CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY
CHAPTER-II
METHODOLOGY

This chapter mainly deals with the research methods of the study. Such as support statement of the problem, aims and objectives of the study, hypotheses of the study locality of the study source of data collection, methods of data collection, sampling procedure, data tabulation and analysis, conceptual frame work, scheme of chapterization and limitations.

Theoretical Support

The concept of present study has the background theoretical frame work of Burger and Luckmann’s. “The construction of Social Reality”.

Statement of the problem

In the widest sense, the term perspective ‘Corruption’ can be identified in many social practices. Various studies on corruption are concentrated on intended corruptive practices in different sections of the society.

The present study relating to the corruption is an endeavour to trace out the concept as a ‘Social Reality’. The present study of corruption is concerned with the analysis of social construction of reality. A person who is defined as a corruptive may still confirm to the approved values and norms of social life. It may be contended without grave fear of being controverted that any study of corruption which fails to consider as concerned aspects and come to be viewed by persons in terms of their own relative positions in society.

Corruption in simple terms may be described as “an act of bribery”. It has also been described as “the use of public power for
private profits in a way that constitutes a breach of law or deviation from the norms of society”.

The present study pertains to the way in which corruption is defined and perceived by the final year Post Graduate students and Research scholars, who are specifically identified with the different order of society in terms of their orientations and dispositions, which are shared and recognized within a given social system. It may be pointed out that, the present study is not a mere etiology of corruption, it does not concern itself with discovering the immediate causes of specific types of corruptional practices such as Bribery, Kick-backs, Embezzlement, Favoritism, Nepotism, Personal gratification, Gifts, Inappropriate remuneration, Manipulation, of accounts, Defilement, Resorting to render morally corrupt, Deviating from normal duty without permission of his concerned authority, misuse of official machinery for his own profit, Deteriorating the moral principles, Rottenness etc It is more concerned with the identification of factors which are meaningfully associated with the processes of attitude formation towards and perceptual understand of corruptional practices.

The concept of corruption is constructed on the basis of theoretical and methodological views. Students of final year Post Graduate classes and Research Scholars, a MPhil and Ph.D. programmes play a critical role in constructing the problem of corruption, play significant role in disclosing the possible solutions to the problem. The pathetic condition of these sections being that, they are aware of corruptional practices by mass media and sometimes self experiance.

The study is oriented towards obtaining the coherent conceptualizations of problem of corruption in the views of various kinds of people. However the study is concerned with the final year
Post Graduate students and Research scholars, to find out their consensual or conflictual image of the problem of corruption in Indian society.

There are some research questions arising to which the present study tries to answer the questions, such as:

i. How is corruptive practice defined and perceived in the Indian society?

ii. What are the implications of corruption practice to the socio-cultural fabric?

iii. What are the views of respondents on the corruptional practice, whether orientation and disposition pattern are specific or not?

The present study is an attempt to delineate the nature of mutual influencing and determination leading to certain outcomes of the perception of corruption by those who are explicitly subject to the respondents.

**Aims and objectives of the study**

On the basis of above discussion the following aims and objectives are formulated:

1. To know the specific conception in the views of the educated section of society i.e. final year Post Graduate students and Research scholars in various disciplines.

2. To analyze the social, economic and cultural factors leading to corruptional practice in the society.

3. To know the role of orientations and disposition towards the of corruption.

4. Mass media is the major source to understand the information regarding corruption.
5. To establish the relationship between social origins, attitudes towards and perception of corruption.
6. To identify the process involved in the attitudes and perceptions of social reality of corruption in terms of relevant dispositions towards control agent and combating corruption.

Hypotheses

Keeping in mind the above objectives of the study the following hypotheses have been framed for the study.
❖ Social origins are more positively related to watch corruption news through mass media.
❖ Social origins are positively related to primary and reference group orientations.
❖ Attitude towards corruption is positively related to social origins.
❖ Attitude towards corruption is related to caste affiliation.
❖ Attitudes toward corruption are more related to read corruption news and watch corruption oriented movies.
❖ Perception of corruption is related to social origins.
❖ Perception of corruption is related to caste affiliation.
❖ Perception of corruption is related to attitude towards corruption.
❖ Perception of corruption, attitude towards corruption and social origins are interrelated.

The Study Area

The study is conducted in Dharwad city during 2002. Dharwad is an important city in the north western part of Karnataka in south India. It forms the headquarters of Dharwad district. The National Highway No-4 connects it with the important commercial cities of Pune, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras 608 kms to the north and
the later 705 kms to the south. The coastline is about 200 kms to the west. The Broad gauge Railway line connects Dharwad with important towns and cities of the region.

Geographical Location

The Geographical location of Dharwad city is 15 20' to 15 28' North latitude and from 75 0' to 75 9' East longitude. Topographically, the city nestles on the Eastern slopes of the ridges of the Western Ghats on a chain of hillocks at an elevation of 2,580 feet above mean sea level (Dharwad Dist. Gazetteer-1971).

Climate

Dharwad experiences a daily mean maximum temperature of 37.2 deg.cel. and a daily minimum temperature of 28.8 deg.cel. It receives an average rainfall of 32.8 inch. The maximum rainfall is from the south-West monsoons in the months of June and July. However, some rainfall also occurs in October due to the retreating monsoons.

The climate of Dharwad city is pleasant moderately cool and healthy throughout the year. During the month of April, the temperature will be Maximum and by the end of April thunder shower break out and frequently cool the city. The daily mean maximum temperature is found to be 96.70°F. The maximum humidity is during the months of July, August and September and minimum during the month of December. The maximum humidity is found to be 96% and the minimum daily variation is about 61% which will be in the month of March. General wind directions are from East to West and West to East both being equally predominant. The maximum wind velocity is in July when it reaches about 10 miles per hour.
Population

Table 2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Changing Population</th>
<th>Changing population in percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>21,230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>29,591</td>
<td>+ 8,361</td>
<td>+ 39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34,220</td>
<td>+ 4,629</td>
<td>+ 15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>40,904</td>
<td>+ 6,684</td>
<td>+ 19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>47,992</td>
<td>+ 7,088</td>
<td>+ 17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>66,571</td>
<td>+ 18,579</td>
<td>+ 38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>77,163</td>
<td>+ 10,592</td>
<td>+ 15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,14,216</td>
<td>+37,053</td>
<td>+ 48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,74,101</td>
<td>+59,885</td>
<td>+ 34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,23,894</td>
<td>+49,793</td>
<td>+ 28.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Quoted by H.B. Mahantesh (1996) Urban youth and their “family a sociological study” -MPhil desertation dept of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad.

The table 2.1 shows that, the city population has increased due to impact of industrialization, job opportunities, pleasant moderately cool and healthy climate all around the year, good educational facilities for students and rich cultural values etc.

Literacy

Dharwad has been the educational centre since ancient period, so its literacy rate has also been increasing. In 1951 44.90%, 1961 54.30%, 1971 59.62%, 1981 59.61%, 1991 70.20%. (Dharwad Dist, census -1991).

Educational Facilities

Educational facilities in Dharwad city are quite substantial. There are five Nursery Schools, 41 primary schools, 20 high schools, 6 pre-university composite colleges, 7Arts colleges, 7 Commerce colleges, 3
Science colleges, 1 BEd college, 3 Medical colleges (one Dental, one Ayurvedic and one homeopathic), 2-ITI colleges, one polytechnic college, one diploma in pharmacy college, and two universities i.e. university of Agricultural sciences and Karnatak University for social sciences and humanities, which are the study areas of the researcher. (Census Book of Dharwad Dist-1991).

NTTF running collaboration with Swiss Government and Government of India. There are two Universities regional centers working at Dharwad i.e. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) New Delhi and Karnataka state open University (KSOU). In 1959, the Government of India has established Indian 5th centre for Economic and population research centre at Dharwad.

These Education institutions provide good education, in this regard, various parts of the state; other states of India and aboard students are migrating to Dharwad for having good education.

Communication

Dharwad city has provided with a wide communication system like Telephone, Telex, Telegraph, Television, Radio station, Internet and Intercom networks. The communication system has been instrumental establishing and promoting the centres of educational institutions and Universities.

Economic activities

The Dharwad city is commercial and small and medium industrial centre. The occupation of people at Dharwad city such as service (Govt. and Pvt.). Business, Agriculture, coolie (Agriculture and non-agricultural), self employment etc. The city is famous for grains marketing. It has got a biggest primary Agricultural marketing
committee (A.P.M.C.) in Karnataka working between Hubli and Dharwad, twin cities.

Major crops

The study area has its hinterlands to red-sandy and black soils. The major crops grown here are paddy, Jawar (Hybrid and Rabi), wheat, green-grain, cotton, onion, potato, chilly etc.

Some people have involved in subsidiary occupation like Butti making, Mat making, Pots making, Weaving Painting and Dairying etc.

Industries

Dharwad city has some of the small and medium sized industries such as Rice mills, Oil mills, Plywood industry, TIWACK industry, wood mills, Beeda rolling industries etc. They are helpful to the people who are working in various industries for increasing their income.

Social and Cultural activities

In Dharwad city people from different caste, religion and classes are residing. Traditional and modern cultured people are also seen in the city.

The All India Radio Station was established on 8th January 1950 at Dharwad. It develops and encourages the cultural life of Northern Karnataka region. The city is famous for its Hindustani musicians like Pundit Mallikarjun Mansur, Smt Gangubai Hangal etc. and some writers who have contributed to Kannada literature such as Dr. D.R. Bendre, V.K. Gokak, Betageri Krishna Sharma, R.C. Hiremath, Kattimani etc.

The Television re-broad casting centre is operating in the city. The "Karnatak Vidhya Vardhak Sangha" was established in 1883 in Dharwad. Its main aim is to develop the Kannada language, literature
and culture. The institutes of Basav Tatwa prasarak mandali, Tatwanweshan Mandir, Swami Vivekanand Ashram and Thapovana etc are established in the city.

In the city, various youth clubs (men and women) Laughing clubs, Employees clubs, and International Organizations like, Rotary clubs and Lions clubs, Red Cross Institute are involved in the developmental works of the city.

"The Bharath kulottejak Sangeeth Natak Mandali" was established in 1905 and "Kannada Naatya Vilasigal Sangha" was established in 1913 at Dharwad. At present 7 cinema theaters are operating and they provide entertainment to the people.

In this regard Dharwad city has good pleasant moderate cool climate condition, good educational facilities and rich culture center. It indicates that, the people of the city have modernized as well as believed in democratic principles. So, the present study is made an attempt to know how to understand the concept of corruption from the educated section of the society.

Karnatak University Dharwad

The Karnatak University was established in 1949. It is now catering to the needs of education in 7 Districts, namely Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Uttar Kannada (Karwar). The main campus of University is located on a 741 acres site at Dharwad. The University has 5 constituent colleges at Dharwad, Post-Graduate centers, at Belgaum, Karwar, Bijapur and Post-Graduate department in Dandeli in Pulp and Paper Science, P.G. courses at Gadag run by the KUD. 1. A.S.S Comm. College, Gadag-M.com, 2. J.T. College, Gadag-PGDCA and BVB Bagalkot.

The University is under jurisdiction 297 affiliated colleges in the faculties of Arts, Science, Social Science and technology, Bio-technology,
commerce, 'Engineering, Medicine,' Ayurveda, homeopathy,' law, management, Education and Micro Biology. There are 42 Post-Graduate departments under the various faculties on the main campus at Dharwad.

The university library called Prof. S .S. Basavanal library has more than 3, 57,056 books and hundreds of research journals on its racks. It has a unique United Nation's Depository centre, where U.N. Publications old and new are stored serving the needs of the faculties and the student community. A central library for the constituent colleges of Karnataka University of Arts, Commerce, Science and Music is located in the college campus and indivisible libraries of university college of Education and Law which cater to the needs of under Post-Graduate students and staffs are housed in the respective colleges.

The specialized departmental libraries are indeed a significant feature of the University library establishment they are:

1. The library of Kannada research institute has manuscripts of rare books and journals on Arts, Culture, Epigraphy, History, Languages.
2. The library of Institute of Kannada Studies contains manuscripts, books and journals culture and Folklore and Literature.
3. The library of Education is located in university college of Education.
4. The library of Law is located in the University college of Law.
5. There is a departmental library in the department of Marine Biology, kodibag, Karwar. In addition there are two museums related to Art and Archaeology and Folklore which attract a regular flow of visitors.
6. The Institute library of KIMS, KUD.
The Belguam post-graduate campus was setup in 1982 at Bhootaramanhatti and it provides Post-graduate instructions in 7 subjects viz: Kannada, Marathi, Economics, Commerce, Geography, Mathematics and Sociology. The teaching staff for the Belguam campus is appointed on the permanent basis. A gomal land near Bhootaramanhatti village Belgaum measuring 178 acres has been acquired. The Post-graduate centre measuring 200 acres at Bijapur started during 1993-94 provides P.G. Instruction in History and Archeology and Public Administration in addition to P.G. Diploma in Food processing and Quality control.

Special training facilities, provided by the university for talented students seeking admission to All India Institutes and appearing for All India Service Examination have started yielding good results. A separate coaching programme for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes desiring to appear for All India Service Examinations has been started with the assistance of Government of India. This is in addition to the special coaching provided to students of weaker sections appearing for IAS/IPS preliminary entrance examination.

The University publishes Research journals in Humanities Science and Social Science. It also publishes two journals in Kannada entitled, "Karnatak Bharathi" and "Vidhyarthi Bharathi". These provide an outlet for Research activities of the staff as well as students. The results of the research conducted by the teachers and research students of the University are also published in National and International journals. During the last five decades, 1818 scholars are awarded Doctoral Degree in various disciplines.

The Pasaranga meant for popularizing literature, Culture and Science through lectures and publications has made good progress...
during the year under report. Extension lectures were organized in rural areas which enjoyed popularity as in the previous years. Publications of popular as well as research works with the help of University Press are continued.

The University has maintained the tradition of conducting examinations and announcing results on time as per schedules.

The SC and ST Cell setup on 26.09.1981 is working for welfare of the SC and ST Students. The Category-I Cell setup on 14.09.1985 is working for the welfare of such students.

In the year under the report the number of students enrolled for the Post-Graduate studies increased from 3,360 to 4,125 similarly, the number of students enrolled for undergraduate level the constituent and affiliated colleges increased from 81,029 to 81,399.

The numbers of teachers working in the Post-Graduate departments decreased from 274 to 261. The numbers of teachers in the Constituent and Affiliated colleges decreased from 4,509 to 4,488.

The University spread its faculties to facilitate the student's participation in the Inter-collegiate and Inter-University competitions, sports and games, NCC and NSS activities have also been encouraged to the fullest extent.

The University celebrates Birth anniversary of Late Dr.D.C. Pavate as Educationist's Day and Birth anniversary of the poet Dr.D.R. Bendre as poet's Day. Lectures by eminent personalities in the field were arranged on this occasion. Foundation lectures also are being arranged regularly by inviting eminent scholars, Educationists, Administrations and Statesman.

The three years 1999-2002 has been glorious for Karnataka University. The year 1999-2000 was the golden jubilee year of Karnataka University, Dharwad. The inaugural address of the Golden Jubilee
celebration was by the Vice-President of India. Her Excellency, the Governor of Karnataka and Chancellor of the University was present and addressed the gathering. To commemorate the Golden Jubilee, University has setup a foundation in the memory of Dr D.C. Pavate through which an eminent scholar goes to Cambridge on fellowship. The first Fellowship (2000-2001) was awarded to a Political Analyst associated with NDTV, holding a Master’s Degree in Social Anthropology from Oxford’s University. His subject was “The comparative study on cross broader terrorism”. His work has been published with the title “Combating terrorism-The Legal challenge” as part of the Military Affairs series. The second fellowship (2001-2002) has been awarded to a brilliant student from the University of Hyderabad. She has done M.A. at the University of Delhi, M.Phil at JNU and Ph.D. from London University. Her subject of research has been “Religion and Politics within Liberal Democracy”. Publication of her research work is due in August 2002.

In the year 2000-2001 the Peer Committee of NAAC visited Karnataka University Dharwad in October 2000 for the purpose of assessment and accreditation. Members of the Committee visited various departments included post-graduate centres. It is heartening to note that executive council of NAAC awarded five star status to Karnataka University Dharwad, which has been a unique achievement for the University. The NAAC is the competent body to certify that university has utilized its resources, opportunities and capabilities to the maximum.

The year 2001-2002 has also been a year of great pride for the university. The UGC has identified Karnataka University, Dharwad as “University with potential for excellence” and Karnataka University, Dharwad has submitted a proposal to UGC to grant the status of
"University with potential for excellence". On the basis of Presentation made by the different Universities, UGC short listed about 22 Universities in the first round. These 22 Universities were again invited for discussion and presentation on 12th and 13th Feb. 2002. After this, the UGC communicated to the University, that it has been granted the status of an 'Island of excellence' and asked the University to develop a centre of potential of excellence in the subject 'polymer science'. The Karnataka University, Dharwad is known for its contributions in the field of polymer science for the last 20 years.

Karnataka University, Dharwad is one of the few Universities in the country and 5th in south India and the only University in South India to get the centre of potential in the subject of Polymer Science and only University in the State to get this status. The UGC will provide the necessary inputs in terms of money and manpower to help the University in the State to achieve and sustain the superior quality of education and research. The polymer science centre is planned to well equipped with modern scientific equipments in addition to visual training/technical aids like slide projector, overhead projector, color, TV, VCR and Computer for power point presentation in order to impart effective training to the students community. Some special programs as per the specific requirements of the Industry/Institute will be organized. Specific tailor-made courses will be organized for the benefit of interested Industries/Organizations in India and aboard for updating their knowledge in many areas of Polymer Science. The Advisory board of the centre will have centre as members highly qualified and experienced personnel of international repute in various fields of Science and Technology.

Further, the University in its response to changing response to changing in style of functioning in its bid to come closer to the reality. It
has started in its number of courses. These include Master's course in Information Technology. International Diploma in Reproductive Health and Management, Biotechnology, Master's course in International Economics and Business and many other courses.

Another note of development matter is that, Karnataka University has secured the Dr. Zakir Hussian study centre from the UGC, New Delhi, under the scheme of epoch making social thinkers.

Apart from it, many departments have been receiving funds from National level funding agencies for there research programmes.

As in the part few years, Karnataka University is continuously striving for further improvement in the quality and relevance of Education. With a team of dedicated academic faculty, administrative and other staff and continued guidance from H.E. the Chancellor, the vice-Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate and Senate, academic council and wholehearted co-operation from the students community, the University has been enjoying a peaceful and congenial atmosphere for dedicated work, progress and all round development.

**University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad**

The University of Agricultural Science was established on 1\textsuperscript{st} October 1986 at Dharwad, by an Act of Karnataka Legislature, thus fulfilling the long cherished ambition of the people of Northern Karnataka region (UAS Annual Report 1986-87).

The University was given the jurisdiction over two revenue divisions of Northen Karnataka viz. Gulbarga and Belagaum, consisting of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belagaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, and Karwar (North canara) Districts. According to geographical area 52 percent area of the state comes under the jurisdiction of the University.
With the establishment of the new University two colleges of Agriculture, one college of Rural Home Science, another one Agricultural in consisting of Agricultural section one Agricultural Engineering institute at Rachipur and one veterinary college at Bidar, besides degree programmers in Agricultural marketing and inherited 24 Research stations, two Extension Education units, two Krishi Vigyan Kendra, various National Agricultural Extension projects and one National Demonstration unit and four Home science (P.G. and Research) departments, and 14 Agricultural and allied disciplinary Post-Graduate and Research departments and also B.Sc. (Agri.) and Degree of Home Science (BHSc) colleges.

The University Administration was located in the main building of the college of Agriculture Dharwad, with a band of enthusiastic Scientists, teachers and service Personnel, the University started functioning with high ambitions and goals in Scientific academic and other sphere’s of activity (UAS Annual Report 2000-01).

As has been stated earlier the final year students in P.G courses and research students are considered for the purpose of the sample from whom required information are cited.

Actual Strength of Final year Post-graduate students and Research Scholars (MPhil. and Ph.D.) in the selected departments of Universities shown in below
Table 2.2 Actual strength of Final year P.G. and Research Scholars of both Universities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Karnataka University</th>
<th></th>
<th>University of Agricultural Sciences</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post Graduate Final Year</td>
<td>Research Scholars</td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>Post Graduate Final Year</td>
<td>Research Scholars</td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>G. Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
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<td>86</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Science</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri &amp; Agri. allied Sciences</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Total</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>2043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1* Language departments are Kannada, English, Folklore, Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit and Urdu.


3* Commerce departments like Commerce, (KIMS) MBA and Master of International Economics and Business management.

4* Natural Science departments such as Botany, Bio-Chemistry, Chemistry, Master of computer science, Electronics, Geology, Master of Tech, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Sericulture, Statistics, Zoology.

Sampled strength of final year post Graduate students and Research scholars in the selected departments of both Universities for the academic year 2001-02.

Table 2.3
The sample by their faculty background

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Karnataka University</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>University of Agricultural Science</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post Graduate Final Year</td>
<td>Research Scholar</td>
<td>Post Graduate Final Year</td>
<td>Research Scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M  F  M  F</td>
<td></td>
<td>M  F  M  F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Language</td>
<td>15  04  08  06</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Social Science</td>
<td>48  33  25  05</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>11  10  03  01</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Science</td>
<td>43  19  13  02</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Agri &amp; Agri allied Science</td>
<td>-  -  -  -</td>
<td>31  02</td>
<td>19  02  54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.Total</td>
<td>123  66  43  14</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>31  02  19  02</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Languages dept Marathi, Sanskrit and Urdu, in social science section, Music & Fine Arts, in Agri & Agri allied Science section, Home Science Extension education departments are excluded for sampling.
Sources and methods of data collection

The Final year Post Graduate students and Research scholars are the main respondents of the present study. They are studying in Karnataka University and UAS Dharwad, and are identified for data collection by applying appropriate sampling techniques to select respondents as the basis of the research study and thus maintain objectivity.

The main sources of data collection for the present study are:

1. Primary sources and
2. Secondary sources.

1. Primary sources

The primary data was collected by the researcher through field work. To collect information, a partly structured, closed-ended and a partly open-ended questionnaire schedule was administrated among the respondents in the sample to elicit data for analysis in order to arrive at objective conclusions.

Further, the researcher also personally met some of the respondents during University working hours to discuss their opinions. This gave the researcher the background data to understand the research problem. The data informally collected through the interview method immensely helped the researcher at the time of analysis of data and put the conclusions drawn in an appropriate manner.

Pilot Study

Before entering the field the researcher made a pilot study to test the validity of the interview schedule. The researcher selected 25 final year Post Graduate students and Research scholars for pilot study. With the help of pilot study the objectivity of interview schedule was tested.
The schedule was prepared systematically and objectively. Thus on the basis of the response obtained in the pilot study, the interview schedule was properly structured by the researcher by excluding irrelevant questions and by including certain questions which would elicit data to support the objectives of the study. But the measurement of attitudes and perception scale of Likerd is used as it is.

**Contents of Interview schedule**

The major part of the data is collected through structured open-ended and close-ended questionnaire schedule. It is a useful tool to facilitate computer analysis. The questionnaire schedule contained eight parts Viz;

Section 1: This part contained the questions pertaining to personal information of the respondents like, Sex, Age, Religion, Caste, Place of birth, Residence, Educational background and Career etc.

Section 2: It comprises family background of the respondents. It pertains type of family, family size, education and occupations and status of the family members, income, class status, kind of relationship with family members so on.

Section 3: It consists of sources of hearing about corruption, understanding the concept of corruption and its forms.

Section 4: This section contents questions related to the mass media like news papers, literature, movies, televisions etc, through which an individual receives the idea of corruption.

Section 5: It comprises of items relating to assessment and confront situation arises about corruption.

Section 6: In this part, the item relating to opinions about corruption and others related to attitude towards corruption, is discussed.
Section 7: It pertains to the views of respondents regarding support agents, law awareness, control agents and different corruptional practices.

Section 8: This comprises of issues relating to the prevention of corruption in the views of respondents.

Interview method

From the Sociological perspective the interview method is considered a very useful instrument to collect primary data. In the present study the essential primary source information was collected through this method. With the help of above said schedule the researcher personally visited both Universities and approached the respondents and collected the information. The researcher helped the students in filling the schedule only if necessary. To fill up one interview schedule it took nearly 45 minutes. The interview schedule was prepared in English version. A majority of respondents provided all the information with enthusiasm.

i. Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from libraries and statistical departments. It was collected from census reports, District census hand book, District Gazetteer, National and International social sciences Journals, Books, Acts, Central Vigilance Commission reports, and other reports to throw more light on the subject under study.

Sampling

The present study is confined to only final year Post graduate students and Research scholars. To select the samples random sampling method was used. The researcher selected 55 Post Graduate studies and research Departments of both Universities out of 60 Departments. A list of all P.G and research Departments was first obtained from concerned
departments (2001-02 and 2002-03) as noted 55 departments were
selected on the basis of the number of students admitted to the final
year P.G and research scholars in the faculties such as Language,
Commerce, Social science, Natural or Physical science and Agricultural
and allied sciences. We have selected 300 students of final year P.G and
research scholars of the academic year 2001-02 and 2002-03 in the above
Departments

Tabulation and analyses

After the collection of data, the interview schedules were edited
by researcher for accuracy and uniformity. The tabulations of the data
was done with the help of computers. The method of analysis adopted
in the present study is based on some of the well known statistical
techniques and procedures adopted. We have used students as our
subjects, and one of our main objectives is to inquire in to the patterns
of their thinking and conception regarding the phenomenon of
corruption. In this study the respondents are considered to have fairly
well defined orientations and dispositions toward corruptional
practices. We may have to resort to such of well known statistical
techniques like, test and scores which would indicate the level of
significance that could be attributed to such subjective factors.
Wherever possible subjective responses have been reduced to
quantative terms by giving scores and weightages in terms of the
Likert's scaling techniques. Other statistical tests like, the chi-square
test, have been used to test the strength of significance of association
between variables and descriptive characteristics.

Conceptual frame work

In the present study, the researcher has selected final year Post
Graduate students and Research Scholars as respondents, and one of
our main objectives is to inquire into the patterns of their thinking and conception regarding the phenomenon of corruption. The present study considered to have defined orientations and dispositions of the students towards such violations of normal social expectations and obligations by those who are related to them in specific ways.

The background factors relating to family is basically “social origins” the term ‘social origins’ is based on family income/father and mother’s occupation.

The term “Group orientation” is used in this study, is interpreting corruption, one whose group orientations are highly pronounced will be more favourably situated in under taking the task of defining corruption.

The term concept of “Primary Group” orientation is understood only when there will be face to face contacts in the society.

The term “Reference Group” orientation is significant in analyzing the corruption which provides opportunity to take an account of corruptive behaviour in terms of reactions of the significant others.

In the present study, the term “Other directed” value orientation pertains to the testimony and social support expected from others in order to reach consensus in assigning the nature of corruption practice. It is necessary to recognize the fact that, is defining corruption technique of referral is ordinarily used. For instance when a case of corruption is suspected ordinarily the testimony of the “other” is obtained in order to achieve confirmation of corruption. The particular attitude and disposition toward “others” which the respondents manifest, will decide the intensity of the “other directed” values among the respondents.
The term "Person-directed" value orientation is oriented towards the specific conduct individual on corruption concept.

The term 'definers' and "non-definers" are used in this study. The termed as "definers" having an unfavourable attitude towards corruption and the another termed as "non-definers" having a favourable attitude towards corruption.

Variables

In the present study the researcher has selected some important variables, which decide the attitudes of the human beings. He used sex of the respondents and area background respondents as variables. The sex of the person determines person’s attitude towards society. Similarly the area background, in which one socialized, determines one's perspectives towards the life.

Scheme of Chapterization

The present study is divided in to eight chapters. The chapter scheme is made for the purpose of systematic analysis and evaluation of the subject of the research.

Chapter-I Introduction

- About study
- Corruption a historical perspective
- Review of literature

Chapter-II Methodology

- Statement of the problem
- Aims and objectives of the study
- Hypotheses
- The study area
- Source and methods of data Collection
i. Primary data
- Pilot study
- Techniques of interview schedule
- Interview method

ii. Secondary data
- Sampling
- Tabulation of data and analysis
- Conceptual framework
- Limitations

Chapter-III Socio-Economic profile
- Background Factors/Characteristics
  i. Personal characteristics
    - Place of birth
    - Age of respondents
  ii. Family background factors
    - Caste affiliation
    - Religious affiliation
    - Size of family
    - Subjective class identification
  iii. Social origins
    - Family income
    - Educational status of family of parents
    - Occupational status of parents

Chapter-IV Images of Corruption
- Source of information about corruption
- Group orientations
  i. Primary group orientations
  ii. Reference group orientations
• Value orientations
  i. "Other-directed" value orientations
  ii. "Person-directed" value orientations

Chapter-V Attitude towards Corruption
- Opinion about corruption
- Distribution of attitude towards corruption

Chapter-VI Perception of Corruption
* Modes of corruption
* Selection for the study on forms of corruption
* Response scale
* Views support group/category
* Awareness of law

* Corruption Perception Scale
  i. Corruption Practice (CP)
  ii. Control Agent (CA)
  iii. Corruption Control (CC)

Chapter-VII The Social Reality of Corruption
• Disposition towards corruption
• The relationship between various components
• Sex composition
• Rural and Urban composition

Chapter-VIII Summary and Conclusion
• Appendices
• Bibliography
Limitations of the Study

The present study is excluded from the cross sections of the society because it has different parameters in the view of perception of corruption. Hence the researcher selected only final year P.G students and research scholar, who have their own critical perceptions toward almost many social aspects including corruption.