

# Quotient Types from Mahabharata & Ramayana

Shyam B. R.<sup>1&2</sup> & P. S. Aithal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> D. Litt Scholar, Institute of Management & Commerce, Srinivas University,  
Karnataka, India.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Maharaja Institute of Technology Mysore,  
Department of Management Sciences, Mysore - 571443, Karnataka, India,  
OrcidID: 0000-0001-6338-3086, E-mail: [shyamabhiram@mail.com](mailto:shyamabhiram@mail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Management & Commerce, Srinivas University, Mangalore - 575 001, India,  
OrcidID: 0000-0002-4691-8736; E-mail: [psaithal@gmail.com](mailto:psaithal@gmail.com)

**Area/Section:** Philosophy.

**Type of the Paper:** Exploratory Research.

**Type of Review:** Peer Reviewed as per [C|O|P|E|](#) guidance.

**Indexed in:** OpenAIRE.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10459285>

**Google Scholar Citation:** [IJPL](#)

## How to Cite this Paper:

Shyam, B. R. & Aithal, P. S. (2023). Quotient Types from Mahabharata & Ramayana. *International Journal of Philosophy and Languages (IJPL)*, 2(2), 129-150. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10459285>

**International Journal of Philosophy and Languages (IJPL)**

A Refereed International Journal of Srinivas University, India.

Received on: 20/10/2023

Published on: 31/12/2023

Crossref DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47992/IJPL.2583.9934.0023>

© With Authors.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0 International License](#) subject to proper citation to the publication source of the work.

**Disclaimer:** The scholarly papers as reviewed and published by Srinivas Publications (S.P.), India are the views and opinions of their respective authors and are not the views or opinions of the SP. The SP disclaims of any harm or loss caused due to the published content to any party.

## Quotient Types from Mahabharata & Ramayana

Shyam B. R.<sup>1&2</sup> & P. S. Aithal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> D. Litt Scholar, Institute of Management & Commerce, Srinivas University,  
Karnataka, India,

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Maharaja Institute of Technology Mysore,  
Department of Management Sciences, Mysore - 571443, Karnataka, India,  
OrcidID: 0000-0001-6338-3086, E-mail: [shyamabhiram@mail.com](mailto:shyamabhiram@mail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Management & Commerce, Srinivas University, Mangalore - 575 001, India,  
OrcidID: 0000-0002-4691-8736; E-mail: [psaithal@gmail.com](mailto:psaithal@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** *Our world is shifting at an exponential rate. Difficulties are more complicated. Uncertainty is the norm. Improving our Qs is seen as one of the most commanding quotients for success. The quotients in today's concern are ones that will have a predominant influence on life and business. Quotients are the degree or expanse of a specified quality/characteristic. We know there are several quotients used to portray specific characteristics of an individual. For example, most individuals have heard of IQ, also known as the Intelligence Quotient, which consists of a score designed to gauge the overall intelligence of a human being. However, not everyone knows other quotient types exist and represent much more about an individual, including their spiritualness, level of creativity, and ability to communicate and learn in specific ways. The researcher's paper also throws light on how it works and how to recharge Qs tests & training at a workplace if one tries it as his/her daily menu. Which of these Qs is most essential for a leader? or which combination? Does a leader need to score strongly in all areas, or to employ those with the necessary scores to complement their own deficiencies? Are the questions to be answered? Thus, linking mythological themes & management with the present-day materialistic world is not easy. The present research links and contextualizes the concepts of Qs through Mahabharata & Ramayana with the ancient Mythology.*

**Objectives:** *The researchers have set the undermentioned primary objectives and the existing study investigates 3 broad research questions: (1) To evaluate quotients types that have an impact on individual from Mahabharata & Ramayana characters. (2) To examine the need for Qs for workplace tests & training. (3) To identify the Q's impact on individual behaviour.*

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** *The study is based on both secondary & primary evidence. Hypotheses are stated for the various variables selected and analyzed to prove or disprove the same without any errors.*

**Findings/Result:** *Qs tests & training are a leading light in the corporate learning and team building industries with large and small organizations to assist team members in better understanding one another while effectively collaborating and boosting individual and team morale and productivity in the workplace with Qs test. Trying workplace Qs tests & training is a new catchword. Researchers have found when co-workers participate in Qs-related training programs, it may help improve their: teamwork, conflict management abilities, job performance & general job satisfaction. Qs also gives you a chance to submerge yourself in the know-how of other people whether those people really exist or are fictional characters. Studies show that Qs may help improve your social thinking skills, which researchers think is noteworthy for building empathy. Researchers have found that when people practice Qs between ideas and objects, scores on measures of general intelligence tend to improve.*

**Research Limitations/Implications:** *There's no proof that cognitive training raises overall Qs. Though, you can and should continue to learn throughout your life. The keys to learning tend to encompass curiosity and being receptive to new information. With those qualities Qs,*

*you can enhance your ability to: Concentrate, remember details, empathize, grasp new concepts, enrich your imagination, research & add to your knowledge base.*

**Originality/New Knowledge/Interpretation/Value:** *Qs tests have gone through substantial changes through the decades to correct racial, gender, and social biases, as well as cultural norms. Today, there are several versions in use. They may have different methods of scoring, but they all are used in one way or the other. Qs tests can gauge language, processing, memory, and reasoning and can tend to check whether Qs remain consistent from childhood to adulthood in an individual.*

**Paper Type:** *The study is based on both secondary & primary evidence.*

**Keywords:** Q Types, Workplace, Individual, Mahabharata, Ramayana

## 1. INTRODUCTION :

Human intelligence is stunningly complicated. Researchers and Philosophers have been attempting to define it. In the present day, researchers have relied more upon Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests to assess what people know and how to spontaneously solve reasoning problems. IQ tests don't account for the full range of individuals thinking abilities. IQ tests don't always foresee success in school, life, or business. In recent decades, researchers have drawn out the explanation of intelligence to comprise an ampler set of skills. In the last two decades, the concept of Emotional Intelligence (EI) has arisen as a way to depict another set of thinking skills. Emotional intelligence refers to your ability to recognize and regulate emotion so that it can be used by social awareness in problem-solving. The differentiation between the Intelligent Quotient (IQ) and Emotional Quotient (EQ) is IQ usually refers to intellectual ability. Some of the most common elements of IQ include your ability to: use logical knowledge to solve problems, plan and strategize, understand abstract ideas, learn and adapt to change & grasp and use language. Emotional quotient (EQ) generally refers to the ability to sense emotion in oneself and in other people. It also refers to how to use that awareness to guide one's behaviour. In general, if the individual has a high EQ, they may find it easier to: identify emotions in self and others, empathize with other people, adapt feelings and behavior to different situations, control impulses, withstand temptations and delay gratification, conflict resolve and communicate effectively.

Factually, scores on IQ tests have been linked to better academic performance, higher salaries, and better job performance. Newer research has elevated questions about those conclusions, though. Emotional intelligence has been linked to job success and satisfying relationships. There's also substantiation that emotional intelligence may help you handle stress. A 2019 research review has concluded that emotional intelligence can help you recover more quickly from acute stress. Both kinds of intelligence can dramatically affect your quality of life and your achievements. Understanding and developing both kinds of intelligence may be your best bet for increasing your probability of success in all areas of your life. Again, there's some debate among scientists on this point. Some argue that IQ can be improved. Other researchers say there's no precise way to measure whether your basic intelligence has actually enriched after an intervention of some kind. While it's hard to say exactly how big an impact these steps will have, here are some strategies to consider if you want to boost your EQ and IQ scores. In 2019, a group of researchers re-analyzed data from an experimental program conducted in the late 1980s. They found that after students received training in creative problem-solving once a week for 3 years, they gained around 15 points on IQ tests, compared to their scores before the program. Emory University, Harvard Extension School, and University of Minnesota all offer courses in creative problem-solving. Or if you prefer to practice on your own, you might consider some reading on the subject. Michael Michalko's "Thinker toys" is a popular choice for learning creative thinking techniques.

While there's not yet a lot of research that outlines or measures these notions, some researchers contemplate people may have other types of intelligence, including spiritual intelligence (SQ) and physical intelligence (PQ). Spiritual intelligence often includes an awareness of Some studies have shown that spiritual intelligence training may develop health outcomes and job satisfaction in nursing care settings. In the groundbreaking 1983 book "Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences," Howard Gardner proposed the idea of physical intelligence or a range of abilities allied

to the body. Physical intelligence is often described as an awareness of posture, breathing, strength, energy levels, and coordination. Gardner's view is that individuals with high physical intelligence may acquire through and through movement and physical interactions. While some educators and psychologists question whether PQ is a separate kind of intelligence, others say there's some neurological evidence to support the idea. Intelligence has many factors, some of which are connected to your ability to reason and others to your ability to feel emotion. IQ tests measure your ability to solve problems, use logic, and grasp or communicate difficult ideas. EQ tests measure your ability to recognize emotion in yourself and others and to use that awareness to guide your decisions. Both kinds of intelligence can influence your job performance, relationships, and overall well-being. Understanding and developing both kinds of intelligence may be the key to success in many areas of your life (Pinterest Klaus Vedfelt, [1]).

Intelligence is a multifaceted topic, and there is much debate concerning what it actually is and how it can be measured. However, psychologists generally agree that there are four main types of intelligence: the Intelligence Quotient (IQ), the Emotional Quotient (EQ), the Social Quotient (SQ), and the Adversity Quotient (AQ). Each of these types of intelligence has its own exclusive benefits and can be helpful in different ways. For example, someone with a high IQ may be good at problem-solving and critical thinking, while someone with a high EQ might be better at managing emotions and empathizing with others. Knowing more about the different types of intelligence can help you understand your own strengths and weaknesses, as well as how you can best support others. It can also be helpful in choosing a career or educational path that outfits your individual strengths (Sukh Sandhu, (2022). [2]). "IQ decides your intelligence but EQ decides what type of person you are." It is important that kids must be made aware of different types of quotients to help them improvise their personality as a whole rather than just deciding over one's intelligence over another. While analyzing your level of intelligence is essential, the other quotients identify other vital details that you should know about yourself, including how well you handle emotions, deal with adversity, use a creative mindset, communicate with others, and learn new things (Catherine Mattiske, (2022). [3]).

According to Psychologists, there are four types of Intelligence: Intelligence Quotient (IQ): (William Stern, 1912) is the measure of one's level of comprehension. Emotional Quotient (EQ): (first appearing in 1964, it became prominent in due to Daniel Goleman in 1995) the ability to perceive, use, understand, manage, and handle emotions. Social Quotient (SQ): (developed by Thorndike, 1920) an aggregated measure of self- and social awareness, evolved social beliefs and attitudes, and a capacity and appetite to manage complicated social change. Adversity Quotient (AQ): (first described by Stoltz in 1997) the gauge of one's ability to go through a rough patch in life, and come out of it without losing your mind. Which of these is most significant for a leader? or which combination? Does a leader need to score strongly in all areas, or to engage those with the required scores to complement their own deficiencies? (Simon Rosser, [4]).

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE (CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION) :**

The human quotients may have commenced with the Intelligence Quotient, but have since evolved - right through to the most modern - The Genius Quotient. While understanding your level of intelligence is essential, the other quotients recognize other vital details that you should know about yourself, incorporating how well you handle emotions, deal with adversity, use a creative mindset, communicate with others, and learn new things. When you know more about yourself, including how you deal with circumstances and communicate with others, you can make better connections and potentially have more success in life. Catherine Mattiske, best known for inventing ID9 Intelligent Design and the Genius Quotient (GQ) (Catherine Mattiske, (2022). [5]). According to psychologists (Manish Kotwani, (2020). [6]), there are four types of intelligence: Intelligence Quotient (IQ), Emotional Quotient (EQ), Social Quotient (SQ) & Adversity Quotient (AQ). People that have higher EQ and SQ tend to go beyond in life than those with high IQ but low EQ and SQ. Most schools capitalize in humanizing IQ level while EQ and SQ are played down. A man of high IQ can end up being employed by a man of high EQ and SQ even though he has an average IQ. Your EQ signifies your character; your SQ represents your charisma. Give in to habits that will advance these three Qs but more especially your EQ and SQ. EQ and SQ make one manage better than the other. He concludes don't teach children

only to have higher IQ, but also to have higher EQ and SQ. Now there is a 4th one: A new paradigm: The Adversity Quotient (AQ): AQ determines who will give up in face of predicaments and may desert their families. In the present-day context of Corona, many professionally successful people are going through spells of Depression. Because they haven't seen and thus are untrained for Adversity. At the same time, a recommendation to parents: To expose children to other areas of life than academic. They should adore manual work, sport and art. Develop their EQ, SQ and AQ. They should become multifaceted human beings able to do things independently of the parents. Finally, do not prepare the road for the children. Prepare children for the road ahead. Intelligence Quotient (IQ): This is the gauge of your comprehension ability", solve math's; memorize things and recall subject matters. Emotional Quotient (EQ): This is the gauge of your ability to maintain peace with others; keep to time; be responsible; be honest; respect boundaries; be humble, genuine and considerate. Social Quotient (SQ): This is the gauge of your ability to build a network of friends and maintain it over a long period of time. The Adversity Quotient (AQ): The measure of your ability to go through a rough patch in life and come out without losing your mind.

Seven quotients that will hurry your growth and impact (Vaughan Broderick, [7]), Quotient 1: IQ: Intelligence quotient is perhaps the most well known of all the quotients. It's the ability to learn & use knowledge for things like reasoning & solving complicated problems. The interesting thing is that IQ is not fixed. IQ largely depends on an emerging growth mindset and environmental factors such as teachers, upbringing, and cultural inspirations. Quotient 2: EQ: Emotional quotient is about the awareness of emotions. More precisely, being able to identify, harness & regulate emotions to work better with others. This ability is tremendously imperative when leading others or in group settings. Quotient: 3: XQ: The experience quotient is an interesting one. But, if you work in or lead a business, the ability to comprehend what customers need and to create value to meet their expectations is critical for business growth and sustainability. Extend this concept out to future horizons and the next generations are moving between organizations faster, congregating on their growth and capabilities. So, if your organization doesn't provide a fulfilling experience for employees, it will put your recruitment and retention at risk. Quotient: 4: DQ: Nothing has repositioned the needle more than digital technology. The digital quotient is the ability to harness current & emerging technologies to add massive influence to customers. Teams that leverage digital technology have a culture that collaborates and responds quickly to changing market demands. Quotient: 5: CQ: Creativity is one of the most in-demand characteristics. The creative quotient is the ability to discover & generate new ideas to respond to changes. Innovation is a necessity for most organizations to adapt to new opportunities and challenges. Building CQ helps to foster new ideas and enable people to become more innovative. Quotient: 6: AQ: Adversity quotient is the ability to handle adversity & respond positively. It is critical to the resilience of individuals and teams. Our world is changing at exponential rates. Problems are more complex. Ambiguity is the norm. Improving your AQ is seen as one of the most important quotients for success. Quotient: 7: VQ: Having a vision and effectively communicating the vision is vital for leadership. The vision quotient is the capability to foresee and manipulate future trends by connecting gaps in your current-state, moving towards a desirable future-state. VQ is closely linked to CQ and AQ and requires teams to think imaginatively.

According to (Sukh Sandhu, (2022). [2]), revealing children to a range of experiences can help them develop their IQ, EQ, SQ, and AQ. Parents should cheer their children to try new things, meet new people, and face encounters. By doing so, children can learn to think analytically, manage their emotions, navigate social situations, and overcome hitches. These skills will help them throughout their lives. So, parents should not only focus on their children's academics, but also on developing their IQ, EQ, SQ, and AQ. By doing so, they will be organizing their children for success in all areas of life. A well-rounded education will not only make them keener individuals but better people as well. They will know how to empathize with others, how to interconnect, how to work well under pressure, and how to handle difficult situations. All of these skills are fundamental in the real world. So don't forget to encourage your children to explore all aspects of life – not just academics (Focus on these quotients as a parent). As a training institute, it is important to focus on the development of all four quotients in your students. Each one plays a critical role in success both inside and outside the classroom. The intelligence quotient (IQ) measures a person's cognitive abilities and potential, stipulating a score that denotes how

well they are likely to do in school and in other intellectual pursuits. Emotional quotient (EQ) is a measure of a person's ability to perceive, understand, and manage emotions. It is imperative for success in both personal and professional relationships. Social quotient (SQ) measures a person's ability to interact with others and is important for success in both personal and professional settings. The adversity quotient (AQ) is a gauge of a person's ability to advance in the face of adversity and is an important interpreter of success in life. While all four of these quotients are imperative, the EQ, SQ, and AQ are often seen as being more important than IQ for success in life. This is because they gauge abilities that are more essential for success in the real world than IQ. So, as a training association, it is important to focus on the development of all four quotients in your students. Each one plays an imperative role in success both inside and outside the classroom. While a high IQ is certainly helpful in life, it is not the be-all and end-all. EQ, SQ, and AQ are just as important, if not more so. So, make sure to focus on developing all four quotients in your students (Developing all four quotients in your students is important).

Intelligence Quotient (IQ) held the top spot in judging the probability for career success for many years. But then, things started to shift when the idea of the Emotional Quotient (EQ) was introduced. With more weight being given to emotional capacity, the standard IQ evaluation no longer sufficed. Now, the playing field is fluctuating again with the infiltration of the adversity quotient (AQ). IQ, EQ & AQ: Leadership's Ultimate Toolbox. As time passes, modern evaluations of what matters in business and leadership continue to transform. The acknowledgment of AQ does not take away from the importance of the roles IQ and EQ play in overall accomplishment. Individually offers somewhat distinctive to the final formula. IQ has become the slightest craved trait in business leaders, but it's certainly not forsaken. It goes without saying that traversing the intricacies of the business world commands a groundwork of intelligence and proficiency. For example, problem-solving and innovation can be attributed to IQ and are indispensable for any leader. EQ focuses on the human dimension of all leadership responsibilities. There can be no leader unless there are people to lead, which means the capability to superintend and manage a team is a requisite. The characteristics of EQ indicate a leader's understanding that each person, including themselves, plays a role in growth. AQ is all about dwelling power. Being a leader means taking hits, falling down, and bouncing back up stronger than before. Both the corporate business world and entrepreneurship have roads filled with obstacles. When a leader has a high AQ, they're more likely to be up to the confrontation. At the wind-up of the day, those who have the conquering trio of IQ, EQ, and AQ reign supreme. Each is an absolute requirement for leadership success, but when left alone, they are inadequate. When determining whether someone has what it takes to develop into a great leader, look for IQ, EQ, and AQ. If you pinpoint all three, measure the level of their AQ. The more resilient the leader, the better they will fare. After all, it's the leaders who face failure and bounce back up stronger who make the prevalent impression (Phil Holberton, (2018). [8]). Eichinger and Lombardo have suggested six Q's of leadership, viz: 1. IQ: Intelligence Quotient Top leaders are smarter than the rest (Shyam Boregowda Ramu, (2022). [9]).

### **3. GAPS & AGENDA FOR FUTURE RESEARCH :**

The Mahabharata and Ramayana convey a significance that is aligned with truth and uprightness throughout its narrative. The great epic fetches about a spiritual resurgence in its readers and encourages them to follow the path of dharma and truth in their day-to-day lives. The Mahabharata and Ramayana is the ultimate examples for codes of conduct in the world. It guides humans for what should be done and what should be avoided. It was a war of DHARMASTHAPANA but at the same time as we know to establish good governance; there are always a bad chunk of people who stand against it.

### **4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :**

The researchers have set the undermentioned primary objectives and the existing study explores 2 broad research questions:

- (1) To evaluate quotient types that have an impact on individuals from Mahabharata & Ramayana characters.
- (2) To examine the need for Qs for workplace tests & training.
- (3) To identify the Q's impact on individual behaviour.

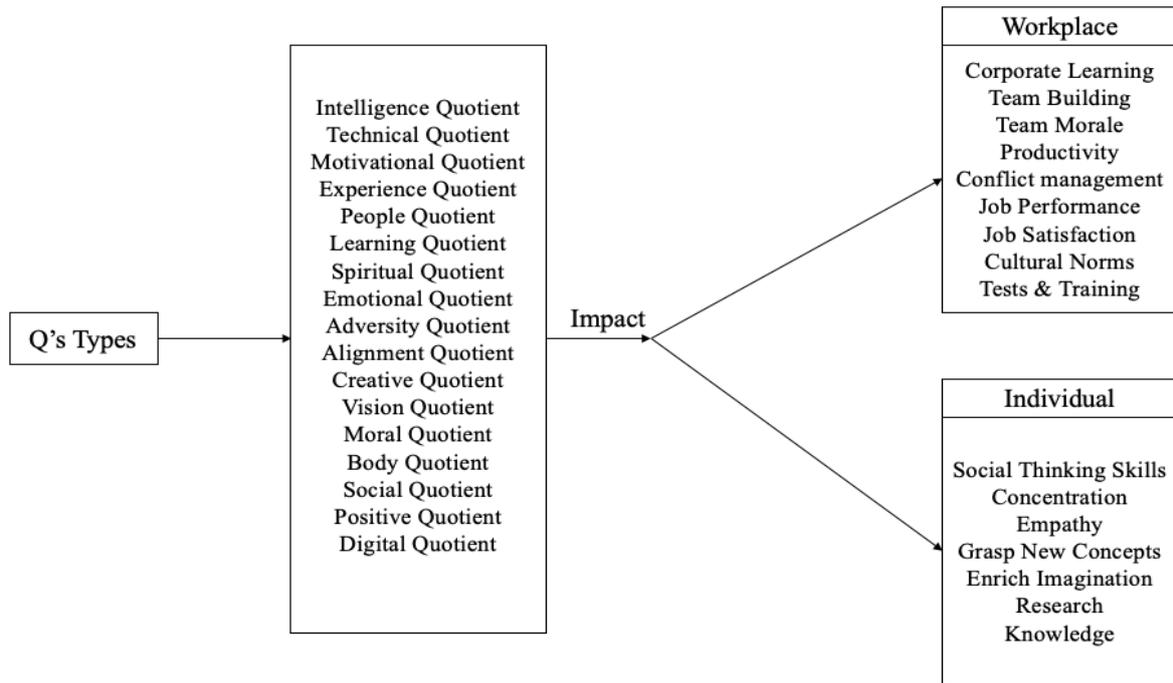
**5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY :**

Based on the objectives the hypothesis (Table 1) are framed to prove or disprove the statements.

Table 1: Hypothesis of the Study	
<b>H01</b>	Quotient types do not have an impact on individuals from Mahabharata & Ramayana characters.
<b>H02</b>	There is no need for Qs for workplace tests & training.
<b>H03</b>	Qs do not impact on individual behaviour.

**6. RESEARCH MODEL :**

The research framework is drawn in Figure 1 justifies a block diagram of Qs Types & its Impact & Table 2 illuminates the study variables. (I.V: Independent Variables & D.V: Dependent Variables).



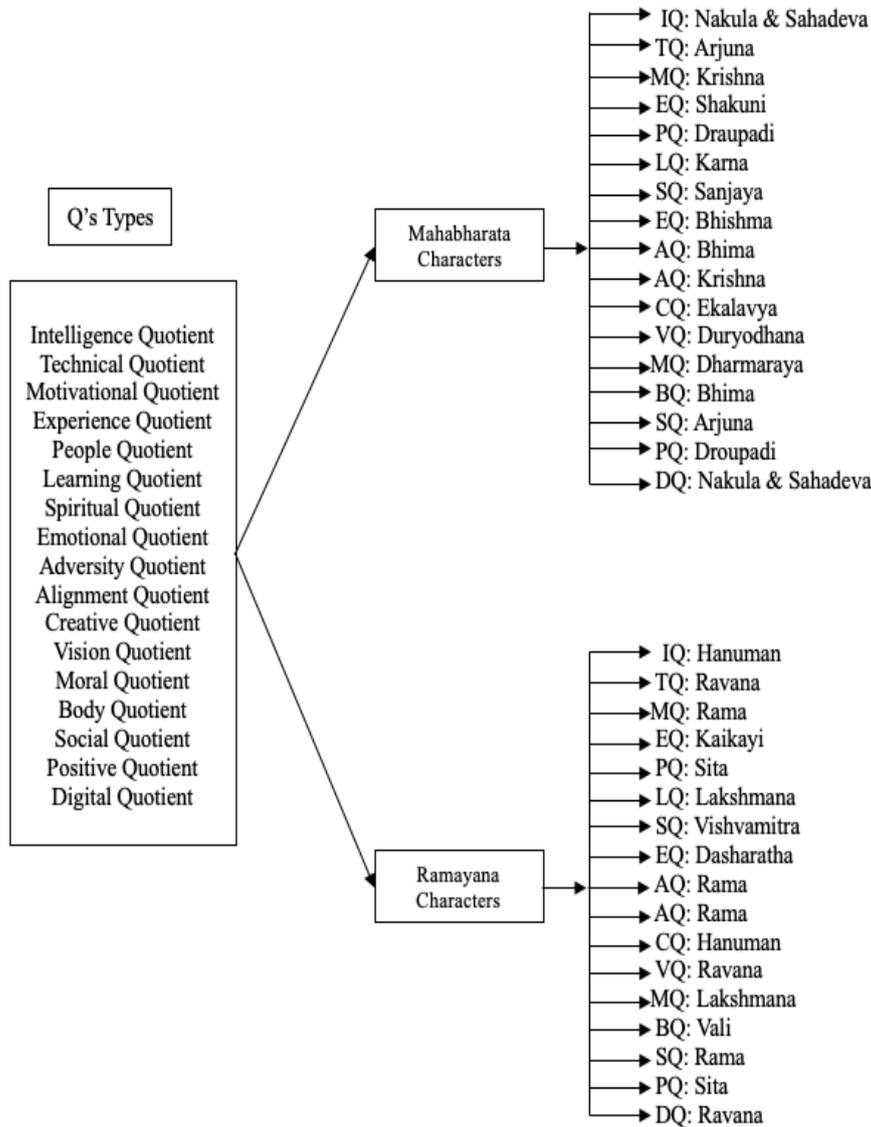
**Fig. 1:** Block Diagram of Qs Types & its Impact

Table 2: Study Variables	
Independent Variables	Dependent Variables
• Quotient Types	• Mahabharata & Ramayana Characters

**7. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS :**

**7.1 Epilogues to Prove Quotients Types have Impact on Individuals from Mahabharata & Ramayana Characters:**

The research framework is drawn in Figure 2 explains a block diagram of Qs Types from Mahabharata & Ramayana Characters.



**Fig. 2:** Block Diagram of Qs Types from Mahabharata & Ramayana Characters

Table 3: Results of Quotient Types: Intelligence Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.1	Intelligence Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Nakula &amp; Sahadeva</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Hanuman</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- IQ, short for intelligence quotient, is a measure of a person's reasoning ability. In short, it is believed to gauge how well someone can use information and logic to answer questions or make predictions. IQ tests begin to assess this by measuring short- and long-term memory.

**Findings:**

- **Nakula** was a very good-looking and charming man. He was a skilled diplomat. Nakula was a master of extraordinary weapons. Prophecy: Like his brother, Sahadeva, Nakula could see the future and issue prophecies. Skilled in Ayurveda, sword fighting, and horsekeeping, Nakula is described as the most handsome man in the Mahabharata. Nakula had two wives - Draupadi,

the common wife of the five brothers, and Karenumati, daughter of the Chedi king Shishupala (Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia, (2023). [10]). Thus, from the results, we can infer Nakula was on intelligent quotient; throughout the Mahabharata, Nakula is portrayed as being “unrivalled on earth for personal beauty” One of the five Pandavas, Nakul is known for his exceptional personality and skills that played a critical role in the epic of Mahabharat as diplomacy (Hrodrigues, (2012). [11]).

- **Sahadeva** is said to be good-natured, modest, persistent, and virtuous in every aspect, except he was egotistical about his wisdom and his spiritual knowledge. Sahadeva had two wives: Draupadi, the common wife of the Pandavas, and Vijaya, whom he married. Sahadeva was also the most essential of all his ministers and Chief Advisor of Yudhishtira. As part of the administration, the conveyance of justice was his chief responsibility. This was natural given his personality, gathering of wisdom by observing the world, and his deep knowledge of Niti Shastra. Thus, from the exploration we can understand Sahadeva was shown to be low on extroversion, even though as the wisest of all the Pandava brothers he mostly kept to himself reading Vedas, spoke less, and followed mostly what his elder brothers decided upon him (Shivakumar, G. V. (2020). [12]).
- **Hanuman** is a celestial Vanara companion and Rama's follower. One of the epic's main characters is Hanuman. He is a member of the Chiranjeevi family and a Brahma Chari (lifetime celibate). He is said to as an incarnation of Shiva in certain translations of the epic. He stood behind Lord Rama the entire time and showed unwavering loyalty. Despite his athletic strength and magical skills, he was nevertheless quite modest and frequently had his hands folded. These characteristics elevate Hanuman to the rank of the most revered worshippers who have ever lived. Since Hanuman is depicted as having an unmatched ability for concentration on the work at hand, it is clear from the character portrait in the Ramayana that he ranks highly on intelligence quotient. His victorious strategies and abilities in battle preserved many people's lives and honor. In order to burn down Raavan's Lanka, Lord Hanuman moved mountains with his tail. Lesson: The secret to effective leadership is flexibility (Abhilash, M. S. (2011). [13]).

Table 4: Results of Quotient Types: Technical Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.2	Technical Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Arjuna</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Ravana</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Experts define technology quotient (TQ) as the capability of an individual, team, or organization to use technology to make a difference. A higher TQ represents a higher ability to adapt and integrate technology than what others consider as normal or average.

**Findings:**

- **Arjuna**, a great son of Lord Indra is renowned for his ability to shoot an arrow with either hand and for the supernatural weapons he receives from Lord Shiva. He was revered as an unconquered hero and said that until he lost the dice game to his cousins, he had never experienced defeat. Arjuna was a manifestation of Nara, who together with Krishna, another manifestation of Narayana, created Dharma in the Dvapara Yuga. Since Arjuna is characterised as having courage, strength, humility, intellect, wisdom, dedication to truth, justice, and execution of Dharma with karma (Duty with Right Action) in his altitude, it is clear from the Mahabharata character profile that he is considered as being high on social quotient (Britannica, [14]).
- **Ravana** was the ruler of Lanka's rakshasas. He serves as the epic's major adversary. He was the child of Kaikashi and Vishravan. He spent several years doing penance for Shiva. Ravana was a brilliant monarch with many admirable traits, but he became overconfident as a result.

He developed egotism and stubbornness. Since Ravana is described as a great poet, a scholar of the Vedas, a great Shiva devotee, a science expert, a great-grandson of Brahma, an excellent warrior, a music enthusiast, and a good king and politician in his altitude, we can deduce that he is seen to be high on technical quotient (Wikipedia, [15]).

Table 5: Results of Quotient Types: Motivational Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.3	Motivational Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Sri Krishna</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Rama</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Motivational Quotient is an individual's inner drive to achieve and grow. The way each one of us has a different Intelligent Quotient (IQ) and Emotional Quotient (EQ), the same way we possess different Motivational Quotient (MQ). Our MQ depends on many things like- Factors for motivation. Expectations and goals.

**Findings:**

- **Sri Krishna** Mahabharata's premier tactician & the person who orchestrated and carried out every action during the conflict without ever firing a shot himself. The person who convinced Arjuna to fight after he disarmed upon witnessing family members and elders positioned on the other side. The person who gave the enduring Gita. The one who, in his own words, "occurs repeatedly as adharma rises. In order to defend the righteous and eradicate evil. As a consequence, we might deduce Sri Krishna mediated a settlement on the Pandavas' behalf based on the character profile in the Mahabharatha. After that failed, a war strategy was developed. He wasn't always, let's say, on the moral high ground! Consider the execution of Karna, Drona, Bhishma, Duryodhana, or Jarasandha. In each of these situations, Sri Krishna was quite willing to breach the law. When adharma emerges, maintaining dharma merits the tactics used! When everyone else had failed Draupadi, he stood by her side. One of the epic's high moments in terms of its scope (Kumar, K. G. (2020). [16]).
- **Rama** is the epic's main character. He is one of Vishnu's avatars. He was the child of the Kosala Kingdom's King Dasharatha and Kausalya, his eldest consort. He was good, courageous, and upright man in his own way. He weds Mithila's Princess Sita. The epic's main plot was around his attempts to deliver Sita from Lanka's clutches of Ravana. As a result, given that Rama was a sat-purusha—a person with inherent goodness—we may deduce from the character profile of the Ramayana outcomes that Rama was regarded highly in the motivational quotient. He constantly upholds dharma and the truth because he was a satyadharmaparayanah. In His pleasant characteristics, He is like the moon. He possesses the Kshama attribute, which is a forgiving temperament, much like the Earth, who gratefully endures many loads.

Table 6: Results of Quotient Types: Experience Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.4	Experience Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Shakuni</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Kaikayi</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- The quotients defined: Experience Quotient (XQ). The ability to: understand customer expectations, applying skills to meet preferred outcomes, to create quantity and quality - experience in different problems domains.

**Findings:**

- **Shakuni** advisor to Duryodhana and uncle to the Kauravas. His schemes cause the conflict and the annihilation of the Kurus. He had several chances to give his nephew varied advice. In order to play dice with Yudhishtira, he acted as Duryodhana. The humiliations that followed Yudhishtira's loss made the war inevitable Kumar, K.G. (2020) [17]. Shakuni has been represented as intelligent, cunning, and cunning in his aptitude, we may deduce from the character description of the Mahabharata's results that he is viewed as being high on experience quotient. Shakuni encouraged his nephews to conspire against their distant relatives the Pandavas, especially the oldest, Duryodhana. One of the key moments in the epic was when Shakuni played the dice game with Yudhishtira. Shakuni, who is portrayed as being extremely intelligent, shrewd, and crafty, is commonly given credit for being the brains behind the battle of Kurukshetra (Wikipedia, [18]).
- **Kaikeyi** was the mother of Bharata and King Dasharatha's second wife. Her beauty has earned her recognition. He promised to give her any request after she rescued Dasharatha's life in a battle. Inspired by the words of her maid Manthara, she subsequently requests this favour to have Bharata proclaimed king and Rama banished into the wilderness. As a result of Kaikeyi being regarded as erratic and unpredictable in her ability, it is clear from the character profile of the Ramayana findings that she is having on experience quotient. She was generally kind, but it is clear that she didn't appreciate the king spending time with his previous queens. The characteristic vices of Kaikeyi's characters that are frequently seen are conceitedness, brutality, and lofty goals. Her open-mindedness, love for others, boldness, and remorse are some of her less obvious character traits (quizlet, [19]).

Table 7: Results of Quotient Types: People Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.5	People Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Draupadi</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Sita</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- The People Quotient Scale can be used to obtain an estimate of your people intelligence - your PQ. Just like an IQ test, it is scaled so that the average. PQ - People Quotient - how well you handle yourself and work with others (sometimes referred to as EQ).

**Findings:**

- **Draupadi** was a tremendously gorgeous, intellectual and virtuous woman, with her body smelling like fresh bloom lotus. There were only a few women in Hindu Mythology who were aggressive and spoke their minds in the world of men. Draupadi was one of them. She was considered as the first feminist of Hindu Mythology. The fact that numerous men lusted for her does not make her a lustful woman. Thus, from the results, we can infer Draupadi was seen to be having on positive quotient as throughout the epic she was a divine character and has amiable qualities, which makes her great personality. She was an admirable homemaker and very adoring with each of her husbands'. One must be very cautious and need to think about what is right and what is wrong before acting. This is what the Pandavas do in the later part of the story, with the help of Krishna (Dolls of India, [20])
- **Sita** was the epic's main female protagonist. Sita, the Vedavati's reincarnation, was brought up by Mithila's King Janaka as his own daughter. She weds Rama of Ayodhya and went into exile with him. She was renowned for her morality and allure and was seen as an incarnation of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Sita Maa was the epitome of devotion, honesty, and bravery. Despite being abducted, she maintained her will and strength of body, mind, faith, and character. Sita was ranked highly on people quotient, according to the character profile of the Ramayana findings, since she persisted in chanting the name of Shree Ram while being surrounded by evil powers and living in the inhospitable country of Lanka.

Accepting life as it was: Sita married Ram and moved into his castle in Ayodhya; she was not scared to speak up; she valued her self-respect; she knew that happiness was her state of mind; and she understood that beauty was about her inner self and her isolation.

Table 8: Results of Quotient Types: Learning Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.6	Learning Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Karna</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Lakshmana</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- The Learning Quotient (LQ) refers to our willingness and ability to grow and adapt to new situations and challenges in our work lives. ability to think, explore, and manage problems in a different way – seize opportunities and adapt well to new situations.

**Findings:**

- **Karna** Sri Krishna was to Arjuna what Karna (and Shakuni) were to Duryodhana. Regrettably, his unwavering dedication had a detrimental impact. He encouraged Duryodhana to commit all of his sins and helped him. He was repeatedly cursed and lost his talents at a crucial time in the conflict. Even his qualities of bravery and generosity proved to be limitations. In order to maintain his word to Kunti, he overcame every Pandava while letting go of the others. The conflict would have changed course if any of them had been slain. Karna redirected the Nagastra even with Arjuna in the midst of his rage. This made it possible for Sri Krishna to save Arjuna. Karna was rated highly on learning quotient, as having a high thankfulness quotient is the sign of inner progress, according to the character sketch of the Mahabharata findings. In the epic Mahabharata, Karna never stopped, being appreciative of his benefactor Duryodhana. Karna was eternally grateful for the one time someone saved him from shame; he even made restitution by giving his own life (Kumar, K. G. (2020). [21]).
- **Lakshmana** third child and Rama's half-brother of King Dasharatha. He was Shatrughna's identical twin. Queen Sumitra gave birth to them. He was Sesha Naga's manifestation. He had a strong bond with his brother, whom he accompanied on several perilous journeys and adventures. He was wed to Urmila, the younger sister of Sita. For 14 years, he stood watch over his brother Rama and Sita, never sleeping (Wikipedia, [22]). Inferring that Lakshmana is viewed to be high on learning quotient given that he is regarded a hero in the Ramayana and embodies qualities such as selflessness, sacrifice, and responsibility for one's older sibling as well as having a positive attitude is possible from the character sketch of the Ramayana findings. Lakshmana is a good illustration of the attitude of submission, as seen by his willingness to accompany Rama into exile without inquiry or hesitation (wordzz, [23]).

Table 9: Results of Quotient Types: Spiritual Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.7	Spiritual Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Sanjaya</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Vishvamitra</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Spiritual quotient can be our most fundamental intelligence. It's what we use to develop our purpose and meaning in life along with our vision for how the world should be. Our spirituality can determine our core values. It allows us to have faith in something bigger than our self and to strive to be a better person. It underlies why we believe the things we do.

**Findings:**

- **Sanjaya** was the charioteer and secretary for Dhritarashtra's. Though, belonged to the suta caste, he was a spiritually advanced disciple of Vyāsadeva, who gave him the power to see the events during the Kurukshetra war consequently, he narrated all the battle scenes to Dhritarashtra. Inferring that Sanjaya is viewed to be on spiritual quotient.
- **Vishvamisra** was a great sage and wise man who himself was a king once. Through long meditation, he gained a number of spiritual powers. Inferring that Vishvamisra is viewed to be on spiritual quotient. He compelled Rama to defeat a demon and to lift the bow of Lord Shiva, this was the remarkable first step in the future king's journey.

Table 10: Results of Quotient Types: Emotional Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.8	Emotional Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Bhishma</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Dasharatha</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Emotional Quotient (EQ): This is the measure of the capability to maintain peace with others, stay according to time, be responsible, be honest, respect boundaries, be humble, genuine, and considerate.

**Findings:**

- **Bhishma** was one of the most commanding warriors of his time and in history. He acquired his prowess and invincibility by being the son of the sacred Ganga and by being a student of Lord Parashurama. Despite being about five generations old, Bhishma was too powerful to be defeated by any warrior alive at that time (Swati, M. (2020). [24]). He was a strong and great personality. He forfeited his entire life to accomplish his promises. The character of Bhishma is the embodiment of bravery, sacrifice, and selfless service. He was a Vasu, he descended on the earth along with other seven Vasus due to a curse. Bhishma Pitamah said that a king must have some close friends, but he should stay alert of his surroundings at all times, this is true for life as well. Thus, from the results, we can infer Bhishma was high on emotional quotient as his peerless statesmanship to be the mediator between the Kauravas and Pandavas and other flawless individualities still inspires his ardent followers across the world (Nisha, (2018). [25]).
- **Dasharatha** was great King of the Ayodhya. He had four sons: Rama, and Bharata, twins Lakshmana and Shatrughna, with three queens: Kausalya, Kaikeyi, and Sumitra. Shanta was the name of Dasharatha's daughter. When Kaikeyi once rescued Dasharatha from harm during a battle, Dasharatha granted her the right to grant her two wishes once throughout her lifetime as payment. She took advantage of the chance and coerced Dasharatha into crowning their son Bharata as king and banishing Rama for 14 years. After Rama leaves for exile, Dasharatha dies in agony. He was a nice king and a generous person. Dasharatha is therefore seen to be on emotional quotient based on the character sketch of the Ramayana because he has courage, compassion, and a sense of justice, and he does not distinguish between people based on whether they are young or old, princes or peasants; he has the same regard for everyone, valour, and all the qualities none to equal him in his attitude (universal teacher, [26]).

Table 11: Results of Quotient Types: Adversity Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.9	Adversity Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Bhima</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Rama</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- An adversity quotient is the person's aptitude to manage hitches and transform obstacles into opportunities. The adversity quotient is the factor that affects a person's success since it correlates positively with a person's performance. A person who is high on adversity quotient will also have high performance. The four dimensions that measure an individual's AQ including control, ownership, reach, and endurance constitute the core model.

**Findings:**

- **Bhima** was so ferocious and powerful that not even Indra could defeat him in combat. Bhima was also known for having enormous appetites at times; he gobbled half of the food that the Pandavas as a whole ate. When the Battle of Kurukshetra began, he was the first to attack. Having murdered Duryodhana, he was also the last person to participate in battle. According to the Mahabharata, as the fight started, he let out a powerful and loud roar that caused horses and elephants that were nearby to pass out. Bhima learned the mace, the sword, and chariot driving from Balarama. Bhima was one of the few individuals who had the ability to use Arjuna's bow, Gandiva, with tremendous skill and proficiency. He was also a very accomplished archer. Karna and Drona were both defeated by him on a few times. Therefore, based on the Mahabharata character sketch, it is clear that Bhima was viewed as being on adversity quotient since he was traditionally focused on becoming the greatest warrior of his size (wikipedia, [27]). & (Anandatirtha Prathishtana, [28]).
- **Rama** is the epic's main character. He is one of Vishnu's avatars. He was the child of the Kosala Kingdom's King Dasharatha and Kaushalya, his eldest consort. He was good, courageous, and upright man in his own way. He weds Mithila's Princess Sita. The epic's main plot was around his attempts to deliver her from Ravana's Clutches from Lanka. As a result, given that Rama was a sat-purusha—a person with inherent goodness—we may deduce from the character profile of the Ramayana outcomes that Rama was regarded highly on adversity quotient. He constantly upholds dharma and the truth because he is a satyadharmaparayanah. In His pleasant characteristics, He is like the moon. He possesses the Kshama attribute, which is a forgiving temperament, much like the Earth, who gratefully endures many loads.

Table 12: Results of Quotient Types: Alignment Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.10	Alignment Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Sri Krishna</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Rama</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- The alignment quotient outlines a clear path to create and execute on a practical and meaningful mission in life. AQ develops a skillset that allows you to powerfully choose a life you love while minimizing regrets.

**Findings:**

- **Sri Krishna** Mahabharata's premier tactician and the person who orchestrated and carried out every action during the conflict without ever firing a shot himself. The person who convinced Arjuna to fight after he disarmed upon witnessing family members and elders positioned on the other side. The person who gave the enduring Gita. The one who, in his own words, "occurs repeatedly as adharma rises. In order to defend the righteous and eradicate evil. As a consequence, we might deduce Sri Krishna mediated a settlement on the Pandavas' behalf based on the character profile in the Mahabharata. After that failed, a war strategy was developed. He wasn't always, let's say, on the moral high ground. Consider the execution of Karna, Drona, Bhishma, Duryodhana, or Jarasandha. In each of these situations, Sri Krishna was quite willing to breach the law. When adharma emerges, maintaining dharma merits the tactics used! When everyone else had failed Draupadi, he

stood by her side. One of the epic's high moments in terms of its scope (Kumar, K. G. (2020). [16]).

- **Rama** is the epic's main character. He is one of Vishnu's avatars. He was the child of the Kosala Kingdom's King Dasharatha and Kaushalya, eldest consort. He was good, courageous, and upright man in his own way. He weds Mithila's Princess Sita. The epic's main plot is around his attempts to deliver her from Ravana's clutches from Lanka. As a result, given that Rama is a sat-purusha—a person with inherent goodness—we may deduce from the character profile of the Ramayana outcomes that Rama was regarded highly on alignment quotient. He constantly upholds dharma and the truth because he is a satyadharmaparayanah. In His pleasant characteristics, He is like the moon. He possesses the Kshama attribute, which is a forgiving temperament, much like the Earth, who gratefully endures many loads.

Table 13: Results of Quotient Types: Creative Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.11	Creative Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Ekalavya</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Hanuman</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Creative Q is the ability to make connections between existing knowledge, experience, and information in a new situation, explore all potential and probable outcomes and come up with brand new ideas.

**Findings:**

- **Eklavya** was an absolutely self-assured soul who always knew what he anticipated. Eklavya was the epitome of bravery not only as an archer but in yoga as well and with huge perfection. One act that made him immortal is when he offered his right-hand thumb to hi guru Dronacharya as guru Dakshina. From the description of Ekalavya, it was erudite that practice makes a man perfect. Ekalavya was not born with archery talent, he put his heart and mind into learning this skill by practising hard till he became very good at that. Thus, from the results, we can infer Eklavya was on creative quotient. The other moral of this story is that by self-mentoring, anything can be achieved. We will never be able to repay our teachers for the invaluable knowledge they have given us, but we should always respect them. In the narration, Eklavya immediately presented his right thumb to guru Dronacharya because he knew the knowledge, he had given him was priceless and could never be matched by anything else (university dunia, [29]).
- **Hanuman** is a celestial Vanara Companion and Rama's follower. One of the epic's main characters is Hanuman. He is a member of the Chiranjeevi family and a Brahmachari (lifetime celibate). He is said to as an incarnation of Shiva in certain translations of the epic. He stood behind Lord Rama the entire time and showed unwavering loyalty. Despite his athletic strength and magical skills, he was nevertheless quite modest and frequently had his hands folded. These characteristics elevate Hanuman to the rank of the most revered worshippers who have ever lived. Since Hanuman is depicted as having an unmatched ability for concentration on the work at hand, it is clear from the character portrait in the Ramayana that he ranks highly on creative quotient. His victorious strategies and abilities in battle preserved many people's lives and honor. In order to burn down Raavan's Lanka, Lord Hanuman moved mountains with his tail. Lesson: The secret to effective leadership is flexibility (Abhilash, M. S. (2011). [13]).

Table 14: Results of Quotient Types: Vision Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.12	Vision Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Duryodhana</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Ravana</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Vision Q is the ability to identify current trends and predict future trends accurately by projecting the trajectory of existing trends into the future using facts along with math. Being smart enough to bridge the gaps from where you are currently to where you want to be in the future by thinking innovatively.

**Findings:**

- **Duryodhana** was renowned for his intense envy of his Pandava cousins. He harbored extra-special animosity for Bhima. All of his siblings and relatives could not compare to Bhima's strength and power. He enjoyed picking fights with Duryodhana and his 100 brothers (Duryodhana Character Sketch, (2020). [30]). Duryodhana defeated his opponents by using his superior mace-wielding skills. He was also considered to be a very brave warrior and a wonderful king, but it is stated that his greed and hubris were the two traits that brought him to ruin. It was claimed that Duryodhana was a good king and a very brave warrior. According to the Mahabharata, Duryodhana's demise was caused by his greed and hubris (Wikipedia, [31]). The character of Dhritarashtra represents that we must nurture children in the appropriate way, while Duryodhana and his brothers educate us to be submissive to authority figures. The Kuru lineage was destroyed as a result of Draupadi's insult in public since all the elders in attendance kept quiet. As a result, given his motivations of avarice, envy, and a desire for vengeance, Duryodhana is said to rank highly on the vision quotient in the character profile of the Mahabharata. In this situation, Dhritarashtra's disposition and attitude are also supported descriptions of Duryodhana: "Duryodhana stood in battle like a very lion, without fear, alarm, pain, or anxiety." The egotistical and harsh Duryodhana. For example, he repeatedly showed disrespect to Vidura despite the fact that Vidura was the only person on the Dharma's path whom he could tolerate. Duryodhana. The individual whose heart was filled with hate, envy, cunning, and fury (Prasad, K. (2019). [32]).
- **Ravana** was the ruler of Lanka's rakshasas. He serves as the epic's major adversary. He was the child of Kaikashi and Vishravan. He spent several years doing penance for Shiva. Ravana was a brilliant monarch with many admirable traits, but he became overconfident as a result. He developed egotism and stubbornness. Since Ravana is described as a great poet, a scholar of the Vedas, a great Shiva devotee, a science expert, a great-grandson of Brahma, an excellent warrior, a music enthusiast, and a good king and politician in his altitude, we can deduce that he is seen to be high on vision quotient (Wikipedia, [15]).

Table 15: Results of Quotient Types: Moral Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.13	Moral Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Dharmaraya</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Lakshmana</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Moral intelligence is the competence to comprehend right from wrong and to act upon the value that is believed to be right. Moral quotient denotes the ability to apply ethical principles to personal goals, values, and actions. The construction of Moral Quotient consists of four competencies related to integrity, responsibility, forgiveness & compassion.

**Findings:**

- **Yudhishtira (Dharmaraya)** was the eldest brother among the Pandavas, he was courageous, learned, dutiful, and polite. His true dexterity was shown in his unflinching adherence to Satya (truth) and Dharma (righteousness to fulfil one's moral duty), which were more treasurable to him than royal ambitions, material pursuits and family relations. Due to his godliness, he was well regarded as a wise and pious man even by his enemies (Prasad, M. (2020). [33]). The qualities of Yudhishtira pleased the most were he even intended to resurrect Madri's son Nakula in order to keep the scales of justice balanced. As a result, the Yaksha admired

Yudhishtira's impartiality the most. As a result, Yaksha thanked him by resurrecting all of his brothers who had died. Thus, from the results, we can infer Yudhishtira was very high on the moral quotient; was hard-working, organized, and goal-driven. Yudhishtira could also burn down anyone into ashes when he sees someone with his wrath and anger. That's why he used to be calm and self-possessed most of the time. He closed his eyes and came out of the gambling hall even when he lost everything (Vedantu, (2023). [34]).

- **Lakshmana** third child and Rama's half-brother of King Dasharatha. He was Shatrughna's identical twin. Queen Sumitra gave birth to them. He was Sesha Naga's manifestation. He had a strong bond with his brother, whom he accompanied on several perilous journeys and adventures. He was wed to Urmila, the younger sister of Sita. For 14 years, he stood watch over his brothers Rama and Sita, never sleeping (Wikipedia, [22]). Inferring that Lakshmana is viewed to be high on moral quotient given that he is regarded as a hero in the Ramayana and embodies qualities such as selflessness, sacrifice, and responsibility for one's older sibling as well as having a positive attitude is possible from the character sketch of the Ramayana findings. Lakshmana is a good illustration of the attitude of submission, as seen by his willingness to accompany Rama into exile without inquiry or hesitation (wordzz, [23]).

Table 16: Results of Quotient Types: Body Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.14	Body Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Bhima</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Vali</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Body intelligence includes the capability to become progressively aware of the body and respond to the body's messages and stimulus. These messages may result in severe, moderate, or mild reactions to situations faced. They may be mental, emotional or physical, or a combination of several.

**Findings:**

- **Bhima** was so ferocious and powerful that not even Indra could defeat him in combat. Bhima was also known for having enormous appetites at times; he gobbled half of the food that the Pandavas as a whole ate. When the Battle of Kurukshetra began, he was the first to attack. Having murdered Duryodhana, he was also the last person to participate in the battle. According to the Mahabharata, as the fight started, he let out a powerful and loud roar that caused horses and elephants that were nearby to pass out. Bhima learned the mace, the sword, and chariot driving from Balarama. Bhima was one of the few individuals who had the ability to use Arjuna's bow, Gandiva, with tremendous skill and proficiency. He was also a very accomplished archer. Karna and Drona were both defeated by him on a few times. Therefore, based on the Mahabharata character sketch, it is clear that Bhima was viewed as being on body quotient since he was traditionally focused on becoming the greatest warrior of his size (Wikipedia, [27]). & (Anandatirtha Prathishtana, [28]).
- **Vali or Baali** was the strongest Kishkindha ruler. The biological son of Vriksharaja and the elder brother of Sugriva, Tara was the spouse of Vali and the father of Angada. He was also the spiritual son of Indra. The first monkey king of Kiskinda is named Vali. He is a highly strong being in and of himself, but he also possesses the unique power of being almost invincible. When someone wants to battle Vali, they surrender half of their strength to him, enhancing his strength. Vali was therefore perceived as being on body quotient based on the character profile of the Ramayana findings; nonetheless, this power renders Vali an unwilling listener in his magnitude (Wikipedia, [35]).

Table 17: Results of Quotient Types: Social Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome

<b>H01.15</b>	<b>Social Quotient</b>	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Arjuna</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Rama</li> </ul>
---------------	------------------------	---

**Fact:**

- Social Quotient (SQ): It is the measure of one’s ability to build a network of friends and maintain it over a long period of time.

**Findings:**

- **Arjuna**, a great son of Lord Indra is renowned for his ability to shoot an arrow with either hand and for the supernatural weapons he receives from Lord Shiva. He was revered as an unconquered hero and said that until he lost the dice game to his cousins, he had never experienced defeat. Arjuna was a manifestation of Nara, who together with Krishna, another manifestation of Narayana, created Dharma in the Dvapara Yuga. Since Arjuna is characterised as having courage, strength, humility, intellect, wisdom, dedication to truth, justice, and execution of Dharma with karma (Duty with Right Action) in his altitude, it is clear from the Mahabharata character profile that he is considered as being high on social quotient (Britannica, [14]).
- **Ravana** was the ruler of Lanka's rakshasas. He serves as the epic's major adversary. He was the child of Kaikashi and Vishravan. He spent several years doing penance for Shiva. Ravana was a brilliant monarch with many admirable traits, but he became overconfident as a result. He developed egotism and stubbornness. Since Ravana is described as a great poet, a scholar of the Vedas, a great Shiva devotee, a science expert, a great-grandson of Brahma, an excellent warrior, a music enthusiast, and a good king and politician in his altitude, we can deduce that he is seen to be high on social quotient (Wikipedia, [15]).

<b>Table 18: Results of Quotient Types: Positive Quotient</b>		
<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Factors Considered</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>H01.16</b>	<b>Positive Quotient</b>	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Draupadi</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Sita</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- The positive intelligence quotient is used to amplify mental abilities by focusing on good thoughts and the good aspect of events in our lives. It’s the percentage of time the mind is being positive and creating energy by seeing the good in the world and your own life. It’s a huge factor in allowing you to reach your full potential by not suppressing your own drive and ability to act.

**Findings:**

- **Draupadi** was a tremendously gorgeous, intellectual and virtuous woman, with her body smelling like fresh bloom lotus. There were only a few women in Hindu Mythology who were aggressive and spoke their minds in the world of men. Draupadi was one of them. She was considered as the first feminist of Hindu Mythology. The fact that numerous men lusted for her does not make her a lustful woman. Thus, from the results, we can infer Draupadi was seen to be having on positive quotient as throughout the epic she was a divine character and has amiable qualities, which makes her great personality. She was an admirable homemaker and very adoring with each of her husbands'. One must be very cautious and need to think about what is right and what is wrong before acting. This is what the Pandavas do in the later part of the story, with the help of Krishna (Dolls of India, [20]).
- **Sita** is the epic's main female protagonist. Sita, the Vedavati's reincarnation, was brought up by Mithila's King Janaka as his own daughter. She weds Rama of Ayodhya and went into exile with him. She is renowned for her morality and allure and is seen as an incarnation of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Sita Maa was the epitome of devotion, honesty, and bravery. Despite

being abducted, she maintained her will and strength of body, mind, faith, and character. Sita was ranked highly on people quotient, according to the character profile of the Ramayana findings, since she persisted in chanting the name of Shree Ram while being surrounded by evil powers and living in the inhospitable country of Lanka. Accepting life as it was: Sita married Ram and moved into his castle in Ayodhya; she was not scared to speak up; she valued her self-respect; she knew that happiness was her state of mind; and she understood that beauty was about her inner self and her isolation.

Table 19: Results of Quotient Types: Digital Quotient		
Hypothesis	Factors Considered	Outcome
H01.17	Digital Quotient	From the findings & analysis, we can personify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahabharata Character by: Nakula &amp; Sahadeva</li> <li>• Ramayana Character by: Ravana</li> </ul>

**Fact:**

- Digital intelligence is described as having a foundational consciousness of the current and emergent digital technologies that can have a huge impact on an organization; including cyber security, predictive analytics, social media, AI, etc.

**Findings:**

- **Nakula** was a very handsome, charming man and a skilled diplomat. He was a master of unusual weapons. Prophecy: Like his brother, Sahadeva, Nakula could see the future and issue prophecies. He was also skilled in Ayurveda, sword fighting, and horse keeping, Nakula is described as the most handsome man in the Mahabharata Epic. He had two wives - Draupadi, the common wife of the five brothers, and Karenumati, daughter of the Chedi king Shishupala (Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia, (2023). [10]). Thus, from the results, it can be infer that Nakula was having a digital quotient (predictive analytics); throughout the Mahabharata, Nakula is portrayed as being “unrivalled on earth for personal beauty” One of the five Pandavas, Nakula was known for his incomparable personality and skills that played a decisive role in the epic of Mahabharat as diplomacy (Hrodrigues, (2012). [11]).
- **Sahadeva** is said to be a mild-mannered, bashful, patient, and virtuous in every aspect, but he was very arrogant about his wisdom and his spiritual knowledge. Sahadeva also had two wives: Draupadi, the common wife of the Pandavas, and Vijaya, whom he married. He was also the most essential of all his Ministers and Chief Advisor of Yudhishtira. As an administration point of view the delivery of justice was his chief responsibility. This was natural and given his personality, accumulation of wisdom by observing the world, and his deep knowledge of Niti Shastra. Thus, from the analysis, we can infer Sahadeva was shown to be low on extroversion, even though as the wisest of all the Pandava brothers he mostly kept himself busy in reading Vedas, spoke less, and obeyed mostly what his elder brothers decided upon him (Shivakumar, G. V. (2020). [12]).
- **Ravana** was the ruler of Lanka's rakshasas. He serves as the epic's major adversary. He was the child of Kaikashi and Vishravan. He spent several years doing penance for Shiva. Ravana was a brilliant monarch with many admirable traits, but he became overconfident as a result. He developed egotism and stubbornness. Since Ravana is described as a great poet, a scholar of the Vedas, a great Shiva devotee, a science expert, a great-grandson of Brahma, an excellent warrior, a music enthusiast, and a good king and politician in his altitude, we can deduce that he is seen to be high on digital quotient (Wikipedia, [15]).

**7.2 Epilogues to Prove the Need for Qs to Workplace Tests & Training:**

Qs tests & training is a major leading light for the corporate learning and team building industries with large and small organizations to assist team associates better recognize one another while effectively collaborating and boosting individual and team morale and productivity in the workplace with Qs test. Trying workplace Qs tests & training is a new buzzword. Researchers have found when co-workers

participate in Qs-related training programs, it may help to enhance their: teamwork, conflict management skills, job performance and over-all job satisfaction. Qs also gives you an opportunity to immerse yourself in the familiarities of other people whether those people are really existing or a fictional character. Studies shows that Qs may help improve your social competencies and thinking abilities, which researchers think is vital for building empathy. Researchers have discovered that when people practice Qs between ideas and objects, scores on the measures of general intelligence (IQ) tends to improve.

Combination & compliment Qs as per the analysis were IQ, TQ, MQ, PQ, LQ, AQ, AQ, DQ, CQ, VQ, MQ, BQ, SQ & PQ.

Mahabharata Characters:

- IQ & DQ
- TQ & SQ
- MQ & AQ
- PQ & PQ
- AQ & BQ

Ramayana Characters:

- IQ & CQ
- TQ, DQ & VQ
- MQ, AQ, AQ & SQ
- PQ & PQ
- LQ & MQ

### 7.3 Epilogues to Prove the Qs Impact on Individuals Behaviour:

There's no evidence that cognitive training raises over-all Qs. Though, one can and should continue to learn throughout their life. The keys to learning tend to encompass inquisitiveness and being receptive to new evidence. With those qualities Qs, you can heighten your capability to: Concentrate, remember details, empathizing, grasp new concepts, deepen your imagination, research and supplement to your knowledge base. Qs tests have gone through substantial changes through the decades to correct for racial, gender, and social biases as well as cultural norms. In present, there are several versions in use. They may have different techniques of scoring, but they all are used in one way or the other. Qs tests can measure language, processing, memory, and reasoning and can tends to check whether Qs remain consistent from childhood to adulthood in an individual.

Combination & compliment Qs as per the analysis were:

Mahabharata Characters:

- Nakula & Sahadeva
- Arjuna
- Krishna
- Droupadi
- Bhima

Ramayana Characters:

- Hanuman
- Ravana
- Rama
- Sita
- Lakshmana

## 8. CONCLUSION :

The world is shifting at exponential rates. Problems are more complicated. Indistinctness is the norm. Improving our Qs is seen as one of the very essential quotients for success. The quotients about in

present-day issues are ones that will have a prevalent bearing on life and business. Quotients are the degree or amount of an indicated quality or characteristic. We know there are several quotients used to describe specific characteristics of an individual. For example, most individuals have heard of IQ, also known as the Intelligence Quotient, which consists of a score designed to assess the overall intelligence of a human being. However, not everyone knows other quotient types exist and represent much more about an individual, including their spiritualness, level of creativity, and ability to communicate and learn in specific ways. With these three epilogues proven the researchers throw light on how it works and how to recharge Qs tests & training at the workplace if one tries as his/her daily menu. Which of these described Qs are essential for a leader or which combinations are desired? Does a leader really need to score intensely in all areas, or to employ those with the obligatory scores to compliment their own deficiencies? Are the questions to be answered? Combination & compliment Qs as per the analysis were IQ, TQ, MQ, PQ, LQ, AQ, AQ, DQ, CQ, VQ, MQ, BQ, SQ & PQ. Thus, linking mythological themes & management with the present-day materialistic world is not easy. The present research links and contextualizes the concepts of Qs through Mahabharata & Ramayana with the ancient Mythology. The quotients are critical for personal and business growth. All quotients are able to be improved. Improve these quotients and change your world forever.

### REFERENCES :

- [1] Pinterest Klaus Vedfelt, EQ vs. IQ: Which One Is More Beneficial? <https://www.healthline.com/health/eq-vs-iq>
- [2] Sukh Sandhu, (Aug 12 2022). <https://aheg.com.au/the-intelligence-of-different-types/>
- [3] Catherine Mattiske, (June 6 2022). <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/everything-you-need-know-human-quotients-catherine-mattiske#:~:text=In%20Summary%3A%20Quotients&text=While%20understanding%20your%20level%20of,others%2C%20and%20learn%20new%20things>.
- [4] Simon Rosser, The intelligence of different types. <https://thehub.leadership.global/post/the-four-quotients-and-their-role-in-leadership-63bbf68bb736d4a14222a29>
- [5] Catherine Mattiske, (June 6 2022). <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/everything-you-need-know-human-quotients-catherine-mattiske#:~:text=In%20Summary%3A%20Quotients&text=While%20understanding%20your%20level%20of,others%2C%20and%20learn%20new%20things>.
- [6] Manish Kotwani, (Jun 15, 2020). Adversity Quotient - the 4th Paradigm, Global Head - Human Resources & Corporate Services at Course5 Intelligence. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/adversity-quotient-4th-paradigm-manish-kotwani>
- [7] Vaughan Broderick, 7 Quotients That Will Accelerate Your Growth and Impact <https://vaughanbroderick.com/7-quotients-to-accelerate-your-growth-and-impact/>
- [8] Phil Holberton, (Aug 29 2018). IQ, EQ, and AQ & Why You Need All 3 to be an Effective Leader <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/iq-eq-aq-why-you-need-all-3-effective-leader-phil-holberton>
- [9] Shyam Boregowda Ramu, (2022). [Man of Million Hearts - Page 59 - Google Books result](https://books.google.co.in) [google.co.in https://books.google.co.in > books](https://books.google.co.in)
- [10] Nakula, (19/06/2023). Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakula>
- [11] Hrodriques, (18/06/2012). Major Characters of the Mahabharata-Nakula in the Mahabharata. <http://www.mahavidya.ca/2012/06/18/nakula-in-the-mahabharata/>
- [12] Shivakumar, G. V. (23/10/2020). Mahabharata Metaphors: the importance of being Sahadeva. Indica Today. <https://www.indica.today/long-reads/mahabharata-metaphors-sahadeva/>
- [13] Abhilash, M. S. (2011). Lord Hanuman- Divine Vanara Companion of God Rama. <https://www.hindudevotionalblog.com/2011/12/lord-hanuman-hindu-monkey-god-of-india.html>
- [14] Britannica, Arjuna-Hindu Mythology. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Arjuna>

- [15] wikipedia, Ravana. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravana>
- [16] Kumar, K. G. (2020). 11 Characters in the Mahabharata who had the most influence on the storyline (Sri-Krishna). <https://kkumarkg.wordpress.com/2020/06/10/11-characters-in-the-mahabharata-who-had-the-most-influence-on-the-storyline/>
- [17] Kumar, K. G. (2020, June 10). 11 Characters in the Mahabharata who had the most influence on the storyline. <https://kkumarkg.wordpress.com/2020/06/10/11-characters-in-the-mahabharata-who-had-the-most-influence-on-the-storyline/>
- [18] wikipedia, Shakuni. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakuni>
- [19] quizlet, Ramayana. <https://quizlet.com/476291113/ramayana-flash-cards/>
- [20] Draupadi, the Woman: Epitome of Femininity and Feminism. Dolls of India. <https://www.dollsofindia.com/library/draupadi/>
- [21] Kumar, K. G. (2020, June 10). Karna-11 characters in the Mahabharata who had the most influence on the storyline. <https://kkumarkg.wordpress.com/2020/06/10/11-characters-in-the-mahabharata-who-had-the-most-influence-on-the-storyline/>
- [22] wikipedia, Lakshmana- List of characters in Ramayana. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_characters\\_in\\_Ramayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_characters_in_Ramayana)
- [23] wordzz, Names of Lord Lakshman. <https://wordzz.com/names-of-lord-lakshman/>
- [24] Swati, M. (27/05/2020). Mahabharat: Unknown Stories of Mahabharat's Characters. Telly Updates. <https://www.tellyupdates.com/mahabharat-unknown-stories-of-mahabharats-characters-part-4/>
- [25] Nisha, (2018, February). Courage and Sacrifice of Bhishma in the Mahabharata. *International Journal of Research*. 5(4). <https://edupediapublications.org/journals>
- [26] universalteacher, Dasharatha – Valmiki Ramayana Story. <https://universalteacher.com/1/dasharatha/>
- [27] wikipedia, Bhima. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhima>
- [28] Anandatirtha Prathishtana. The greatness of Bhima. <https://anandatirtha.wordpress.com/parampare/the-greatness-of-bhima/>
- [29] Eklavya. <https://www.admission.universitydunia.com/74271-eklavya-overseas>
- [30] Duryodhana Character Sketch, (2020, June 17). <https://www.meghnaunni.com/2020/06/duryodhana-character-sketch/>
- [31] wikipedia, Duryodhana. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duryodhana>
- [32] Prasad, K. (2019). Ajaya': Analysing The Invincibility of Duryodhana. <https://histerd.com/ajaya-analysing-the-invincibility-of-duryodhana/>
- [33] Prasad, M. (22/08/2020, August). Yudhishtira, Truth and the Predicament. A Palette of Green: Random Thoughts. *Prasad Modak's Blog*. <https://prasadmodakblog.com/2020/08/22/yudhishtira-truth-and-the-predicament/>
- [34] Vedantu, (02/07/2023). What quality of Yudhishtira pleased the Yaksha the most? <https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/quality-of-yudhishtira-pleased-the-yaksha-mos-class-12-english-cbse-60fa35e8fab9f954261e0d2b>
- [35] wikipedia, Vali (Ramayana). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vali\\_\(Ramayana\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vali_(Ramayana))

\*\*\*\*\*