

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRANSLITERATION CODE
USED TO TRANSLITERATE SANSKRIT WORDS

अ	=	a	ड	=	ṅa	ब	=	ba
आ	=	A	च	=	ca	भ	=	bha
इ	=	i	छ	=	cha	म	=	ma
ई	=	ī	ज	=	ja	य	=	ya
उ	=	u	झ	=	jha	र	=	ra
ऊ	=	u	ञ	=	ñā	ल	=	la
ऋ	=	ṛ	ट	=	ṭa	व	=	va
ॠ	=	ṛ	ठ	=	ṭha	श	=	śa
ए	=	ē	ड	=	da	ष	=	ṣa
ऐ	=	ai	ढ	=	ḍha	स	=	sa
ओ	=	ō	ण	=	ṇa	ह	=	ha
औ	=	au	त	=	ta	क्ष	=	kṣa
अं	=	am	थ	=	tha	त्र	=	tra
अः	=	aḥ	द	=	da	ज्ञ	=	jñā
क	=	ka	ध	=	dha	ब	=	ba
ख	=	kha	न	=	na	भ	=	bha
ग	=	ga	प	=	pa	म	=	ma
घ	=	gha	फ	=	pha			

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE THESIS:

- 1) A **representative sample** is a subset of a population that seeks to accurately reflect the characteristics of the larger group. I.e. A representative sample with respect to one or more variables is a sample in which the distribution of these variables is exactly the same as in the population from which the sample is a subset.
- 2) A **trait** is a particular characteristic, quality, or tendency that someone or something has.
- 3) **Darshanas:** Vision, Knowledge; Observation; Doctrine; Philosophy.
- 4) **Mimansa:** Critical investigation.
- 5) **Nyaya:** Logic, process of reasoning (Valid real knowledge)
- 6) **Ontology** is the philosophical study of being. More broadly, it studies concepts that directly relate to being, in particular becoming, existence, reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relations
- 7) **Personality:** Personality—it's who we are. Our personalities determine how we act and react, as well as how we interact with and respond to the world.
- 8) **Prakriti**, (Sanskrit: "nature," "source") in the Samkhya system (*Darshana*) of Indian philosophy, material nature in its germinal state, eternal and beyond perception. When *Prakriti* (female) comes into contact with the spirit, Purusha (male), it starts on a process of evolution that leads through several stages to the creation of the existing material world.
- 9) **Purva Mimansa:** Purva-anticends, Mimansa-investigation.(anticends by investigation
- 10) **Quantum theory** is the theoretical basis of modern physics that explains the nature and behaviour of matter and energy on the atomic and subatomic level. The nature and behaviour of matter and energy at that level is sometimes referred to as quantum physics and quantum mechanics.

- 11) **Rajas** (Action and Drive): Activeness, boisterousness, hurry, action, impatience, passion, drive, ambition, motivation, power-mongering, manipulation, desire for leadership, domination, self-promotion, rule-breaking, pushy, love for coterie, love for subjugating others, love for grandeur, competitive instinct, workaholic, exhibitionism, strenuous effort, fighting spirit, strong belief in self-will, love for spending and extravaganza, materialism, loudmouth, assertiveness, avarice, authoritativeness, pride.
- 12) **Sad-Darshana**: These include six systems (Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta. These are also called the Astika (orthodox) philosophical traditions and are those that accept the Vedas as an authoritative, important source of knowledge.
- 13) **Samkhya also spelt Sankhya** (Frame work of manifestation) also spelt Sankhya): Samkhya is one of the most prominent and one of the oldest of Indian philosophies. An eminent, great sage Kapila was the founder of the Samkhya School.
- 14) **Sattva (Purity and holiness)**: Love, compassion, devotion to God (Bhakti), *ahimsa* (non-injury), truthfulness, non-stealing, discrimination (*viveka*), dispassion (*vairagya*), *daya* (compassion), *thyaga* (sacrifice), kindness, soft-speak, control over senses, non-jealousy, honesty, non-covetousness, patience, forbearance, mercy, humility, guilelessness.
- 15) **Selection of cases and transferability**: A defining feature of qualitative data methods is the use of purposeful sampling techniques, sometimes referred to as non-probability sampling, These techniques are primarily intended to generate depth of information (to enhance credibility) to address a defined research question. Transferability is the degree in which findings can be transferred to another settings, context or population as determined by the reader of study.

- 16) **Tamas (Laziness and Inertia):** Laziness, dullness, sloth, greed sans effort, lack of motivation, fatalism, negativism, excess sleep, jealousy, envy, miserliness, pessimism, perverted desires, hatred, lust, obsession, deceit, vengeance, day dreaming, bashfulness, covetousness, gluttony, stealth, treachery, possessiveness, aversion, rumor mongering, back biting, dishonesty, laxity.
- 17) **Tridosha: Tridosha** defines the three fundamental energies or principles which govern the function of our bodies on the physical and emotional level. The three energies are known as Vata, Pitta, and Kapha. Each individual has a unique balance of all three of these energies.
- 18) **Vedanta:** Contemplative methods of self-enquiry leading to realization of one's true nature.
- 19) **Visheshika:** (Distinguishing features)-Distinct quality of inference.
- 20) **Yoga means union.** Vedanta considers yoga as the spiritual union of the individual self with the universal self.
- 21) **Yoga:** Body and mind control.