CHAPTER VIII

OBSERVATIONS
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The Sample was of three types (i) General Sample (ii) Sample related to two (blood) brothers and (iii) Sample related to only rural areas; specially related to farmers.

PART - I

Observations Regarding General Sample:

1.1 The Study of General Sample revealed that persons having very high professional qualifications earned higher income.

1.2 Persons with a post graduate degree were also on higher slab of income but lower than the first category.

1.3 Persons with graduate degree fell in the third rank, but among them, law graduates ranked first.

1.4 Those who left school at primary or secondary level had less capability to earn than those who were matriculates and the matriculates had less capability to earn than the undergraduates.

1.5 The medical degree holders earned 4.6 times more than the illiterates.

1.6 Similarly medical degree holders earned four times more than school-leavers.
1.7 As regards the earning of medical degree holders and graduates of other types, the earning ratio was 2.7:1. The ratio of income of medical degree holders as against that of post graduate of other faculties was 2.5:1.

(The above observations are based on Table-1, Ch. 3).

2.0 The study also reveals that the capability to earn is stunted by lower education. That means persons with lower qualifications do not generally come in higher income slabs. It could be concluded that the higher the qualifications, the higher the start.

(Table-2, Ch. III).

2.1 The study also reveals a very important and significant fact that the persons who tried to improve their professional qualifications during service period benefited owing to their improved qualifications.

(Table-3,1, Appendix II).

2.2 The higher the educational qualifications, the better were the chances for administrative authority.

(Table-3,2, Appendix II).

3.0 Educational Qualifications and Categories of Professions

3.1 The researcher categorised professions into six divisions: (See 2.13, Ch. II) and he found that those who studied upto Std. X were mostly in D category professions.
3.2 Graduates of all faculties were not in the same division of categories, but varied from faculty to faculty. But by and large persons having law degrees were in higher categories.

3.3 Persons having postgraduate degree were also found in categories A, B and C. But the M.Sc.'s and Postgraduates with a degree in Law were found to be in the category of persons with very high qualifications, that is, category A.

(The above observations are based on Table-3, Ch. III).

4.0 Levels of Education and Economic Status:

4.1 The study reveals that:

The higher the qualification, the greater capacity of paying house rent. (Table-4, Ch. III).

4.2 The higher the qualifications, the better residential facilities. (Table-5, Ch. III).

4.3 The higher the qualifications, the higher the capacity to own a vehicle (scooter, car). (Table-6, Ch. III).

4.4 The higher the qualifications, the higher the amount spent on furniture, electrical appliances, telephone and refrigerator facilities (Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10, Ch. III).

5.0 Educational Qualifications and Social Status in the Family, Caste and Locality

(Tables 11, 12 and 13, Ch. III).
5.1 Persons having education upto elementary level (or with no education) had lower status in their family, caste and locality.

5.2 Persons having secondary education has little higher status in their family, caste and locality.

5.3 In case of graduate degree holders, the status at the three levels varied. The highest position was of Law graduates followed by B.Com's and B.Sc.'s and the last were the Arts graduates.

5.4 In case of Post graduate degree holders the study reveals that their status in family, caste and locality were in the following order: First comes post graduates with LL.B., followed by M.A.'s and M.Com.'s and M.Sc.'s. (Does it mean that Pleaders have an important place in the Society?) Medical degree holders or other high degree holders definitely enjoyed a high status in their family, caste and locality.

6.0 Age and Income

The study of age and income reveals that the age of a person had practically nothing to do with his income (Table-4, Ch. IV).

7.0 Age, Education and Income

The researcher tried to find out the relationships between age, education and income of the sample.
He first took up the persons with the same qualifications but with difference in their age. It was found that there was a difference of 40 percent between the eldest age group and the youngest. In case of those with elementary education, the difference in income was 123 percent. In case of persons with secondary education, this difference was 267 percent. In case of graduates the difference in income was up to 294 percent. The highest difference was in the group of persons with medical degree. (Tables 4.21, 4.22 and 4.23, Ch. IV).

8.0 Education, Professions and Year of joining the Professions (Tables 5.1 to 5.20, Ch. V).

The researcher considered education with reference to six categories of professions, and the year of joining the professions so there were three variables: Education, Professions and year of joining the professions.

The findings were:

8.1 Illiterates were found to be in the lowest categories of professions.

8.2 Those with elementary education were mostly in C and D Categories of professions.

8.3 Persons with secondary education, too were in C and D category professions. They could not rise to higher categories of professions.

8.4 Persons with degree holders were mostly in the categories of B and C. But some of them were in Category A. In case of law graduates, nearly 40 percent were in category A.
8.5 Post Graduates in Arts were found to be in the professions of the categories C, B and A. But in later years they could find professions of the category C only.

8.6 Science graduates were in A and C categories.

8.7 Commerce graduates were mostly found in categories C, B and A.

8.8 All the persons with higher education were mostly in categories A and B.

It could be concluded that as the time passes it becomes more and more difficult for those who have degrees in Arts, Commerce or Science to find professions in higher categories.

PART II

1.0 The Study of Education, Income and Social Status of Blood Brothers (Tables 4.4 to 4.23 B)

The researcher compared with their blood brothers having different qualifications and found that:

1.1 Illiterates with their illiterate brothers have no marked difference in income, professions and Socio-economic status. So there is a sort of one to one relationship in all aspects of their lives. The same results were found in all brothers having the same type of qualifications i.e. persons having primary education have the same socio-economic status. Now this is applicable to all levels of education.
The persons having lower qualifications, if compared with their blood brothers who had higher qualifications, differ in their income, professions, administrative authority, residential accommodation, ownership of vehicles, telephone and refrigerator facilities and social status in family, caste and locality. Blood brothers enjoyed a higher status. It does not mean that the persons in group A enjoyed less comforts than their blood brothers. It might be vice versa i.e., if blood brothers have lower qualifications, than those of their brothers under investigation, blood brothers enjoyed a lower status.

PART III

1.0 Influence of Education on Farmers' Productivity:

"World Bank has collected a wealth of data to show how a rupee spent on education can yield better economic returns than if it were invested in irrigation or purchase of land and machinery. With or without complementary inputs, the average output of a farmer who has completed four years of primary schooling is substantially higher than of one who has not been to school."

(The Times of India, Tuesday, August, 1980 p.6)

To further these observations, the following conclusions will be of great value.

1.1 The income of the farmers who had studied from std. I to VII was 2.39 times more than that of illiterate farmers (Table 19, Ch. VII).
1.2 The income of the farmers who had studied from Std. VIII to X was 2.58 times more than that of the illiterate farmers and 1.07 times more than that of the farmers who had received elementary education. (Table-19, Ch. VII).

1.3 Education upto primary, secondary level positively influenced the income of the farmers, but the farmers who had studied above S.S.C. level did not get any economic advantage. (Table-12, Ch. VII)

1.4 Farmers having elementary education possessed highest holdings in this sample. (See Table-7.10, Appendix IV).

1.5 Educated farmers were interested in both kinds of crop-pattern - cash as well as cereals. (Table 7.12, Appendix IV).

1.6 Education and the number of crops per year went hand in hand.

1.7 Education had a positive correlation with the use of scientific implements. The more educated the farmers were the more scientific implements they used.

1.8 Education had a positive correlation with the farmer's tendency to use fertilizers and hybrid seeds. (Table 7.15, Appendix IV).

1.9 Education positively helped the farmers to collect information from various sources.
1.10 Leaf of education had a positive correlation to the level of income. (Table-6, Ch. VII).

1.11 Living facilities of farmers usually correspond to their qualifications.

1.12 Education helped the farmer to breed cattle in a better way (Table 7.21, Appendix-IV).

1.13 Education played an important role in maintenance of accounts, calculations of interests and in marketing. (Table-7.22, Appendix IV).

1.14 Educated farmers took loans from different agencies to raise the agricultural economy and gain professional efficiency, while illiterate and less educated farmers used the loans for social purposes.

2.0 Education and Social Status of Farmers:
   (Tables 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Ch. IV).

2.1 The high social status of the illiterate farmers in the family was mainly due to age, and in caste and locality it was mainly due to economic condition.

2.2 The high social status of the farmers who received primary and secondary education was on account of age in the family, and in the case and locality, it was due to sound economic condition.

It means, the families who have less education consider age and economic condition influencing factor for status. This is a typical feudal psycho-
logy. It is also interesting to note that in the families who have school educational background have started considering education as the most influential factor as a social status. The study also reveals that the families with post secondary education think that age is not one of the important factors for social status. Even economic condition became secondary factor for social status. It does mean that urban culture is penetrating the rural society as far as education is concerned. To substantiate this argument, the educated farmers have categorically stated that they were aware of the importance of education to their children.