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Extent of Satisfaction Experienced by Home Owners on Application of Vastu Shastra

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Abstract

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Introduction

Home is abode of love where people expect to enjoy the fruits of their labor. They expect to enjoy their peace and happiness, progress and prosperity, health and wealth and faith and spiritual development from their home. If its surroundings and construction are poor and the weird atmosphere, people can neither be happy nor healthy. Home is the only place for human being where one can feel warmth of life. Interior design is the undivided part of the home to make it more pretty and luxurious. The interior design helps to increase the aesthetic beauty of the house. Human being like changes in his surrounding and interior design gives that opportunity by making the house more creative and beautiful. Human being spends maximum time of the life in his house. Today in Interior design, vastushastra is also very important factor which deals with the natural energy present in the surrounding. Interior design increases the beauty of house, while vastu shastra increases the prosperity health and wealth of the house. So interior design according to vastu principles increases the aesthetic beauty with increase in prosperity, health and wealth of house. Vastu -Shastra is a Vast and ancient science of living. The word Vastu is derived from the root 'Vas' which means 'to resides'. It is not an equivalent of the word architecture. Vastu is architecture and much more. While architecture is the science, art or profession of designing and constructing buildings etc., the definition of Vastu extend into the realm of occultism. Vastu Shastra, the edifice science of Bhavan Sthaptya Kala, being the applied aspects of ATHARVAVEDA, is an ancient science and one of the eminent features of our heritage. Sometimes it is very difficult to apply the principles as they can't fit to modern lifestyle. Also some other circumstances like culture, style of living, concepts and products, space and economic status affects while designing a house according to vastu principles. It is a difficult task for interior designer to design the house accordingly and also consider the economic status, the lifestyle, culture and the space of the client's house.

Interior design is an aspect in housing that is gaining popularity day by day. Families are becoming more and more conscious about the value of beautiful interior. The concept of creating a beautiful interior is not restricted to the rich and to the business world, but is relevant in the middle income families as well. To some, a well furnished and decorated interior is a status symbol, while to others it is a reflection of orderliness and systematic living. The principle role of the interior designer is to satisfy the

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functional and emotional requirement of the job for which he is retained. This applies to any residential, commercial or industrial project. Vastushastra is undivided part of the house and essential to get maximum benefit. House according to principles attracts all the positive powers in nature which helps to improve the result and increase happiness. The rules are according to the scientific reasons so it doesn't affect on the nature's cycle. Vastu principle has good and positive effect on human's life to make it more prosperous, healthy and wealthy. Applying all the necessary principles in the house makes the human's life more happy, healthy and wealthy. If any of the important principle is ignored or had some constructional or situational problems while construction can creates problems for the people residing in the house. It can spread negative waves in the surrounding or may divert the positive waves away from the house resulting in health, financial and mental problems to the people residing in the house.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the extent of use of vastu shastra in residence.
2. To assess the extent of satisfaction experienced by the respondents on application of vastu shastra.

Methodology

Descriptive research design was adopted for conducting the present study. The study had two sets of variables, independent and dependent variables. Independent variables comprised of personal variables of respondents (age, education, and occupation) and family variables of the respondents (type of family, type of house, monthly family income and duration of residing in the present house). Dependent variables comprised of extent of use of vastu shastra and extent of satisfaction experienced by the home owners. The sample of the study consisted of 120 respondents living in their own house from minimum 2 years from Nashik City. The purposive sampling technique was used to select sample. Questionnaire was used as an instrument to gather the information from the respondents. The questionnaire was divided into three sections.

The section 1 dealt with the background information of the respondents such as name, age, address, education and occupation. The section also covered family data like type of the family, size of the family and total monthly income of the family.

The section 2 dealt with the feedback from the respondents regarding the use of the vastu shastra principles in the house. The response structure was Yes and No and the ascribed scores were 2 and 1. To obtain the categories of extent of use of Vastu Shastra, the score range was divided on equal interval basis.

The section 3 dealt with the feedback from the respondents regarding the satisfaction experienced after application of Vastu Shastra. The response structure was Yes and No and the ascribed scores were 2 and 1. To obtain the categories of extent of satisfaction, the score range was divided on equal interval basis.

The data were analyzed using descriptive as well as relational statistics. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency and mean were applied. Analysis of variance (ANOVA), 't'-test, Scheffe's test and coefficient of correlation were computed to test the relationship between selected variables.

Findings of the study

Section 1: Background information of the respondents

It can be concluded from the findings for the present study that mean age of the respondents were 46.45 years. Majority of the respondents were graduates and post graduates. It was found that the half of the respondents was employed. Less than half of the respondents were lived in Bunglow. Also half of the respondents had monthly income between ₹30,000 to ₹50,000. It was revealed that the less than half of the respondents had up to 1000 sq.ft. area of the house. It was also found that the three fourth of the respondents applied vastu in their house from 2 to 10 years. The data also showed that the two third of the respondents were residing in the house from 2 to 10 years. The data revealed that for one third of the families vastu consultants were the motivators for application of vastu shastra, for less than one third of the families Architects were motivators, for less than one fifth of the families relatives were motivators, few of the families were motivated by friends and very few of the respondents decided application of vastu shastra in the house due to the motivation of neighbors.

Section 2: Problems faced before making the changes

This section dealt with the problems faced by the respondents before making the changes. List of different problems were given to the respondents and they were requested to give their responses in the form of Yes or No.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to the problems faced before making the changes

Sr No	Problems faced before making the changes	Yes		No		Weighted mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1	Financial problems	71	59.2	49	40.8	1.59
2	Physical problems	70	58.3	50	41.7	1.58
3	Emotionally disturbed	84	70.0	36	30.0	1.7
4	Felt stressed	73	60.8	47	39.2	1.60
5	Feared about something	93	77.5	27	22.5	1.77
6	Always experienced illness in family	91	75.8	29	24.2	1.75
7	Unexpected expenses	61	50.8	59	49.2	1.50
8	Crises in family members	96	80.0	24	20.0	1.8
9	Sudden death	21	17.5	99	82.5	1.17
10	Problems with my spouse	112	93.3	8	6.6	1.93

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11	Problems with children	17	14.2	103	85.8	1.14
12	Sleeplessness	82	68.3	38	31.7	1.68
13	Unhappy environment	41	34.2	79	65.8	1.34
14	Older people feels sleepless	20	16.7	100	83.3	1.16
15	Older people feels uncomfortable and stressed	22	18.3	98	81.7	1.18
16	Poor academic performance of children	105	87.5	15	12.5	1.87
17	Working Efficiency	39	32.5	81	67.5	1.32
18	Infertility	8	6.7	112	93.3	1.06
19	Divorce	4	3.3	116	96.6	1.03
20	Court matters	11	9.2	109	90.8	1.09
21	Robbery	17	14.2	103	85.8	1.14
22	Family members suffering from diseases like cancer, diabetes etc.	22	18.3	98	81.7	1.18
Total						1.50

Table 1 describes the problems faced by the respondents before making the changes according to vastu shastra.

It was found that wide majority of the respondents (93.3%) faced problems in relation with the spouse, high majority of respondents (87.5%) experienced poor academic performance of the children and majority of the respondents (80%) experienced crises in family members before making the changes according to vastu shastra.

Section 3: Extent of Application of Vastu Shastra in the house

This sections deals with the changes made in the house according to Vastu Shastra. Different types of common changes in different areas of the house were listed and the respondents were asked to answer in terms of Yes or No.

3.1. Changes in Living Room

The respondents were asked about the constructional and non constructional changes made in the living room.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to application of Vastu Shastra in the living room

Sr. No	a) Non Constructional Changes	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Changed the furniture arrangement	86	71.7	34	28.3	1.71
2.	Changed the wall colours	78	65.0	42	35.0	1.65
3.	Placed a painting	56	46.7	64	53.3	1.46
4.	Changed the sitting arrangement	67	55.8	53	44.2	1.55
5.	Changed the place of	63	52.5	57	47.5	1.52

TV unit							
b) Constructional changes						Total	1.57
6.	Changed the direction of main door	33	27.5	87	72.5	1.27	
7.	Changed the direction of window	27	22.5	93	77.5	1.22	
8.	Changes in construction of internal wall	35	29.2	85	70.8	1.29	
9.	Increases the size of door	30	25.0	90	75.0	1.25	
10.	Increases the size of window	34	28.3	86	71.7	1.28	
11.	Changed the position of living room	23	19.2	97	80.8	1.19	
						Total	1.25
						Total (a+b)	1.52

Table 2 describes the non constructional and constructional changes made in the living room of the house.

It was found that the 71.7 percent of the respondents changed the furniture arrangement of the living room, 65 percent of the respondents changed the wall colours, 55.8 percent of the respondents changed the sitting arrangement and 52.5 percent of the respondents changed the place of TV unit.

The findings revealed that 29.2 percent of the respondents changed the construction of internal wall, 28.3 percent of the respondents increased the size of the window and 22.5 percent of the respondents changed the direction of window.

3.2. Changes in Kitchen

In this a list of constructional and non constructional changes were given to the respondents and they were asked to answer whether they had applied or not.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to Application of Vastu Shastra in the Kitchen

Sr. a)	Non constructional No changes	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)	
		f	%	f	%		
1.	Changed the arrangement of daily used utensils	78	65.0	42	35.0	1.65	
2.	Changed the wall colours	74	61.7	46	38.3	1.61	
3.	Placed a painting	53	44.2	67	55.8	1.44	
4.	Kept a plant in my kitchen	43	35.8	77	64.2	1.35	
5.	Direction is towards east while cooking	89	74.2	31	25.8	1.74	
6.	Changed the position of dining table	42	35.0	78	65.0	1.35	
						Total	1.52
b) Constructional changes							
7.	Increased the size of door	26	21.7	94	78.3	1.21	
8.	Increased the size of	31	25.8	89	74.2	1.25	

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	window					
9.	Changed the direction of door	23	19.2	97	80.8	1.19
10.	Changed the direction of window	18	15.0	102	85.0	1.15
11.	Changed the direction of cooking area	52	43.3	68	56.7	1.43
12.	Increased the size of cooking counter	56	46.7	64	53.3	1.46
13.	Changed the position of kitchen	25	20.8	95	79.2	1.20
					Total	1.27
					Total (a+b)	1.51

Table 3 describes the non constructional and constructional changes made in the kitchen according to Vastu Shastra.

It was found that 74.2 percent of the respondents had made direction towards east while cooking in kitchen. It was also found that the 65 percent of the respondents changed the arrangement of daily used utensils, 61.7 percent of the respondents changed the wall colours.

It was also observed that the 15 percent of the respondents changed the direction of window, 19.2 percent of the respondents changed the direction of door, 25 percent of the respondents changed the position of kitchen and 21.7 percent of the respondents increased the size of the door.

3.3. Changes in Bed Room

A list of different constructional and non constructional changes was given to them and they were asked to respond.

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to application of Vastu Shastra in Bed Room

Sr	a)Non Constructional No/changes	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1	Changed the furniture arrangement	76	63.3	44	36.7	1.63
2	Changed the position of bed	74	61.7	46	38.3	1.61
3	Changed the position of dressing table	54	45.0	66	55.0	1.45
4	Changed the position of mirror	64	53.3	56	46.7	1.53
5	Changed the colours of wall	77	64.2	43	35.8	1.64
6	Placed a painting	47	39.2	73	60.8	1.39
7	Planted flowering plants in my bed room	27	22.5	93	77.5	1.22
					Total	1.49
b) Constructional changes						
8	Increased the size of door	26	21.7	94	78.3	1.21
9	Increases the size of window	28	23.3	92	76.7	1.23
10	Changed the position of door	17	14.2	103	85.8	1.14
11	Changed the position	11	9.2	109	90.8	1.09

	of window					
12	Changed the position of bed room	22	18.3	98	81.7	1.18
					Total	1.17
					Total (a+b)	1.53

Table 4 describes the non constructional and constructional changes made in the Bed Room according to Vastu Shastra.

It was found that the 64.2 percent of the respondents changed the colour of the wall, 63.3 percent of the respondents changed the furniture arrangement and 61.7 percent of the respondents changed the direction of bed.

It was found that the 9.2 percent of the respondents changed the position of window and 14.2 percent of the respondents changed the position of the door, 18.3 percent of the respondents changed the position of the bed room.

3.4. Changes in Children Room

The respondents were requested to state the application of constructional and non constructional changes.

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to application of Vastu Shastra in Children Room

Sr.	a)Non Constructional Changes	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Changed the furniture arrangement	65	54.2	55	45.8	1.54
2.	Changed the position of study table	56	46.7	64	53.3	1.46
3.	Changed the position of bed	57	47.5	63	52.5	1.47
4.	Changed the colours of wall	68	56.7	52	43.3	1.56
5.	Placed the painting on the wall	43	35.8	77	64.2	1.35
					Total	1.47
b) Constructional changes						
6.	Changed the direction of door	19	15.8	101	84.2	1.15
7.	Changed the direction of window	17	14.2	103	85.8	1.14
8.	Increased the size of door	18	15.0	102	85.0	1.15
9.	Increased the size of window	20	16.7	100	83.3	1.16
10.	Changed the position of children room	16	13.3	104	86.7	1.13
					Total	1.14
					Total (a+b)	1.31

Table 5 describes the non constructional and constructional changes in the children room.

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It was also found that one half of the respondents (56.7%) changed the colour of the wall, little more than one half of the respondents (54.2%) changed the furniture arrangement and little less than one half of the respondents (47.5%) changed the position of the bed.

3.5. Changes in other areas of the house (Internal and External)

The respondents were requested to state the application of vastu shastra in internal and external areas of the house.

Table-6: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to application of vastu shastra in other areas of the house

Sr. No	Statement	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Cleared the obstacles in entrance	72	60.0	48	40.0	1.6
2.	Planted trees in garden	78	65.0	42	35.0	1.65
3.	Placed fountain in garden	18	15.0	102	85.0	1.15
4.	Changed the position of parking vehicle	47	39.2	73	60.8	1.39
5.	Changed the position of underground water tank	32	26.7	88	73.3	1.26
6.	Changed the position of drainage line	24	20.0	96	80.0	1.2
7.	Changed the position of over head water tank	35	29.2	85	70.8	1.29
8.	Changed the direction of toilet	32	26.7	88	73.3	1.26
9.	Changed the direction of bathroom	36	30.0	84	70.0	1.3
10.	Changed the position of commode	47	39.2	73	60.8	1.39
11.	Changed the slop of terrace	29	24.2	91	75.8	1.24
12.	Changed the direction of storage of heavy things	43	35.8	77	64.2	1.35
13.	Changed the position of staircase	28	23.3	92	76.7	1.23
Total					1.33	

Table 6 describes the changes made in the different areas of the house. They may be non constructional or constructional.

It was observed that 65 percent of the respondents planted trees in garden. It is also found that the 60 percent of the respondents cleared obstacles in entrance.

It was found that 15 percent of the respondents placed fountain in garden, 20 percent of the respondents changed the position of drainage line and 24.2 percent of the respondents changed the slope of terrace.

3.6. Accessories placed in the house

List of different types of accessories were given to the respondents and they were asked

whether they used the accessories in their house.

Table 7: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to placement of accessories in the house

Sr. No.	Accessories placed in the house	Applied		Not applied		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Kuber	52	43.3	68	56.7	1.43
2.	Surya Dev	50	41.7	70	58.3	1.41
3.	Nandi bull	51	42.5	69	57.5	1.42
4.	Lion	19	15.8	101	84.2	1.15
5.	Chessboard	12	10.0	108	90.0	1.1
6.	Swastika	67	55.8	53	44.2	1.55
7.	Eagle	21	17.5	99	82.5	1.17
8.	Dancing Dolphins	43	35.8	77	64.2	1.35
9.	Tortoise	69	57.5	51	42.5	1.57
10.	Lush Green Landscape	25	20.8	95	79.2	1.20
11.	Sword	22	18.3	98	81.7	1.18
12.	Kamdhenu Cow	22	18.3	98	81.7	1.18
13.	Pair of Red Horses	35	29.2	85	70.8	1.29
14.	Village Scenes	45	37.5	75	62.5	1.37
15.	Love Birds	51	42.5	69	57.5	1.42
16.	Camel	25	20.8	95	79.2	1.20
17.	Pair of White Horses	20	16.7	100	83.3	1.16
18.	Flowers	89	74.2	31	25.8	1.74
19.	Yellow Vase	43	35.8	77	64.2	1.35
20.	Indra Dev	16	13.3	104	86.7	1.13
21.	Deer	21	17.5	99	82.5	1.17
22.	Green Mountains	19	15.8	101	84.2	1.15
23.	Red Elephant	30	25.0	90	75.0	1.25
24.	12 White Horses	0	0.0	120	100.0	1
25.	12 Red Horses	0	0.0	120	100.0	1
Total						1.27

Table 7 describes the different Accessories placed in the house according to Vastu Shastra.

It was revealed that three fourth of the respondents (74.2%) had Flowers placed in their houses, more than one half of the respondents (57.5%) had Tortoise and little more than one half of the respondents (55.8%) had Swastika placed in the house according to Vastu Shastra.

Extent of Application of Vastu Shastra in the house

In this the overall changes like constructional and non constructional changes were clubbed together to find out the total changes made in the house according to vastu shastra.

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Table 8: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to overall extent of application of Vastu Shastra

Sr No	Range of score	Extent of Application	f	%
1	84-126	Low	26	11.7
2	127-168	High	94	78.3
		Total	120	100

The data revealed that majority of the respondents (78.3%) were applied Vastu at high extent and very of the respondents (11.7%) applied vastu at low extent.

Table 9: Weighted mean of application of vastu shastra in the house

Sr No.	Respondents n=120	
	Extent of application of vastu shastra in the house	Weighted Mean
1.	Living room	1.52
2.	Kitchen	1.51
3.	Bed room	1.51
4.	Children room	1.31
5.	Different areas of the house	1.33
6.	Accessories	1.27
	Total weighted mean	1.34

Weighted mean score was calculated for extent of application of vastu shastra in the house. The range of continuum was from 1-2. The range of weighted mean score was categorized into i) low (1-1.49) and ii) high (1.50-2). Looking into the intensities for the application of vastu shastra in different rooms of the house it was observed that for living room and kitchen the intensity was found to be high which revealed that application of vastu shastra was more than others.

Section 4: Extent of satisfaction experienced by Home Owners

This section dealt with the extent of satisfaction experienced after application of Vastu Shastra in the house from minimum 2 years. This section was divided into the four sub section viz. Personal satisfaction, Satisfaction in relationship with spouse, satisfaction in relationship with children and satisfaction experienced by the family members.

4.1. Personal satisfaction

In this respondents were asked to answer the satisfaction experienced by them after application of vastu shastra.

Table 10: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to Personal Satisfaction

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes		No		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Feel relaxed and calm in house	115	95.8	5	4.2	1.95
2.	Guest who come to house feel comfortable in house	111	92.5	9	7.5	1.92
3.	Forget all work tension and stress when at home	109	90.8	11	9.2	1.90

4.	All the unexpected expenses are reduced	83	69.2	37	30.8	1.69
5.	The physical problems are reduced	99	82.5	21	17.5	1.82
6.	The emotional troubles are reduced	96	80.0	24	20.0	1.8
7.	Now don't fear	100	83.3	20	16.7	1.83
				Total		1.84

Table 10 describes the personal satisfaction experienced to them on application of Vastu Shastra. It is found that the 95.8 percent of the respondents feels relaxed and calm in the house. 92.5 percent of the respondent's guest felt comfortable in the house and 90.8 percent of the respondents forgot work tension and stress when they were at home. It was also revealed that the 69.2 percent of the respondent's unexpected expenses are reduced, 80 percent of the respondent's emotional troubles are reduced.

4.2. Satisfaction experienced in relationship with the spouse

In this respondents were asked to answer the satisfaction experienced in relationship with the spouse by them after application of vastu shastra.

Table 11: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to Satisfaction in relationship with the spouse

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes		No		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	There are less problems with spouse	98	81.7	22	18.3	1.81
2.	The misunderstanding is reduced	98	81.7	22	18.3	1.81
3.	The emotional bonding has strengthened	96	80.0	24	20.0	1.8
4.	Relation has improved	96	80.0	24	20.0	1.8
5.	Understand each other's feelings better	94	78.3	26	21.7	1.78
6.	Experience happy environment in house	102	85.0	18	15.0	1.85
				Total		1.80

Table 11 describes the satisfaction experienced in relationship with the spouse on application of Vastu Shastra.

It was found that the 85 percent of the respondents experienced happy environment in the house, 81.7percent of the respondents had less problems with spouse and 81.7 percent of the respondents had less misunderstandings with spouse. It was revealed that the 78.3 percent of the respondents understands feelings of the spouse better, 80 percent of the respondents had good emotional bonding with the spouse and 80 percent of the respondents had good relation with spouse.

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4.3. Satisfaction experienced in relationship with the children

In this respondents were asked to answer the satisfaction experienced in relationship with the children by them after application of vastu shastra.

Table 12: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to the satisfaction experienced in relationship with the children

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes		No		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	The relation between us is much more stronger	109	90.8	11	9.2	1.90
2.	The conflicts between us are reduced	100	83.3	20	16.7	1.83
3.	We understand better each other's thinking now	102	85.0	18	15.0	1.85
4.	Children's academic performance has improved	106	88.3	14	11.7	1.88
5.	Their concentration power has increased	100	83.3	20	16.7	1.83
6.	Co- ordination is much better	108	90.0	12	10.0	1.9
					Total	1.86

Table 12 describes the satisfaction experienced in relationship with children on application of Vastu Shastra.

It was found that the 90.8 percent of the respondents had stronger bonding with the children, 90 percent of the respondents had better co-ordination between them and 88.3 percent of the respondents had found improvement in the academic performance of the children.

It was found that the 83.3 percent of the respondents had less conflict with the children and the 83.3 percent of the respondents found the increase in the concentration power of their children.

4.4. Satisfaction experienced by the Family members

In this respondents were asked to answer the satisfaction experienced by the family members after application of vastu shastra.

Table 13: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to satisfaction experienced by family members

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes		No		Weighted Mean (1-2)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Feel positive powers in house	114	95.0	6	5.0	1.95
2.	Have better bonding with parents	87	72.5	33	27.5	1.72
3.	Family members feel comfortable	86	71.7	34	28.3	1.71
4.	Family members feel healthy	83	69.2	37	30.8	1.69
5.	Family members feel	86	71.7	34	28.3	1.71

relaxed					
				Total	1.75

Table 13 describes the satisfaction experienced by the family members on application of Vastu Shastra. It was found that 95 percent of the respondents feel positive powers in the house and 72.5 percent of the respondents had better bonding with their parents.

It was found that 71.7 percent of the respondents found that the family members feel comfortable and relaxed. 69.2 percent of the respondents found that the family members feel healthy in the house.

Extent of Satisfaction experienced by the respondents after application of vastu shastra

The overall satisfaction experienced by the respondents was calculated on the basis of all sub sections of satisfaction experienced scale.

Table 14: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding extent of satisfaction experienced after application of vastu shastra

Sr. No	Range of score	Extent of Satisfaction	f	%
1	24-36	Low	12	10
2	37-48	High	102	90
			Total	120
				100

The data revealed that high majority of the respondents (90%) were satisfied at high extent and very few of the respondents (10%) were satisfied at low extent.

Table 15: Weighted mean of satisfaction experienced by home owners on application of vastu shastra

Sr. No.	Respondents n=120	
	Extent of satisfaction experienced by home owners on application of vastu shastra	Weighted mean
1.	Personal satisfaction	1.84
2.	Satisfaction experienced in relationship with spouse	1.80
3.	Satisfaction experienced in relationship with children	1.86
4.	Satisfaction experienced by family members	1.75
Total		1.81

Weighted mean score was calculated for extent of satisfaction experienced by home owners on application of vastu shastra in the house. The range of continuum was from 1-2. The range of weighted mean score was categorized into i) low (1-1.49) and ii) high (1.50-2). Looking into the intensities for the satisfaction experienced by the home owners on application of vastu shastra it was observed that satisfaction in relationship with children and personal satisfaction were found to be high than others.

An overview on problems faced, application and satisfaction experienced by the home owners on application of vastu shastra in the house.

The results revealed that the respondents faced problems to high extent. Mainly they faced the problems in relationship with spouse, poor academic performance of children and crises in family members.

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It was seen that they applied principles of vastu at high extent. Mainly they applied principles of vastu in living room, kitchen and bed room and they were highly satisfied after application of vastu shastra in the house.

Section 5: Testing of Hypotheses

The hypotheses for the present study were tested using appropriate statistics. The hypotheses formulated were changed to null form and subjected for statistical analysis for which analysis of variance (ANOVA), Scheffe's test, 't'-test and Pearson's product moment correlation co-efficient were computed to find out the variance in application and satisfaction due to selected personal and family variables.

The 'F'-test was computed to find out variation in the extent of application of vastu shastra and personal and family variables of the respondents. It was found that the calculated 'F' ratio for occupation, monthly family income and type of house was found to be significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted for these variables. 't'-test was calculated to find out the difference in type of family and extent of application of vastu shastra. It was revealed that the application of vastu shastra differ by type of family at 0.05 level. Further Scheffe's test was applied for finding significant difference in various levels. The results of Scheffe's test revealed that the respondents who had occupation as service differed significantly from those who were in business. It can be concluded on the basis of mean that the respondents who had business had higher extent of application of Vastu shastra then other groups. It was revealed that the respondents who had monthly income between ₹10,000 to ₹30,000 differed significantly from those who had monthly income above ₹70,001. It can be concluded on the basis of mean that the respondents who had monthly income above ₹70,001 had higher extent of application of vastu shastra then other groups.

The 'F'-test was computed to find out variation in the extent of satisfaction experienced and personal and family variables of the respondents; viz: age, education, occupation, type of house, monthly family income and duration of residing in the present house. It was found that the calculated 'F' ratio for occupation, type of family, duration of residing and type of house was found to be significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. 't'-test was calculated to find out the difference in type of family and extent of satisfaction experienced. It was revealed that the satisfaction experienced differ by type of family at 0.05 level. Further Scheffe's test was applied for finding significant difference in various levels. The results of Scheffe's test revealed that the respondents who were in service sector differed significantly from those who were in business sector. It was concluded on the basis of mean that the respondents who were in business had higher extent of application of Vastu shastra then other groups. It was also revealed that the respondents who were of residing in the house from 21-30 years differed significantly from those having duration of residing

upto 10 years. It can be concluded on the basis of mean that the respondents who were residing in the house from upto 10 years had higher extent of satisfaction of vastu shastra then other groups. It was found that the respondents who lived in Row house differed significantly from those who lived in Bunglow. It can be concluded on the basis of mean that the respondents who lived in Bunglow had higher extent of application of vastu shastra then other groups. Computation of coefficient of correlation revealed that there is correlation between extent of application of vastu shastra and extent of satisfaction experienced ($r=0.50$) at 0.01 level.

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