CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS
5.0.0 The present investigation, 'Impact of education on vertical social mobility' was carried on by taking into consideration the income, occupational prestige and social status as the measures of mobility. Two core factors i.e. job satisfaction and parental aspiration were taken as independent factors and with reference to these factors social mobility was also studied.

In the previous chapter, the presentation, classification and interpretation of the data collected through various tools (discussed in chapter third) was presented.

In the present chapter, the results drawn from the classification and interpretation of the data in chapter IV are discussed. The results of each variable at different levels of education are compared level-wise in the same generation. Inter-generational comparisons are also made with a view to get a clear picture of the pattern of mobility.

Wherever the related studies are available their results have also been compared with the results obtained in the present study.

5.0.1

In the present study income was taken as a measure
of social mobility. In tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 the income of old and new generations were classified keeping the education of the old generation constant. The classification was followed by interpretation. On the basis of these interpretations the results are discussed in this chapter.

Old Generation:

Inferences drawn from table 4.2.1 lead to the following results:

(a) Ninety three per cent illiterate fathers were in the income group upto Rs. 500 (fifth and fourth groups).

(b) Eighty five per cent of the fathers educated upto the elementary level had been found in the income range of Rs. 201-900 (fourth and third groups).

(c) Ninety per cent of the fathers' population educated upto secondary level were also found in the income range of Rs. 201-1500 (fourth to second groups).

(d) Fifty seven per cent of the fathers' population educated upto graduate degree were found in the income range of Rs. 901 and above (second and first groups) whereas the remaining 43 per cent of them were found in the income range of Rs. 901-900 (third group).
(e) Fifty five per cent of post-graduate fathers were found in the range of Rs. 1501 - and above (first group) whereas the remaining 45 per cent of them were falling in the range of Rs. 901-1500 (second group).

(f) Ninety per cent of the research degree holder fathers were found in the income range Rs. 1501- and above (first group).

Discussion:

From the above, it is evident that from illiterate level unto the research degree level of education the income level had consistently risen. This uniform trend suggests that higher the educational degree higher the income level. Hence, it can be inferred that educational background and income in case of old generation were directly related with each other. The rank order correlation value (table 4.2.10) in case of the education and income of the old generation was found to be significant at .01 level of significance. This further supports the above finding.

New Generation

The results drawn from the table 4.2.2 are given below:

(a) Seventy seven per cent sons of the illiterate fathers were found in the income range of Rs.251-900 (fourth and third groups).
(b) Eighty per cent sons of the educated fathers unto elementary level fall in the income range of Rs. 501-1500 (second and third groups).

(c) Eighty five per cent sons of the fathers educated unto secondary level belonged to the income range of Rs. 901 and above (second and first groups).

(d) Ninety-three per cent sons of the graduate degree holder fathers were in the income range of Rs. 901-1500 and above (second and first groups).

(e) Eighty per cent sons of post-graduate fathers were in the income range of Rs. 901-1500 (second and first groups). Whereas 20 per cent of them were in the income range of Rs. 501-900 (third group).

(f) Ninety per cent sons of research degree holder fathers were in the income range of Rs. 901-1500 (second groups), while the remaining 10 per cent were in the income range of Rs. 1500- and above (first group).

**Discussion**

It has been found that the income of the sons whose fathers were either illiterate or educated upto the graduate level increased constantly. But the trend is reverse in case of the sons of the post-graduate and research degree holding fathers.
It is interesting to note that the income of the sons' population whose fathers were holding the research degrees was in the range of Rs. 901-1500 (second group) which was lower than the income of sons' population whose fathers were educated upto post-graduate level. But in any case the sons' population had not gone down below the income range of Rs. 901-1500.

The above results show that on one hand, the level of fathers' education was positively related to the income of the new generation. On the other hand, the level of education of the new generation was also positively related to the income of the new generation. The rank order correlation values (table 4.2.11) in case of the education and income of the new generation was found to be significant at .01 level. This further supports the above finding.

The intergenerational comparison of the income of old and new generation populations leads to the following results:

(a) In case of the illiterate fathers' population, the income was found to be quite low as compared to the income (Rs. 901-900) of the sons' population. At the third income group value of correlation was found significant at .01 level (table 4.2.3). At the lowest income level (upto Rs. 250); none was in the new generation and at the high income range of Rs. 901-1500 and above there was none in the
old generation. Hence, it is evident that there was an inter-generational vertical upward mobility as measured by income.

(b) In case of the old generation population educated upto elementary level, it was found that fathers' income was lower than that of the sons. It is interesting to note that at the income of Rs. 250 and below (fifth group) there was none in the new generation and at the income range of Rs. 1501 and above (first group) there was none in the old generation. This again shows the upward mobility trend. At the income range of Rs. 501-900 (third group) the new generation had significant differences from the old generation. The correlation value was found to be significant at .01 level. Hence it is evident that there was an upward inter-generational mobility as measured by income.

(c) In the case of the fathers' population educated upto the secondary level again vertical mobility trend is evident. The income level of the old generation was found to be lower than that of their sons. The data show that at the income range of Rs. upto 300 (fifth and
fourth groups), there was none in new generation whereas in the income range of Rs. 1501-above (first group) there was none in the old generation. It is interesting to note that in the income range of Rs. 501-900, the difference of both the generations was significant. The correlation value was found to be significant at .01 level. This clearly indicates that there was an upward intergenerational income mobility.

(4) In case of the fathers holding graduate degrees, it has been found that both the old and new generations had income range of Rs. 501 and above (third to first groups). In case of the old generation income was found higher than the income of the new generation. The correlation values in case of the income range of Rs. 501-900 and Rs. 901-1500 (third and second groups) were found significant at .01 and .05 levels respectively. However, at the income range of Rs. 1501 and above (first group) the new generation had higher percentage than the old generation. Hence, there is no difficulty in concluding that there was an upward intergenerational mobility as measured by income.
Post-Graduate Level:

As the post-graduate level, it was found that income mobility trend was reverse, i.e., the new generation went downward. At the income range of Rs. 501-900 (third group), 20 per cent of the new generation to none of the old generation is an indicative of downward trend. Similarly, at the income range of Rs. 901 to 1500 (second group) C.R. value in this case was found to be significant at .01 level.

The overall consideration clearly indicates that there was a downward intergenerational mobility as measured by income.

At research degree level of fathers' education again a downward trend in the mobility was found. All the C.R. values were found significant at .01 level (Table 4.2.3).

Thus the downward mobility at this level was more significant than that at the post-graduate level.

From the overall intergenerational income comparisons on the basis of the above discussion it can be inferred that the income of the fathers is positively related to the income of their sons. From illiterate fathers to the graduate degree holding fathers the intergenerational comparisons show that new generation had high income range as compared to their fathers. However, in
In the present investigation occupational prestige was taken as another variable related to mobility. In table 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 the occupational prestige of old and new generations was classified keeping the education of the old generation constant. The classification was followed by interpretation. On the basis of these interpretations the results are further discussed in this section.

**Old Generation:**

The results shown in the table 4.2.4 reveal that:

(a) A majority (70\%) of the illiterate fathers were found in the below fifth occupational prestige categories.
(b) Seventy seven per cent of the elementary educated old generation had occupations of fourth and third prestige categories.

(c) Eighty five per cent of the population educated upto the secondary level had occupations of third and second prestige categories.

(d) The figures reveal that 64 per cent of the old generation educated upto graduate level are found to be in the occupations that were categorised in the second and first prestige categories and 36 per cent of them were in the third occupational prestige category.

(e) It has been observed that 65 per cent of the post-graduate degree holders were ranked in the second and the remaining 35 per cent of them were ranked in the occupations of first prestige category.

(f) In the highest level of education of our population, i.e. research degree level, it has been found that 90 per cent of them were in the occupations of first prestige category whereas the remaining 10 per cent of them were in the second prestige category.

From the results of occupational prestige categories as discussed above, it can be concluded that from the
illiterate to the research degree level, the uniform trend which has emerged is that higher the educational degree higher has been the occupational prestige.

Thus, it is evident that educational background and the occupational prestige are closely related to each other. These findings are also supported on the basis of the rank order correlation (table 4.2.10). The coefficient of correlation in case of the education and occupational prestige of old generation was found significant at .01 level.

**New Generation**

The results drawn from the table 4.2.5 are given below:

(a) Eighty six per cent sons' population of the illiterate fathers were in the fourth to third occupational prestige categories.

(b) Ninety one per cent sons' population whose fathers were educated upto elementary level; 93 per cent sons of the fathers who were educated upto secondary level; 82 per cent sons of the fathers holding graduate degrees; 85 per cent sons of the fathers holding post-graduate; and 90 per cent sons of the fathers holding research degrees were found in the third to second occupational prestige categories.
It has been found that occupational prestige of the sons in most of the cases has gone up except at research degree level. Thus, it becomes evident that the occupational prestige is related with the educational level. Higher education seems to lead to occupations of higher prestige. In case of lower education of the sons (table 4.2.13) in comparison to their research degree holding fathers the occupational prestige had also been found to be lower which supports the above assertion. The rank order correlation between the education and occupational prestige of the new generation was found positively significant at .01 level, which further supports the above finding (table 4.2.11).

The intergenerational comparison of the occupational prestige of the old and new generation population leads to the following conclusions:

(a) In case of the illiterate fathers' population, the occupational prestige was found to be quite low as compared to the occupational prestige of the sons' population. At the lowest prestigious occupations, no cases were found in the new generation whereas in the above average prestigious occupations (third and second categories) none of the old generation was found. It shows the vertical upward trend.

At lower prestigious occupations (fifth and fourth categories) too the new generation had significant differences. The C.R. value (table 4.2.6) in case
of the fifth category was found to be significant at .01 level, at the fourth category of occupations C.R. value was not significant but new generation was having higher percentage than the old generation.

Hence, it can be concluded that there was an upward mobility as measured by occupational prestige variable.

(b) In case of the fathers educated up to elementary level, it has been found that the occupational prestige of the old generation was low as compared to the occupational prestige of the new generation. It was observed that at the lowest level of occupational prestige none of the new generation and at highest level of occupational prestige none of the old generation was found. The C.R. values in case of the average (fourth and third categories) prestigious occupations were found significant at .01 level.

Hence, it can be concluded that the new generation of the fathers' educated up to elementary level had upward mobility as measured by occupational prestige.

(c) Similarly at the secondary level of education, the occupational prestige of the old generation was found lower compared to the occupational prestige of the new generation. C.R. values in all the cases were found significant at .01 level (table 4.2.6).
Hence, it shows that there was an upward intergenerational mobility. The measure being occupational prestige.

(d) In case of the graduate level, it is interesting to note that both the generations were having the higher and above average prestigious occupations (first to third prestige categories). C.R. values were not significant in case of the third and second prestige categories of occupations, but the C.R. value was found significant at .05 level in case of the first prestige category of occupations. This shows that new generation was having significant difference in occupational prestige than the old generation.

Hence, it can be concluded that the new generation had slightly upward mobility as measured by occupational prestige.

(e) In case of the fathers holding post-graduate degrees it is interesting to note that none of the old generation was at the average prestige occupations (third category) but there were 18 per cent of the new generation population in the third category of (average prestige) occupations. In all the other categories carrying higher prestige the old generation population predominate the new generation. These figures show downward mobility in occupational prestige at this level of fathers' education. The C.R. values
were obtained to find out to what extent this downward mobility is significant. In the case of the occupations of secondary prestige category C.R. value was not significant at any level, but it was found to be significant at .05 level in case of first prestige category of occupation. These results indicate that downward trend is not very significant.

(f) Similarly in case of the fathers holding the research degree occupational prestige level was found to be higher as compared to the occupational prestige level of the sons' population. The C.R. values in all the cases were found to be significant at .01 level. Hence the trend of downward mobility as measured by occupational prestige is quite significant.

The overall intergenerational comparisons lead to the conclusion that up to graduate level, there is an upward intergenerational mobility and beyond it there is a downward trend.

SOCIAL STATUS

5.0.3 In the present study social status was treated as another measure of mobility. In tables 4.2.7 and 4.3.2, the social status levels of old and new generations were classified keeping the education of the old generation constant. The classification was followed by interpretation. On the basis of the interpretations given in the fourth chapter, the results are further discussed in this section.
Old Generation

The results which are drawn from the table 4.2.7 are summarized below:

(a) Majority (70.5%) of the sons of the illiterate fathers belonged to lower strata (L) of SES.

(b) Majority (88%) of the sons of the fathers educated upto elementary level came under lower and lower middle SES levels.

(c) A high percentage (90%) of the fathers educated upto secondary level came under lower middle and middle (MM) SES levels.

(d) A large percentage (91%) of the fathers educated upto the graduate level were in the middle (M) as well in the upper (UU) SES levels.

(e) Ninety percent of the fathers holding post-graduate degrees were in the upper middle and upper (UU) SES levels.

(f) A large majority (95%) of the research degree holding fathers were in the upper middle and upper (UU) SES levels.

Discussion

The overall trend indicates that the level of SES rises with the enhancement of education in case of fathers' population. The rank difference correlation between
education and level (Table 4.2.10) was found significant at .01 level. This further supports the above conclusion.

Similar findings were obtained by Viehelm Aubert (1973). He inferred that 'in order to reach the higher position in a modern society, it is in most areas, a requirement to have undergone higher education for immediate entrance into the higher strata of a social system'.

New Generation

The results from the table 4.2.8 show:

(a) Fifty four per cent sons of the literate fathers belonged to lower middle and middle (M) strata of socio-economic status.

(b) Sixty two per cent sons of the fathers educated upto elementary level belonged to upper middle and upper (U) socio-economic status.

(c) Seventy seven per cent sons of the fathers educated upto secondary level, 80 per cent sons of the graduate degree holding and 80 per cent sons of the post-graduate degree holder fathers were found in the upper middle to upper (U) level of socio-economic status.

(d) Ninety five per cent sons of the fathers holding research degrees were found in the middle (M) and upper middle socio-economic status respectively.
results clearly indicate that the SES level of the sons rises with the increase in their fathers' education up to post-graduate level, but in case of the research degree holding fathers, the trend was reverse. It may be due to the educational qualifications of the new generation. The results from Table 4.2.13, indicate that sons of the fathers holding research degrees had slightly lower level of education than their fathers.

The intergenerational comparison of the SES of the old and new generations population leads to the following results:

(a) In case of the illiterate fathers' population, the SES level was found to be low as compared to the SES level of the sons' population. The C.R. value at the lower (LL) level of SES was found to be significant at .01 level. It is interesting to note that at upper-middle and upper (MU) levels of SES none was found in the old generation whereas in case of lower-middle and middle (MM) levels, the new generation had higher percentages than the old generation. This shows that the new generation had higher levels of SES than their illiterate fathers as measured by socio-economic status.
At the elementary level, the IK! of fathers' population was found lower as compared to the IK! of the sons' population. At the lowest SES level no cases were found in the new generation. The C.R. values were found to be significant at .01 level in the cases of lower middle, middle(MM) and upper middle SES. This clearly shows that the new generation had moved upward significantly.

At the secondary level, the upward trend in mobility was again quite obvious. The SES of the sons was higher than the SES of the fathers. To find out how significant the differences of SES were between both the generations, C.R. values were obtained. As reported in table 4.2.9, these values were significant at .01 level in all the status levels. Hence, it can be inferred that there was an upward inter-generational mobility as measured by SES.

At the graduate level, it is interesting to note that both the generations have not gone down below the middle (MM) level of SES. The difference was found significant at .05 level in case of the middle (MM) level; and in case of the upper (UU) level the difference was significant at .01 level. But the C.R. value in case of the upper middle and upper (UU) levels were not significant at any level. Hence
there is no difficulty in concluding that there was an upward mobility as measured by social status.

(a) At the post-graduate level, it was noted that the trend in mobility was reverse i.e. here the new generation had gone downward. The C.R. value was found to be significant at .01 level in the case of the middle (MM) level of SES but it was not significant in the cases of the upper middle and upper (UU) levels of SES. However, the overall situation clearly indicates that there was a downward social mobility, the measure being social status.

(f) At the research degree level of fathers' education again the downward mobility trend was found. The C.R. values were found significant at all the levels of SES (table 4.2.9). Thus, the downward mobility at the research degree level was more significant than at the post-graduate level.

From the overall social status comparison on the basis of the above discussion it can be inferred that the social status of the fathers was positively related to the social status of their sons. However, in case of the post-graduate and research degree holder fathers it was found that old generation had higher social status than the new generation, possibly due to variations in educational level. It is evident from the results (table 4.2.13) that sons of the fathers holding post-graduate and research degrees had lower education than their fathers.
JOB SATISFACTION

The influence of job satisfaction on social mobility keeping the fathers' education constant is studied in the present chapter. In tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 the job satisfaction of the old and new generations were classified keeping the education of the old generation constant. The classification was followed by interpretation. On the basis of the interpretations the results are discussed in this chapter.

Old Generation:

The results which were drawn from table 4.3.1 are given below:

(a) The illiterate fathers' population had average level of job satisfaction.

(b) The fathers educated upto elementary, secondary and graduate levels had high level of job satisfaction.

(c) The post-graduate and research degree holder fathers showed very high level of satisfaction with their jobs.

Discussion of results:

From the above it is evident that illiterate population of the old generation was not satisfied with their jobs. This may possibly be due to their menial or low jobs, requiring hard work. In such jobs the chances of promotion are rare. These findings are supported by a study (Merton, F.K., 1959). This study reflected that,
"within a group of lower status with no education background dissatisfaction is almost frequent."

The old generation population educated up to elementary, secondary and graduate level had high level of satisfaction with their jobs. This may possibly be due to the fact that elementary and secondary levels of education were sufficient to get better jobs in fifties as there were less number of highly educated people in the society. So far as graduates were concerned, they had high level of satisfaction. This may be due to the fact that the number of graduates during fifties was very small in comparison to social demands. The graduates could get jobs of their choice as the spectrum of jobs was quite wide and there were more opportunities for making a suitable choice.

The post graduate and research degrees were the rare qualifications, the number of such degree holders were fewer than the jobs available. Therefore, they might be getting suitable jobs. For higher job satisfaction special recognition and prestige are normally contributive factors.

The picture which emerges on the overall consideration is that from illiteracy upto the research degree level of education the job satisfaction had increased consistently. This uniform trend suggests that higher the educational

* 1950's refers to the old generation &
1970's refers to the new generation.
degree higher the job satisfaction. Hence, it can be inferred that educational background and job satisfaction in case of old generation are directly related to each other.

A study conducted by Brinivas (1965), also supports the above conclusions. In his study it has been found that the longer the duration of education higher is the prestige attached to the jobs and higher is the level of job satisfaction.

**New Generation:**

The interpretation of the results from the table 4.3.2 tend to reveal that:

(a) The sons’ population whose fathers were illiterate and educated upto graduate level had high level of job satisfaction.

(b) The sons’ population whose fathers were holding post graduate degrees had very high level of satisfaction with their jobs.

(c) The sons’ population whose fathers were educated upto research degree level had high level of job satisfaction.

**Discussion:**

The overall trend shows that the job satisfaction among the sons of the illiterate fathers as well as the sons of the fathers educated upto post-graduate levels was found
The new generation was directly related to each other up to post-graduate level but this trend is reversed in case of the sons of the research degree holders among old generation.

The inter-generational comparison of the job satisfaction of old and new generation populations leads to the following results:

(a) The illiterate fathers and the fathers educated up to the elementary level had lower level of job satisfaction than their sons. In order to find out the significance of difference between the two groups of fathers and sons t-values were calculated (table 4.3.3). In both the above cases the t-values were found significant at .01 level. This shows that the sons' population of illiterate fathers and sons of fathers educated up to elementary level had significantly higher job satisfaction than their fathers.

(b) It is interesting to note that in case of the fathers educated up to secondary, graduate, post-graduate and research degree levels, the sons' population had significantly lower level of job satisfaction. The t-ratios in all the cases were found significant at .01 level (table 4.3.3).

The inter-generational comparison shows that the job satisfaction of the sons' population was significantly
higher in case of illiterate fathers to the fathers educated upto elementary level but afterwards the trend is reversed i.e., the sons' population had significantly lower job satisfaction than their fathers who had education upto secondary, graduate, post-graduate and research degree levels.

**Parental Aspirations**

5.0.5 In the present study the influence of parental aspirations was taken on vertical social mobility keeping the fathers' education as constant.

In tables 5.3.4 and 5.3.5 the parental aspirations of the old and new generations were classified keeping the education of the old generation constant. The classification was followed by interpretation. On the basis of these interpretations the results are further discussed in this chapter:

**Old Generation:**

The results obtained from the interpretations of the table 5.3.4 are summarized below:

(a) The illiterate fathers had lower level of parental aspirations.

(b) The fathers' population educated upto elementary level had average level of parental aspirations.

(c) The fathers' population educated upto secondary, graduate and post-graduate levels had high level of parental aspirations.
(d) The fathers' population educated up to research degree level had very high level of parental aspirations.

**Discussion:**

From the above results it is evident that illiterate population of old generation was having lower level of parental aspirations. This may be due to the lack of knowledge and a belief in fatalism.

The fathers' population educated up to elementary level had average level of aspirations for their wards (sons). Although this old generation group seemed to be satisfied with their jobs they did not show very high aspirations for their wards (table 4.3.1).

This contention is supported by a study conducted by Mann (1970). This study concludes that the people with average level of educational background had average level of aspirations for the future of their children.

It is interesting to note that the fathers educated up to secondary, graduate and post-graduate levels had high aspirations. The possible reason may be due to the fact that social awakening and high sense of social obligations due to better educational background leads to high social expectations and higher aspirations at the parental level.

The fathers' population holding research degrees had very high level of aspirations for their wards. Advanced
level of education may be the reason for such higher level of aspirations.

The overall consideration of the results show that from the illiterate to the research degree level of education the parental aspirations were constantly increasing. Thus, the conclusion is evident that higher the education, higher the parental aspirations; in other words the levels of aspirations increase with the increase in educational level. These findings are supported by Elizabeth N. Deum and Joseph Adelson (1959). This study concludes that 'educational background of the parents raises the level of aspirations for the future of their children.'

Anderson and Anderson (1974-75) also gave similar conclusions. They concluded that the aspirations of the people having higher educational background are higher than the people having lower educational background.

New Generation:

The overall analysis of the table 4.3.5 depicts that:

(a) The sons' population whose fathers were illiterates had an average level of parental aspirations.

(b) The sons' population whose fathers were educated unto elementary, secondary and graduate levels had high level of parental aspirations.

(c) The sons' population whose holding post-graduate degrees had very high level of parental aspirations.
(d) The sons' population whose fathers were holding research degrees had high level of parental aspirations.

**Discussion:**

The overall trend shows that from the illiterate fathers to the fathers educated unto post-graduate levels the parental aspirations of the sons' population had consistently been rising. It shows that fathers' education and the parental aspirations of the new generation were directly related to each other upto post-graduate level. But this trend was reversed in case of the fathers educated unto research degree level. It may be due to the differences in educational qualifications of both the generations. The results show that sons' population had lower education than their fathers who were holding research degrees (table 4.3.13).

The intergenerational comparison of the parental aspirations of old and new generation populations are as under:

The new generation is having higher level of parental aspirations than the old generation. In order to find out the significance of difference between the parental aspirations of old and new generations t-values were found (table 4.3.6).

It has been found that except at the graduate level of fathers' population where 't' value was not significant at any level, at all other levels such as illiterate,
elementary, secondary, post-graduate and research degree level the t-values were found significant at .01 level.

This shows that the difference of parental aspirations at graduate level between old and new generations was not-significant. But at all other levels new generation had significantly higher level of parental aspirations.