CHAPTER-III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES
The Methods and procedures of the study have been discussed with regard of the following heads-

(a) Population
(b) The Sample
(c) Design and variable involved
(d) Tools of the present study
(e) The Collection of data
(f) The statistical technique used

(a) Population -

The present study was confided to the convicted and non-convicted criminals of Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. There are six district in the Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. These are (i) Jalaun (ii) Hamirpur (iii) Jhansi (iv) Banda (v) Lalitpur (vi) Mahoba.

(b) The Sample -

In the present study 200 subjects were selected through purposive sampling technique in the age range of 18 to 40 years. The subject were also selected in the range of high socio-economic status and low socio economic status. In the present study 100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminals were selected. Both type of criminals are related as 50 high SES and 50 low SES and also have types of crime 25 severe and 25 non-severe.
(c) Research Design and Variable Involved -

The present study is concerned with the effect of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health and self-concept, 2x2x2 factorial design is considered suitable with the present study.

The variable of the present study are as follows-

Independent Variable :-

"Independent variable is a condition in a scientific study that is manipulated so that its effects may be observed - Rathus"

"An Independent variable is that factor manipulated by the experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship on the observed phenomenon" - Townsend

"The variable over which the investigator has control are called independent variable." - Edwards

"In general, then an independent variable is any variable manipulated by experimenter, either directly or through selection order to determine its effects on a behavioural measure (dependent variable)". - D, Amato
Dependent variable -

"A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears, or varies as the experimenter introduces removes as varies the independent variable" – Townsend

Any measured behavioural variable of interest in a psychological investigation is called a dependent variable- D, Amato

There are two types of variable in the present study.

**Independent variable** -

- Types of criminal (convicted & non-convicted)
- Socio-economic status (High & Low)
- Severity of crime (High & Low)

**Dependent variable** -

- Mental Health
- Self-concept

D- The Tools used -

The following tools were for the data collection.

(i) Mental Health Scale (MHS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. S.C. Sharma

(ii) Self-Concept Scale (SCS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. Suman Tripathi

(iii) Socio - Economic Status- By Dr. S.P. Kulshreshtha

(i) Mental Health Scale (MHS) :-

The present scale was developed by Dr. Taresh Bhatia and Dr. S.C. Sharma for measuring different mental health areas of an individual. The present scale measures five important areas of an individual’s mental health. To makes a scientific selection of the areas of mental health, 10 relevant
and meaningful areas of mental health were taken. These 10 areas were
given to five experts in the field of psychology, for approval. The total
number of areas over which the experts were unanimous were five and
they were retained for the final form of the scale. These areas were -

(a) Realistic (REA) -

The ability to appraise oneself realistically and to take a realistic
approach to situations, the ability to evaluate one’s achievements realistically.

(b) Joyful living (JEL) -

One of the outstanding characteristic of the person is Joyful living.
A happy person is a young, healthy, well-educated, well paid, extroverted,
optimistic, worry free, religious, married person with high self-esteem, high
job morale, and modest aspirations of either sex and of a middle range of
intelligence.

(c) Autonomy (AUT) -

Closely related to acceptance of responsibility is autonomy. One
who trusts and depends on his own capacities to organize and interpret the
data of his experience. He freely steers his own course (Barrett Lennard
1962). In decision-making, he is able to make important decisions with a
minimum of worry, conflict, advice - seeking and other types of running -
away behavior (Kent 1966).

(d) Emotional Stability (ES) -

Emotional stability indicates an individual, who is with full control
over his emotional expression, emotionally mature, stable, possessing ego
strength.

(106)
(e) Social Maturity (SM) -

The progressive improvement brings in social maturity through directed activity of the individual. In comprehension of the social heritage and the formation of flexible conduct patterns of reasonable conformity with this heritage.

Item Analysis -

It was decided to write 15 to 20 items under each of the five areas. In this way an initial pool of 85 items was ready for the entire scale. The scale was administered to the subject of a sample of 250 students (Male and Female) for the purpose of item-analysis. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 21 years. Employing 27% upper and 27% lower criterion group’s item analysis was done. Discriminative values were computed for item selection and applying ‘t’ test for each item. All the statements were then arranged in descending order of their ‘t’ values. Researcher selected the first 50 items with the largest ‘t’ value for the final scale out of which each area had 10 items.

Reliability -

The co-efficient of reliability was determined by test - retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 45 days to a sample of 200 subjects. The test-retest reliability coefficient for each area of the scale was found to range between 0.78 to 0.85.

Validity -

The validity of the scale was established with the help of content validity on the basis of internal consistency.
Administration and Scoring -

It is a self-administering scale. There is no time limit for answering it. However, most of the groups should finish it in about 15 minutes. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answer to the statement.

It is a five point scale, the scoring of which has been objectified by assigning five to one scores respectively for five alternatives of the positive items, rated strongly agree to strongly disagree. For the negative items the scores assigned to each of the alternatives have been reversed. They range from one to five for five alternatives.

Norms -

A qualitative description of the scores obtained on different areas can be interpreted with the help of norm table.

(ii) Self-concept scale:-

The present scale was developed by the Dr. Taresh Bhatia and Dr. (Mrs.) Suman Tripathi for measuring different types of self-concept. The self-concept consists of three major components; The perceptual, the conceptual and the attitudinal (Hurlock 1976). The self-concept takes many forms, the basic, which includes the person’s perception of his appearance, abilities, role and status in life, values, beliefs and aspirations, the transitory or the concept a person holds of himself only temporarily before replacing it with another self-concept, the social or mirror image in which the person sees himself as he believes others see him, and the ideal self-concept or the person’s perception of the kind of person he would like to be (Hurlock).
Development of scale:-

To make a scientific selection of the areas of self-concept, 12 relevant and meaningful areas of self-concept were taken. These 12 areas were given to seven experts of psychology, for approval, the total number of areas over which the experts were unanimous were eight and these were retained for the final form of the scale.

The Self-concept Scale has been used for measuring different types of self-concept of an individual. The present scale measures eight important areas of self-concept. These areas are-

a. Intellectual Ability and Academic Status.

b. Self-confidence

c. Health and Physical Appearance

d. Sociability

e. Emotional Stability

f. Mental Health

g. Temperamental Qualities:-
   (i) Ascendant (Predominant)
   (ii) Vigorous (Energetic)
   (iii) Placid (Calm)
   (iv) Responsible
   (v) Persistence

h. Feeling of Superiority.
Item Analysis :-

It was decided to write 15-20 items under each of the eight areas. In this way an initial pool of 145 items were ready for the scale. These items were given to five experts for a rating. The items with 100 present approval were retained and rest were dropped. Thus after the initial try-out the 35 items were left.

The scale was administered to subjects of the sample of 200 students (male and female) for the purpose of item analysis. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 32 years. Subjects were asked to respond in terms of their agreement or disagreement with the items in a five point continuum namely strongly agree, Agree, Uncertain, and Disagree and Strongly disagree. Item analysis was done with the help of the method between two extreme groups. Discriminative values were computed for item-selection. All the items were then arranged in descending order of their ‘t’ values. Out of 110 items, the first 80 items were selected for the final form of the scale. Thus the scale consists of items out of each self-concept area has 10 items. These are presented in the simple statements and provide five alternative response options graded on a five point scale.

Reliability :-

The coefficient of reliability was determined by Test-retest method. The test was administered twice with a time interval of 35 days to a sample of 200 subjects. The test-retest reliability coefficient for each area of the scale was found out as follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Test-Retest Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Intellectual Ability and Academic Status</td>
<td>.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Self-Confidence</td>
<td>.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Health and Physical Appearance</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Sociability</td>
<td>.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Emotional Stability</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Mental Health</td>
<td>.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Temperamental Qualities</td>
<td>.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Feeling of Superiority</td>
<td>.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Validity:

The validity of the scale was established with the help of content validity on the basis of internal consistency.

Administration:

It is a self-administrating scale. There is no time limit for answering it. However most of the groups should finish it in about 20 minutes. It should be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answers to the statement.

Scoring Key:

It is a five point scale the scoring of which has been objectified by assigning five to one scores respectively for five alternatives of the positive times, rated strongly agree to strongly Disagree. For the negative items the scores assigned to each of alternatives have been reversed. They range from one to five for five alternatives.
The following Tables shows item distribution in the various areas-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Total Items</th>
<th>Positive Items</th>
<th>Negative Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Intellectual Ability and Academic Status</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,9,65</td>
<td>17,25,33,41,49,57,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Self-Confidence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,10,18,26,42,</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,58,66,74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Health and Physical Appearance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,11,19,35</td>
<td>27,43,51,59,67,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Sociability</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,12,28,36,44</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52,60,68,76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Emotional Stability</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5,13,29,37,45,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53,61,69,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Mental Health</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,14,22,30,38,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46,54,62,70,78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Temperamental Qualities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Ascendant</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>7,15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Vigorous</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>23,31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Placid</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>39,47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Responsible</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>55,63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Persistence</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>71,79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Feeling of Superiority</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,24,32,40,48,56,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64,72,80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The Collection of data :-

In the present study, researcher took 200 subject (100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminal) have high and low socio-economic status.
For the data collection of convicted criminal, we went to district jail of Bundelkhand Area of U.P.. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Area of U.P. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Allahabad.

For the data collection of non-convicted criminal researcher took the help of criminal lawyer, employee of district court, Personal knowledge and many journalists of Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh.

(f) The Statistical Technique Used :-

The first purpose of the present study was to compare the mental health and self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal, type of crime and high and low socio-economic status. Mean and standard deviation of each group were calculated. The comparison between different groups were made on the basis of the critical ratio with 0.05 and 0.01 levels of confidence considered significant. Hypothesis were tested by applying critical ratio.

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