



## A Study of Attitude of Intermediate Students Towards Corruption with Management and Annual Income

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### ABSTRACT

*Corruption is not cost-neutral. There have been claims that not everything is bad about corruption. Its effects can be positive too. Corruption, among other things, assists in capital formation; fosters entrepreneurial abilities, allows business interest to penetrate bureaucracy and permits the logic of market to insinuate itself into transactions from which public controls exclude it. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of management and annual income on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption. Attitude towards corruption questionnaire developed by Amareswaran, N (2005) was adopted. A sample of 320 intermediate students representing all categories of colleges in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh in India by following the standardized procedures. 't' and 'F' – tests were employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of management and annual income at 0.01 level of significance on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption. The implications are administrators have to provide facilities for rural students and administrators have to provide educational facilities for illiterate mothers.*

**KEYWORDS :** Corruption, Attitude, Management, Annual income and Intermediate students.

### INTRODUCTION

Overwhelming evidence in recent decades suggests that the impact of corruption has been and continues to be negative on all fronts. Corruption has a negative, deleterious and divesting influence on investment and economic growth, administrative performance and efficiency and political development. Continuance of corruption in a country leads to economic malaise and squandering of public resources, lowers governmental performance, adversely affects general morale in the public service, jeopardizes administrative reform efforts and accountability measures, and perpetuates social and economic inequalities. Corruption reinforces political instability and underdevelopment. In short, corruption impedes economic growth, stifles entrepreneurialism, misuses scarce national resources, weakens administrative capacity, contributes to serious political decay and undermines stability, democracy and national integration.

Checking corruption is no easy task. Still no one denies the need to check corruption effectively. It may not be possible to eradicate corruption completely but then vigorous and determined actions will go a long way to minimize it. The measures suggested are too many and defy any easy characterization. To contain and minimize corruption a number of measures have been recommended. These include: driving out corruption by means of usually one-off purges or campaigns, setting up of anti-corruption boards, commissions and the like, campaign for moral regeneration or moral re-armament, strengthening of checks on abuse of power and the enhancement of accountability of the powerful as well as public officials, ensuring transparency and openness in governmental activities, develop positive social attitudes, enforcing a code of public ethics, supporting the role of media, improving educational procedures.

The experiences of a number of countries pertaining to corruption are reviewed in this sub-section. Cross-country survey covers nature, scope, type of corruption as well as the measures taken to curb corruption and outcome of such efforts. But it needs to be stated that not all aspects of corruption have been covered in the countries concerned due mostly to the non-availability of information.

Now one may ask the question as to why such large-scale administrative corruption exists. The reasons for such corruption can be summed up. First, civil servants involved in corrupt practices in most cases do not lose their jobs. Very rarely they are dismissed from service on charges pertaining to corruption. Still more rarely they are sent to prison for misusing public funds. They have never been compelled to return to the state their ill-gotten wealth. Second, people have a tendency not only to tolerate corruption but to show admiration to those civil servants who make a fortune through dubious means. The underlying assumption is that it does not matter how one has acquired wealth as long as he has done so. Third, it is easier for a citizen to get quick service because he has already paid

the civil servant rather than wait for his turn. Fourth, there is now social acceptance of corruption by public officials. Fifth, barring occasional public procurements, the representatives of the people, i.e. politicians in power, are unwilling to take effective measures to curb corrupt practices in public dealings.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Harinadha Reddy (2008)** investigated that methodology, caste, religion and father's occupation have significant influence on the attitudes of B.Ed. students towards corruption.

**Ranga Vara Prasad Reddy (2008)** investigated that year of study, caste, mother's education and father's occupation have significant influence on the attitudes of intermediate students towards corruption.

**Vimala (2009)** investigated that group, father's education and father's occupation have significant influence on the attitudes of degree students towards corruption.

**Hemalatha (2010)** investigated that sex, locality, mother occupation, management and qualification have significant influence on the attitude of D.Ed. students towards corruption.

**Subba Rao Akkina (2011)** investigated that sex, locality, mother occupation and annual income of the family have significant influence on the attitude of engineering students towards corruption.

**Sujatha, K. (2012)** found that management locality gender age father education annual income and academic achievement have significant influence on the attitude of Professional students towards corruption.

**Neelima Maram (2013)** found that investigated that management, locality, gender, mother occupation and academic achievement have significant influence on the attitude of Professional students towards corruption.

**Scope of the Study:** The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of attitude of intermediate students towards corruption with management and annual income.

**Objective of the Study:** To study the impact of management and annual income on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

### Hypotheses of the study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'management' on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.
2. There would be no significant impact of 'annual income' on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

## Tools for the Study

The attitude towards corruption questionnaire was adopted from **Amareswarn, N (2005)**. The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total items are 63 there are 20 negative items and remaining 43 are positive items. For the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the five categories namely Strongly Agree (S.A.), Agree (A.), Doubtful (D.), Disagree (D.A.) and Strongly Disagree (S.D.A.) based on the **Likert (1932)** method.

Personal data regarding the teacher – 1. Name, 2. Management, 3. Annual income.

## Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 intermediate students in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh in India. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government and Private; the second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage is gender i.e. male and female. It is a 2X2X2 factorial design with 320 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited intermediate colleges with the permission of the principals of the colleges. The students who attended to the college on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided to the concerned students of the colleges. The students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The attitude towards corruption questionnaire and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical techniques 't' - test was employed to test hypotheses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Management

The relationship of attitude of intermediate students towards corruption with their management is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of management, the students are divided into two groups. Government students form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with Private students. The attitude of intermediate students towards corruption of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of attitude of intermediate students towards corruption for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

### Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'management' on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 1**.

**Table – 1: Influence of management on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption**

S. No.	Management	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
1.	Government	160	205.66	25.76	3.810**
2.	Private	160	195.84	20.02	

\* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the computed value of 't' (3.810) is greater than the critical value of 't' (2.58) for 1 and 318 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 1 is rejected** at 0.01 level. Therefore it is concluded that the management has significant influence on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

### 2. Annual income

The relationship of attitude of intermediate students towards corruption with their annual income is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of annual income, the students are divided into three groups. The annual income is up to Rs. 36,000/- form the Group – I, Group – II forms with annual income is Rs. 36,001/- to Rs. 72,000/- and Group – III forms with annual income is above Rs. 72,000/-. The attitude of intermediate students towards corruption of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of attitude of intermediate students towards corruption for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

## Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'annual income' on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 2**.

**Table – 2: Influence of annual income on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption**

S. No.	Annual income	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' – Test
1.	Group – I	80	208.43	29.53	6.297**
2.	Group – II	209	197.63	20.48	
3.	Group – III	31	202.00	21.08	

\*\* Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 2** that the computed value of 'F' (6.297) is greater than the critical value of 'F' (4.680) for 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.01 level. Therefore it is concluded that the annual income has significant influence on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

**Findings:** There is significant influence of management and annual income at 0.01 level of significance on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

**Conclusions:** In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Management and annual income have significant influence on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the intermediate students with special reference to their attitude towards corruption.

Management is the highly influenced on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption. Government students have positive attitude towards corruption than the Private students. The administrators have to provide good facilities for the Private students.

Annual income is the highly influenced on the attitude of intermediate students towards corruption. Low income group students have positive attitude towards corruption than the high income group students. The administrators have to provide good amenities for low income group students.

Educate people through posters, advertisements and dramatizations; those are all a part in the curriculum.

By telling moral and ethical stories in the class room.

Role play of a good story in the lesson.

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