PART I
CHAPTER I

DESIGN OF THE STUDY
CHAPTER I

The problem of the present study:

The problem of the present study is "Influence of education on socio-economic status".

Objectives of the study:

The main objectives of the study, on the influence of education on socio-economic status are as follows:

(A) - To study the different levels of education of the persons under study.
- To study the different income slabs of the persons under study.
- To study the different indicators of economic status
- To study the different levels of social status.

(b) - To find out the correlation between educational levels and the levels of income of the persons from urban and rural areas.
- To find out the different levels of education and the social status of the persons under study.
- To make a comparative study of the real (blood) brothers with a reference to their age, income, profession, administrative authority, house accommodation, house rent and possession of
vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, telephone and fridge.

(C) To study the educational levels of the farmers in the light of their socio-economic status.

Hypotheses:

For the present study, the following hypotheses have been formulated:

- There is a positive correlation between education and socio-economic status.
- There is a relationship between the educational and income levels of a person.
- The socio-economic status of two real (blood) brothers is correlated in the light of their educational levels.
- Agricultural produce and improvement in its implements are related to the education of farmers, positively.
- The socio-economic status of the farmers is related to their different educational levels.

Method of study:

The main objective of the present work is to study the influence of education on socio-economic status. To realise this objective, the collection, description and interpretation of the facts about the existing condition affecting the said influence were considered necessary by the investigator. He thought it proper to use the normative survey method. All the techniques of the
Normative Survey viz. (i) data collection, (ii) tabulation of data (iii) interpretation, (iv) comparison and (v) classification and generalization were utilized.

Procedure for Data Collection:

The questionnaire and interview techniques were employed for the collection of data. The process of filling the questionnaire took place from the year 1978 to 1979. The investigator personally met several persons to get the questionnaires filled at the time of interview, and the rest of the questionnaire sheets were administered by the field workers.

Scope of the present study:

The scope of the present work is to study the influence of education on the socio-economic status of the persons in general, real brothers, and of farmers with different levels of educational qualifications. As the indicators of economic status, the study includes (i) educational qualifications, (ii) monthly income, (iii) categories of professions, (iv) administrative authority, (v) residential accommodation, (vi) house rent, (vii) possession of vehicles, (viii) cost of furniture, (ix) cost of electrical appliances and (x) possession of telephone and fridge.

Educational levels: (Twenty in number)

Illiterates, Standards I to VII, VIII to X, S.S.C., Undergraduate, Arts Graduate, Science Graduate.
Commerce Graduate, Law Graduate, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Commerce, Postgraduate with LL.B., Bachelor of Education, Technical Certificate and Diploma, Technical Degree, Agriculture and Dairy Science, Ordinary Medical Qualification, Medical Degree, Chartered Accountant and Ph.D., have been accepted as the variables for educational levels.

Variables of Social Status:

Age, Education and Economic Position have been accepted as the variables to study the social status of the sample.

Limitations of the study:

The present study "Influence of Education on Socio-Economic Status" is limited to the sample of the Gujarat State only. Moreover, only the earning men with different educational qualifications and earning illiterates have been included in the study.

(In a developing country like India - Illiterate persons are not considered as a class by themselves. Their representation varies from profession to profession and their income also varies because of agricultural estate, and in urban areas an illiterate person might be enjoying the same socio-economic status as that of the person having a little education.)

The sample of farmers includes only actual farmers whose income mostly depends on agricultural produce.
Definition of the terms used:

Some of the terms used in the present study have been defined as under:

- **Influence**

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, the word influence means (p. 437):

"Power to affect somebody's character beliefs or actions through example etc. In the present study, this term has been used to identify the impact of education on the socio-economic status of the persons with the background of different educational levels".

- **Education**

In the present study, the term 'education' has been used in the context of formal education. According to J.P. Naik, 'Education means the education imparted in the formal system of education organised and supported by the state'.

- **Economic Status**

In the present study the term 'economic status' has been used in the context of a person's earning capacity.

Earning capacity is designed to measure the ability of a living unit to generalise an income stream, if it were to use its physical and human capital.
Social Status

Bums and Depositor define 'Social Status' as 'A person's position in a group with relation to other members of the group or the position of a group with reference to other groups in some larger totality, particularly in terms of greater or less prestige. Superordination, sub-ordination and such relationship based on caste, class, age, sex and individual traits in the social scale.'

Analysis of data:

The data were analysed and computerized (Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad) for the interpretation of the findings. The data regarding different levels of education, along with the data regarding age, profession and income and also the indicators of economic and social status were supplied to the computer.

For the analysis of the data collected the techniques of classification, graphic representation and percentage were applied. For finding out the correlation between education and different variables of socio-economic status, \( x^2 \) (Chi-square) technique was used.

Description of the sample:

The pattern of the samples collected by the investigators was as follows:
The researcher collected samples from 3,600 persons, out of which 2,100 were collected from 18 districts (urban and rural areas). The sample of 1,000 persons and their real brothers (19 districts - rural and urban areas) was taken, in order to find out the influence of education on the two real brothers living under the same roof before they joined in the world of work. Besides, a sample of 500 farmers, belonging to different districts (rural area) and having different holdings, was taken.
References

1 Naik, J.P. Non-formal Education, Cyclostyled Papers, 1979

2 Blaug, M. Economics of Education, Middle Sex (England), Penguin Books, 1+1, 1966