Chapter – V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Vaastu Shastra is intended to ensure the building up of a contented, prosperous and a happy society.

The ancients designed a set of do’s and don’t’s while constructing buildings or townships taking into consideration the interplay of various forms of energies radiated by man.

In a plot of land, these energies, either positive or negative, are at perpetual play. The fields of energy get distorted when a building is constructed on the plot. The ancient sages in India after a great deal of contemplation and experimentation arrived at a certain way of construction such that the building worked in harmony with the energy fields rather than against them, in the process, making man a compatible part of the area/environment.

The human body has layers of aura or subtle energy levels. The strength or weakness of these energy levels depends on the evolution of the concerned individual. When the energy fields of the human body interact with the energy fields of the building, good and bad result follows.

Hence the ancients felt that it was all the more necessary to build a house such that the two energy levels, one of the animate the other of the inanimate worked in harmony or resonance.

The science of Vaastu also takes into consideration the pancha mahabhootas, viz., Bhoomi (Earth), Jala (water), Agni (Fire), Vayu (Air) and Akasha (sky or space).
In Ayurveda when these pancha mahabhootas are well balanced the body and mind are said to be in good health. Similarly when selecting a site and constructing a house, if these pancha mahabhootas are balanced, the building and the people residing in it will be in good health and contented.

This way the ancients developed a methodology of construction, which ensured the happiness and peace of mind to the residents of the building.

Limitations of Vaastu Shastra:

There are many examples that could be cited to show that Vaastu, if followed in constructing ones house, the inmates of the house could be happy and prosperous. A question arises whether one can achieve everything in life by simply living in a house built as per Vaastu. The answer is no because, Vaastu has its own limitations, just because the house is constructed according to Vaastu principles, one cannot become a top celebrity. Though the site is good as per Vaastu and house is also built according to Vaastu Principles, one may achieve the following:

- Health and Happiness
- Children may come up in life
- Succeed in getting good promotions, if in service
- If they are in business, they can make good money
- Obtain position and power if they are in politics
The benefits can be obtained as per the degree of perfection in following Vaastu. If one can satisfy 70 – 75% of vaastu principles, he can lead a happy life.

PART – A

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HOME MAKERS WHO ARE RESIDING IN HOUSES CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO VAASTU SHASTRA

The findings of the study has been summarized as follows:

➢ The findings indicate that 73 percent of the respondents belong to the age group between 31 – 50 years and 27 percent of the respondents belong to the age group between 51 – 60 years. Further the study reveals that the majority (56%) of the respondents are degree holders, 35% of the respondents are post graduates and the remaining (9%) are diploma holders. From the study, it is clear that majority of the respondents (84%) are housewives and only (16%) of the respondents are employees.

➢ Majority of the respondents who purchased or constructed houses according to Vaastu Shastra belonged to the Hindu religion (100%). Among the respondents 71 percent of them belonged to income group above Rs. 7500, whereas 29 percent of the respondents belonged to the income group ranging from Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 7500/-. Analysis of the data revealed that majority of the respondents belonged to nuclear families (86%), while 14 percent belonged to joint families.
The study indicates that the majority of the respondents (58%) are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra, this means that these respondents are aware of only a few principles of Vaastu Shastra. On the other hand (42%) of the respondents have thorough knowledge of the principles and concept of Vaastu Shastra.

The data also indicates that the majority of the respondents (87%) opines that Vaastu is based on Scientific principles and (13%) of the respondents believe that Vaastu is a religious belief. It was also clear from the study, that the respondents came to know about Vaastu Shastra through various medias such as Newspaper, Magazines, Friends, Architects etc.

This study indicate that 42.5 percent of the respondents who are fully aware opines that Vaastu is a science, whereas only 57.7 percent of the respondents who are partially aware opines that Vaastu is a Science. Further, the findings also indicate that 61.5 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra opines that Vaastu as a religious belief, whereas 38.5 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra opines that Vaastu is a religious belief. The statistical test indicates a non-significant association between concept and awareness of Vaastu Shastra.

The findings indicate that 48.4 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra, belongs to the age group 31 – 40, 51.6 percent of the respondents who are partially aware belong to the age group 31 – 40 years. 45.2 percent of the
respondents who are fully aware come under the age group of 41 – 50 years. Whereas 54.8 percent of the respondents who are partially aware come under the age group 41 – 50 years. The data also reveals that 29.6 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra come under the age group 51 – 60 years and 70.4 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra come under the age group 51 – 60 years. It is hypothesized that there is no influence of the respondents age on applying the principles of Vaastu Shastra in house construction. The statistical test indicates the Awareness of Vaastu Shastra by Age Group, be non-significant. Hence the above hypothesis is accepted.

➢ The findings of the study indicate that 59.3 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are from nuclear family and 40.7 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of vaastu shastra are from nuclear family. The finding of the study also indicates that 50 percent of respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra are from joint family and 50 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are from joint family. The statistical test indicate the awareness of Vaastu Shastra and type of family be non-significant.

➢ The findings of this study indicate that 58.6 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra belong to Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 7500/- income group, whereas 41.4 percent of
the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra belong to income group above Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 7500/-. The findings further reveal that 35.2 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra belong to income group above 7500/-, whereas 64.8 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra belong to the income group above Rs. 7500/-. It was hypothesised that income was not related to the awareness in adoption of Vaastu Principles. The statistical test indicates the awareness of Vaastu Shastra and income group is found to be significant. It is clear from the test, that income is related to the awareness in adoption of Vaastu Principles. Hence the above hypothesis is rejected.

➢ 58.9 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are Degree holders, whereas 41.1 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra are also degree holders. The findings indicate that 62.9 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are Post Graduates, 37.1 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra are Post Graduates. The findings of this study indicate that 66.7 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra are Diploma holders, whereas 33.3 percent of the respondents, who are partially aware are also Diploma holders. It was hypothesized that no impact of educational level of respondents in adoption of Vaastu principles. The statistical test indicate the level of Awareness of Vaastu Shastra
and educational level is significant, indicating that education helps people to acquire knowledge and has brought about awareness of Vaastu Shastra. From the test, it is clear that education has influenced in the adoption of Vaastu principles, hence the above hypothesis is rejected.

The findings of the study also indicate that 59.6 percent of the respondents family members who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra, have full belief in Vaastu Shastra, whereas 40.4 percent of the respondents family members who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra, have full belief in Vaastu Shastra. Further from the study, it is clear that 77.1% of the respondents family members who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have partial belief in Vaastu Shastra and 22.9% of the respondents family members who are fully aware have partial belief in Vaastu Shastra. The statistical test indicates that the awareness of Vaastu Shastra and family members belief to be significant.

It is observed that a majority (91%) of the respondents have purchased the site according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas only 9 percent of the respondents have not purchased the site according to Vaastu Shastra. The findings of the present study indicate that 33 percent of the respondents have purchased the rectangle shape site and 67 percent of the respondents have purchased the square shape site. Also it is clear from the data, that 21 percent of the respondents have purchased the site facing West and 36 percent
of the respondents have purchased the site facing East. Only 34 percent of the respondents have purchased the site facing North.

➢ The further study indicates that 55.6 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have not purchased their site according to Vaastu Shastra and 44.4 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have not purchased their site according to Vaastu Shastra. The study also indicates that 59.3 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased their site according to Vaastu Shastra, while 40.7 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased their site according to Vaastu Shastra. The statistical findings indicate the awareness and purchase of site according to Vaastu Shastra to be non significant.

➢ The findings of the study indicate that 42.9 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing North, whereas majority of the respondents, 61.8 percent, who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing North. 38.2 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing West and the remaining 57.1 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of the Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing West. 47.2 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing East and 52.8 percent of the respondents
who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing East. It is also observed that 33.3 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing South and 66.7 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have purchased the site facing South. The statistical test indicates the association between awareness of Vaastu Shastra and direction of site to be non-significant.

➢ The findings indicate that 45% of the respondents have constructed their houses more than 2400 sqft., 24% of the respondents have constructed their houses between 1200-1800 sqft and 23% of the respondents have constructed the house between 1801 – 2400 sqft. The data also indicates that 32 percent of the respondents have constructed the built up area of the house \( \leq 1000 \) sqft, 42 percent of the respondents have constructed the built up area of the house between 1401-1800 sqft. 16 percent of the respondents have constructed their house \( \geq 1800 \) sq.ft.

➢ It is also clear that 93 percent of the respondents have planned their budget before constructing the houses, while 7 percent of the respondents have not planned the budgets. 58 percent of the respondents have designed the house with the help of Architect, 39 percent of the respondents have designed their houses with the help from Engineers and 25 percent have designed their houses with the help from Vaastu Consultants. The findings indicates that 55 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses 5
years ago and 35 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses 6 - 10 years ago. The cost of construction varies between 9 lakhs to more than 25 lakhs. The difference in cost of construction could be attributed to the year of construction, built up area and materials used. The study also reveals that the 35 percent of the respondents have spent Rs.20 – 24 lakhs for the house construction, 22 percent of the respondents have spent 15 – 19 lakhs for the construction and 21 percent if the respondents have spent more than Rs.25 lakhs for the construction.

The findings indicate that 86.2 percent of the respondents, whose income level is between Rs. 4500 to 7500/- have constructed their houses, while 13.8 percent of the respondents whose income level is Rs.4500/- to Rs. 7500/- have purchased their houses. The study also reveals that 98.6 percent of the respondents whose income level is above Rs.7500/- have constructed their houses and 1.4 percent of the respondents whose income level is above Rs.7500/- have purchased their houses. The statistical test indicate the income level and the type of house to be significant at 1 percent level.

Analysis of the study indicate that 51.5 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have constructed the house according to Vaastu Shastra, while 48.5 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have constructed the house according to Vaastu Shastra.
From the findings it is clear that 37.3 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have partially constructed the house according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 62.7 percent of the respondents, who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have partially constructed the house according to Vaastu Shastra. The statistical test indicate the association between awareness and house built according to Vaastu Shastra to be non-significant.

The findings of the present study shows that 60.6 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have placed the main door according to Vaastu Principles, whereas 39.4 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have placed the main doors according to Vaastu Principles. The findings of the result shows that 47.1 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra, have not placed the doors fully according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 52.9 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have not placed the doors according to Vaastu Shastra. The statistical test results indicate the level of awareness and placement of doors according to Vaastu Shastra to be non-significant.

The data indicates that 35 percent of the respondents have placed the main door in east direction, 31 percent of the respondents have placed the main door in north direction and 28 percent of the respondents have placed the main door in west direction. The study reveals that 59 percent of the respondents have two
entrances to the house and 33 percent have one entrance to the house. It is observed that 66 percent of the respondents have placed their doors in even numbers, 34 percent have placed the doors in odd numbers.

➢ The data shows that 44.3 percent of respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have constructed the exterior of building according to Vaastu Shastra; and remaining of the respondents i.e., 55.7 percent who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have constructed the exterior of the building according to Vaastu principles. It is also observed that 25 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu shastra have not constructed the exterior of building according to Vaastu Shastra and 75 percent of the respondents who are partially aware have not constructed the building according to Vaastu principles. The statistical test indicates the association between exterior of building and awareness of Vaastu Shastra to be Non-significant.

➢ 26 percent have constructed the main gate in East direction, which is according to Vaastu Shastra and it is also inferred that only 1 percent of the respondents have constructed in the South-West direction, which is against the Vaastu Principles. From the data collected it is clear that majority of the respondents, i.e., 21 percent of them have placed the sump in the East direction, while 17 percent of them have placed in North East direction. From the data, it is clear that majority of the respondents (28%) have constructed the car garage in the North West direction and 18
percent of them have constructed in the South East direction. It is also seen that 4 percent of the respondents have constructed the car garage in the North East direction, which is against the vaastu principles. It is clear from the study that majority, 35 percent of the respondents have constructed staircase in the South direction, which is on par with vaastu, because more weight should be placed in this direction. 40 percent of the respondents have planted the trees in the East direction and 12 percent of the respondents have planted the trees in the North direction. Majority of the respondents, i.e., 28 percent have constructed the balcony in the East direction.

➢ From the data, it is seen that majority (34%) of the respondents have constructed the living room in East direction, whereas 21 percent have constructed in the northern direction. It is observed from the data that majority of the respondents, i.e., 42% have constructed their dining room in the west direction. It is clear from the data, that the majority of the respondents have constructed their bedrooms in South, South-West and West direction. 53 percent of the respondents have constructed master bedroom in the South-West direction, 20 percent of the respondents have constructed the children’s room in the south direction, whereas 16 percent of the respondents have constructed the study room in North directions and 33 percent of the respondents have constructed their guest room in the North West direction. i.e., 52 percent of the respondents have placed their
kitchen in South-East direction, 15 percent have placed in South direction and 11 percent of them have placed their kitchen in North-West direction. The respondents have not constructed their kitchen in North-East direction, as it is against the principles of Vaastu. From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondents, 38 percent and 39 percent of them have constructed their pooja room in North East or East directions. It is also observed that no respondents have constructed the pooja room in the South-East corner, as it is against Vaastu Principles. Majority of the respondents (52%) have placed the idols in the East direction. From the study, it is clear that the majority of the respondents (58%) have constructed the bathroom in the North-West direction and it is also seen that only (1%) of the respondents have constructed the bathroom in the North or North-East direction, which is against Vaastu principles. It is observed from the study that majority i.e., 58 percent have placed the bathrooms in the North-West direction which is as per the Vaastu principles. 26 percent of the respondents have placed the attached toilets in the North West directions.

➢ The findings of the study shows that 44.6 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of vaastu shastra have placed the furniture / accessories fully according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 55.4 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra, have placed the furniture / accessories according to Vaastu Shastra. Also it is observed that 61.4 percent of the
respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have not placed the furniture / accessories fully according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 38.6 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of the Vaastu Shastra have not placed the furniture / accessories according to Vaastu Shastra. The statistical test indicate the association between placement of furniture / accessories and awareness of Vaastu Shastra to be non-significant.

It is observed from the data, that in the Master bedroom, the cots are placed in the South direction by 19 percent of the respondents, whereas only 2 percent of the respondents have placed the cots in the North-East direction. 12 percent of the respondents have placed the wardrobe according to Vaastu Shastra among them majority i.e., 5 percent have placed the wardrobes in the South direction. 12 percent have placed the cupboards in South direction and 15 percent have placed the cash chestor in the South direction. In the the study room, the Study table is placed in East direction by 13 percent of the respondents. In the kitchen, the counter is placed in East direction by 23 percent of the respondents, 34 percent of the respondents have placed their gas stove in the East direction, 29 percent of them have placed the groceries in South direction and 25 percent have placed their heavy utensils in the South direction. In living room the heavy furniture is placed in south direction by 23 percent of the respondents. In the dining room, the dining table is placed in
the west direction by 31 percent of the respondents. Whereas no respondents have placed the heavy furniture in the North East directions. Toilet with the wash basin is built in the south direction by 20 percent of the respondents, only 20 percent have placed the wash basins in the North direction.

➢ The findings of the result indicates that 50.9 percent of the respondents who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have used colour schemes according to Vaastu Shastra in interiors. Majority (49.1%) of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra, have used colour schemes in interior according to vaastu shastra 69.8 percent of the respondents, who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have not used colour schemes, whereas 30.2 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware have not used the colour schemes according to Vaastu Principles. The chisquare test shows the awareness of Vaastu Shastra and use of colour schemes to be found highly significant.

➢ The findings indicate that 5 percent of the respondents have renovated the house after 2 years of constructing the house and 6 percent of the respondents have renovated their house after 3 years of construction and 10 percent of the respondents have renovated their house after 4 or 5 years of construction. 79 percent of the respondents have not renovated their house after the construction, since their houses were built according to Vaastu Shastra. Further the result shows that majority of the respondents (66.7%) renovated the house due to financial
imbalancement. Further, 71.4 percent renovated because of health problems faced and 33.3 percent renovated their houses due to business problems.

➢ The present study reveals that 53.2 percent of the respondents who were fully aware of Vaastu Shastra have experienced all round prosperity to a full extent in the family after the house has been constructed according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 46.8 percent of the respondents, who were partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have experienced all round prosperity to a full extent. Majority of the respondents i.e., 67.9 percent, who were partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have experienced all round prosperity to a partial extent and 32.1 percent of the respondents who were partially aware of Vaastu Shastra have experienced all round prosperity to a partial extent. It is hypothesised that Vaastu Principles do not leads to all round prosperity of the family. The statistical test indicates the awareness on all round prosperity to the family, which is found to be significant. From the test, it is clear that adoption of Vaastu principles leads to all round prosperity of the family, hence the above hypothesis is rejected.

➢ According to data presented, it is observed that 54.5 percent of the respondents, who are fully aware of Vaastu Shastra are fully satisfied after their houses have been constructed according to Vaastu Shastra, whereas 45.5 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are fully satisfied after their houses have been constructed according to Vaastu Shastra. It is
also clear that 64.7 percent of the respondents who were partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are partially satisfied after the house have been constructed according to Vaastu Principles, whereas 35.3 percent of the respondents who are partially aware of Vaastu Shastra are partially satisfied after their house has been constructed according to Vaastu Principles. It was hypothesised that respondents level of satisfaction is not concurrent with principles of Vaastu Shastra. The statistical test indicates the awareness of Vaastu Shastra and satisfaction to be significant. From the test, it is clear that respondents level of satisfaction is concurrent with principles of Vaastu Shastra, hence the above hypothesis is rejected.
PART B

SUMMARY OF THE OPIONNAIRE

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HOME MAKERS RESIDING IN THE HOUSE WHICH ARE NOT BUILD ACCORDING TO VAASTU SHAASTRA.

➢ The findings indicate that 37 percent of the respondents belong to the age group between 31 – 40 years, 39 percent of the respondents belong to the age group 41 – 50 years and 24 percent of the respondents belong to the age group 51 – 60 years. The present study reveals that majority of the respondents i.e., 42% are degree holders, 33 percent have studied upto PUC, 33 percent of them are post graduates and 6 percent are Diploma holders.

➢ The data presented indicate that 39 percent of the respondents belong to the income group Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 7500/- and 61 percent of the respondents belong to the income group above Rs. 7500/-. From the table it is clear that 77 percent of the respondents are from the nuclear family and 23 percent of the respondents are from joint family.

➢ The present study reveals that 32 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses 11 – 15 years back, 29 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses more than 15 years back. 21 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses 6 – 10 years back and 18 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses less than 5 years ago.
The data presented indicate that 57 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses utilizing the services of Engineers, whereas the 30 percent of the respondents have constructed their houses with the help of Architects and 13 percent of them have constructed utilizing the services of Vaastu Consultants.

From the data it is clear that 58 percent of the respondents are aware of Vaastu Shastra, whereas 42 percent of the respondents were not aware of Vaastu Shastra. 64 percent of the respondents family members have belief in Vaastu Shastra, whereas 36 percent of the respondents family members have no belief in Vaastu Shastra. From the data it is observed that 52 percent of the respondents feel that Vaastu principles should be applied in the construction of the houses, whereas 48 percent of the respondents opines that there is no need to construct the house according to Vaastu Shastra.

The findings of the study indicates that 63 percent of respondents opines that placement of main doors in proper direction according to Vaastu Principles have a significant role in the construction of the house, whereas, 37 percent of the respondents opines that placement of the doors according to Vaastu Shastra have no significant role in the construction. From the data presented, it can be inferred that 55 percent of the respondents agree that the main doors should be placed in the East or North direction to derive best benefits, whereas 45 percent of the respondents do not feel that main door placed in the East or North...
direction gives good benefits. It is also clear that 36 percent of the respondents opines that placing doors in all the four directions is auspicious, whereas 64 percent of the respondents were not guided in placing the doors in all the four directions.

The findings of the study indicate that 44 percent of the respondents have fully agreed that Master Bedroom should be placed in south/west direction, while 56 percent of the respondents do agreed that the Master Bedroom should be placed in south-west direction. 64 percent of the respondents have fully expressed that kitchen should be placed in south east direction and 36 percent of the respondents do not agree to place the kitchen in south-east direction. 90 percent of the respondents fully expressed that pooja room in north east direction proves beneficial according to Vaastu Shastra significantly and 10 percent of the respondents disagree in placing the pooja room in North East direction is beneficial. The findings of the result indicate that 50 percent of the respondents expressed that education plays an important role in planning the House according to Vaastu Shastra, 44 percent expressed that education partially plays an important role in planning the house according to Vaastu Shastra. The Socio-economic status plays a significant role, since the budget planning is considered an important factor in construction of the house. The data also revealed that 72 percent of the respondents expressed that the socio economic status plays a significant role in the construction of the House
and only 25 percent of the respondents expressed that socio-economic status has partial influence in the construction of the house.

The findings of the result indicate that 14 percent of the respondents opine that maximum consideration should be given in planning the portico according to Vaastu Shastra, 86 percent of the respondents opines that maximum consideration should not be given while planning the portico. For planning Verandah 21 percent of the respondents have agreed that verandah should be planned according to Vaastu shastra and the rest 79 percent have not agreed that it should be constructed according to Vaastu Shastra. The living room should be built according to Vaastu Shastra is opined by 44 percent of the respondents and 56 percent have not agreed in following the Vaastu principles in building the living room. 32 percent of the respondents have opined that, dining room should be built according to Vaastu principles, whereas 68 percent of the respondents do not agree in following Vaastu Shastra principles in building the dining room. 40 percent of their respondents have agreed that bed room should be placed in the direction according to Vaastu principles, whereas 60 percent of the respondents do not agree in following the vaastu principles. 59 percent of their respondents have opined that Kitchen should be planned according to Vaastu Shastra and the rest 41 percent of the respondents have not agreed that Vaastu Principles should be applied in the kitchen. For the pooja room,
84 percent of the respondents have agreed that Vaastu Principles should be applied in the construction and 16 percent of the respondents do not believe that Vaastu principles should be applied in construction of the pooja room. 32 percent of the respondents opines that bathrooms should be built according to Vaastu Principles and 68 percent of the respondents opines that it can be built in any directions.

The findings of the study indicate that 21 percent of the respondents have fully agreed that site should be purchased according to Vaastu Shastra, 40 percent of the respondents have partially agreed and 39 percent of the respondents opines that there is no need to purchase a site according to Vaastu principles. From the data it is observed that 19 percent of the respondents agreed that the interiors should be designed following Vaastu Principles. 37 percent of the respondents have partially agree that the interiors should be designed according to Vaastu Shastra is beneficial and 44 percent of the respondents opines that there is no need to apply vaastu principles in the interior construction. The data also shows that 23 percent of the respondents fully agreed that the exterior should be designed according to Vaastu Shastra, 46 percent of the respondents have partially agreed that Vaastu Principles should be applied in the exterior construction, whereas only 31 percent of the respondents have not agreed in designing the exterior according to Vaastu Shastra. The findings of the result indicate that 23 percent of the respondents have
partially agreed in placing the furniture and accessories according to Vaastu Shastra, 67 percent of the respondents have not agreed in placing the furniture and accessories according to Vaastu Shastra, 10 percent of the respondents have fully agreed that furniture and accessories should be placed according to Vaastu Principles.