CHAPTER-VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The problem of corruption is a complex process, which has deep roots and ramifications in the society. It is an integral part of our society. It can't be examined in isolation. It has suitable economic, political, ideological and social connotations. In its widest meaning, corruption includes improper or selfish exercise of power and influence attached to a public office or to the special position one occupies in public life.

Corruption is a global phenomenon, which is found in almost all societies in one or the other form, the problem of corruption seems to have been taken for granted reality in many parts of the world. In many developing countries like India it is apparently seem as an another problem to contend with as those nations grapple with the complex process of social and economic development.

Corruption is the single largest element to be found in India. No person is free from the clutches of corruption. In every part of Indian society the problem of corruption is to be a ritual. It is habituated among the people. In recent years this phenomenon has attracted a great deal of attention. In developed or developing countries, large or small, Govt. have fallen on account of accusations of corruption prominent politicians have lost these official status due to corruption. Therefore the researcher has taken more interest in dealing with this problem in the present study. In this chapter the conclusions and summery is analysed systematically.

In the present study the researcher has made an attempt to trace out the conceptualization of corruption by highly educated section of the society i.e. final year Post graduate students and Research scholars in Karnataka University and University of Agricultural science in
Dharwad [Karnatak India] instead of treating corruption as a set of objective conditions like social, economic, political and cultural (Observations and analysis useful for growing literature on corruption in the social construction) we have sought out to examine the varied construction of corruption. While many of the objectivist worked on corruption have contributed substantially to social scientific understanding of the problem.

The central concern of the present study on corruption practice is not really a unit of analysis. But on the other hand the corruption practice is taken as the unit of perception.

A unique feature of the study on corruption practice is that how the person has perceived the fact of corruption in the society. The perception of corruption by others is also significant fact to the present study.

The different locations (Rural & Urban) and Sex (Male & Female) are also important influential factors to the present study across Indian society.

In a developing countries like, India the distinction between rural and urban life is quite pronounced, the cities are crowded. The people have been migrating from rural to urban areas to take advantages of the urban facilities. On other side urban's offer the transients to the residents. The villages are not really crowded because of their vast agricultural land, the villages are in semi-isolated conditions though several villages in close vicinity of urban contents have come under the orbit of urban influence. But what is intensity about the Indian villages are that, the semi-isolated condition is essentially physical and not socially. In fact villages are included in a wide net-work of relationships of kin, marriage trade and religion.
Sex is also an important background factor of every society. In the Indian society, rural male and female are having low literacy as compared to urban male and female.

From the data of present study we come to know that, so far many characteristics are concerned. There is distinction between the urban and rural samples. Even as regards the perception of corruption, there is evidence to prove that the level of perception among rural male and urban female respondents are basically different from rural female and urban male respondents. In rural areas due to the discrimination among the male and female less importance is given to the female therefore they have low perception. In urban area not so much discrimination is found between male and female because education develops more awareness about facts, therefore urban females have higher perception.

Caste membership system places an vital role in Indian society. It seems to assume greater importance than social origins.

In fact, land constitutes the basis of rural social structure under occupational circumstances. It is surprising that, Caste system still plays an important role in the life and conception of those who reside in the villages. One significant fact that, kin and Caste enable the resident population of villages to participate in wider spheres of social and central life.

We shall try to highlight the basic background factors which are significant in these study. The factors such as individual characteristics, family background and home life condition.

The respondents age lies in the range between 21 to 36 years and it’s observed that, there are more number of respondents in the category of 21 to 24 years (57.00 percent).
The factors of education in terms of the level of educational attainment is closely linked with occupation. It is also true that, education and occupation have relevance to income. In order to have clear idea about the economic background of the respondent’s families, we are using social origins as a background variable. We have formulated social origins based on fathers and mothers education and occupational status, and also in terms of high, medium and low social origins. The mass media such as News papers, Literature, Movies, Television etc are the main sources to acquiring the knowledge of corruption. These gives us an understanding about the clear picture of the phenomenon of corruption.

Images of corruption are taken in the sense of interpreting corruption. Under the aspect of interpreting corruption, we essentially consider such as primary group orientation, reference group orientation, “other-directed” value orientation, “person-directed” value orientation and disposition toward corruption.

The present study highlights that, the primary group value orientation is measure of ideas and values towards corruption. It gives consensus strong and positive responses (56.67 %) towards corruption because parental influences.

It also reveals that, 75.33 percent respondents have strong and positive reference group value orientation towards corruption due to their good social contacts and influences of mass media. More number of respondents are having low other-directed value orientation.

“Person-directed value orientation is specifically oriented towards corruption, underlying without looking for social support from others. We found that, the “other-directed” value orientation, the social reaction towards corruption is evident while it is not like “person-directed” value orientation.
In this study, we have classified the corruption practices into three categories on the basis of different forms of nature such as;

I. Serious Practices
   1. Bribe
   2. Inappropriate Remuneration
   3. Defiled
   4. Embezzlement
   5. Manipulation of accounts

II. Violate Practices
   1. Resorts to render morally corrupt
   2. Deviates from moral duty without permission of his concerned authority
   3. Misused official machinery for his own profit
   4. Deteriorates moral principles
   5. Rottened

III. Other Practices
   1. Nepotism and favourtism
   2. Gifts

The disapproval pattern of the above corruptionsl practices, more than 70 percent respondents deteriorates moral principles in the category of violate practices and below 49 percent respondents disapprove opinion about favourtism and gifts.

It emphasized that, Close Friends, Parents, Classmates, Teachers, Politicians, Brokers, By self experience and others for all three categories of corruptionsl practices as the persons who would support their views with respective above order.

It implies that the rural respondents have more awareness towards the role of laws as compared to urban respondents.
To know the above corruptional practices whether the law is in-force or not. Perception of corruption is a crucial variable in the present study of the social reality of corruption. As it provides us, with an understanding as to how persons located in a particular social setting are able to take an account of reality of corruption. Perception is a specific aspect of social reality it is a complex process dependent on the intricate net-work of social relations. Perception as a subjective process is distinguished from all other subjective process, in that it involves the cognitive element of knowledge, which we do not observe in other subjective process. This cognitive element his three components which we have considered namely, corruption practice (CP), Control agents (CA) and corruption control (CC).

Corruption practice relates to the way in which the respondents feel about law, whether law should prohibit certain corruption practices or not. It also related to the knowledge that, they have the existence of a law prohibiting a practice.

The control agent constitutes the second component of the corruption perception scale. This component deals with the reporting of practices, to specific control agents like, Lokayukta, Related higher authority, Police, Parents, Teacher, Community leader and Others.

Corruption control is the third component of the corruption perception scale. It pertains to the practice that should be taken against a person who is engaged in a particular type of corruptional practices that could be taken against such person.

As a step in the construction of the scale, we derived a scheme of scale mention the three components under 1, 2 and 3 in the 6th chapter for each component since there are twelve practices and for each practice, score 3 is the maximum. The actual scores of respondents under each of three components are ranked such as ‘High’ (27 to 36)
'Medium' (21 to 26) 'Low' (below 20 score). Further the 'High' is given value of 3, the 'Medium' is given value 2 and 'Low' is given value of 1. The corruption perception scale itself will be represented in terms of high (7, 8, 9 scores), medium (4, 5, 6 scores) and low (3 scores). The scale is to measure the degree of corruption perception; on the scrutiny of the table 6.7.7 we found that, there are larger number of respondents either in rural or urban, male or female sample, who might be considered to have high (40.33 percent) corruption perception. Yet one can observe that, the urban female, respondents are better placed relatively in the 'high' category.

The background factors such as personal characteristics, family background and social origins provide the necessary basis for estimating their influence on the disposition toward corruption, in terms of approval or disapproval of the different corruption practices.

In the construction of disposition toward corruption scale the maximum score will be 36, for each respondent as there are twelve practices and for each practice, score 3 is the maximum. The actual score of respondents for the disposition towards corruption is ranked as such as high (27 to 36 score), medium (21 to 26) low (below 20 score). The higher percent respondents disposition towards corruption in the category of low (Table 7.2) from rural and urban as well as male and female due to more awareness about social events.

The present study highlights that, the social origins and disposition towards corruption are interrelated. Those who are belongs to low social origins, have high disposition towards corruption (Table 7.3)

It reveals that, those who are having medium social origins have unfavourable attitude towards corruption (Table 7.6).
It is found that, social origins and perception of corruption are interrelated factors. High and Low social origins respondents having medium perception of corruption and medium social origins respondents having high perception of corruption.

It signifies that, who are having unfavourable attitude towards corruption and high social origins having high perception of corruption, they belong to rural areas.

It reflects that, who are having high and medium disposition toward corruption they have favourable attitude toward corruption.

It reveals that, the mass media like News papers, Movies on corruption and perception attitude towards corruption are interrelated factors.

The present study is found that, perception and attitude toward corruption are interrelated. Who have high perception they are having unfavourable attitude towards corruption.

Those who are high social origins and high perception, they have favourable attitude towards corruption belong to rural area.

Among those subjects who show high perception, they have unfavourable attitude toward corruption from rural male respondents. It shows medium and low perception of corruption they have favourable attitude towards corruption from urban males.

The phenomenon of perception of corruption which is the focal point of the present study. It poses the question whether the perception of corruption in more concerned with perception of the corruptional practices. The discussion of data through out the study is about the perception of the practice, rather than the identification of the corruption. But there is no indication in the responses received from the sampled respondents the corruption is denied his place in society mainly because He/She likely to be engaged in corruptional practices.
As a social practice is to be considered as a process, rather than a harm
events, provided one has the specific disposition towards corruption is
one of the significant measures which we have derived in this study.
Throughout the sequence of practices mentioned in the questionnaire.
The identity of the corruption is deliberately kept anonymous.

The sample respondents i.e. final year P.G students and Research
scholars are taken under persistence of this study.

The task of answering the questions contained in the
questionnaire that was supplied to them. It is the wonderful co-
operation and spontaneity of the respondents. The researcher found in
them that have sub-stained him through out this research endeavor.
The researcher feels gratified that he could reach certain conclusions
which are valid and verifiable the specific context in which the inquiry
has been conducted. To this extent the researcher is inclined to express
feeling of fulfillment which accompanies every scientific task.