CHAPTER III

A STUDY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PERSONS IN RELATION TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

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SECTION II

LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC STATUS (Description)

SECTION III

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SECTION I A

A study of the Economic Status of the persons in relation to their educational qualifications:

3.1 Introduction:

In this chapter the researcher has tried to discuss the following points:

1. Educational levels and average monthly income.

2. Educational levels and monthly income by class.

3. Additional professional qualifications obtained during service period and the economic gain obtained therefrom.

4. Levels of education and the administrative power (authority).

5. Educational qualifications and categories of professions.

The study of personal income and levels of education shows that there is a close relationship between these two variables. Now, if education is closely related to the income of a person, it is essential to find out the relationship between these two factors. The persons under study were classified into twenty broad levels of education and nine income slabs. Their correlation has been discussed in detail (Chi-square).

The researcher wanted to go deep into the study, in order to find out the additional professional qualifications.
of the persons obtained during service period in their own field was helpful or not.

Similarly, the levels of education and the administrative authority held by the persons were also under study. Though the concept of authority might be different from level to level, the main emphasis was on who among the persons under study enjoyed authoritative position.

In a big country like India, there are thousands of professions. The main professions were classified into six categories, the highest category being A, the lowest being D. Category A was meant for business men and P for farmers. An effort was made to find out the relationship between different educational qualifications and different categories of professions.

The above points have been discussed in detail in the following pages.

3.2 Levels of education and average monthly income:

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their average monthly income and their percentages.
### Table 1
Levels of Education and Average Monthly Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of Education</th>
<th>Average Monthly Income (In Rs.)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentage of the Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>420.63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Std. I to VII th</td>
<td>530.15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X th</td>
<td>818.69</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>B. A.</td>
<td>856.51</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>914.20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B. Sc.</td>
<td>1026.64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>B. Com.</td>
<td>1090.68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>M. B.</td>
<td>1277.25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>M. A.</td>
<td>1220.17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>M. Sc.</td>
<td>1105.00</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>M. Com.</td>
<td>1271.42</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Post graduate with M. B.</td>
<td>1159.14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Post graduate with B. Sc.</td>
<td>1250.57</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>B. E.</td>
<td>743.14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Technical certificate and Diploma</td>
<td>1154.05</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Technical Degree</td>
<td>1479.46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Agricultural and Dairy Science</td>
<td>1125.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ordinary Medical Qualification</td>
<td>1503.03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Medical Degree</td>
<td>2957.06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>G.A.'s &amp; Ph.D</td>
<td>1967.44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total percentage 100.00

* The percentages given against the persons with different educational qualifications are on their own numbers individually.
LEVELS OF EDUCATION

- Std. I to VII th
- Std. VIII to X th
- S.S.C.
- Undergraduate
  - B.A.
  - B.Sc.
  - B.Com.
  - LL.B.
- M.A.
- M.Sc.
- M.Com.
- Post graduate with LL.B.
- B.Ed.
- Technical Certificate and Diploma
- Technical Degree
- Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications
- Ordinary Medical qualifications
- Medical Degree
- C.A. and Ph.D.

Scale on Y axis: 1 cm = Rs. 130.00

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME

400 530 660 790 920 1050 1180 1310 1440 1570 1700 1830 1960 2090 2220 2350 2480 2610 2740 2870 3000 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (IN RS.)
It can be seen from Table 1 that the levels of education and average monthly income vary from level to level. The average monthly income of illiterates was Rs.420.63 and the average monthly income of medical degree holders was seven times more than that of illiterates. The monthly income of all types of undergraduates was Rs.914.30. There was parity in the income of all types of graduates. All types of postgraduates had their monthly income between Rs.1,000 and Rs.1,200. Only the Medical certificate and degree-holders and B.A.'s and M.D. were under the highest income class.

3.3 Levels of Education and Monthly Income Groups

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their monthly income and their percentage:-
### Table 2

Levels of education and monthly income groups (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Monthly income in Rs</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>25.17</td>
<td>16.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>12.36</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>15.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>6.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post graduate with</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Ed.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>diploma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture and</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dairy science</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary Medical</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qualification</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-SQ = 933.6028 AT 152 DF, COEFF. OF CORR. = 0.363956

*The percentages given against the persons with different educational qualifications are their own numbers individually.
Levels of Education and Monthly Income Groups

Table 2 is the contingency table (20x9) where the income groups are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that chi-square value is 973.6925 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 152 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.563556 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the income group variables and different levels of educational variables.

It can be seen from the table that - The persons, whose monthly income was Rs.250/- or below it, were mostly illiterates, education from class I to class VII, education from class VIII to class X, S.S.C.'s and undergraduates. A very small percentage of M.A.'s and ordinary Medical qualification holders was also in this income group.

The persons under study who had their monthly income from Rs.251 to Rs.500 were 40.15 per cent had education from class I to VII, 45 per cent had education from class VIII to X and 49.92 per cent with education upto S.S.C.'s.
The commerce graduates covered 30.56 per cent and B.B. covered 25.37 per cent. The Technical certificates & Diploma-holders covered 29.76 per cent, while the total percentage of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, was 26.67 per cent.

The persons who had their monthly income from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 were as follows:

Thus: 53.89 per cent B.Com., 53.91 per cent were Science graduates, 65.67 per cent were B.B.'s, 50 per cent were M.A.'s, 60.0 per cent were post-graduates with LL.B., 41.19 per cent were Technical certificates and diploma-holders, 92.17 per cent were Technical degree-holders, 56.66 per cent were holding Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications. The persons under the said income slabs covered more than 50.0 per cent of their own qualification groups.

The percentage of the persons whose income was above Rs. 1000/- were mostly M.Sc. 's (M.B.B.S.) doctors and C.A.'s & Ph.D. There were 40.0 per cent Law graduates, 35 per cent of the Post graduates with LL.B., 47.0 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 39 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 74.0 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 68.60 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.
Conclusions:

It can be observed from the above study that the persons who were highly qualified were mostly in high income slabs.

3.4 Educational Qualifications and Professional Qualifications obtained during service period and their Economic Advantage

Table 3.1 (see Appendix II) is the contingency table (20 x 2), where the professional qualifications obtained during service and its economic advantage classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that, chi-square value is 86.3989 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 19 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.203767 and this position is indicating highly significant through the $X^2$ value.

It means that the person, who obtained Professional qualifications during service, have got economic benefit.

From the data, it can be observed that, the persons in service, improved their professional qualifications at different levels.
LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED DURING SERVICE AND ITS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

FIGURE III
Table 3.1 (see Appendix II) shows the improvement regarding their professional qualifications and economic gain due to the said professional qualifications obtained during the service period.

3.4.1 The Persons who were either illiterate or had their schooling from class I to VII

There were 3.74 per cent of the illiterates and 7.72 per cent of the persons who had education from class I to VII, were all benefited economically due to the improvement in their professional qualifications.

3.4.2 The Persons, who had their education from class VIII to X & S.S.C.

There were 8.33 per cent of the persons from (class VIII to X) and 15.08 per cent (S.S.C.) of the persons, who had improved their professional qualifications respectively.

There were 6.37 per cent (76.47 per cent) of the persons, who had their education from class VIII to X and 15.35 per cent of the persons who had education upto S.S.C. they were economically benefited due to the improvement in their professional qualifications.

3.4.3 Undergraduate

There were 9.02 per cent of the undergraduates, who tried to improve their professional qualifications and all of them were economically benefited.
3.4.4. **Arts Graduates:**

There were 20.34 per cent of the Arts Graduates, who tried to improve their professional qualifications and 17.80 per cent (87.51 per cent) of them were economically benefitted.

3.4.5 **Science Graduates:**

The total percentage of the persons, who tried to improve their professional qualifications was 19.18. Out of this 13.70 percent (71.74 percent) were economically benefitted.

3.4.6 **Commerce Graduates:**

There were 10.00 per cent of the commerce graduates, who tried to improve their professional qualifications and 8.33 per cent (83.30 per cent) were benefitted economically.

3.4.7 **Law Graduates:**

There were 18.60 per cent of the Law Graduates who tried to improve their professional qualifications. Out of them 16.28 per cent (87.52 per cent) were economically benefitted.

3.4.8 **Post Graduates:**

All post graduates who tried to improve their professional qualifications were found to be the gainers.
There were 31.84 per cent of the graduates, who tried to improve their qualifications. Out of them, 28.36 per cent (39.07 per cent) improved their economic condition.

3.4.10 Technical Certificate, Diploma and Technical Degree Holders

Out of the total Technical Certificate and diploma holders, 13.10 per cent, who tried to improve their professional qualifications and all were economically benefitted. There were 8.70 per cent of the Technical degree-holders had done the same and were economically benefitted, (4.35 per cent of the persons).

3.4.11 The Persons, who had Agriculture and Dairy Science Qualifications

There were 22.22 per cent of the persons, who tried to improve their professional qualifications and 11.11 per cent (50 per cent) of them were economically benefitted.

3.4.12 Ordinary Medical Qualification Holders

There were 20 per cent of the ordinary medical qualification holders who tried to improve their professional qualifications and all of them were economically benefitted.
3.4.13 Medical Degree Holders

There were 26.09 per cent of the persons who tried to improve their professional qualifications and all of them were economically benefitted.

3.4.14 C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s

Out of the total C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s 30 per cent of them tried to improve their professional qualifications and 20.00 per cent (66.66 per cent) of them were the economic gainers.

Conclusions:

It is clear from the above study that the persons who tried to improve their professional qualifications were the economic gainers one way or the other. The illiterates, education from Std. I to VII, undergraduates, postgraduates, Technical Certificates and diploma holders, ordinary Medical qualification holders and Medical degree holders were cent per cent economic gainers due to additional professional qualifications obtained during service period.

3.5 Educational qualifications and Administrative Authority

Table 3.2 (see Appendix II) is the contingency table (2 x 2), where the Administrative Authority classified into columns and the different levels of education have been
grouped in rows.

From the table it is evident that chi-square value is 63.4685 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 19 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.175126 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $x^2$ value.

It means that these highly qualified persons have more administrative authority.

From the data it can be observed that Table 3.2 (see Appendix II) shows the percentage of persons with different educational qualifications and the administrative posts held by them in their respective fields. Here, the investigator has tried to study the influence of education on the administrative authority enjoyed by the persons interviewed by him.

3.5.1 The Illiterates

There was no illiterate person having an administrative post.

3.5.2 The persons with education from Class I to VII

There were 24.71 per cent held some sort of administrative posts.
3.5.3 The persons with education from Class VIII to X I

Out of the total persons under study 21.37 per cent had one or the other type of administrative posts.

3.5.4 The persons with B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. and M.A., B.Sc.

Out of the total persons under study 22.49 per cent held some kind of administrative posts.

3.5.5 The Undergraduates, B.A.'s, B.Sc.'s, B.Com.'s, and M.A., B.Sc.

Out of the total undergraduates, Arts graduates, Science graduates, Commerce graduates and Law graduates under study 20.57 per cent, 31.36 per cent, 29.77 per cent, 22.22 per cent and 40.70 per cent respectively held one or the other administrative post.

3.5.6 M.A.'s, M.Sc.'s, M.Com.'s and Post graduates with M.B.

Out of the total persons having the said qualifications the percentage of the persons who held administrative posts were - M.A.'s 46.45 per cent, M.Sc.'s 47.37 per cent, M.Com.'s 12.90 per cent and Post graduates with M.B. 40.0 per cent respectively.

3.5.7 B.Bi.'s, Technical Certificate and Diploma Holders, Technical Degree Holders, Agricultural and Dairy Science qualifications Holders, Ordinary Medical qualification Holders, C.A.'s, Ph.D.'s

It can be observed from Table 3.2 (Appendix II).
that the percentages of the persons held administrative posts in their respective capacities were as under -

B.Ed.'s 32.84 percent, Technical certificate and Diploma holders 33.33 per cent, Technical Degree holders 39.13 percent, Agriculture and Dairy Science qualification holders 66.67 per cent, Ordinary Medical Qualification holders 46.67 per cent, Medical degree holders 21.74 per cent, and C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s were 50 per cent.

Conclusions: (1) It can be concluded that most of the persons who held administrative posts were educationally well qualified. The highly qualified persons covered the highest percentage of the persons holding administrative posts. The illiterates hardly held any administrative post.

(2) In School group the maximum advantage of administrative post was received by them who had seven years of schooling, at the graduate level, the maximum advantage was enjoyed by those who had a law degree. At the Postgraduate Level it was enjoyed by M.Sc.'s and in Technical Professional fields it was enjoyed by those who had agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications and those were C.A.'s and Ph.D.

3.6.0 Levels of education and categories of professions:
The following table gives an idea of different levels of education and categories of professions of the persons under study.
Table 3
Levels of education and categories of professions obtained by the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Levels of Education</th>
<th>Categories of Professions</th>
<th>Total Percentage of the Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B.S.C.</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Under-graduate</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>25.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>22.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>13.53</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M.B.</td>
<td>43.02</td>
<td>29.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>33.32</td>
<td>29.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>52.36</td>
<td>14.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>33.99</td>
<td>29.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post-graduate with L.L.B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Bi.</td>
<td>7.63</td>
<td>44.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>41.91</td>
<td>14.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical Graduate</td>
<td>59.07</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agricultural &amp; Dairy science</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>16.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualification</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical Degree</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; C.P.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE A

1. Illiterate
2. Std I to VII
3. Std VIII to X
4. S.S.C.
5. Undergraduate
6. B.A.
7. B.Sc.
8. B.Com.
9. L.L.B.
10. M.A.
11. M.Sc.
13. Post Graduate with L.L.B
14. B.Ed.
15. Technical Certificate & Diploma
16. Technical Degree
17. Agriculture & Dairy Science
18. Ordinary Medical Qualifications
19. Medical Degree
20. C.A's & Ph.D.
3.6 **Levels of education and categories of professions**

Table 3 is the contingency table (20x6). The categories of professions have been classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table it is evident that the $X^2$ value is 1673.9957, which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 95 degrees of freedom.

The $X$ value is 0.674435 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the categories of Professions variable, and different levels of education variables.

From the data it can be observed that table 3 shows the position of the educational qualifications and the category of professions of the persons who were interviewed. It means that the persons who were highly qualified were mostly engaged in categories A and B professions.

3.6.1 **The Illiterate Persons**

Out of the total illiterate persons 86.93 per cent were in the professions under category D and none of the illiterate persons was in the professions under categories A & B.
3.6.2 The Persons with education from Class I to Class VIII: 

Out of the total persons whose education ranged from Class I to Class VII, 63.09 per cent of the persons were employed in the professions of category D. There were 1.86 per cent of the persons in category A professions and 2.76 per cent were in category B professions. The percentage of the persons in category B professions was 15.26.

3.6.3 The Persons with education from Class VIII to Class X: 

There were 61.33 per cent in category D professions and 17.62 per cent were in C category. The percentage of persons under category A professions was 1.04 per cent and under category B professions it was 4.65 per cent.

3.6.4 The Persons with education up to S.S.C.: 

Out of the total persons with this qualification, who were interviewed, 44.11 per cent were in category C professions, 23.30 per cent were in category B professions. The percentage of persons employed in category A and category B professions was 7.05 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively.

Conclusions: (1) It can be observed that the percentage of the persons (illiterate to Class X) employed in category B professions was higher than those who had education up to S.S.C.
3.6.5 Undergraduates

Out of the total undergraduates who were interviewed, 52.63 per cent were in category C professions. The percentage of those in category D professions was 21.47. The persons who were employed in categories A, B and D professions, covered 8.14 per cent, 3.14 per cent and 9.62 per cent respectively.

3.6.6 Arts graduates

Out of the total Arts graduates 14.05 per cent were in category A professions, 25.69 per cent were in category B professions and 57.03 per cent were in category C professions, 1.66 per cent were in category D as well as category E professions.

3.6.7 Science graduates

Out of the total Science graduates who were interviewed, 11.0 per cent were in category A professions, 25.05 per cent were in category B professions, 54.06 per cent were in category C professions, 4.07 per cent were in category D professions and 1.22 per cent were in category E professions.

3.6.8 Commerce graduates

Out of the total persons under study 13.53 per cent of the persons were employed in category A professions, 9.90 per cent were in category B. professions, 70.85 per cent were in category C professions, 1.56 per cent of the
commerce graduates were in category D professions, 3.12 per cent and 1.04 per cent were in category B and F professions respectively.

3.6.9 **Law graduates**

Out of the total law graduates 43.02 per cent of the persons were employed in category A professions, 20.92 per cent were in category B professions, 30.25 per cent were in category C professions, 3.49 per cent were in category D professions. There was no Law graduates employed in category E professions.

It can be observed that there was no Arts or Science graduates in category F professions but 2.32 per cent of the Law graduates and 1.04 per cent Commerce graduates were remarkably in category F professions.

**Conclusion** (1) It can also be observed from table 3 that out of the Arts graduates, Science graduates, Commerce graduates and Law graduates, the highest percentage of the employees in category A professions had been covered by the Law graduates. The same was the case with Commerce graduates in category C professions and Science graduates in category D & D professions.

3.6.10 **M.A., M.Sc., M.Com. and Post graduates with B.A.**

Most of the persons holding the said qualifications were in the professions of categories A, B and C, persons
with M.Sc. degree covered the highest percentage under category A professions. The M.Com.'s covered the highest percentage under B category professions.

3.6.11 Bachelor of Education

Most of the persons interviewed were in category C professions (primary teachers) and in B category professions (secondary teachers). Thus, it can be observed that the B.Ed.'s who could not get a job as secondary teachers had been working in primary schools.

3.6.12 Technical Certificates and Diplomas

Out of the total persons who were interviewed 41.91 per cent were in category A professions, 16.51 per cent were in category B professions, 35.52 per cent were in category C professions and 8.06 per cent were in category D professions.

3.6.13 Technical degree holders

There were 89.47 per cent engaged in category A professions and rest (10.53 per cent) were in category B professions.

3.6.14 Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications

The persons who were interviewed were in A, B and E categories of professions. Out of them 59.07 per cent were in category F professions, 24.14 per cent were in
category A professions and 16.69 per cent were in

category B professions.

3.6.15 Ordinary Medical Qualifications. Medical degree

holders, C.A's and Ph.D.

All the persons who were interviewed were employed
in category A professions.

Conclusions:

It can be observed from the above study that the
persons who were highly qualified were mostly engaged in
category A and category B professions.
SECTION I B

3.7 LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC STATUS

3.7.0 Introduction:

In this section a statistical analysis ($x^2$) of the economic status of the persons with different educational qualifications was made in the perspective of the following indicators.

House accommodation (see Table-4), possession of rooms (see Table-5), ownership of vehicles (see Table-6), the amount spent on furniture (see Table-7), the amount spent on electrical appliances (see Table-8), telephone facilities (see Table-9), refrigerator facilities (see Table-10).

In section II the researcher has given the description of the different educational qualifications and the indicators of economic status.

3.7.1 Levels of education and house accommodation:

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their house accommodation and their percentages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Own house 1 to 100</th>
<th>Own house 101 to 200</th>
<th>Own house 201 to 300</th>
<th>Own house 301 to 400</th>
<th>Own house 401 to 500</th>
<th>Own house 501 to 600</th>
<th>Own house 601 to 700</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>61.60</td>
<td>33.65</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>75.98</td>
<td>24.19</td>
<td>11.58</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to Xth</td>
<td>58.60</td>
<td>34.82</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>58.13</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>16.74</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>65.10</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>12.26</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>67.12</td>
<td>9.03</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>58.89</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>14.64</td>
<td>12.22</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>72.09</td>
<td>11.63</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>57.15</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>17.86</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>63.11</td>
<td>9.26</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>26.32</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B.Com</td>
<td>51.64</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>12.90</td>
<td>22.56</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B.E.</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B.Tech</td>
<td>57.71</td>
<td>16.93</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>41.67</td>
<td>50.24</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>56.51</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy science</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>23.22</td>
<td>35.33</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualification</td>
<td>93.33</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>60.86</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Graduate Ph.D.</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.I.R. = 317.3423 at 1.39 NE, CRIT. OF C.I.R. = 0.763979.
Table-4 is the contingency table (20x7) where the house owned or rented and the slabs of house rent are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 317.3423 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 133 degrees of freedom.

The c value is 0.369579 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $x^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the house accommodation and different levels of educational variables.

3.7.2 Levels of education and possession of rooms:

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their possession of rooms and their percentages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Possession of room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>44.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>30.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>23.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>17.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>10.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>9.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>10.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate with L.L.B.</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.B.A.</td>
<td>13.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical certificate and diploma</td>
<td>20.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; dairy</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary medical qualification</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.A.'s &amp; M.A.'s</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-SQ = 435.3960 AT 171 DF

CORR. OF CORR. = 0.423202
Levels of education aid possession of rooms

Table 5 is the contingency table (20 x 9) where the possession of rooms are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 435.3960 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 171 degrees of freedom.

The C-value is 0.422302 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the number of rooms possessed and educational levels.

3.7.3 Levels of education and ownership of vehicles:

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their ownership of vehicles and their percentages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Having no vehicle</th>
<th>Scooter</th>
<th>Car</th>
<th>Misc. vehicles</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>86.92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>66.41</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>25.48</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>39.22</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S. S. C.</td>
<td>51.06</td>
<td>8.73</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>37.84</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>48.12</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>39.10</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>50.85</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>29.66</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>43.84</td>
<td>20.55</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>34.24</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>50.56</td>
<td>14.44</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>34.44</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>41.86</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>16.28</td>
<td>26.74</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>46.43</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>57.89</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>21.06</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>58.06</td>
<td>16.13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.81</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post-graduate with LL.B.</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Ed.</td>
<td>60.70</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.84</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical Certificate and diploma</td>
<td>53.57</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>32.15</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>34.78</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43.48</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77.78</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary Medical qualification</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>40.01</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>34.70</td>
<td>39.13</td>
<td>26.09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.</td>
<td>20.60</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cat. 50 = 4.74,7334 at 152 DF, COV. OF COV. = 0.429878
FIGURE 7

LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLES

- Illiterate
- Std. I to VII
- Std. VIII to X
- SSC
- Undergraduates
- BA
- BSc
- BCom
- LLB
- MA
- MSc
- MCom
- Postgraduate with LLB
- BEd
- Technical Certificate & Diploma
- Technical Degree
- Agricultural & Dairy
- Ordinary Medical Qual.
- Medical Degree
- C.A. & Ph.D.
- Misc.

Scooter
Car
Misc.
Levels of education and ownership of vehicles:

Table-6 is the contingency table (20x9) where the ownership of vehicles are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 454.7334 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 152 degrees of freedom.

The c value is 0.429879 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $x^2$ value positive.

It means that there is a relationship between the ownership of vehicles (scooter, cars), and different levels of educational variables.

3.7.4 Levels of education and the amount spent on furniture:

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, the amount spent on furniture and their percentages.
### Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>1-500</th>
<th>501-1000</th>
<th>1001-2000</th>
<th>2001-3000</th>
<th>3001-4000</th>
<th>4001-5000</th>
<th>5001-6000</th>
<th>6001-7000</th>
<th>7001-7000</th>
<th>Above</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>37.46</td>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>45.65</td>
<td>25.48</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>39.22</td>
<td>25.49</td>
<td>13.05</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>U.G.C.</td>
<td>27.51</td>
<td>28.31</td>
<td>16.14</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>27.66</td>
<td>21.80</td>
<td>15.04</td>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>29.66</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>25.20</td>
<td>17.60</td>
<td>16.44</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>18.73</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>15.56</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>8.99</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>23.93</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>15.19</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.B.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>21.44</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B.B.A.</td>
<td>21.80</td>
<td>20.28</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>21.80</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>29.05</td>
<td>16.13</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9.68</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Postgraduate with M.B.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M.B.B.</td>
<td>30.80</td>
<td>29.36</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>15.92</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>27.30</td>
<td>17.86</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>13.19</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>8.79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy science</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>44.44</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualifications</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>8.70</td>
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<td>8.70</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Grad. &amp; Prof.</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{G.D.S.} = 310.3511 \times 171.55 \quad \text{G.D.S. of G.D.S. = 0.353460} \]
Levels of education and the amount spent on furniture

Table 7 is the contingency table (20 x 9) where the amount spent on furniture classified into columns and the difference levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 519.3311 found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 171 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.453485 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the amount spent on furniture and educational levels.

3.7.5 Levels of education and the amount spent on electrical appliances

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, the amount spent on electrical appliances and their percentages.
### Table 2
Levels of Education and the Amount Spent on Electrical Appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Amount spent on Electrical Appliances (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>85.18 14.95 - 1.87 - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>58.50 24.52 6.18 4.25 0.77 5.02 1.16 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>49.51 25.98 10.78 5.88 1.96 4.90 0.49 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>37.04 33.33 17.20 5.56 1.87 5.17 1.06 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>39.65 36.55 12.02 11.28 2.26 3.01 1.50 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>38.14 52.20 10.17 6.78 4.28 3.39 2.54 0.85 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>35.62 27.40 16.84 10.95 2.74 1.37 1.37 2.74 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>28.89 31.11 17.22 14.44 2.78 1.11 2.78 1.11 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>38.37 13.95 13.95 11.63 2.33 15.12 1.16 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>35.71 28.57 18.89 10.72 3.57 3.57 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>26.52 26.32 15.79 15.79 5.26 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>32.26 33.48 25.81 6.48 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post-graduate with LL.B.</td>
<td>33.32 20.00 6.67 20.00 6.67 6.67 6.67 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Ed.</td>
<td>49.73 30.35 10.45 5.96 1.49 1.00 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; Diploma</td>
<td>30.95 33.33 21.43 8.33 2.58 2.58 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>21.74 26.09 26.09 4.33 4.33 4.33 13.03 - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agricultural and Dairy Science</td>
<td>22.22 44.44 22.22 11.12 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary Medical qualification</td>
<td>46.67 15.33 - - 6.67 6.67 6.67 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>8.70 4.33 34.78 17.39 4.53 8.70 4.33 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.</td>
<td>15.00 15.00 20.00 15.00 5.00 5.00 10.00 5.00 - - - - - - - - 100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-SQ = 667.7117 AT 171 DF, COEFF. OF CONT. = 0.499732
Levels of education and the amount spent on electrical appliances

Table 8 is the contingency table (20 x 0) where the amount spent on electrical appliances classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 667.7117 found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 171 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.499732 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between the amount spent on electrical appliances and educational levels.

3.7.6 Levels of education and telephone facilities

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their telephone facilities and their percentages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Telephone Facilities</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Having to telephone</td>
<td>Having to telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>95.87</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>90.73</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>95.87</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C.I. C.</td>
<td>93.65</td>
<td>6.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>95.87</td>
<td>13.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>94.52</td>
<td>10.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>92.75</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>75.99</td>
<td>24.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B.E.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>96.77</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>94.53</td>
<td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Postgraduate with LL.B.</td>
<td>94.53</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>90.43</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; Diploma</td>
<td>90.43</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical Degree</td>
<td>96.96</td>
<td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualifications</td>
<td>73.33</td>
<td>26.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>79.13</td>
<td>30.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.H.I.C. = 145,1970 at 20 %
G.H.T. of G.H.I.C. = 0.259766
Levels of education and telephone facilities

Table 9 is the contingency table (20 x 2) where the telephone facilities are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 145.1570 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 19 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.259766 and this position is indicating highly significantly through the $X^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between telephone facilities and different levels of educational variables.

3.7.7 Level of education and refrigerator facilities

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their refrigerator facilities and their percentages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Refrigerator facilities</th>
<th>Total percentage of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Having no Refrigerator</td>
<td>Having Refrigerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>93.86</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>93.14</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>O.S.C.</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>99.72</td>
<td>11.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>95.44</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>91.70</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>90.35</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M.B.</td>
<td>74.42</td>
<td>25.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>92.65</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>84.21</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>93.55</td>
<td>6.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post graduate with</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M.B.B.S.</td>
<td>96.02</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>89.39</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>86.96</td>
<td>13.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualifications</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>92.17</td>
<td>7.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; B.B.A.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-20 = 134.7058 AT 19 DF  
COEFF. OF CORR. = 0.250850
FIGURE 11

Having no Refrigerator

Having Refrigerator

Illiterate
Std. I-VII
Std. VIII - X
S.S.C.
Undergraduate
B.A.
B.Sc.
B.Com.
LL.B.
M.A.
M.Sc.
M.Com.
Postgraduate With LL.B.
B.Ed.
Technical Certificate & Diploma
Technical Degree
Agricultural & Dairy Science
Ordinary Medical Quali.
Medical Degree
CA & Ph.D.
Levels of education and refrigerator facilities:

Table 10 is the contingency table (20 x 2) where the refrigerator facilities are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 134.7058 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 19 degrees of freedom.

It means that there is a relationship between the refrigerator facilities and different levels of educational variables.
SECTION II

3.8 Levels of Education and Economic Status

3.8.0 Introduction: A study of the economic status of the persons with different educational qualifications was made in the perspective of the following indicators.

Monthly income (see Table I), categories of professions (see Table 3), house accommodation (see Table 4), number of rooms possessed by the sample (see Table 5), possession of vehicle (see Table 6), the amount spent on furniture (see Table 7), the amount spent on electrical appliances (see Table 8), telephone facilities (see Table 9), and refrigerator facilities.

The above indicators show the economic status of a person. The persons under study were asked to furnish details in the questionnaire regarding above mentioned-indicators.

The persons interviewed were classified into five groups according to the levels of their education:

A. Illiterates to S.S.C.
B. Undergraduates
C. Graduates
D. Post-Graduates
E. Technical and Professional Qualification-holders.
To facilitate his study, the investigator had divided the persons with different educational background into different groups. Illiterates, the persons with education from Class I to Class VII, the persons with education from Class VIII to X and the persons with education up to S.S.C. were taken together in the first batch (group). After studying the economic status of the said group, it could be observed that in the light of the indicators for judging the economic status, education had the most significant influence in affecting a person's economic status. The higher the educational qualification, the higher the economic gain. The exceptions challenging the above hypothesis might be due to a peculiar type of economic position with but a few persons.

3.3.1 The Persons Under Study (illiterates to S.S.C.)
with their qualifications from Class I to VII, VIII to X and S.S.C.

3.3.1A Monthly Income

The average monthly income of the illiterates was Rs.420.68 and that of the persons with education from Class I to VII, was Rs.530.15. The average monthly income of the persons with education from Class VIII to Class X, was Rs.813.69 and of those with S.S.C., it was Rs.356.51.

3.3.1B Categories of Professions

Most of the illiterate persons, who were interviewed were employed in category D professions. The persons with
their education from Class I to VII, were in C, D and E categories of professions and the persons with education from VIII to X were also in the same categories of professions. Most of the persons with S.S.C. were employed in professions under category C.

3.8.10 Residential Facilities

As regards housing facilities, 61.63 per cent of the illiterate persons had their own houses. The percentage for the same with education from Class I to VII was 55.98; of the persons with the education from Class VIII to X 55.36, and of the persons with S.S.C., it was 56.03.

Regarding rented houses the percentages of the persons paid house rent from Rs. 1 to 50, Illiterates 33.65 per cent of the persons, with education from Class I to Class VII 28.13 per cent with education from Class VIII to X 24.02 per cent and with S.S.C. 17.46 per cent. There was no one among the Illiterate persons who paid the monthly house rent ranging from Rs. 201 to Rs. 300, but the same range of rent was paid by the 0.77 per cent of the persons with education from Class I to VII and by 0.49 per cent of the persons with education from Class VIII to X and by 1.85 per cent of the persons with education up to S.S.C.
3.8.10 Possession of Rooms

So far as the facilities in terms of the number of rooms in a house are concerned, the findings are as follows:

Out of the illiterates under study 44.86 per cent, of the persons with education from Class I to VII 30.50 per cent and out of the persons with education from VIII to X 25.43 per cent and out of the persons with S.S.C. 17.20 per cent, had only one roomed house.

In the same way, out of the illiterates 49.53 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class I to VII 52.51 per cent, out of the persons with education ranging from Class VIII to X 54.91 per cent and out of the persons with education upto S.S.C. 58.47 per cent had two or three roomed houses.

Out of the illiterates under study, 3.74 per cent and out of the persons with education from Class I to VII 5.02 per cent, and out of the persons with education ranging from Class VIII to X, 9.41 per cent and out of the persons with education upto S.S.C., 12.70 per cent had four roomed houses.

3.8.15 Ownership of Vehicles

So far as the ownership of vehicles is concerned, out of the illiterates 13.08 per cent, out of the persons...
with education from Class I to VII, 33.59 per cent, 
out of the persons with education ranging from class VIII 
to X, 50.0 per cent and out of the persons with S.S.C., 
48.94 per cent owned one or the other type of vehicle.

No illiterate persons owned a scooter or a car. 
Out of the persons with education from I to VII, 2.32 
had scooters and 5.79 per cent had cars. Out of the 
persons with education from Class VIII to X, 4.41 per 
cent had scooters and 6.37 per cent had cars. If the 
said educational groups are studied in terms of ranks, the 
persons with S.S.C. get the first rank followed by the 
persons with education from Class VIII to X and the 
persons with education from class I to class VII.

3.8.1 F (i) Expenditure on Furniture

As regards the furniture facilities are concerned, 
out of the illiterates 16.82 per cent, out of the 
persons with education from class I to VII, 51.35 per 
cent, out of the persons with education ranging from 
class VIII to X, 60.76 per cent, and out of the persons 
with S.S.C., 72.49 per cent possessed furniture.

So far as the cost of furniture is concerned, 
out of the illiterates 6.41 per cent, out of the persons 
with education from class I to VII, 25.48 per cent, out 
of the persons with education from class VIII to X, 25.49 
percent and out of the persons with S.S.C., 28.31 per 
cent spent Rs.1 to Rs.500 on furniture.
(ii) **Expenditure upto Rs. 1000**

So far as the expenditure on furniture is concerned, out of the illiterates, 3.74 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 6.95 per cent, and out of the persons with education from Class VIII to X, 12.25 per cent, and out of the persons with S.S.C., 15.14 per cent spent Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000.

(iii) **Expenditure upto Rs. 2000**

Regarding the expenditure on furniture, out of the illiterates under study 2.80 per cent, out of the persons with education, from Class I to VII, 6.95 per cent, and out of the persons with education from Class VIII to X, 7.85 per cent and out of the persons with S.S.C., 11.90 per cent spent Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 on furniture.

(iv) **Expenditure upto Rs. 3000**

Regarding the expenditure on furniture incurred by the persons with different educational background, out of the illiterates, 0.93 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 1.54 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to X, 3.43 per cent and out of the persons with education upto S.S.C., 5.56 per cent spent Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000 on furniture.
If the same analysis has to be made in terms of ranking to know the expenditure on furniture in accordance with the different levels of education, it is as follows:

Persons with S.S.C., first rank, persons with education from Class VIII to Class X, second rank, persons with education from Class I to Class VII third rank, and the illiterates in fourth rank.

3.8.16 (i) **The Study of persons possessing Electrical Appliances:**

Out of the illiterates 83.18 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 56.30 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to Class X, 49.51 per cent and out of the persons with education up to S.S.C., 37.04 per cent had no electrical appliances.

(ii) **Expenditure on Electrical Appliances:**

**(upto Rs. 500)**

So far as the expenditure on electrical appliances is concerned, out of the illiterates 14.95 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 24.32 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to X, 25.98 per cent and out of the persons with education up to S.S.C., 33.33 per cent spent Rs. 1 to Rs. 500 on electrical appliances.
(iii) Expenditure upto Rs. 1000:

No illiterate person spent Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 on electrical appliances. Out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 6.18 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to X, 10.78 per cent, and out of the persons with education up to S.S.C. 17.20 per cent spent Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 on the electrical appliances. Thus, the persons with S.S.C. ranked first regarding this type of expenditure.

3.8.1.11 Study of the persons having Telephone Facilities:

Out of the illiterates 0.93 per cent, out of the persons with education from class I to class VII, 9.27 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to Class X, 11.27 per cent and out of the persons with education up to S.S.C., 6.35 per cent had telephone facilities.

3.8.1.1 Regarding the Ownership of Refrigerators:

Out of the illiterates no person under study had a refrigerator. Out of the persons with education from Class I to VII, 6.95 per cent, out of the persons with education from Class VIII to Class X, 6.36 per cent, and out of the persons with education up to S.S.C., 4.76 per cent had refrigerators.

Conclusion:

It could be observed that in the light of the
indicators for judging the economic status, education had the most significant influence in affecting a person's economic status. The higher the educational qualifications, the higher the economic gain.

3.3.2 The Economic Status of the Undergraduates

3.3.2A Monthly Income: (i) The average monthly income of all the types of undergraduates under study was Rs.914.20.

3.3.2B Categories of Professions: (ii) The undergraduates under study were in different categories of the professions. Out of them 52.63 per cent were in category A professions, 21.47 per cent in category B professions, 8.14 per cent in category C professions and 8.14 per cent were in category D professions.

3.3.2C Residential Facilities: (iii) Out of the total undergraduates 57.15 per cent had their own houses and the rest had rented houses. Out of the persons who lived in rented houses, 14.29 per cent were paying the monthly house rent from Rs.1 to Rs.50, 16.54 per cent from Rs.51 to Rs.100 and 9.17 per cent from Rs.101 to Rs.200.

3.3.2D Possession of rooms: (iv) Regarding the number of rooms in the houses, 10.52 per cent of the undergraduates had one roomed houses, 55.64 per cent had two or three roomed houses, 17.29 per cent had four roomed houses, 12.78 per cent had five, six or seven roomed houses and 3.77 per cent of
the undergraduates had houses with eight or nine rooms.

3.3.28 Ownership of Vehicles: (v) Regarding the ownership of vehicle, 43.12 per cent of the undergraduates who were studied had no vehicle, but 8.27 per cent of them had their own scooters and 4.51 per cent had their own cars.

3.3.2F Expenditure on Furniture: (vi) So far as the expenditure on furniture is concerned, 27.06 per cent of the undergraduates had no furniture. Out of the undergraduates having their own furniture 21.80 per cent had furniture costing Rs.1 to Rs.500 and 15.04 per cent had furniture costing Rs.501 to Rs.1000. Out of them, 13.05 per cent had their furniture costing Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 and 3.01 per cent of them had furniture costing from Rs.2001 to Rs.3000. Out of the undergraduates possessing furniture, 2.26 per cent had furniture costing from Rs.3001 to Rs.4000 and 6.77 per cent of them had furniture costing more than Rs.7000.

3.3.29 Regarding the ownership of electrical appliances: There were 30.83 per cent of the undergraduates who had no electrical appliances, 33.35 per cent had electrical appliances costing Rs.1 to Rs.500, 11.23 per cent had electrical appliances costing Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 and 1.50 per cent had electrical appliances costing Rs.4001 to Rs.5000.

3.3.2H Regarding the telephone facilities: Out of the total undergraduates under study, 13.53 per cent had telephone connections (facilities).
3.8.2.1 (IX) Regarding the Ownership of Refrigerators

There were 11.28 per cent of the undergraduates, who had refrigerators.

Conclusions

So far as the indicators showing the economic status of the undergraduates are concerned, it could be clearly observed that high economic status is due to higher educational qualifications.


3.8.3.A Regarding Average Monthly Income

The average monthly income of the graduates belonging to different faculties were as under:

- Arts graduates Rs. 1026.64
- Science graduates Rs. 1050.68
- Commerce graduates Rs. 1077.25
- Law graduates Rs. 1220.17

3.8.3.B Regarding the Categories of Professions

The graduates under study involved in categories of professional cadres. Out of the total Arts graduates under study 57.03 per cent were in category A professions, 25.60 per cent were in category B professions and 14.05 per cent were in category A professions. Out of the total Science graduates under study, 54.36 per cent were in category B professions, 28.05 per cent were in category B professions and
the rest (11.00 per cent) of the science graduates were in category A professions. Out of the Commerce graduates under study, most of them were in category C professions, covering 70.35 per cent, 9.90 per cent were in category B professions and 13.53 per cent of the commerce graduates, were in category A professions. Out of the Law graduates under study, 43.02 per cent of the persons were in category A professions, 30.25 per cent of the persons were in category C professions and 20.92 per cent of the persons were Law graduates in category B professions.

Thus, the Law graduates covered the highest percentage in category A professions.

3.3.3 C. Rescording residential facilities:

Out of the total Arts graduates under study, 66.10 per cent, 67.12 per cent of the science graduates, 53.89 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 72.09 per cent of the Law graduates, had their own houses.

So far as the payment of rent in the case of those living in rented houses is concerned, 10.17 per cent of the Arts graduates, 5.46 per cent of the Science graduates, 10.00 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 11.63 per cent of the Law graduates paid Rs. 1 to Rs. 50, as house rent. Out of the total graduates under study, 0.85 per cent of the Arts graduates.
2.74 per cent of the Science graduates, 3.39 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 2.33 per cent of the Law graduates paid Rs. 201 to Rs. 300 as the house rent.

3.6.3.D The number of rooms in the houses occupied by the graduates:

Out of the total Arts graduates, 10.17 per cent, out of Science graduates 9.59 per cent, out of the Commerce graduates 10.00 per cent and out of the Law graduates 6.98 per cent lived in one roomed houses. Out of the total Arts graduates under study, 47.46 per cent, out of the Science graduates, 46.53 per cent, out of the Commerce graduates, 55.55 per cent and out of the Law graduates, 41.86 per cent lived in two or three roomed houses.

Out of the total Arts graduates under study 21.19 per cent, out of the Science graduates 26.05 per cent, out of the Commerce graduates 22.22 per cent and out of the Law graduates 17.44 per cent lived in four roomed houses.

Out of the Arts graduates under study 15.25 per cent, out of the Science graduates 13.70 per cent, out of the Commerce graduates 9.44 per cent and out of the Law graduates 26.74 per cent lived in five, six or seven roomed houses.
Out of the Arts graduates under study 5.95 per cent, out of the Science graduates 4.10 per cent, out of the Commerce graduates 2.79 per cent and out of the Law graduates 6.93 per cent lived in eight or nine roomed houses.

So far as the percentage of the graduates living in eight or nine roomed houses is concerned, the Law graduates ranked first.

3.3.3.2 The Possession of Vehicles:

Out of the graduates under study, 50.05 per cent of the Arts graduates, 43.64 per cent of the Science graduates, 59.56 per cent of Commerce graduates and 41.86 per cent of the Law graduates did not have any vehicle.

Out of the graduates under study 16.95 per cent of the Arts graduates, 20.55 per cent of the Science graduates, 14.44 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 15.12 per cent of the Law graduates had scooters.

Out of the graduates under study 2.56 per cent of the Arts graduates, 1.37 per cent of the Science graduates, 0.56 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 16.32 per cent of the Law graduates had their own cars.

It could be observed that, out of the graduates belonging to four different faculties, the Law graduates
ranked first, the Arts graduates ranked second, the Science graduates ranked third, and the Commerce graduates ranked fourth, with regard to the ownership of oars.

3.8.3. F Regarding the Expenditure on Furniture:

(i) Out of the graduates under study, 23.56 per cent of the Arts graduates, 23.29 per cent of the Science graduates, 13.53 per cent of the Commerce graduates, and 20.93 per cent of the Law graduates did not possess any furniture of their own.

(ii) Expenditure on furniture up to Rs. 500:

Out of the graduates under study, 24.53 per cent of the Arts graduates, 17.80 per cent of the Science graduates, 22.22 per cent of the Commerce graduates, and 11.63 per cent of the Law graduates possessed furniture costing from Rs. 1 to Rs. 500.

(iii) Expenditure up to Rs. 1000:

Out of the graduates under study, 9.32 per cent of the Arts graduates, 16.44 per cent of the Science graduates, 15.56 per cent of the Commerce graduates, and 13.95 per cent of the Law graduates possessed furniture costing Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000.

(iv) Expenditure up to Rs. 2000:

Out of the graduates under study, 10.17 per cent
of the Arts graduates, 15.07 per cent of the Science graduates, 13.33 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 15.12 per cent of the Law graduates had furniture costing Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000.

(v) Expenditure upto Rs. 6000

Out of the graduates under study the Law graduates ranked first, the Arts graduates ranked second, the Commerce graduates ranked third and the Science graduates ranked fourth as regards possession of furniture costing Rs. 5001 to Rs. 6000.

(vi) Expenditure upto Rs. 7000 and above

Out of the graduates under study the Science graduates ranked first, the Arts graduates ranked second, the Law graduates ranked third and the Commerce graduates ranked fourth as regards possession of furniture costing above Rs. 7000.

3.3.3.9 Regarding the Ownership of Electrical Appliances

Out of the graduates under study, 33.14 per cent of the Arts graduates, 35.62 per cent of the Science graduates, 23.39 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 38.37 per cent of the Law graduates did not possess any electrical appliances.

(1) Expenditure upto Rs. 500

From the graduates who possessed the
electrical appliances, 32.20 per cent of the Arts graduates, 27.40 per cent of the Science graduates, 31.11 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 13.95 per cent of the Law graduates possessed electrical appliances costing from Rs. 1 to Rs. 500.

(ii) Expenditure upto Rs. 2000:

Out of the graduates under study 6.78 per cent of the Arts graduates, 10.95 per cent of the Science graduates, 14.44 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 11.63 per cent of the Law graduates possessed electrical appliances costing Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000.

Studying the possession of the electrical appliances in terms of ranks, the Law graduates ranked first, the Arts graduates ranked second, and the Science and Commerce graduates equally ranked third in possessing the electrical appliances costing Rs. 7000 and above.

3.6.5 H (viii) Regarding Telephone Facilities:

Out of the graduates under study 15.25 per cent of the Arts graduates, 5.43 per cent of the Science graduates, 7.22 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 24.42 per cent of the Law graduates had telephone facilities.
Storing telephone facilities in terms of ranks, the Law graduates ranked first, the Arts graduates ranked second and Commerce graduates ranked third and the Science graduates ranked fourth.

3.3.3.1 (IX) Regarding the ownership of refrigerators:

Out of the graduates under study, 15.56 per cent of the Arts graduates, 8.22 per cent of the Science graduates, 9.44 per cent of the Commerce graduates and 25.58 per cent of the Law graduates had refrigerators.

Conclusions:

So far as the study of the economic status of the graduates of different faculties - the Law graduates enjoyed the highest economic status - due to a peculiar type of educational qualification possessed by them.

3.3.4 The Economic Status of the Post graduates:

(H.A., M.Sc., M.Com., and Post graduates with LL.B.)

3.3.4 (A) Regarding average monthly income:

Out of the total Post graduates who were interviewed by the investigator, the average monthly income of the Post graduates of different faculties was as follows:
M.A.'s Rs. 1105.00, M.Sc.'s Rs. 1271.42.
M.Com's Rs. 1193.14 and Post graduates with M.B.
Rs. 1250.57.

3.8.4 (B) Categories of Professions:

Out of the M.A.'s under study, 35.34 per cent were in category C professions, 35.32 per cent were in category A professions and 29.64 per cent were in category B professions.

Out of the M.Sc.'s under study, 52.36 per cent were employed in category A professions, 33.36 per cent were in category C professions and 14.23 per cent of the M.Sc.'s were in category B professions.

Out of the total M.Com's under study, 45.16 per cent were in category C professions, 23.03 per cent were in category B professions and 22.53 per cent were in category A professions.

It is significant that out of the total M.Com.'s under study 45.16 per cent were in the professions of category C. The highest percentage of the post graduates under study in C professions was that of M.Com.'s, while the highest percentage of the post graduates under study in A professions covered by M.Sc. (52.36 per cent).
3.8.4 (C) Residential Facilities

Out of the post graduates under study
57.15 per cent of the M.A.'s, 42.11 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 51.61 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 66.67 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. had their own houses.

The post graduates living in rented houses and the amount of rent paid by them.

(i) Out of the post graduates under study,
10.71 per cent of M.A.'s, 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 9.68 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 6.67 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. paid Rs. 1 to Rs. 50 as house rent.

(ii) Out of the post graduates under study,
10.71 per cent of the M.A.'s, 15.79 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 12.90 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 13.32 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. paid Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 as house rent.

(iii) Out of the post graduates under study
17.86 per cent of the M.A.'s, 26.32 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 22.58 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 6.67 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. paid Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 as house rent.
(iv) Out of the total post graduates under study 3.37 per cent of the M.A.'s, 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 5.25 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 6.67 per cent of the postgraduates with LL.B. paid Rs.201 to Rs.300 as house rent.

Out of the post graduates under study only 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s paid Rs.401 to Rs.600 as house rent.

3.3.4 D (v) The number of rooms in the houses occupied by post graduates:

Out of the total post graduates under study, 10.71 per cent of the M.A.'s, 10.53 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 12.30 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 6.67 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. lived in one roomed houses.

Out of the total postgraduates under study 50.0 per cent of the M.A.'s, 47.37 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 54.34 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 40.06 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. lived in two to three roomed houses.

Out of the postgraduates under study 14.29 per cent of the M.A.'s, 31.58 per cent of the M.Sc.'s,
16.13 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 26.67 per cent of the postgraduates with LL.B. lived in four roomed houses.

As regards the ranks of the postgraduates living in five, six or seven roomed houses, the postgraduates with LL.B. ranked first, the M.A.'s ranked second, the M.Com.'s ranked third and the M.Sc.'s ranked fourth.

Out of the postgraduates under study, 7.15 per cent of the M.A.'s and 6.66 per cent of the postgraduates with LL.B. lived in eight or nine roomed houses, while there were no M.Sc.'s or M.Com.'s living in a house with eight to nine rooms.

3.3.4 Ownership of Vehicles

Out of the total postgraduates under study, 46.43 per cent of the M.A.'s, 57.99 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 58.06 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 26.67 per cent of the postgraduates with LL.B. had no vehicles.

Regarding the persons who had vehicles, 25.00 per cent of the M.A.'s, 15.79 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 16.13 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 75.33 per cent of the postgraduates with LL.B. owned scooters.
Out of the post graduates under study, 3.57
per cent of the M.A.'s, 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s
and 13.33 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B.
had cars but strangely no M.Com.'s had a car.

3.3.4 F (i) Ownership of Furniture

Out of the post graduates under study,
25.0 per cent of the M.A.'s, 21.05 per cent of the
M.Sc.'s, 29.03 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 20.00 per
cent of the post graduates with LL.B., had no furniture.

(ii) Expenditure upto Rs.500

Out of the post graduates under study,
21.44 per cent of the M.A.'s, 26.32 per cent of the
M.Sc.'s, 16.13 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 6.67 per
cent of the post graduates with LL.B., possessed furniture
costing Rs.1. to 500.

(iii) Expenditure upto Rs.2000

Out of the post graduates under study,
7.14 per cent of the M.A.'s, 21.05 per cent of the
M.Sc.'s, 16.13 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 20.00 per
cent of the post graduates with LL.B. possessed furniture
costing Rs.1001 to 2000.

(iv) Expenditure upto Rs.5000

Out of the post graduates under study, 3.57
per cent of the M.A.'s, 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s,
9.68 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 20.00 per cent of
the post graduates with M.B. possessed furniture
costing Rs.4001 to Rs.5000.

(v) **Expenditure upto Rs.7000 and above**

Out of the post graduates under study,
3.57 per cent of the M.A.'s, 6.67 per cent of the post
graduates with LL.B., possessed furniture costing
Rs.7000 and above.

3.3.4.6 (i) **The amount spent on Electrical Appliances**

Out of the post graduates under study,
35.71 per cent of the M.A.'s, 26.32 per cent of the
M.Sc.'s, 32.26 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 33.32 per
cent of the post graduates with LL.B., did not possess
any electrical appliances.

(ii) **Expenditure upto Rs.1000**

Out of the post graduates under study,
23.57 per cent of the M.A.'s, 26.32 per cent of the
M.Sc.'s, 35.48 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 20.0 per cent
of the post graduates with LL.B. possessed electrical
appliances, costing Rs.1 to 500.

(iii) **Expenditure upto Rs.2000**

Out of the postgraduates under study, 10.72
per cent of the M.A.'s, 15.79 per cent of the M.Sc.'s,
6.45 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 20.00 per cent of the
post graduates with LL.B. had electrical appliances costing Rs. 1000 to 2000.

(iv) Expenditure upto Rs. 4000

Out of the post graduates under study, 3.57 per cent of the M.A.'s, 6.67 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. had the electrical appliances costing Rs. 3001 to Rs. 4000, while there were no M.Sc.'s and M.Com.'s possessing electrical appliances costing the same amount.

3.3.4 Telephone facilities

Out of the post graduates under study, 5.26 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 3.23 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 33.33 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. had telephone facilities while there was no M.A.'s having telephone facilities.

3.3.4 Refrigerator

Out of the post graduates under study, 7.14 per cent of the M.A.'s, 15.79 per cent of the M.Sc.'s, 6.45 per cent of the M.Com.'s and 33.33 per cent of the post graduates with LL.B. possessed refrigerators.

Conclusions

This study covered the fourth group of educational qualifications - M.A., M.Sc., M.Com. and postgraduates
with LL.B. The study of the economic status of this group under the eight indicators shows that the status indicators go higher as the educational qualifications go higher. The exceptions to the conclusions are due to peculiar economic conditions of the persons concerned. It is evident from study that the postgraduates with LL.B. enjoyed the highest economic status and the M.Com.'s had the lowest economic status.

3.8.5 A The Economic Status of the persons with Technical & Professional Qualifications

(Bachelor of Education, Technical Certificate & Diploma holders, Agriculture & Dairy Science qualifications, Ordinary Medical Qualifications holders, Medical degree holders, C.A.'s & Ph.D.)

3.8.5 B Average Monthly Income

The average monthly income of the persons under study was as follows:

B.Ed.'s Rs.749.14, Technical certificate and Diploma holders Rs.1154.05. Technical degree holders Rs.1479.46, Agriculture & Dairy Science qualifications Rs.1125.00, Ordinary Medical qualifications Rs.1503.03, Medical degree holders Rs.2957.06, C.A.'s & Ph.D.'s Rs.1967.44.
3.3.5 C Categories of Professions:

Out of the persons with Technical and professional qualifications, 44.24 per cent of the B.Ed.'s were employed in B category professions and 43.15 per cent were in C category professions.

Out of the persons with technical and professional qualifications, 41.91 per cent of technical certificate and diploma holders were employed in category A professions, 35.52 per cent were in category B professions, and 14.51 per cent were in category B professions.

Most of the persons holding technical degrees were employed in category A professions. (89.47 per cent).

Most of the persons holding agriculture and dairy science qualifications were in category F professions (59.07 per cent).

All the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, Medical degrees and C.A.'s & Ph.D.'s were employed in category A professions.

3.3.5 D Residential facilities:

Out of the persons holding technical & professional qualifications, 57.71 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 41.67 per cent of the persons holding Technical certificate & Diploma,
56.5 per cent of the persons holding Technical degrees, 11.11 per cent of the persons holding qualifications in agriculture and dairy science, 93.33 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 60.36 per cent of persons of the Medical degree holders, 45.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had own houses.

As regards persons who lived in rented houses, 16.90 per cent of the B.Eng.'s, 20.24 per cent of the Technical certificate & diploma holders, 5.70 per cent of Technical Degree holders, 22.22 per cent of the Agriculture & Dairy Science qualification holders, 6.67 per cent of the persons with ordinary Medical qualifications, 3.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders paid Rs. 1 to Rs. 50 as house rent.

There were no C.A.'s & Ph.D.'s paying the same amount of house rent.

Out of the persons under study with Technical and professional qualifications 12.34 per cent of the B.Eng.'s, 25.0 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 4.35 per cent of the Technical Degree holders, 33.33 per cent of the persons with Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 3.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 5.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and
Ph.D.'s paid Rs.51 to Rs.100 as house rent. No person with ordinary Medical qualifications paid the house rent within the said rent slab. Out of the persons under study holding Technical & professional qualifications 10.45 per cent of the B.M.'s, 10.71 per cent of the Technical certificate & Diploma holders, 21.74 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 17.39 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 40.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s paid Rs.101 to Rs.200 as house rent.

Out of the persons under study, holding Technical and professional qualifications, 1.0 per cent of B.M.'s, 2.33 per cent of the Technical certificate & diploma holders, 4.35 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 4.35 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 10.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s paid Rs.201 to Rs.300 as house rent. There was no person holding the qualifications of Agriculture and Dairy Science and ordinary Medical qualifications paying house rent within the said rent slab.

It is remarkable that only 4.35 per cent of the Technical degree holders under study paid Rs.501 to Rs.300 as house rent.

3.3.5 The number of rooms in the house possessed by the persons with Technical & professional qualifications:

Out of the persons under study holding Technical and professional qualifications 13.93 per cent of the B.M.'s,
20.24 per cent of the Technical certificate & diploma holders, 8.70 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 4.35 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 15.3 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s lived in one roomed houses. No person under study with Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications and ordinary Medical qualifications lived in one roomed house.

Out of the persons under study, 62.68 per cent of the B.M.'s, 45.24 per cent of the Technical Certificate and Diploma holders, 52.16 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 88.89 per cent of the persons with Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 46.67 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 17.35 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 40.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s lived in two or three roomed houses.

Out of the persons with Technical and professional qualifications, 14.43 per cent of the B.M.'s, 16.67 per cent of the Technical certificate and diploma holders, 21.74 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 11.11 per cent of the persons with qualifications in Agriculture and Dairy Science, 33.33 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 21.74 per cent of the persons holding Medical degrees and 25.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s lived in four roomed house.
Out of the persons with technical and professional qualifications, 7.96 per cent of the B.Sc.'s, 14.28 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 3.70 per cent of the technical degree holders, 13.53 per cent of the persons with ordinary Medical qualifications, 47.32 per cent of the Medical degree holders lived in the house with five, six or seven rooms. No person with the qualifications in Agriculture and Dairy Science lived in a house with the said number of rooms. Out of the persons holding Technical and professional qualifications, 1.0 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 3.77 per cent of the Technical Certificate and Diploma holders, 3.70 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 6.67 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 8.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders, lived in eight, nine or ten roomed houses. No persons with the qualifications in Agriculture and Dairy Science and no C.A.'s and PhD degree holders lived in the houses having the said number of rooms.

3.6.5 F The Ownership of Vehicles:

Out of the persons holding Technical and professional qualifications, 60.70 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 53.57 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 34.73 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 11.11 per cent of the persons holding Agriculture and
Dairy Science qualifications, 33.33 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 34.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 20.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s did not have any type of vehicles.

Regarding the persons who had vehicles, 3.46 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 10.71 per cent of the Technical certificate and diploma holders, 21.74 per cent of the technical degree holders, 11.11 per cent of the Agriculture and dairy Science qualifications, 13.33 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 39.73 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 35.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had their own scooters.

Out of the persons under study with technical and professional qualifications, 3.57 per cent of the technical certificate and diploma holders, 13.09 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 25.09 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 15.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had their own cars.

No person holding B.Ed. degree or Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications had his own car.

3.8.5 G (vi)(i) The Cost of Furniture possessed by the persons under study.
Out of the persons with Technical and
professional qualifications, 38.80 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 25.0 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 17.39 per cent of the technical degree holders, 20.0 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 8.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 15.0 per cent of the G.A.'s and Ph.D.'s did not possess any furniture of their own.

(ii) Expenditure upto Rs. 500

Out of the persons under study, 23.53 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 27.33 per cent of the technical certificate and diploma holders, 17.39 per cent of technical degree holders, 22.22 per cent of the persons holding agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 15.33 per cent of the persons with ordinary Medical qualifications and 15.02 per cent of the persons with Medical degree and 15.00 per cent of the G.A.'s and Ph.D.'s owned furniture costing Rs. 1 to 500.

(iii) Expenditure upto Rs. 1000

Out of the persons holding Technical and professional qualifications, 10.45 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 17.36 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 17.39 per cent of the Technical Degree holders, 44.44 per cent of the Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 6.67 per cent of the Technical and ordinary Medical qualifications, 6.70 per cent
of the Medical degree holders, 10.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s degree holders had furniture costing Rs.501 to Rs.1000.

Out of the persons holding technical and professional qualifications, 15.92 per cent of the B.Eng.'s, 3.57 per cent of the Technical certificate and diploma holders, 26.03 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 22.22 per cent with Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 8.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 10.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had furniture costing Rs.1001 to Rs.2000. No person holding ordinary Medical qualification had furniture costing Rs.1001 to Rs.2000.

(iv) Expenditure above Rs.7000:

Out of the persons under study, 2.99 per cent of the B.Eng.'s, 2.36 per cent of the Technical certificate and diploma holders, 8.70 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 11.12 per cent with qualifications in Agriculture and Dairy Science, 6.67 per cent holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 23.99 per cent holding Medical degrees and 15.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s possessed furniture costing above Rs.7000.

3.8.5 K Cost of electrical appliances:

Out of the total persons under study holding technical and professional qualifications 43.75 per cent
of the B.Ed.'s, 30.95 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 21.74 per cent of the Technical Degree holders, 22.22 per cent of the persons with Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 46.67 per cent holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 8.70 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 15.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s degree holders had no electrical appliances.

**Expenditure unto Rs. 500:**

Out of the persons with Technical and professional qualifications - 30.35 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 33.33 per cent of the persons holding technical certificate and diplomas, 26.09 per cent of the technical degree holders, 44.44 per cent of the persons holding Agriculture and dairy science qualifications, 13.33 per cent of persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 4.35 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 15.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s possessed electrical appliances costing Rs. 1 to Rs. 500.

**Expenditure unto Rs. 1000:**

Out of the persons under study 10.45 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 21.43 per cent with Technical certificate and Diplomas, 26.09 of the Technical degree holders, 22.22 per cent of the persons holding Agriculture and Dairy Science qualifications, 34.78 per cent of the
Medical degree holders, 20.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had electrical appliances costing Rs.501 to Rs.1000. No person with ordinary Medical qualifications had electrical appliances costing the same amount.

Unto Rs.4000:

It could be observed that most of the persons possessing electrical appliances costing Rs.501 to Rs.4000 were the Medical degree holders. In terms of ranking, the Medical degree holders ranked first, the ordinary Medical qualifications holders ranked second, the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s ranked third, the Technical certificate and diploma holders and the technical degree holders ranked fourth, the B.Ed.'s ranked fifth and the persons with Agriculture and dairy science qualifications ranked sixth.

Above Rs.7000:

Out of the persons under study holding technical and professional qualifications, 1.0 per cent of the B.Ed.'s, 6.67 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 17.33 per cent of the Medical degree qualifications, and 10.0 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s possessed the electrical appliances costing above Rs.7000. There were no persons holding technical certificates and diplomas, technical degrees and agriculture and dairy science qualifications who spent above Rs.7000 on the electrical appliances.
3.8.5 Telephone facilities

Out of the persons with Technical and Professional qualifications, 5.47 per cent of the B.E.I.'s, 9.52 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 13.04 per cent of the Technical degree holders, 26.67 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 60.87 per cent of the Medical degree holders and 30.00 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had telephone connections, (facilities). None of the persons holding Agriculture and dairy science qualifications had telephone facilities.

3.8.5 Refrigerator facilities

Out of the persons under study, with technical and professional qualifications, 3.98 per cent of the B.E.I.'s, 10.71 per cent of the Technical certificate and Diploma holders, 13.94 per cent of the Technical Degree holders, 33.35 per cent of the persons holding ordinary Medical qualifications, 47.63 per cent of the C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s had refrigerators.

Conclusions

The study of the indicators for judging the economic status of the persons holding technical and professional qualifications showed that Medical degree holders ranked the highest.
After studying the economic status with different levels of education, it could be observed that in the light of the indicators for judging the economic status, education had the most significant influence in affecting a person's economic status. The higher the educational qualifications, the higher the economic gain. The exceptions challenging the above hypothesis might be due to a peculiar type of economic position with but a few persons.
SECTION III

3.9 LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STATUS IN THE FAMILY, CASTE AND LOCALITY

In this section a statistical analysis ($X^2$) of persons is made with different levels of education.

In section IV the researcher has given the description of the different levels of education and the social status of the persons under study.

3.9.1 Levels of education and social status in the family

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study their social status in the family and their percentages.
Table-11

Levels of education and social status in the family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Levels of Education</th>
<th>Social Status in the Family</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>72.90</td>
<td>8.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>49.42</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>43.53</td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>45.50</td>
<td>10.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>36.84</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>39.14</td>
<td>9.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>34.25</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>36.11</td>
<td>9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>19.77</td>
<td>5.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>21.42</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post graduate with LL.B.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D.Med.</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>9.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technicalcertificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>32.14</td>
<td>11.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>26.09</td>
<td>13.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; dairy</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualifications</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>13.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-SQ = 182.5408 AT 38 DF

COEFFICIENT OF CORR. = 0.288804
Levels of education and social status in the family

Table 11 is the contingency table (20 x 3) where the social status in the family are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 182.5408 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 38 degrees of freedom.

The c value is 0.28804 and this position is indicating highly significant through the $x^2$ value.

It means that there is a relationship between social status in the family and different levels of educational variables.

3.9.2 Levels of education and social status in the caste

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their social status in the caste and their percentages.
## Table-12

Levels of education and social status in the caste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Social Status in the caste</th>
<th>Total percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low (1)</td>
<td>Medium (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>81.31</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>63.71</td>
<td>5.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>61.27</td>
<td>6.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.S.C.</td>
<td>59.52</td>
<td>5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>58.65</td>
<td>6.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>45.76</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>49.32</td>
<td>4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>47.22</td>
<td>9.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.B.</td>
<td>33.72</td>
<td>10.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>32.14</td>
<td>10.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>52.63</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
<td>32.26</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Postgraduate with LL.B.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Ed.</td>
<td>43.78</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>41.67</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>56.52</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualification</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>21.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.'s</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHI-SQ = 163,7991 AT 38 DF
COEFF. OF CONT. = 0.274755
Levels of education and social status in the caste

Table 12 is the contingency table (20 x 3) where the social status in the caste are classified into columns and the different levels of education have been grouped in rows.

From the table, it is evident that Chi-square value is 163.7991 which is found to be highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence with 38 degrees of freedom.

The C value is 0.274755 and this position is indicating highly significant through the $X^2$ values.

It means that there is a relationship between social status in the caste and different levels of educational variables.

3.9.3 Levels of education and social status in the locality

The following table gives an idea of different levels of education of the persons under study, their social status in the locality and their percentages.
### Table 13

Levels of education and social status in the locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Levels of education</th>
<th>Social Status in the locality</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>06.77</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Std. I to VII</td>
<td>07.97</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Std. VIII to X</td>
<td>04.71</td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B.S.C.</td>
<td>02.98</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>03.30</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>05.93</td>
<td>7.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>09.32</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>P.Com.</td>
<td>09.43</td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M.Ed.</td>
<td>09.23</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>05.00</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>07.89</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>N.Com.</td>
<td>01.94</td>
<td>19.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post graduate with M.Ed.</td>
<td>06.57</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B.Ed.</td>
<td>05.24</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical certificate &amp; diploma</td>
<td>00.71</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technical degree</td>
<td>03.17</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; dairy</td>
<td>03.39</td>
<td>11.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ordinary medical qualification</td>
<td>13.93</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medical degree</td>
<td>21.73</td>
<td>17.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C.A.'s &amp; Ph.D.'s</td>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{C.V.} = 100.1541 \quad \text{AND} \quad \text{COEFF. OF CORR.} = 0.304253 \]
SECTION IV

3.10 Educational qualifications and social status

The social status of the persons under study in the family, caste and locality is shown in table 11, table 12 and table 13.

The persons under study were asked about their social status in the family, caste and locality. In the same way the persons under study were given three alternatives regarding their status to choose low/medium/high.

The investigator has tried to study the social status of the persons with reference to their monthly income and their educational qualifications. Different status of the persons and educational qualifications have been taken into consideration. The persons under study were asked to give their views regarding their social status and they were given three alternatives in the questionnaire. As per their responses, the investigator calculated the percentages.

The findings are as follows:

3.10.1 The illiterate persons:

Out of the illiterate persons under study 72.90 percent said that their social status in the family was low.

* By low meant very ordinary status. Medium status gave an idea that the person concerned had fair status and the high status showed that he had an ideal position in the family, community and locality.
and 8.41 per cent held the view that their social status was medium in their respective families and 18.69 per cent enjoyed the high status in the family. The percentage of the responses of the illiterates regarding their social status in the castes were as follows:

As regards their social status in the caste, 31.31 per cent had low status, 6.54 per cent had medium status and 12.15 per cent were of the view that their status in the caste was high.

As regards their social status in the locality, 69.79 per cent had low status, 6.54 per cent had medium status and 4.67 per cent enjoyed high status. This shows that the status of the illiterate persons under study in the family, caste and locality was low.

3.10.2 Persons with education from class I to VII:

Out of the persons under study who had their education from class I to VII, 49.42 per cent believed that their social status in the family was low, 5.02 per cent held the view that their status was medium, while 45.56 per cent persons opined that they enjoyed high status in the family. As regards their social status in the caste, 63.71 per cent of them had low status in the caste, 5.02 per cent of the persons had medium status and 31.27 per cent enjoyed high status.
As regards their social status in the locality, 67.57 per cent of the persons had low status, 6.56 per cent had medium status and 25.87 per cent enjoyed high status.

Most of the persons under study who had education from class I to VII had low status in the family, caste and locality.

3.10.3 Persons with education from class VIII to X:

The persons under study who had education from class VIII, IX or X were asked about their social status in the family, caste and locality. Out of them 48.83 per cent showed that they had low status, 11.76 per cent had medium status and 39.71 per cent enjoyed high status in their respective families. Regarding their social status in the caste, 61.27 per cent were of the view that their status in the caste was low, 6.27 per cent believed that they had medium status and 31.36 per cent held the view that their social status in the caste was high. As regards their status in the locality, 64.71 per cent showed that they had low status, 7.84 per cent believed that their social status in the locality was medium and 27.45 per cent of the persons enjoyed high status in the locality.

Most of the persons under study who had education from class VIII to X had low status in the family, caste and locality. There were only thirty per cent of the persons who enjoyed high social status in the caste and locality.
3.10.4 The persons holding S.S.C. certificates:

Out of the persons under study who had passed the S.S.C. examination, 45.50 per cent had low status in the family, 19.05 per cent had medium status and 44.45 per cent were of the view that they enjoyed high social status in the family. Regarding their status in the caste, 50.52 per cent were of the view that they had low status, 5.32 per cent had medium status and 44.66 per cent enjoyed high status in the caste. Regarding their social status in the locality, 62.96 per cent had low status, 4.24 per cent had medium status and 32.80 per cent showed that they enjoyed high social status.

This clearly indicates that the higher the educational qualifications of a person the higher goes his social status in the family, caste and locality.

3.10.5 Undergraduates:

There were 36.64 per cent of the total undergraduates under study who had low status in the family, 9.02 per cent of the person had medium status and 54.14 per cent of the undergraduates enjoyed high status in the family. Regarding their social status in the caste, out of the undergraduates 52.65 per cent were of the opinion that they had low status, 6.76 per cent had medium status and 34.59 per cent enjoyed high status in the caste. Regarding the social status of
the undergraduates in the locality, 53.33 per cent had low status, 3.01 per cent had medium status and 43.61 per cent of the undergraduates enjoyed high social status.

3.10.6 Graduates:

Out of the total arts graduates under study 39.14 per cent of the arts graduates had low status, 9.32 per cent had medium status and 52.54 per cent enjoyed high status in the family. Regarding the social status of the arts graduates in the caste, the percentage of the graduates having low status was 45.76 and the percentage of those having medium status was 10.17 while 44.07 per cent graduates enjoyed high social status. Regarding the social status of the arts graduates in the locality, 55.93 per cent of the arts graduates held the view that their status was low, 7.63 per cent of them believed that their status was medium and 36.44 per cent of the arts graduates were of the view that they enjoyed high status in the locality.

Regarding the social status of the science graduates under study, 34.25 per cent had low status, 10.96 per cent had medium status and 54.79 per cent enjoyed high status. The percentage of the science graduates having low status in the caste was 49.32 and the percentage of science graduates having medium status was 4.11 and the percentage of those having high status was 46.56. Regarding the social status of
the science graduates in the locality, 49.32 per cent were of the view that they had low status, 5.48 per cent had medium status and 45.20 per cent enjoyed high status in the locality.

Regarding commerce graduates under study, 36.11 per cent had low status, 9.45 per cent had medium status and 54.44 per cent of the commerce graduates enjoyed high status in the family. Regarding their status in the caste, the percentage covering low, medium and high status were 47.22, 9.44 and 43.33 per cent respectively. So far as their status in the locality is concerned, the commerce graduates had low, medium and high status covering 39.44 per cent, 9.44 per cent and 51.12 per cent respectively.

Regarding the social status of the law graduates, 19.77 per cent had low status, 5.81 per cent had medium status and 74.42 per cent of the law graduates enjoyed high status in the family. Regarding the status of the law graduates in the caste, 33.72 per cent had low status, 10.47 per cent had medium status and 55.81 per cent of the law graduates enjoyed high social status in the caste.

The social status of the law graduates in the locality were as follows:

Low (30.23 per cent), medium (5.02 per cent) and high (63.95 per cent). It is remarkable that the position of the law graduates as regards their high social status in
the family, caste and locality was better than that of the other graduates mentioned here.

10.7 Post graduates:

Out of the total arts post graduates under study, 71.42 per cent had low status, 14.29 per cent had medium status and 64.29 per cent enjoyed high social status in the family. Regarding the social status of the arts post graduates in the caste, the percentage of the arts post graduates having low status was 32.14 and the percentage of those having medium was 10.72 while 57.14 per cent enjoyed high status. Regarding the social status of the arts post graduates, 50.0 per cent of the arts post graduates held the view that their social status was low, 10.71 per cent of them believed that their status was medium and 39.20 per cent of the arts post graduates were of the view that they enjoyed high status in the locality.

Regarding the social status of the science post graduates under study, 15.79 per cent had low status, 21.05 per cent had medium status and 63.16 per cent enjoyed high status in the family. The percentage of the science post graduates having low status in the caste was 57.63, medium status was 21.05 and the percentage of those having high social status was 26.32. Regarding the social status of the science post graduates in the locality, 57.69 per cent were of the view that they had low status, 15.79 per cent had medium status
and 26.32 per cent enjoyed high social status in the locality.

Regarding the commerce post graduates under study, 22.58 per cent had low status, 12.90 per cent had medium status and 64.52 per cent enjoyed high social status in the family. The percentage of the commerce post graduates having low status in the caste was 32.26 and the percentage of commerce post graduates enjoying medium status in the caste was 12.90 and the percentage of those having high social status was 54.84. Regarding the social status of the commerce post graduates in the locality, 41.94 per cent were of the view that they had low status, 19.35 per cent had medium status and 38.71 per cent enjoyed high social status in the locality.

Regarding the social status of the post graduates with LL.B., 20.0 per cent had low status, 13.33 per cent had medium status and 66.67 per cent enjoyed high social status in the family. Regarding the social status of the post-graduates with LL.B. in the caste, 40.0 per cent had low status, 6.67 per cent had medium status and 53.33 per cent enjoyed high social status. The social status of the post-graduates with LL.B. in the locality were as follows:
Low status 26.67 per cent, 6.67 per cent had medium status and 66.67 per cent enjoyed high social status.

Conclusions:

The persons under this block of study had M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., and post graduates with LL.B. degree holders.

Most of the persons enjoyed either medium status or high social status according to the said categories.

It can be observed that Law post graduates enjoyed a high social status which is remarkable.

3.10.8 Professional and technical education:

Bachelor of education:

Out of the B.Ed.'s under study, 20.90 per cent said that their social status in the family was low, 9.95 per cent held the view that their social status was medium and 69.15 per cent enjoyed high status in the family. Regarding the social status of the B.Ed.'s having low status was 43.76 and percentage of those having medium status was 5.27, while 49.25 per cent enjoyed high status in the caste. As regards their status in the locality, 51.24 per cent of the persons had low status, 6.87 per cent had medium status and 41.79 per cent enjoyed high status.

Conclusions:

It can be observed that most of the persons having the said educational qualifications enjoyed high status in the family.
3.10.9 Technical certificates and diploma holders:

Out of the total technical certificates and Diploma holders under study, 32.14 per cent had low status, 11.9 per cent had medium status and 55.95 per cent enjoyed high status in the family. As regards their social status in the caste, 41.67 per cent had low status, 9.42 per cent had medium status and 49.91 per cent had high status. Regarding their status in the locality, 60.71 per cent had low status, 4.76 per cent had medium status and 34.53 per cent had high status.

Conclusion:

It can be observed from the above that most of the persons having the said qualifications enjoyed high social status in the family and caste but low in the locality.

3.10.10 Technical degree holders:

There were 26.09 per cent of the total technical degree holders under study had low status, 13.04 per cent had medium status and 60.87 per cent enjoyed high status in the family. As regards their status in the caste, 56.52 per cent had low status, nil per cent had medium status and 43.48 per cent enjoyed high status. Regarding their status in the locality, 52.17 per cent had low status, 4.35 per cent had medium status and 43.48 per cent had high status.
Conclusion:

It is remarkable that the high social status of the persons holding technical degrees covered 43.46 per cent both in the caste and locality.

It can be observed that most of the persons enjoyed high social status in the family.

3.10.11 Agriculture and dairy science qualifications:

Out of the total agriculture and dairy science qualification holders, 11.11 per cent had low status, 11.11 per cent had medium status and 77.78 percent had high status in the family. As regards their social status in the caste, 33.23 per cent had low status, 11.11 per cent had high status. Regarding their social status in the locality, 33.33 per cent had low status, 11.11 per cent had medium status and 55.56 per cent enjoyed high status.

Conclusion:

It is remarkable that the persons holding the said educational qualifications enjoyed high social status in the family, caste and locality.

3.10.12 Ordinary medical qualification holders:

There were 13.33 per cent of the total ordinary medical qualification holders had low status, 6.67 per cent had medium status and 80.00 per cent had high status.
As regards their social status in the caste 13.33 percent had low status and 86.67 percent had high status. Regarding their social status in the locality 13.33 percent had low, 6.67 percent had medium and 80.0 percent had high status.

**Conclusion:**

It can be observed that most of the persons under study who were holding ordinary medical qualifications enjoyed high social status at all the three levels family, caste and locality.

3.10.13 **Medical degree holders:**

Out of the total medical degree holders 4.35 percent had low status, 13.04 percent had medium and 82.61 percent enjoyed high social status in the family. As regards their social status in the caste 13.04 percent had low, 21.74 percent had medium and 65.22 percent enjoyed high status. Regarding their social status in the locality 21.74 percent had low 17.39 percent had medium and 60.87 percent had high status.

**Conclusion:**

It can be observed that most of the persons holding medical degree enjoyed high social status in the family, caste and locality.
Out of the total C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s degree holders, 20.0 percent had low status and 80.0 percent had high status in the family. As regards their social status in the caste, 20.0 percent had low and 80 percent had high social status. Regarding their social status in the locality, 40.0 percent had low and 60.0 percent had high social status.

Conclusion:

Most of the persons holding C.A.'s and Ph.D.'s degree enjoyed high social status in the family, caste, and locality.