Chapter-3

Research Methodology
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1. HYPOTHESIS:
   a. Adverse situations in the family, neighbourhood, occupational group, associational group and recreational group have a positive role in the genesis and progression of crime.
   b. Most of the crimes are committed being packed by one or the other type of instigation/motivation.
   c. Situations insides prison are less conducive toward proper reformation and rehabilitation of criminals.

2. UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY: Crime from the legal viewpoint is described as 'Violation of Legal Norm's. From social point of view, it may be defined as the motivated deviation from the conduct norms of the normative groups, To understand the roles and the relationship of persons in the society social concept of crime may be useful to us, but for empirical studies, we have to use only its legal concept. In this study, we have used the latter concept and included the legally convicted persons in the sample.

   The sample was drawn from the 2 district headquarters jail of U.P., namely Banda and Jhansi. The distance between both districts is 198 Km. only. The capacity of Jhansi and Banda Jail were respectively 406 and 444, and total strength of criminals in both district jails was found to be 1230 on July 2002 and the whole capacity of both jail was of 850. Thus the total strength was more then capacity.
The universe of the study would be 1230 inmates but as this would be difficult to study the huge number of inmates. Therefore the researcher would select randomly only 300 inmates from this universe.

3. **RESEARCH DESIGN**: For the purpose of the study descriptive Research design was used and the following steps were taken to make it more reliable base don facts.
   a- Objective of the Research
   b- Method of data collection
   c- Sampling methods
   d- Use of secondary data
   e- Use of observation method
   f- Analysis of the result
   g- Report writing.

Since descriptive Research design provides the information regarding specific groups and in the present study convicts were the groups who forms the subjects of the study.

4. **SAMPLING METHOD** :- Out of 1230 inmates in two district jail one fourth sample nearly 300 were selected for the purpose the study on the bases of simple Random sampling.

Prior to the commencement of our final data collection, a pilot Survey was conducted in Jhansi district jail. This was done in order to know the defects of our research design and make suitable modifications. The sample comprises only the male convicts who were taken as subjects of our study. The subjects were selected on the basis of their nature of crime, age and the period of detention considerations. Convicts who were eighteen and more than eighteen years of age and convicted for two years or more were included in the
sample. This was done to look into the benefits one derives from the prison vocational training for future rehabilitation. Under trial offenders were excluded from the sample. Female convicts were also not included in this study. The mentally retarded convicts were also excluded from the sample persons convicted under different local and special laws the Arms Act, Opium Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act, Prohibition Act, Explosive Substance Act, S.J.T. Act, Motor vehicle Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, Customs Act, India Railway Act and other special and local laws declared to be cognizable were not included. The sample on the whole deals with the persons convicted under the different heads of the I.P.C. and who have confessed before is that they really have committed the crimes on the bases of above criterian 300 convicts were selected by simple random sampling by using Regular marking methods.

5- INTERVIEW PROCESS: The chief judicial magistrate and the jail superintendent permitted to conduct the interview with the convicts either in presence of the jailor or Deputy jailor. On the first day of our visit to both jail the nature of research was brought to the notice of the jail authorities. Initially in most of the jail authorities. Initially in most of the jails, though the prison officials outwardly seemed to be co-operative, internally they were not very happy to spare their time and sit with us for hours together. But in Banda jail, Superintendents and jailors got interested in the nature of research and helped in arranging the interview and in furnishing additional information about the convicts known to them. Initially, in both jails we were told to conduct the interview in the presence of jail authorities. This did not offer us a congenial atmosphere to extract truth from the offenders. Realizing that the freedom of the inmates was much restricted in this kind of interview we requested the jail authorities to sit next door in a place from where one could listen to our discussions, but the interviewee would not be in a position in see him. In Banda jails this
Kind of arrangement was made from the second day onwards to carry on effective interview. However, there always remained some amount of fear and suspicion in the minds of the convicts about the immediate appearance of the authorities at the time of conducting the interview. Thus, the data collected could non remain completely free from bias.

6- INTERVIEW SCHEDULE :- An extensive schedule was prepared covering personal data, family background, relationship pattern in the family, companionship, neighborhood, occupational group, recreational group etc. As well as details of offence, life inside prison and future expectations, plans and programmes of the convicts after release etc.

In Banda Jails the jail authorities were kind enough to allow us inside the prison to have look at the kitchen, places of habitation (cells), garden, prison industries etc. This provided us with an opportunity to obscure the structure and function of the prison system minutely.

In order to meet the objective of our study primary data were collected with the help of interview schedule. Wherever possible, some aspects of inquiry were recorded through observation methods like the relationship between the inmates and inmates. The amenities provided to the inmates and their living conditions inside the prison were also recorded through observation. Some relevant pieces of information were noted down from the self - revelation made by the convicts at the time of interview.

7- SECONDARY DATA: Secondary data were collected referring to crime in India and crime in U.P. published by minatory of home affair and U.P. home ministry, jail records etc.
Data collection for our study were undertaken visiting the two jails during September 2002 to February 2003.

8- INSTRUMENT USED AND METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

The data collected from the convicts with the help of an interview-schedule Data on convicts attitude towards Vocational Programmes, jail authorities jail facilities and prison administration have been collected with the help of three scale rating. The respondents were asked to offer their frank responses on the items and accordingly those were recorded over the three point scale. The attitude of the convicts was thus calculated in order to know their liking and disliking towards the above mentioned aspects.

After the data collection it was found that some of the crime categories the sample size was inadequate for proper statistical analysis. Therefore to meet our requirement we classified groups the deferent off enders we included all other convicts convicted under different I.P.C. crimes.