamsik), it is but natural to assume that discriminating wisdom orientations and tri-gun will also be found to be highly correlated. The present research has been designed to examine the relationship between discriminating wisdom orientations and sattvik, rajasik and tamsik constituents empirically. The specific problems and hypotheses regarding this objective are presented as under:

**SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESES**

**A. ORIENTATION TOWARDS VALENCE**

(1) Whether age of the subject has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that age would show its significant impact on valence orientation. Subject of younger age groups i.e., 16-20 and 24 - 28 yrs would show lesser leaning for valence than their older age counterpart groups of 40-44 and above 60 yrs.

(2) Whether sex of the subject has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that sex would show its significant impact on orientation towards valence. Female subjects would show more concern with valence than the male subjects.

(3) Whether the sattvik trait has any impact on preference for valence? It was hypothesized that increasing sattvik trait would cause higher concern about valence.

(4) Whether interaction of age and sex has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that there would be
significant interaction effect of age and sex; both sexes would show increasing orientation towards valence with advancing age but female subjects would show higher concern for towards valence than their counterpart males.

(5) Whether interaction of age and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that the three sattvik groups would show similarly low concern with valence at low age level, and concern for valence would increase with advancing age in all the three sattvik groups but high sattvik groups would show greatest level of orientation towards valence at older age level while low sattvik group would show significantly low concern for the valence.

(6) Whether interaction of sex and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that both males and females would show different inclination towards valence according to level of sattvik trait.

(7) Whether interaction of age, sex and sattvik trait of subject has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that different groups formed on the basis of sattvik trait, sex and age would show different trend of orientation towards valence. Male and female subjects of the three sattvik levels would show significantly different trend of increasing orientation towards valence with advancing age.
(8) Whether the rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was assumed that increasing of rajsik trait would also increase the leaning towards valence.

(9) Whether the interaction of age and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that there would significant interaction of age and rajsik trait. Increasing of rajsik trait would also increase the inclination towards valence orientation at any four levels of age.

(10) Whether interaction of sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that interaction of sex and rajsik trait would show significant impact on valence orientation. Male with high rajsik trait would show highest concern with valence while, female of high rajsik group would show lower concern for valence.

(11) Whether interaction of age, sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that high rajsik females would show low concern for valence at low age level while high rajsik male would show high concern for valence at the low age level.

(12) Whether tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that high level of tamsik trait would show lower concern for valence than other counterpart groups.

(13) Whether interaction of age and tamsik trait has significant influence on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that
there would be no significant difference among the three groups of tamsik trait at low age level but with increasing age the three groups of tamsik trait would show significant difference regarding the orientation towards valence.

(14) Whether interaction of sex and tamsik trait causes any variation in the orientation towards valence? It was assumed that difference between male and female regarding orientation towards valence would be similar at all the three level of tamsik trait.

(15) Whether interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait exert any influence on orientation towards valence? It was hypothesized that there would be significant effect of interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait as male and female groups would show different trend of orientation towards valence at different levels of age and tamsik trait.

B. ORIENTATION TOWARDS ATTITUDE

(1) Whether age of the subject has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that increasing of age would also increase the orientation towards attitude.

(2) Whether sex of the subject has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that sex would show its significant impact on orientation towards attitude. Females would show more concern with attitude than males.
(3) Whether the sattvik trait has any impact on preference for attitude? It was assumed that increasing sattvik trait would cause higher concern with attitude orientation.

(4) Whether interaction of age and sex has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that there would be significant interaction effect of age and sex as males and females would show increasing orientation towards attitude with advancing age, however, the females orientation would be higher than males in this regard.

(5) Whether interaction of age and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that interaction effect of age and sattvik trait would be significant because the three groups of sattvik trait would show different pattern of concern at the four age levels regarding orientation towards attitude.

(6) Whether interaction of sex and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that both, male and female groups would show similar increasing inclination towards attitude according to their level of sattvik trait but female would show more concern with attitude than males.

(7) Whether interaction among age, sex and sattvik trait of subject has any impact on concern with attitude? It was hypothesized the three sattvik trait groups would show different pattern of orientation towards attitude at different age levels but it would be similar in the case of both the sexes (i.e., male and female).
Whether the rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that rajsik trait would influence inclination towards attitude. Subjects with high rajsik trait would show higher orientation towards attitude than the subjects of low rajsik trait.

Whether the interaction of age and rajsik trait has any impact on attitude orientation? It was hypothesized that there would be significant interaction of age and rajsik trait. Increasing of age would also increase the inclination towards attitude but high rajsik subjects would show more concern towards attitude than the subjects of low rajsik trait.

Whether the interaction of sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that interaction of sex and rajsik trait would show significant impact on orientation towards attitude. Male with high rajsik trait would show highest concern for attitude whereas female with high rajsik trait would show low concern with attitude.

Whether the interaction of age, sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that both sexes (i.e., male and female) would show increasing orientation with advancing age according to rajsik trait (i.e., low, middle and high) for attitude but high rajsik male would show more orientation towards attitude than high rajsik female.
(12) Whether tamsik trait has any impact on leaning towards attitude? It was hypothesized that increasing tamsik trait would show decreasing concern with attitude.

(13) Whether interaction of age and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that high tamsik level would show low concern with attitude at low level but low tamsik level would show high concern at the same age level. Higher age group would show high concern at any level of tamsik trait.

(14) Whether interaction of sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that male and female would show low orientation towards attitude at high tamsik level and high concern at low tamsik level but females would show more concern than males.

(15) Whether interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards attitude? It was hypothesized that there would be significant effect of interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait. Male and female of different level of age would show different trend of orientation towards attitude at different level of tamsik trait (i.e., low, medium and high).

C. ORIENTATION TOWARDS BELIEF OF CONTROL

(1) Whether age of the subject has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that age would show its significant impact on orientation towards belief of control. Low and
old age groups would show lower concern while young and middle age groups would show higher concern for belief of control.

(2) Whether sex of the subject has any impact on leaning towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that males would show more concern for belief of control than females.

(3) Whether sattvik trait has any impact on leaning towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that sattvik trait would show its main effect on leaning towards belief of control.

(4) Whether interaction of age and sex has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that male and female would show increasing orientation with advancing age but male would show more concern for belief of control than their counterpart females.

(5) Whether interaction of age and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that interaction of age and sattvik trait would show significant impact on orientation towards belief of control. High sattvik subjects would show higher orientation towards belief of control with advancing age than low sattvik subjects.

(6) Whether interaction of sex and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that interaction of sex and sattvik trait would show significant interaction impact on orientation towards belief of control. Male subjects having high sattvik trait would show highest concern with
belief of control while females with low sattvik trait would show lowest concern with belief of control.

(7) Whether interaction among age, sex and sattvik trait would show any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that different groups formed on the basis of sex and sattvik trait would show different pattern of orientation towards belief of control at the four age levels.

(8) Whether rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? Increasing rajsik trait would also increase the leaning towards belief of control.

(9) Whether interaction of rajsik trait and age has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that interaction of rajsik trait and age would show significant impact orientation towards on belief of control. Increasing age would show increased concern towards belief control but it would be highest for high rajsik trait group.

(10) Whether interaction of sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that interaction of sex and rajsik trait would show significant impact on orientation towards belief of control. Male with high rajsik trait would have highest concern with belief of control, whereas female with high rajsik group would show lower concern for belief of control than male subjects.
(11) Whether interaction among age, sex and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that high rajsik male would show high concern at the four each age levels than female of high rajsik trait.

(12) Whether tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control. It was hypothesized that increasing tamsik trait would decrease leaning towards belief of control.

(13) Whether interaction of sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that both sexes would show low concern at high level of tamsik trait and high concern at low level of tamsik trait but male subjects would show more concern towards belief of control than female subjects.

(14) Whether interaction of age and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? It was hypothesized that high tamsik subjects of all age groups would show lower concern towards belief of control than their low tamsik counterparts.

(15) Whether interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards belief of control? Male and female would show different orientation towards belief of control according to levels of tamsik trait (i.e., low, medium and high).

D. ORIENTATION TOWARDS SUBJECTIVE NORM AND SOCIAL CONCERN

(1) Whether age of the subject has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that age
would show its significant impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern. Increasing of age would increase orientation towards subjective norm and social concern.

(2) Whether sex has any significant impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was assumed that sex would show its main impact on leaning towards subjective norm and social concern. Female would show more concern than males.

(3) Whether sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that sattvik trait would show its impact on leaning towards subjective norm and social concern as high sattvik group would show more learning than the low sattvik group.

(4) Whether interaction of age and sex show any influence on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that male and female subjects would show different increasing orientation for subjective norm and social concern at the four age levels.

(5) Whether interaction of age and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that interaction of age and sattvik trait would show significant interaction effect on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern. Low sattvik group would show lower concern at all age levels while high sattvik group would show significantly increasing concern for subjective norm and social concern with advancing age.
(6) Whether interaction of sex and sattvik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that interaction of sex and sattvik trait would show significant impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern. Males with low sattvik trait would show lowest concern for this factor while females of high sattvik group would show highest concern than their other counterparts groups.

(7) Whether interaction of age, sex and sattvik trait would show any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was assumed that high sattvik males and females would show different increasing concern for subjective norm and social concern at the four age levels than the subjects of other group of two sattvik levels (i.e., low and middle).

(8) Whether rajsik trait has any significant effect on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that increasing rajsik trait would show increased leaning towards subjective norm and social concern.

(9) Whether interaction of age and rajsik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that subjects of high rajsik group would show constant increasing pattern of orientation towards subjective norms and social concern whereas low rajsik subjects would show insignificant change in their orientation towards subjective norm and social concern with their increasing age.

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(10) Whether interaction of sex and rajsik trait has any influence on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was assumed that interaction of sex and rajsik trait would show significant impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern. Though male and female subjects of high rajsik group would show higher concern than the low rajsik subjects, male subjects would show more concern than the female subjects towards subjective norm and social concern.

(11) Whether interaction of age, sex and rajsik trait would show any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that interaction among age, sex and rajsik trait would show its significant impact on orientation towards social norm and social concern. It was assumed that male and female subjects of the three rajsik would show different pattern of increasing orientation towards subjective norms and social concern with their increasing age.

(12) Whether tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was hypothesized that tamsik trait would show its main effect, and increasing tamsik trait would decrease the orientation towards subjective norm and social concern.

(13) Whether interaction of age and tamsik trait has any effect on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? It was assumed that low tamsik subjects would show increasing orientation towards subjective norms and social concern with
advancing age whereas high tamsik subjects would not show any significant change in their orientations at the four age levels.

(14) Whether interaction of sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norms and social concern? It was expected that low tamsik subjects of both sexes would show high concern for subjective norm and social concern while high tamsik male and female subjects would show low concern for subjective norm and social concern.

(15) Whether interaction among age, sex and tamsik trait has any impact on orientation towards subjective norm and social concern? Male and female would show different orientation towards subjective norm and social concern according to their levels of tamsik trait (i.e., low, moderate and high).