CHAPTER

V

FINAL ADMINISTRATION, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.0   INTRODUCTION :

The main purpose of final administration of test was to provide data that would help :

1)   to develop percentiles on three scales for general population

2)   to develop criterion for categorising people on Sattva, Rajas and Tamas scale

3)   to find out personality differences in some selected groups of people.

In the preceding chapter, it has been seen that 88 items were selected and· retained in final inventory on the basis of expert's opinion, item validity, internal consistency indices and item validation on contrast groups. Distribution of items on scale was as under :

i)   24 items on Sattva scale

ii) 34 items on Rajas scale

iii) 30 items on Tamas scale

It is already explained that the inventory was meant for the general, Hindi/English knowing population. The item-analysis data was collected from the different strata of population like male and female, urban-rural, of different castes, of different professions, of different ages etc. Therefore, the population for standardization of the inventory was the one who knew Hindi or English. Moreover, the population was further restricted to the state of Gujarat and Rajasthan for

the practical purposes, though the language of the inventory was a: Hindi and English for its wider applicability.

5.1   POPULATION OF FINAL ADMINISTRATION :

For the purpose of final administration   to determine the norms, attempts were made to include people from all segments of society like teachers, clerks, doctors, engineers, businessmen, house-wives, students, industrial workers, Indian Air Force workers, of different ages, both sexes and from urban and rural areas. Since statistical data on categories of population and their proportions is not available, selection of sample was rather investigator's own estimate. Only the broad categories of people which composed the population could be considered.

The total sample consisted of 580 subjects. Subjects were selected randomly but profession-wise and social class-wise sample ration was not pre-decided. Table 5.1 and 5.2 show the distribution of sample profession-wise and social-classwise respectively.

TABLE 5.1 : SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION PROFESSION-WISE

Profession	No. of cases
Doctors	10
Engineers	80
Teachers	80
Businessmen	50
Clerks	80
Industrial workers	30

Profession	No.of cases
Indian Air Force workers	7
Fourth class workers	32
Nurses	10
Social workers	5
Students	50
House-wives	57
Miscellaneous	89
T o t a l :	**580**

TABLE 5.2 : SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION SOCIAL CLASS-WISE

Class	No.of cases
Male	345
Female	235
Urban	400
Rural	180
Upper age above 45 yrs.	224
Lower age below 45 yrs.	356
Upper caste	453
Lower caste	127

Data was collected in groups as well as in individual form. Three different scoring sheets were prepared for scoring data on the three scales i.e. Sattva, Rajas and Tamas. These scores were then used to derive the norms.

5.2   NORMS :

A raw score of an individual has no meaning until it is comparable with other members of the group. This comparison is provided by norms. By norms we mean a standard behaviour of the members of a group in references to characteristics. Norms represent descriptive frame-work for interpreting the score of an individual or group.

To find norms, the test had to be administered to a large sample. .For this purpose as mentioned earlier, 580 subjects were selected randomly from different strata of population.

Table 5.3 (a,b,c) shows the frequency distribution of whole sample on the three scales.

TABLE 5.3 (a) : FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ON SATTVA SCALE

S c o r e s	Frequency	%
112 - 117	6	1.0
106 - 111	19	3.3
100 - 105	34	6.0
94 - 99	66	11.4
88 - 93	85	14.7
82 - 87	120	20.7
76 - 81	100	17.2
70 - 75	67	11.5
64 - 69	49	8.4
58 - 63	24	4.1
52 - 57	4	0.7
46 - 51	3	0.5
40 - 45	3	0.5

TABLE 5.3 (b) : FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ON RAJAS SCALE

S c o r e s	Frequency	%
137 - 142	10	1.7
131 - 136	18	3.1
125 - 130	24	4.2
119 - 124	34	5.9
113 - 118	55	9.5
107 - 112	71	12.2
101 - 106	72	12.4
95 - 100	97	16.7
89 - 94	69	11.9
83 - 88	55	9.5
77 - 82	26	4.5
71 - 76	21	3.6
65 - 70	17	2.9
59 - 64	7	1.2
53 - 58	4	0.7

TABLE 5.3 (c) : FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ON TAMAS SCALE

S c o r e s	Frequency	%
107 - 112	6	1.0
101 - 106	9	1.6
95 - 100	22	3.8
89 - 94	35	6.0
83 - 88	37	6.4
77 - 82	56	9.7
71 - 76	71	12.2
65 - 70	93	16.2
59 - 64	90	15.2
53 - 58	64	11.1
47 - 52	60	10.3
41 - 46	30	5.2
35 - 40	7	1.2

The mean scores and standard deviation of the total sample on three scales are given in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4 : MEAN AND SD OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE ON THREE SCALES

Scale	Mean	SD
Sattva	83.19	12.57
Rajas	101.62	17.19
Tamas	68.40	15.44

As the range of scores was high due to large number of items
and five point choice to answer an item, it was decided to
calculate norms in terms of :

i)   finer gradation of such as percentiles

ii)   categorization

iii)   standard scores

1)   Percentiles :

Percentile method is a graphic way of fixing the point of
reference. An individual's percentile rank on a test desi-
gnates the percentage of cases or scores lying below it. By
this, we mean, a person's relative status or position in the
hierarchy, can be established with respect to the traits or
functions being tested. The percentile rank designates one
hundredth part of a distribution, while decile rank designates
the one tenth of the part in which any tested person is placed
by this scores. The term decile technically means a dividing
point. Decile rank signifies a range of score between two
dividing points.

A table giving the decile rank would help in placing a person
in his group. His placement would indicate the trend of his
personality characteristics. The decile ranks were, therefore,
prepared. The formula used to compute percentile or decile
rank is given in Appendix - G.

In view of considerations that three scales are constructed,
the decile ranks were computed separately for three scales for
references.

Table 5.5 gives decile points in terms of raw scores on Sattva,
Rajas and Tamas scale.

TABLE 5.5 : DECILE POINTS ON THE THREE SCALES

Decile Points	Raw score on Sattva	Raw Score on Rajas	Raw score on Tamas
P_{10}	66.4	78.6	48.6
P_{20}	72.4	87.0	54.3
P_{30}	76.9	92.3	59.4
P_{40}	80.4	96.5	63.2
P_{50}	83.5	100.1	67.0
P_{60}	86.4	104.8	70.8
P_{70}	90.0	109.7	75.7
P_{80}	94.3	115.2	81.7
P_{90}	99.7	123.4	90.9
P_{100}	117.5 & above	142.5 & above	112.5 & above

The raw score of any individual from any of the three scores can be referred to the respective column for finding the equivalent percentile score for comparison.

ii) **Categorization :**

In personality measurement, categorized norms are more common. Therefore, norms were calculated in terms of five categories : High, Moderately High, Average, Moderately Low and Low on respective scales based on raw scores.

This categorization was done on the basis of normal distribution. In fact, the scores obtained in the norms study confirmed to the normal distribution. The figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 demonstrate this clearly.
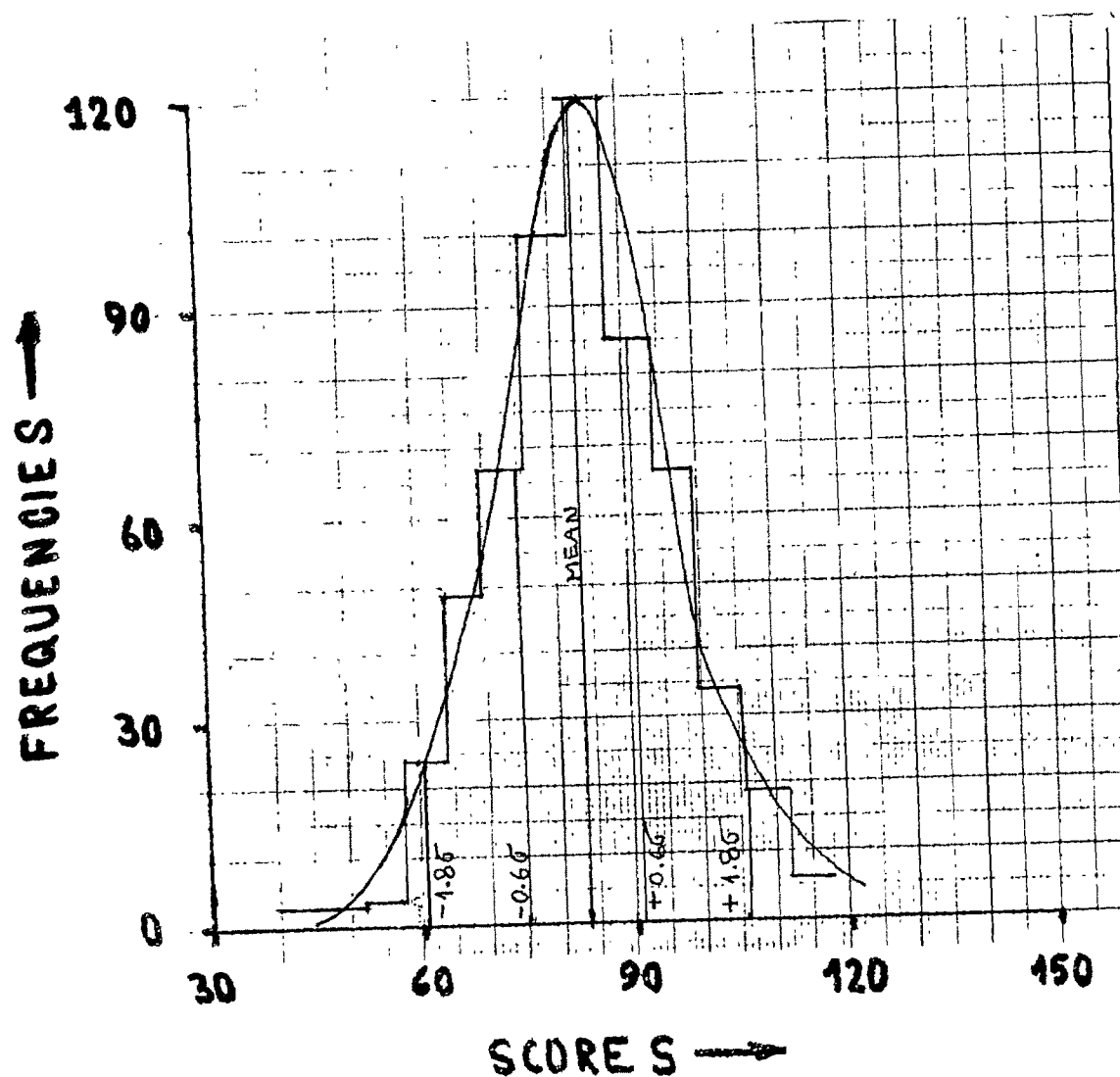
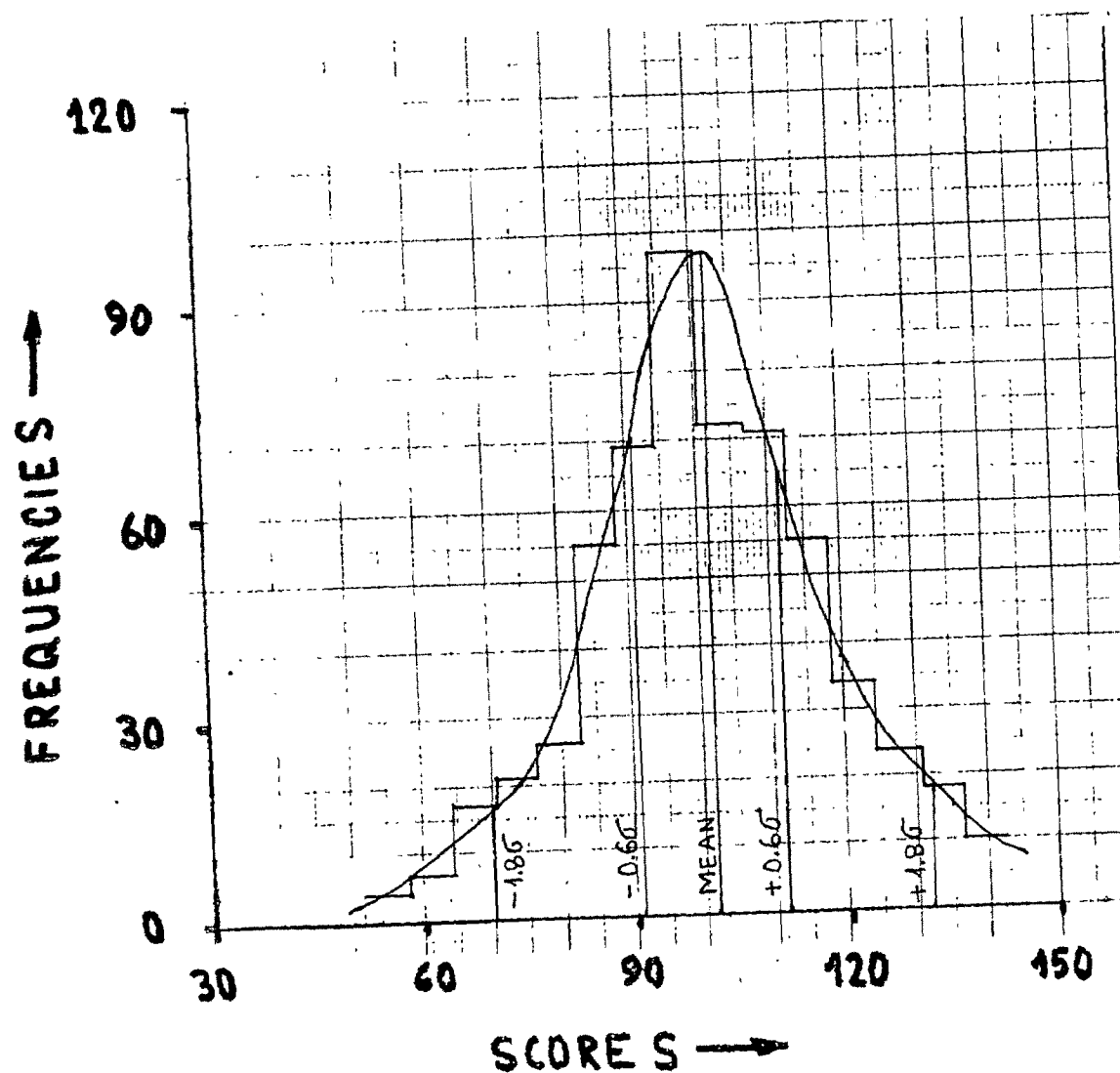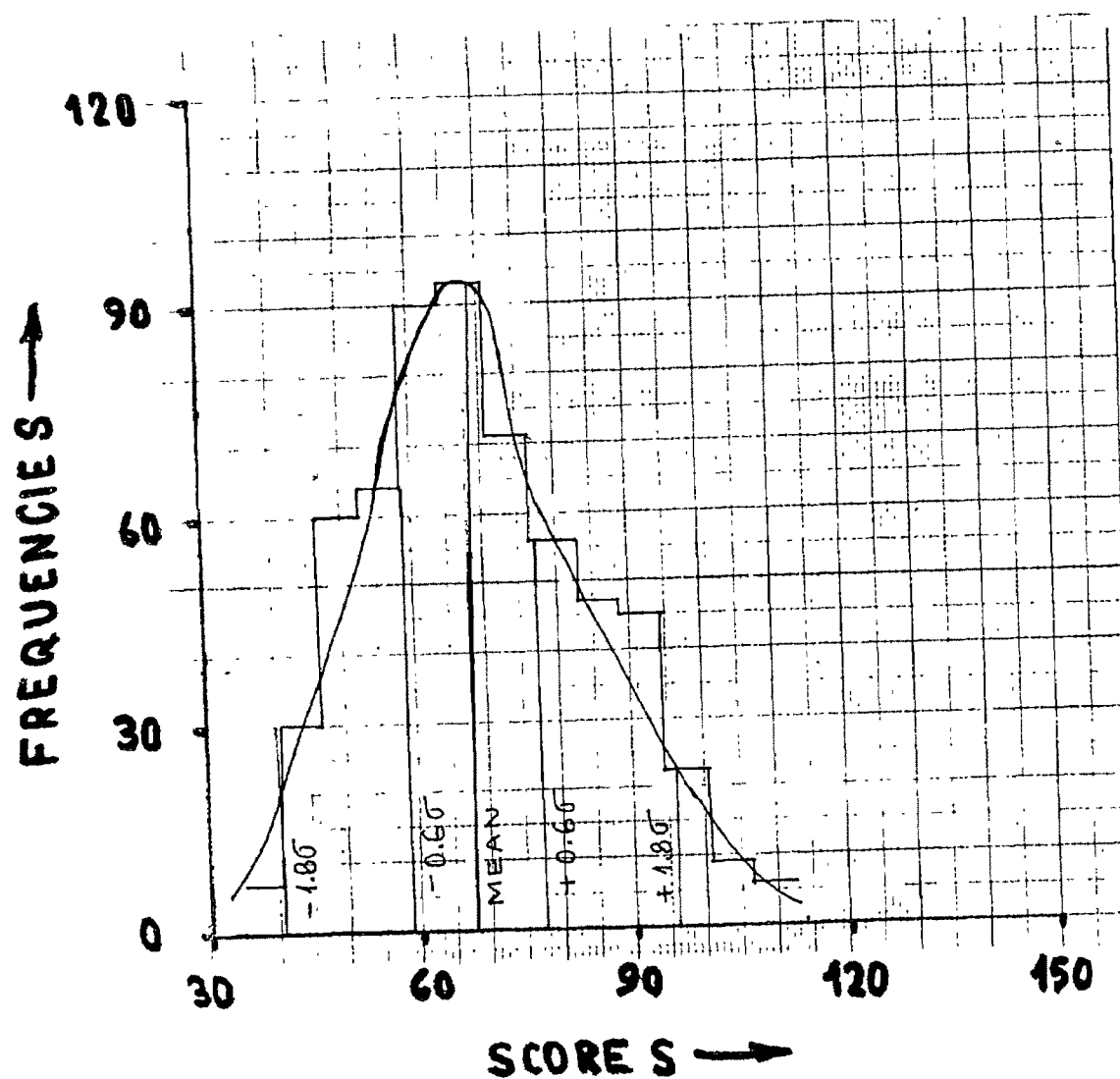FIG. 5.1 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION CURVE ON SATTVA SCALE

FIG.5.2 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION CURVE
ON RAJAS SCALE

FIG. 5.3 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION CURVE ON TAMAS SCALE

Above graphs are very near to normal bell shaped curves.

Population distribution between $\pm 1\sigma$, $\pm 2\sigma$ and $\pm 3\sigma$ also confirms that the above said personality characteristics are symmetrically distributed about their means. Table 5.6 (a,b,c) show the population distribution between $\pm 1\sigma$, $\pm 2\sigma$ and $\pm 3\sigma$ on three scales.

TABLE 5.6 (a) : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON SATTVA SCALE

Range	Cases	Percentage in sample
$\pm 1\sigma$	404	69.65
$\pm 2\sigma$	558	96.21
$\pm 3\sigma$	577	99.48

TABLE 5.6 (b) : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON RAJAS SCALE

Range	Cases	% in sample
$\pm 1\sigma$	.404	69.65
$\pm 2\sigma$	551	95.00
$\pm 3\sigma$	580	100.00

TABLE 5.6 (c) : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON TAMAS SCALE

Range	Cases	% in sample
$\pm 1\sigma$	393	67.76
$\pm 2\sigma$	556	95.86
$\pm 3\sigma$	580	100.00

It is common in psychology to categorise score in five groups as under :

High scored group	-	Above + 1.8 σ
Moderately high group	-	+ 0.6 σ to+1.8 σ
Average group	-	- 0.6 σ to+0.6 σ
Moderately low group	-	- 0.6 σ to -1.8 σ
Low scored group	-	Below - 1.8 σ

Accordingly scores on Sattva, Rajas and Tamas scales can be divided in 5 categories as indicated in Table 5.7 (a,b,c).

TABLE 5.7 (a)   :   FIVE CATEGORIES ON SATTVA SCALE

C a t e g o r y	Raw Scores
Highly Sattvic	Above 105 .82
Moderately High Sattvic	90.73 to 105.82
Average Sattvic	76.65 to 90.73
Moderately Low Sattvic	60.56 to 76.65
Low Sattvic	Below 60.56

TABLE 5.7 (b)   :   FIVE CATEGORIES ON RAJAS SCALE

C a t e g o r y	Raw Score
Highly Rajasic	Above 132.56
Moderately High Rajasic	111.93 to 132.56
Average Rajasic	91.31 to 111.93
Moderately Low Rajasic	70.68 to 91.31
Low Rajasic	Below 70.68

TABLE 5.7 (c) : FIVE CATEGORIES ON TAMAS SCALE

C a t e g o r y	Raw Score
High Tamasic .	Above 96.19
Moderately High Tamasic	77.66 to 96.19
Average Tamasic	59.14 to 77.66
Moderately Low Tamasic	40.61 to 59.14
Low Tamasic	Below 40.61

From the response sheet of inventory, total score on each scale can be calculated. These scores are then checked in Table 5.7 (a,b,c) to find level of Trigunas in individual. The individual will be labelled as Sattvic or Rajasic or Tamasic depending on whether he is placed on higher side on Sattva or Rajas or Tamas scale.

iii) **Standard Scores :**

Though the categorization of scores in-to five categories serves the purpose to classify the individual in one of the five categories on each scale, it is desirable to have standard scores (converted from raw scores) for direct comparison of values in different scales. Categorization gives qualitative idea of presence of Guna in any individual but standard scores will provide quantitative comparative indication.

Deviation from the mean expressed in standard deviation terms are called standard scores. It means so many units of standard deviation below or above the mean. This value may thus be negative or positive and may be in decimal fraction also. Hence to do with negative sign and fractional value, standard scores are usually converted into a new distribution with mean and

standard deviation so selected to make all scores positive and relatively eas· to handle.

In the present study, scores on all the three scales have been converted to standard scores with mean 100 and standard deviation 20. Table 5.8 (a,b,c) show the conversion figures.

TABLE 5.8 (a) : CONVERSION OF RAW SCORE INTO STANDARD SCORE ON SATIVA SCALE

M = 83.19 M' = 100

σ = 12.57 σ' = 20

Raw Score (X)	Standard Score (X')
40	31
45	39
50	47
55	55
60	63
65	71
70	79
75	87
80	95
85	103
90	111
95	119
100	127
105	135
110	143
115	151
120	159

TABLE 5.8 (b) : CONVERSION OF RAW SCORE INTO STANDARD
SCORE ON RAJAS SCALE

$M = 101.62$ $M' = 100$

$\sigma = 17.19$ $\sigma' = 20$

Raw Score (X)	Standard Score (X')
50	40
55	46
60	52
65	57
70	63
75	69
80	75
85	81
90	86
95	92
100	98
105	104
110	110
115	116
120	121
125	127
130	133
135	139
140	145
145	150
150	156

TABLE 5.8 (c) : CONVERSION OF RAW SCORE INTO STANDARD
SCORE ON TAMAS SCALE

M = 68.40 M' = 100

σ = 15.44 σ' = 20

Raw Score (X)	Standard Score (X')
35	57
40	63
45	70
50	76
55	83
60	89
65	96
70	102
75	108
80	115
85	121
90	128
95	134
100	141
105	147
110	154
115	160
120	167
125	173
130	180

For the sake of brevity, interval of raw score is taken as 5. To find out standard score for any raw score between the interval, interpolation can be done.

5.3   INTER-GROUP DIFFERENCES :

One of the objectives of final administration was to check if personality differences can be identified among certain groups of people. This is important parameter to judge the efficacy and usefulness of the inventory. Two criterion were adopted to form groups :

(a)   profession-wise groups

(b)   social class-wise groups

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AMONG PROFESSIONAL GROUPS :

Though numerous professions are available in society, author chose only four following professions for study :

i)   Teachers

ii)   Clerks

iii)   Engineers

iv)   Businessmen

This being critical exploratory study in the field, this was done on only four professions. Depending upon results, the study can be extended to other professions by future researchers.

Teachers are compared with Clerks, Businessmen and Engineers on the three scales in Table 5.9 (a,b,c), Table 5.10 (a,b,c) and Table 5.11 (a,b,c) respectively.

TABLE 5.9 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs CLERKS GROUPS ON SATTVA
SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	86.71	11.65	1.85	0.54	NS
Clerks	80	85.71	11.67			

TABLE 5.9 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs CLERKS GROUP ON RAJAS
SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	105.78	18.13	2.84	1.82	NS
Clerks	80	100.61	17.65			

TABLE 5.9 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs CLERKS GROUPS ON TAMAS
SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	71.04	13.58	2.20	2.79	Significant
Clerks	80	64.9	14.10			

TABLE 5.10 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR TEACHERS Vs BUSINESSMEN ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	86.71	11.65	1.98	3.89	Signifi-cant
Businessmen	50	79.00	9.98			

TABLE 5.10 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR TEACHERS Vs BUSINESSMAN ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	105.78	18.13	2.86	0.119	NS
Businessmen	50	104.44	10.88			

TABLE 5.10 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR TEACHERS Vs BUSINESSMEN ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	71.04	13.58			
				2.60	2.59	Signifi-cant
Businessmen	50	77.78	15.43			

TABLE 5.11 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs ENGINEERS ON SATTVA
SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	86.71	11.65	1.87	5.14	Signifi-cant
Engineers	80	77.09	11.92			

TABLE 5.11 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs ENGINEERS ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	105.78	18.13			
				2.81	0.249	NS
Engineers	80	105.08	17.20			

TABLE 5.11 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
TEACHERS Vs ENGINEERS ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Teachers	80	71.04	13.58			
				2.14	0.659	NS
Engineers	80	69.63	13.32			

Tables 5.12 (a,b,c) and Table 5.13 (a,b,c) show comparison of Businessmen with Engineers and Clerks respectively on the three scales.

TABLE 5.12 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR BUSINESSMEN Vs ENGINEERS ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Businessmen	50	79.00	9.62			
				2.01	0.95	NS
Engineers	80	77.09	11.92			

TABLE 5.12 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR BUSINESSMEN Vs ENGINEERS ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Businessmen	50	105.44	10.88			
				2.74	0.13	NS
Engineers	80	105.08	17.20			

TABLE 5.12 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR BUSINESSMEN Vs ENGINEERS ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Businessmen	50	77.78	15.43			
				2.57	3.17	Signifi-cant
Engineers	80	69.63	13.32			

**TABLE 5.13 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
CLERKS Vs BUSINESSMEN ON SATTVA
SCALE**

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	85.71	11.67			
				1.98	3.39	Signifi-cant
Businessmen	50	79.00	9.62			

**TABLE 5.13 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
CLERKS Vs BUSINESSMEN ON RAJAS SCALE**

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	100.61	17.65	2.79	1.73	NS
Businessmen	50	105.44	10.88			

**TABLE 5.13 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE FOR MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR
CLERKS Vs BUSINESSMEN ON TAMAS SCALE**

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	64.9	14.10			
				2.65	4.87	Signifi-cant
Businessmen	50	77.78	15.43			

Table 5.14 (a,b,c) compares Clerks and Engineers on the three scales.

TABLE 5.14 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR CLERKS Vs ENGINEERS ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	'T' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	85.71	11.67			
				1.88	4.59	Signifi-cant
Engineers	80	77.09	11.92			

TABLE 5.14 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR CLERKS Vs ENGINEERS ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	100.61	17.65			
				2.77	1.61	NS
Engineers	80	105.08	17.20			

TABLE 5.14 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR CLERKS Vs ENGINEERS ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Clerks	80	64.9	14.10			
				2.18	2.17	NS
Engineers	80	69.63	13.32			

Group differences between any two classes, say for example,

teachers and clerks have been computed on all three scales
by means of 't' value. Here NS indicates non-significant
difference. In case of present example of teachers and clerks
Table 5.9 (a,b,c) clearly indicates that there is no group
difference on Sattva and Rajas scale, but the groups show
significant difference at 0.02 level on Tamas scale. Other
Tables can be similarly read and interpretted.

Table 5.15 (a,b,c) present the comparative status of group
differences on the three scales. In Table 'NS' indicates
non-significant difference. Wherever difference is significant,
the higher scored group is shown by its identity letter. For
example, in Table 5.15 (c), a comparison on Tamas scale between
engineers and teachers shows non-significant difference (NS),
whereas comparison between engineers and clerks is indicated
by letter 'E'. It shows significant difference with engineers
scoring higher on Tamas scale.

TABLE 5.15 (a) : COMPARATIVE STATUS AMONG THE
                   GROUPS ON SATTVA SCALE

	Engineer (E)	Teacher (T)	Clerk (C)	Businessmen (B)
Engineer	-	T	C	NS
Teachers	-	-	NS	T
Clerks	-	-	-	C
Businessmen	-	-	-	-

Level of significance - 0.02

In Table 5.15 (a),Teahcers and Clerks are equally Sattvic and
significantly higher Sattvic in comparison to Engineers and
Businessmen. Professional orientation of engineers and busine-
ssmen is such that both use impure methods, they are aggressive

and want to achieve goals by any means. This makes them less Sattvic.

TABLE 5.15 (b) : COMPARATIVE STATUS AMONG THE
                    GROUPS ON RAJAS SCALE

	Engineers (E)	Teachers (T)	Clerks (C)	Businessmen (B)
Engineers	-	NS	NS	NS
Teachers	-	-	NS	NS
Clerks	-	-	-	NS
Businessmen	-	-	-	-

Level of significance - 0.02

On Rajas scale, we found no significant difference among groups as shown in Table 5.15 (b). In fact engineers were expected to be more Rajasic than clerks and teachers. The results, however, show that all are equally ambitious and active; and aspire for betterment in their respective fields.

TABLE 5.15 (c) : COMPARATIVE STATUS AMONG THE
                    GROUPS ON TAMAS SCALE

	Engineers (E)	Teachers (T)	Clerks (C)	Businessmen (B)
Engineers	-	NS	E	B
Teachers	-	-	T	B
Clerks	-	-	-	B
Businessmen	-	-	-	-

Level of significance - 0.02

On Tamas scale businessmen showed significantly higher content as compared to engineers, teachers and clerks. In business people routinely indulge in cheating, bribing and several unfair means and as such the results are not a surprise. Similarly engineers were found to be more Tamasic in nature. The above explanation but with less intensity is applicable here also. Contrary to expectations teachers showed significantly higher Tamasic qualities than clerks. It is difficult to explain this. But it seems that main causative factor for such behaviour pattern is their lethargy or laziness. Teaching profession is most peaceful and least taxing with plenty of holidays. They are passively ambitious. Possibly this attributes to their higher score on Tamas.

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCE AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES :

Following four types of social classification with two groups each were selected for study purposes :

i)   Upper Caste Vs Lower Caste

ii)   Old Vs Young

iii) Males Vs Females

iv)   Urban Vs Rural

Table 5.16 (a,b,c) show the comparison of Upper Caste Vs Lower Caste population on the three scales.

1) **Upper Caste Vs. Lower Caste :**

Table 5.16 (a,b,c) present comparison of Upper Caste and Lower Caste Groups on three scales.

TABLE 5.16 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR UPPER CASTE Vs. LOWER CASTE ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Upper Caste	50	83.78	12.20	0.51	1.09	NS
Lower Caste	50	84.34	12.96			

TABLE 5.16 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR UPPER CASTE Vs. LOWER CASTE ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Upper Caste	50	104.10	17.05			
				0.67	2.78	Signifi-cant
Lower Caste	50	102.24	16.03			

TABLE 5.16 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR UPPER CASTE Vs. LOWER CASTE ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Upper Caste	50	69.26	11.27			
				0.47	1.15	NS
Lower Caste	50	68.72	11.81			

As indicated in the Table, both lower and upper caste people show insignificant difference on Sattva and Tamas scale; however, upper caste shows higher Rajasic tendencies. Upper caste is known as privileged class since ancient times. They have enjoyed best education, wealth and respectable position in the society and traditionally they still aspire for higher goals and show Rajasic qualities. Lower caste people, on the other hand are socially oppressed and backward and they continue to show inferiority psyche and accept the fait accompli. Social oppression of lower caste people hinders the growth of such personality traits as independence, initiative, persistence and achivement motivation in the individual. Moreover, though intricately interwoven into the Indian personality pattern, fatalism seems to be more strongly prevalent in lower caste people and they grow up with low achievement motivation, thereby showing less Rajasic tendencies as compared to higher caste persons. After independence, though Government has been providing all help for the uplift of lower caste people, it has changed their life only marginally. Perhaps, it will take few more years before they feel psychologically at par with upper caste group.

Going by Varna system, upper caste were expected to show higher Sattvic tendencies. However, the results showed no significant difference between caste groups on Sattva and Tamas scale. This could be attributed to fall in public moral life and neglect of ethical values in higher caste people, who are actually in favourable position in society and in race among each other for more and more materialistic gains.

2) *Old Vs. Young :*

Table 5.17 (a,b,c) show the comparative findings in Old and Young groups.

TABLE 5.17 (a) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERNECE FOR OLD AGED Vs. YOUNG ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Old Group	65	90.57	12.40			
				2.15	4.05	Signifi-cant
Young Group	65	81.82	12.04			

TABLE 5.17 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR OLD Vs. YOUNG GROUP ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Old Group	65	98.92	16.01			
				.2.94	2.64	Signifi-cant
Young Group	65	104.69	17.35			

TABLE 5.17 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR OLD Vs. YOUNG GROUP ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Old Group	65	70.48	17.09			
				2.77	0.819	NS
Young Group	65	72.75	14.19			

Old persons have shown presence of significantly higher Sattvic qualities and at the same time significantly lower Rajasic qualities. This is in line with our hypothesis. Causative factors for such results can be traced in Indian literature. Belife and faith in concepts like 'Moksha', 'Law of Karma' and 'Rebirth' starts from early age. The ultimate goal of people is 'Moksha'. As the years pass there is more introspection and people direct their tendencies more towards Sattvic activities.

Young people are more ambitious, engergetic, aggressive and more active and hence socred more on Rajas. They find full world open with abundant opportunities and they work vigorously to achieve higher goals. They are prepared to take more risks in life.

On Tamas sclae, however, both showed no difference, contrary to expectations that old should be less Tamasic than young. This is indicative of the fact that there is no total change with age. Only some new religious tendencies are developed but old Tamasic habits such as jealousy, selfishness etc. still persist.

iii)   **Male Vs Female :**

Table 5.18 (a,b,c) present comparative data on Male Vs Female groups :

TABLE 5.18 (a)   :   SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR MALE Vs FEMALE ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Male	75	83.45	12.99	2.09		
					1.72	NS
Female	75	87.05	12.39			

TABLE 5.18 (b) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR MALE AND FEMALE ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Male	75	101.09	15.98			
				2.78	1.31	NS
Female	75	104.73	18.44			

TABLE 5.18 (c) : SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR MALE AND FEMALE ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Male	75	70.20	14.20			
				2.47	0.03	NS
Female	75	70.27	16.36			

No difference on any of three scale was noted between male and female respondents. Traditionally Indian women represent timid, less ambitious and socially oppressed. It was, therefore, expected that females would show less Rajasic qualities. This could be due to the fact that most female respondents were educated and city based and their social awareness could be considered at par with men. Women in cities are as ambitious as men, they are also career-oriented and aspire for growth, making them as Rajasic as men.

iv) **Urban Vs Rural :**

Table 5.19 (a,b,c) indicates the results relating to Urban Vs Rural population on three scales.

TABLE 5.19 (a)   :   SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR URBAN AND RURAL GROUP ON SATTVA SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Urban	40	79.32	14.02			
				2.99	3.93	Signifi-cant
Rural	40	91.07	12.37			

TABLE 5.19 (b)   :   SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR URBAN AND RURAL GROUP ON RAJAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Urban	40	107.27	11.68			
				2.94	2.72	Signifi-cant
Rural	40	99.27	14.59			

TABLE 5.19 (c)   :   SIGNIFICANCE OF MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR URBAN AND RURAL GROUP ON TAMAS SCALE

Sub-Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Remarks
Urban	40	72.09	13.81			
				2.50	0.08	NS
Rural	40	72.7	15.86			

Urban and Rural population showed no significant difference on Tamas scale, but rural population showed signficantly higher

*Sattvic qualities over their counterpart in urban areas. Urban
society on the other hand showed significantly higher Rajasic
qualities.*

*After independence, there has been fast development in urban
areas, adding to materialistic needs. In cities, there are
opportunities to earn and to spend. This provides motivation
to aspire for more and more. In fact, city life is highly
competitive and there is race to acquire more. This makes them
more Rajasic than those residing in villages; where people are
still not exposed to modern day facilities. They feel conte-
nted with their present status.*

*Race for more money and fame has made urban society more
corrupt and there is definite fall of moral values. In compa-
rison villages are still contented in themselves. People have
less needs and they aspire less for materialistic things and
hence they still preserve moral values and show significantly
higher Sattvic qualities.*

5.4   SUMMARY :

*Inventory developed in previous chapter was administered to a
large population consisting of various professonal and social
groups, such as teachers, clerks, engineers, businessmen and
male-female, old-young, upper caste-lower caste, and urban-
rural sections. Based on large available data, norms in terms
of percentiles, categorization and standard score have been
developed. Norms can be used to characterise or identify an
individual's type of personality. Group differences among
profession such as clerks, teachers, businessmen and engineers
were found. Such comparative study can be extended to other
professions by future researchers. Group differences in social
classes were also determined. The difference on three scales
are generally logical and were as hupothesised.*