LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO</th>
<th>TITLE OF TABLE</th>
<th>PAGE NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Dharwad city population from 1901 to 1991.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Actual strength of final year P.G students and Research scholars of both Universities.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Sample strength of final year Post Graduate students and Research scholars in the selected Departments of the Universities for the academic year 2001-02.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Age distribution of sampled respondents (Rural and Urban combined).</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Respondents place of birth present residential place.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Distribution of respondents on sex and caste.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Distribution of respondents by size of family and place of birth.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Distribution of respondents by religious affiliation.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Distribution of respondents by subjective class identification.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Distribution of respondents by types of residences.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Different source of influences on respondents.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Family income.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.10 Distribution of educational status of respondent's parents.  
3.11 Occupation status of the respondent's parents.  
3.12 Respondent's social origin.  
4.1 Source of information heard about corruption.  
4.2 Reading frequency of the reporting on corruption in daily newspapers.  
4.3 Reading frequency literature on corruption.  
4.4 Seeing frequency on corruption in movies.  
4.5 Frequency of watching programmes on corruption.  
4.6 Primary group orientations.  
4.7 Reference group orientation.  
4.8 Other-Directed value orientation.  
4.9 Inter-question association for the index of "other-directed" value orientation.  
4.10 "Person-directed" value orientation  
4.11 Inter-question association for the index of a "Person-directed" value orientation.  
5.1 Rank order of affirmative or negative responses to question items with absolute difference of respondents.  
5.2 Distribution of attitude towards corruption.  
6.1 Responses on different forms of corruptional practices (male and female combined).
6.2 Pattern of disapproval of corruptional practice, (location and sex combined) 123
6.3 Different persons would support their views of respondent’s (location and sex combined). 127
6.4 Respondent’s opinions on prohibiting practices by law (male and female combined). 128
6.5 Eight major practices should be prohibited by law according to rank orders (male and female combined). 128
6.6 Knowledge of an existing law prohibiting practice (percentage for categories of practices). 130
6.7 The control agent to whom a practice reported (percent average for categories of practice). 133
6.8 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to "parents". 136
6.9 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to "community leader". 137
6.10 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to "Teacher". 138
6.11 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to “Police”. 139
6.12 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to “Lokayukta”. 140
6.13 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to “related higher authorities”. 141
6.14 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to “Others”. 142
6.15 Major eight practices by rank order of percentage of respondent’s reporting to “No one”. 143
6.16 Category wise distribution of respondent’s by the action to be taken against corruption. 145
6.17 The action to be taken against corruption in terms of “Warning without punishment” according to rank order in percentage reporting. 146
6.18 The action to be taken against corruption in terms of “Put in Police” according to rank order of percentage reporting. 147
6.19 The action to be taken against corruption in terms of “Put in Lokayukta” according to rank order of percentage reporting. 148
6.20 The action to be taken against corruption in terms of “Put in others” according to rank order of percentage reporting.

6.21 The action to be taken against corruption in terms of “should not take action” according to rank order of percentage reporting.

6.22 Category wise corruptional practices distribution relating to scores.

6.23 Category wise distribution of respondent’s by corruption control agent score.

6.24 Distribution of respondent’s by corruption control score.

6.25 The percentage distribution of high, medium and low values for corruption practice (CP).

6.26 The percentage distribution of high, medium and low values for control agent (CA).

6.27 The percentage distribution of high, medium and low values for corruption control (CC).

6.28 Corruption perception among the respondent’s.

7.1 Disposition towards corruption scores (percentage average for categories of practices) (location and sex combined).

7.2 The values distribution for disposition towards corruption.
7.3 Relationship between disposition towards corruption and social origins (location and sex combined).
7.4 Relationship between social origins and caste (location and sex combined).
7.5 Relationship between disposition towards corruption and attitude towards corruption (location and sex combined).
7.6 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and social origins (location and sex combined).
7.7 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and caste.
7.8 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and reading reportings on corruption in daily newspapers.
7.9 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and watching movies depicting corruption.
7.10 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and primary group orientation.
7.11 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and reference group orientation.
7.12 Relationship between attitude towards corruption and “other-directed” value orientation.
7.13 Relationship between perception of corruption and social origins.
7.14 Relationship between perception of corruption and caste. 181
7.15 Relationship between perception of corruption and reading reportings on corruption in daily news papers. 182
7.16 Relationship between perception of corruption and watching movies depicting corruption. 183
7.17 Relationship between perception of corruption and "person-directed" value orientation. 184
7.18 Relationship between perception of corruption and attitude towards corruption. 184
7.19 Relationship between perception of corruption and disposition towards corruption. 185
7.20 Relationship between perception of corruption and primary group orientations. 187
7.21 Relationship between perception of corruption and reference group orientations. 187
7.22 Composition of attitude towards corruption, perception of corruption, sex and location. 188
7.23 Composition of attitude towards corruption, perception of corruption, social origins and location. 189