Methodology

Chapter III
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3.1. Introduction

This chapter studies the method used by the researcher for the purpose of this thesis. It includes different sections and explains the details of the sample selection of data, the research methodology used, the necessity for validation of data, problems in data collections and methodologies used to analyze the output. In order to understand and explore the victimization of the Mumbai bomb blasts, the present study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. This study is also cross-sectional in nature. In this study, the researcher has used quantitative approach and used a structured interview schedule to conduct the study.

3.2. Objectives of the Study

- To find out the nature and extent of the problems faced by the victims of terrorism in Mumbai City.
- To examine the impact of victimization on the victims
- To understand the victim satisfaction on compensation
- To find out the attitude of victims towards the criminal justice system and civic society.
3.3. Research Questions

- What are the socioeconomic characteristics of victims of terrorism?
- What is the nature and extent of problems faced by the victims of terrorism?
- What is the physical impact of victimization?
- What is the financial impact of victimization?
- What is the psychological impact of victimization?
- What is the response of the police towards the victims in rendering justice?
- What is the response of the judiciary towards the victims in rendering justice?
- What is the response of the society towards the victims?

3.4. Operational Definitions: Victim and Terrorism

In this study, a victim is anyone who has suffered physical, emotional or mental distress during any of the Mumbai terror attacks. The classification of the victims is dealt with in detail further on in the thesis. Terrorism in this thesis refers to the Mumbai attacks that occurred during 1993, 2006 and 2008.

3.5. Variables of the Study

There are two variables involved in this study:

DEPENDENT VARIABLE (BACKGROUND VARIABLES)

- Victims
• Victimization

**Independent variables**

• Socioeconomic characteristics

• Impact of victimization: Physical, Psychological, and Financial

• Victim satisfaction

• Victim compensation

• Attitude of victim

3.6. **Population and the sample for the study**

The current study considered people who lived in the city of Mumbai during any of the bomb blasts which occurred in Mumbai. The victims of the 1996, 2006 and 2008 terror attacks were considered as participants of the study. The criteria for selection of participants for this study are as follows:

• Capacitation victims (victims with less than 50% of disability of 1993, 2006 & 2008)

• Incapacitation victims (victims with greater than 50% of disability of 1993, 2006 & 2008 are considered as incapacitation victims)

• Deceased victims (The dependent family members were considered as victim samples. The extent of the injuries and cause of death was determined by the death certificate issued by the medical examiner)
Due to the nature of the study and its limitations, the researcher has selected purposive sampling technique. There was no discrimination made among the participants based on their culture, religion, ethnicity, language, community, caste and religion.

3.7. Research Tool

Primary data were collected using a structured Interview Schedule. The Interview Schedule was divided into three sections to help participants understand what is required from them, and in a way the researcher link the research objectives with the Interview Schedule. The Interview Schedule’s sections covered the following main headings:

- Section I: Socioeconomic characteristics
- Section II: Impact of victimization
  - Physical impact
  - Psychological impact
  - Financial impact
- Section III: Victimization of criminal justice system
  - Victim satisfaction index of criminal justice system
  - Compensation satisfaction index
  - Attitude of victim towards criminal justice system and attitude of victim towards civic society
3.8. Data collection

To fulfill the study objectives, for the present study most of the data collected belongs to the category of primary data. Apart from the primary data secondary data were also collected. Information about the victims, academic articles, electronic databases, government sources, local area MLA office information or libraries and textbooks were used for secondary data collection. Although there are around 1000 victims listed in the secondary reports there was a difficulty in establishing contact with the victims. It was also difficult to get information which was emotionally difficult for the victims to discuss. The rainy weather and lapse of too much time since the attack for the 1993 attacks also proved to be issues which hindered the smooth data collection. There were also problems with regard to communication as the researcher was not familiar with the local language (Hindi) and hence he had to make use of a translator for the purpose. The Translator was well trained to administer the Interview Schedule and he is familiar with three languages inclusive of English, Tamil and Hindi.

3.9. Pilot Study: Assessment of reliability and validity of the Research Tool

Prior to data collection for the main study, a pilot study was planned and conducted among 30 samples chosen for the main study. The reliability and validity of the research tool were assessed by conducting a pilot study, as it is valuable and generally inexpensive.
In order to assess the stability of the scales on two different occasions the test-retest reliability was used. The interview schedule was administered to 30 randomly selected people on two different occasions firstly at baseline and two weeks later and the scores obtained were compared. The reliability co-efficient for the interview schedule was obtained using test and retest method. The intra class correlation for the test and retest method was 0.89 and the r value was greater than 0.8. Hence the Interview Schedule was considered reliable.

Face Validity method was used to check the validity of the research tool. The research tool was then provided to experts in the field of Criminology, Sociology and Victimology. They analyzed and judged the relevance of the terms and certain correction were advised on the basis of the responses obtained, the items were modified to make the instrument effective in electing the correct responses.

3.10. Main Study: Sample Size

After establishing the reliability and validity of the tool the main study was conducted various meets held in Mumbai city. According to the information obtained from the Mumbai government sources there are about 1000 victims. However, it is difficult for the researcher to trace and contact the address and information about the victims out of this population. Moreover, the family members (victims) of those who were dead (victims), have migrated to various places as they were affected financially. Hence for the present study, the
researcher selected victims who are willing to participate in the study and Purposive sampling method was used to collect data from the victims. Though the researcher had a list of 1000 victims, the final sample reached was only about 317 participants. The researcher collected information from 317 respondents of victims of any of the Mumbai bomb blast attacks.

In the following method, the victims were selected from different incidents.

- 81 victims were chosen from the 1993 Mumbai blasts.
- 133 victims were chosen from the 2006 bomb blasts.
- 103 victims were chosen from the 2008 bomb blasts.

All the victims belong to all the three categories: capacitation, incapacitation and dead victims. Before starting the interview with the victims, a brief introduction of the study objectives was explained to them. The Interview
took place for about 30 minutes per victim. The data collected for the main study was then subjected to appropriate statistical analysis.

3.11. Data Processing

After the completion of data collection, the data were first entered into excel files and then exported into SPSS 17.0 version. Accuracy of the data was checked by proofreading the Interview Schedule against the SPSS data window. Using the descriptive statistics mode of SPSS frequencies, random cases were checked for accuracy. For less than 10% missing variable in the present data was handled with by substituting column means. In the present data, only two variables had missing data of less than 10% and this was handled by the above mentioned method. In addition, the data were checked for outliers, normality and linearity using Stem and leaf plot and histogram and corrected for it. In the present study, to analyze the quantitative data, chi-square test was used and presented in the form of proportions or percentages. To assess the relationship between the variables (dependent and independent), regression analysis was carried out. P-Value <0.05 was considered significant.

This chapter has given a detailed description of the methodology used in this study which has enabled data collection and analysis. The results of the data are presented in the next chapter.