CHAPTER – IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Good researcher must not only know various techniques or tools but should be intelligent/aware enough to use the particular appropriate technique while conducting his research. To make it more clear, we take an example, during construction of building just as a builder takes care of the number of floors, material used, number of ventilators etc., he evaluates every things and keeps check on all the steps. In the same way the researcher has to expose the research decisions to evaluation before they are implemented. He has to specify very clearly and precisely what decisions he selects and why he selects them so that they can be evaluated by others also. Research methods or techniques, refer to the methods the researchers use in performing research operations. Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem.

The present chapter will discuss rationale for the study, the methodological paradigm, the research design that guided the research, and it will describe the process of data collection in Maharashtra, and will end by describing the techniques of data analysis.
4.1. : Reformation process :

Researcher herself prepared abovesaid stages to express the reformation process, which was impressed from the model given by R. B. Mishra in Rehabilitation of Ex-convicts, 1958.

4.2. : Statement of problem :

The title of the research is “The process of prisoner's reformation in Maharashtra (a socio-legal study)”.

Till today the studies have conducted on reform made in prison condition. Developing the prison condition is one of the part of the reformation procedure. Because there are lot of other factors required to change and rehabilitate the
convict. The research problem is to understand these factors which affects and include in life of prisoner during conviction and after conviction. The process of changing the convict starts when he enters in jail and it continues till he settle down in society after his release. This descriptive research is an attempt to take glance of process and find out its drawbacks (if any).

Maharashtra, which has been considered as a progressive and well-administered State. The first separate Women Jail was established in Maharashtra at Yerwada in 1927. State has introduced several reformatory measures (like starting of Open Prisons, specialized treatment centers for prisoner’s suffering from leprosy and T. B. etc. liberalization of remission system, introduction of wage system and provision of basic facilities in prison campus). New experiments are being carried out in the Maharashtra Prisons with help of psychologists, psychiatrists and yogabhyasa to change the behavior of criminals and to inculcate in them the accepted social and moral values. But for last some years Maharashtra is lacking behind in Prison Administration and Prisoner’s Reformation thereto in comparison with the other States like Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Delhi (Specially Tihar Jail). Therefore Researcher have choosen home state, which is also circumstantially suitable for me.

Law and society are not divisible as water-tight compartments. They are interlinked. Co-operative inter disciplinary research is required to deal with the social-legal problems as socio-legal research is all interdisciplinary approach which extends into the fields of an social sciences. The research problem not only involves the study of practical or social situation of prisoner but also the legal rules and regulations
administer on prisoners.

4.3. : Ontology and epistemology:

The present study is based on a 'constructivist realism ontology' (Cupchik 2001) that aimed to devetail richness with precision. This ontology aims to bridge the gap between the two contrasting conceptualisation of reality espoused by positivism and constructivism by accommodating the best of both. Constructivist realism ontology believes in finding the correlates of people's construction in the lived world of a representative sample of the people who constructed those realities. This ontology accepts that reality is both subjective and objective. Therefore it moves beyond the epistemology of behaviourism and positivistic psychology and includes contextual realities in its ambit. In this sense the constructivist realism ontology accepts that there can never be an absolute match between prediction and a result and that there are multiple factors involved in social phenomenon which can rarely be studied completely.

According to Cupchick, constructivist realism is a position that acknowledges that :

26. Social phenomena exists independently of the researcher. This real world can be approached either emphatically or systematically. This qualitative study was an emphatic understanding of what is process of prisoner's reformation in maharashtra. The present study aims to now explain this reality as abstracted through the convicted and released prisoner's constructions. Therefore it is not a complete picture but a picture that is limited by understanding of prisoner's construction.
27. The purpose of this ontology is to study social realities is such a way that richness and precision complement each other. In Cupchic's words, “...if our abstract concepts do not account for patterns in the lived-world then our theories lack in value, however they are derived. But if the in-depth examination of a phenomenon helps clarify patterns that lie within it and these patterns are formally described, then the qualitative and quantitative approaches will have done their duty, richness and precision will have complemented each other” The purpose of present research was to understand and explain the inside and outside jail realities of prisoners through the lens of theory generated from the context as well as from various other settings.

28. The main aim of social science research is to study processes that underlie social phenomenon. The first step is to develop intersubjectivity between the researcher and the researched, so that there is a common ongoing reference point. This was acheived through living context i.e. Maharashtra for an extended period of time and understanding the subjective accounts of experiences through the qualitative study. Quantitative methodology inculcates this intersubjectivity into an “evocative stimuli design” presented to relevant groups and “the resulting statistical interactions help tease out teh underlying processes”. The three main variables in this study – processod prisoners reformation, and its sucess or failure in rehabilitating the prisoners after release. The conceptual framwork described in next section would present the models for understanding statistical interaction through which in this study I have explained process of prisoner's reformation convicted in Maharashtra.

4.4. : Research Question :
Before addressing an issue empirically, researcher should clarify herself what it is exactly that researcher want to study. A research interest and research perspective are necessary steps. For the success of a project to have a clear and explicitly formulated research question. It decides about what is important (to collect as data, to analyse in it, etc.) and even more about what is less important and should be left out (for the current project). Unfocused research questions not only make the project more difficult to manage, but also extend the scope of the data to be collected more than necessary. Thus the focus of the research question and a clear planning at this stage can prevent participants from being 'over-researched'. These steps in planning and preparing a study are important to make a design and a study work in the concrete case.

Once researcher has visited one central prison in Maharashtra. she saw that one advocate passing a Rs.100/- to one convict prisoner. He made small fold of it and kept the same in his mouth and returned in jai, what made me to think that was any need of giving extra money to any prisoner, if he is provided with food, cloth and shelter. This incident instigate me to think on the life of prisoner and various questions arose in mind. Which were later turn on research question. They are as follows,

29. What is reformation of prisoners ?

30. How this process begins and ends ?

31. What is the role of staff and other organisation in rehabilitating the prisoners ?

32. What is the relation between socio-legal variables such as provision of reformative procedure in rules and regulation etc. ?

33. What are the current methods adopted for the prisoner's reformation ?
4. What are the measures adopted for rehabilitating prisoners?

4.5: Objectives of the research:

It is surprising to note that research in this field is yet to attract the attention of social scientists. Till now no in-depth studies have so far been taken up to throw sufficient light on the subject and to highlight the major problems confronting the prison administrators and the prisoners. The present study is an humble attempt to produce a piece of research comprehensive, descriptive and evaluative in nature. It wants to let the general public know what happens to a criminal, since he goes to the prison till he is released from it.

Secondly, there is a common criticism that jails are just places of detention where brutal and dehumanised punishments and tortures are inflicted upon the inmates. They don't at all serve any social purpose. In this work an effort has been made to know to what extent this criticism is authentic.

Thirdly, the researcher is interested to know the type of training the present prison is giving to its inmates and whether the treatment programme of the present prison system helps at all towards the reformation and resocialization of the prisoner.

Lastly, it is hoped that this work may act as a catalytic agent to generate a process of thinking and rational se, and streamline the procedure and practices as well as improve the standards to keep pace with the changing socio-economic, political and legal conditions.

The objectives of the present research are:
20. To obtain detailed information of actual operations, methods and practices of prisoners reformation;

21. To realize the present Penal reformation and to carry out the organized research in this purpose.

22. To evaluate the present reform system in accordance with the changing needs of the society.

23. To know the role and responsibilities of the persons related to the Prison Reformation as a part of the system.

24. To understand the need and demands of the society in relation with the Prison reformation.

25. To identify the practical prison reform project that can serve as ideal for others in the region and encourage their replication.

26. To develop and evaluate models of best practice in Prison Reformation. To build up a database of good models of prison management and effective projects and making this available to a layman.

27. To find out the way to remove ignorance about prison system and prisoners in society.

Hence researcher have tried to study this complex process in terms of the functional contribution of each part to the organisation as a whole. Researcher have further tried to study this complex social system analytically, with special reference to state of Maharashtra, right from the beginning i.e.
since ancient time and changes undergone in the process prior to and after independence of India.

4.6. : Hypotheses

Every scientific study is based on certain assumptions. The assumptions formulated for the evaluation of this study were drawn from a wide range of literature dealing with the problems of administration in correctional settings and other public agencies.

The Hypotheses formulated for the present research are:

2. Offenders are social deviates. The offender is likely to be an unfortunate person needs treatment, and opportunities to learn.

3. That legislation which clearly describes the services to be provided, after careful consideration of the requirements and the resources of the community, need to be implemented easily and effectively.

4. Classification of prisoner on the basis of crime history is necessary.

5. Proper co-ordination between social worker and administration is required

6. The treatment required by the offender varies from individual to individual in accordance with the duration and circumstances of the commitment.

7. During the period of commitment the correctional agency has an obligation to administer a regime which will equip offenders to lead a good and useful life on discharge.

8. Labeling and stigmatization degrade them on the basis of social characteristics, and subject them to rigid and arbitrary control.
4.7. : Research Design

The major purpose of present research being descriptive in nature is description of the state affairs as it exists at present in Maharashtra. Because the main reason to choose this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening.

Every possible effort is made to collect information concerning all aspects of life. As such, case study deepends our perception and gives us a clear insight into life. For instance, under this method we not only study how many crimes a man has done but shall peep into the factors that forced him to commit crimes when we are making a case study of a man as a criminal. The objective of the study may be to suggest ways to reform the criminal. Being an exhaustive study of a social unit, the case study method enables me to understand fully the behaviour pattern of the concerned unit. This method is a means to well understand the past of released prisoner because of its emphasis of historical analysis. Besides, it is also a technique to suggest measures for improvement in the context of the present environment of the detained prisoner.

A descriptive study is a sort of a fact-finding operation with adequate interpretation. In descriptive studies researcher included following aspect :

(a) exploratory or formulation studies designed to gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it, often in order to formulate a more precise research problem or to develop a hypothesis;

(b) studies designed to portray accurately the characteristics of some phenomenon, groups, individuals or organisations; and
(c) studies designed to determine the frequency of the occurrence of an event so as to minimize bias and maximise reliability.

In order to know the reasons for non implementation of the law, there is a need for research. The researchers with the help of the descriptive studies may be able to explain various reasons for the non-functioning of the law and suggest remedial measures for its effective implementation.

Descriptive studies are not limited to any particular method of data collection. They may employ any or all of the methods to be presented in subsequent discussions. The fact that descriptive studies can make use of wide range of techniques does not mean that they are characterised by the flexibility that marks exploratory studies.

The procedures to be used in a descriptive study must be carefully planned. Since the aim is to gather complete and accurate information.

4.7.1. Location of study:

Figure 4.2

Regionwise Map of State of Maharashtra
Maharashtra:

Before dealing with research methods adopted in research, it is necessary to give a brief history of the state. The state of Maharashtra emerged as a result of the bifurcation of the bilingual state of Bombay of May 1, 1966. When India achieved Independence in 1947, and till the reorganizations of states in 1966, there was the state of Bombay comprising 23 districts.

Territorial boundaries of the erstwhile State of Bombay were changed on account of the reorganisation of State under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. Consequently, the prison and other institutions from the Karnataka region comprising the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar, were permanently transferred to the new State of Mysore with effect from 1st November 1956. Similarly, the prisons and subsidiary jails (which were known as magisterial lock-up in the Vidarbh area and "Judicial Lock-up" in the
Marathwada area and taluka sub-jails in other areas) were transferred on that day to the Bombay State from the areas of Marathwada, Vidhargha, Saurashtra and Kutch.

The Prison Act 1X of 1894 and the Prisoners Act III of 1900 are Government of India Acts. But after the power of making rules were delegated to the States, the erstwhile States of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh had amended certain provisions of these Acts. The erstwhile States of Acts and rules in force in the prison in these States as on 1 November 1956. Uniformity in the divergent provisions was brought about from 1 June 1969 by the Prison and Civil Jails (Bombay Extention, Unification and Amendment ) Act of 1958 (i.e. Bombay Act XV of 1959). These unified Acts were adopted by the Government of Maharashtra by the Maharashtra Adoption of Laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1960.

In Maharashtra, correctional work is viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from prevention control, training and treatment and ending in after care. Through a phased programme, the mass approach in prisons is being replaced by an individual approach through a system of diversified institutions, classification of prisoners on scientific basis and development of work training, educational and cultural programmes which are all endeavors toward developing a wholesome atmosphere of opportunities in prisons for the self improvement of prisoners. Attempts are also being made to develop a system of positive and constructive discipline in prisons so that through the combination of such discipline and the various educational and training opportunities, prisoners can imbibe useful social values for their rehabilitation in the free community as
law abiding citizens.

Prisons in Maharashtra

There are at present 36 prisons in Maharashtra. They are constituted under Section 3 (1) of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 and they have been classified as under:

16. Central Prisons
17. District Prisons
18. Special Prisons
19. Open Prisons
20. Subsidiary Jails (Greater Bombay)
21. Civil Jails (Greater Bombay)

Table 4.1

Regionwise Prisons in Maharashtra State

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<th>TYPES OF PRISONS</th>
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<td>EASTERN</td>
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<td>CENTRAL PRISONS</td>
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<td>1. NAGPUR</td>
<td>1. YERAVADA</td>
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<td>2. AMERAVATI</td>
<td>2. KOLHAPUR</td>
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<th>DISTRICT PRISONS</th>
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<td>1. AKOLA</td>
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<td>2. BHANDARA</td>
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<td>3. CHANDRAPUR</td>
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<td>4. YAVATMAL</td>
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<td>5. WARDHA</td>
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### 4.7.2: Population:

Reformative methods only administered on convicted prisoners. And convicted prisoners mostly kept in central prisons. Therefore as per abovesaid region I chosen representative Central Prison from each region except for Southern Region. Because Southern Region is having central prison at Mumbai and Thane and both of them does not kept convicts due to scarcity of area. Therefore researcher have chosen the District Prison at Kalyan from southern region, which was having convict prisoners more in numbers.

Accordingly I have chosen Central Prison at Nagpur (Eastern Region), Yervada Central Prison at Pune (Western Region), Adharwadi District Prison (Southern Region) and Central Prison at Nashik Road (Central Region).
4.8. : Research Method :

4.8.1. : Sampling Method :

The purpose of research to learn the circumstances in prison as well as outside the prison. Prisoners are large in numbers therefore comparatively smaller number of units are studied in sampling method and naturally it requires much less time than in census method. Sampling method requires a small staff to collect the data and it requires less money. A small sample is usually more convenient for an administrative point of view as the units of sample can be easily manageable. When the universe is too vast and geographically scattered so that every unit cannot be contacted, the sampling method should be followed.

4.8.2. : Case study method :

Case study method is more suitable for the study of fewer persons and to find out the root cause for a particular problem. Research problem is not only about the study of convicted but also released one. Released prisoner are scattered and difficult to choose therefore case study method to understand an individual, an episode in a person's life, an institution, or even an entire culture. Prisoners as a unit is considered as a complex whole and unique. This study aims to cover a continued period relating to the problem. Life circle of prisoners reformation continued also after their release. Convicts may give idea up to convictions but released may give picture from conviction to release.
4.8.3. : Transdisciplinary Method:

Issues connected with complex social problems may require a more comprehensive frame of study than what is possible through a single social science or a single philosophy. If successful in producing really good interdisciplinary work, the product can reach a much wider audience than monodisciplinary works, and may be useful to bring clarity to the task of all policy makers, legislators, judges, administrators and other.

Descriptive studies are not limited to any particular method of data collection. They may employ any or all of the methods to be presented in subsequent discussions. The fact that descriptive studies can make use of wide range of techniques does not mean that they are characterised by the flexibility that marks exploratory studies. The procedures to be used in a descriptive study must be carefully planned. The aim is to gather complete and accurate information.

4.8.4. : Triangulation of methods:

The strongest attention is paid to the fourth form suggested by Denzin (by Flick Uwe in Managing quality in qualitative research 2007) – methodological triangulation. Again, Denzin distinguishes two alternatives; within methods and between – methods triangulation.

Triangulation includes researchers taking different perspectives on an issue under study or more generally in answering research questions. These perspectives can be substantiated by using several methods and/or in several
theoretical approaches. Both are or should be linked. Furthermore, it refers to combining different sorts of data against the background of the theoretical perspectives that are applied to the data. As far as possible, these perspectives should be treated and applied on an equal footing and in an equally consequent way. At the same time, triangulation (of different methods or data sorts) should allow a principal surplus of knowledge. For example, triangulation should produce knowledge at different levels, which means they go beyond the knowledge made possible by one approach and thus contribute to promoting quality in research.¹

In discussions in qualitative research, triangulation has attracted most attention with the conceptualization by Denzin (1970 p.297). The aims of triangulation are for Denzin: Triangulation, or the use of multiple methods, is a plan of action that will raise sociologists above the personalistic biases that stem from single methodologies. By combining methods and investigations in the same study, observers can partially overcome the deficiencies that flow from one investigator and/or method. Sociology as a science is based on the observations generated from its theories, but until sociologists treat the act of generating observations as an act of symbolic interactions, the links between observations and theories will remain incomplete. In this respect triangulation of method, investigator, theory, and data remains the soundest strategy of theory construction.²

For many issues we may find that one methodological approach is not enough and therefore extend the design to using more than one method. Therefore researcher made triangulation between sampling method and case.
4.9. : Tools and procedure of data collection :

4.9.1. : Tools for data collection :

Research problem is not only prisoners point of view but also society's view about prisoners. Therefore research was focusing on four kinds of sample. They are as :

1. Convicts
2. Released Prisoner
3. Prison staff and volunteers
4. Common people

These four kinds of respondents clubbed in two groups to avoid the multiplicity of data. Convicts and Released Prisoner formed one group because both are the road marker of the Reformation process. Prison staff and Common people are formed another group because both of them reactive members and participant for the reformation procedure. Two different interview schedules were prepared for these two groups.

Data were collected with the help of a interview schedule compromising of subsections which was depend on personal, family details, thinking of inmates. The first section based on background of profile of the sample. The second section is about offence for which they have convicted. The next section is about family and social scale of sample. Fourth section about the prison life of respondents. The another section exclusively about the after release life of
respondents. The same section was used for convicts to know their dreams about released life. The last section was purposefully included to obtain the suggestion of respondents to respect the thoughts of the prisoner for whom research is conducted.

4.9.2. : Pilot Study :

Before the formulation of the schedule, a preliminary survey of all connected questions is made. A general knowledge about the problem is gathered first of all in order to know the nature and different aspects of the problem. Moreover, an idea about the difficulties involved in the problem comes to light. In the preliminary study, no hypothesis about the problem is formulated. The preliminary study is made on a small sample; but it is necessary that the individuals of the sample should be from the actual group to be studied. That is they should be respondents who would act as representatives of the entire group of respondents. From this study an estimate about the extent of response likely from the group can be made and an idea about possible problems to be encountered is formed.

4.9.3. : Picture/Movie :

Anjali Monteiro and K.P. Jayasankar are Professors at the Centre for Media and Cultural Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. They spend their time with this subjects, share their work and concerns and attempt to portray life of convicts with dignity by documentary YCP
1997 (Yerawada Central Prison 1997).

YCP 1997 is a story of poets and artistes who are prisoners at the Yerwada Central Prison. YCP 1997 won the Certificate of Merit at the Mumbai International Film Festival in 1998.

This film is used to project the picture of prison before common people, who were respondents to portray the unseen life of prison.

4.9.4. : Document-based sources :

The most ubiquitous and accessible source of documents are newspaper and magazine articles. We can learn a lot about the directions and trajectory of culture and institutional practive in and through engaging with these materials.

A further source of materials are governmental publications and parliamentary debates. Most governments produce a large number of publication, which are often available for free over the Internet. They routinely outline directions of future policy and/or strategy and in so doing review contemporary debates and research on specific issues. These documents are often a wonderful source to discover and map specific discourses, especially as they document past and forthcoming (or foreshadow potential) changes in the legislation and/or the organisation of society and social institutions. As these are all public documents, in that anyone can have access to them, your immediate concerns are centred on getting physical access to them and then being able to navigate through the vast quantity of materials.
Other sources of information were also used. Each man's prison file was studied. This always contained a list of criminal convictions, giving the nature of the charges on each occasion. It also included the prison medical officer's report of routine physical examination for this enquiry, and reliance was placed on the findings on record, supplemented by information supplied by the prisoners themselves.

The purpose of the examination of old records was to obtain independent information about each prisoner's background and personality. Although some men were surprisingly confiding, in other instances information obtained from elsewhere flatly contradicted the facts of the life story given by the prisoner.

Internet is useful not only as a space through which you gain access to specific documents, or screen shots of web pages, but also due to the specific Internet-based media of communication, including e-mails, news groups and bulletin boards.

4.9.4. : Audio and visual-based sources :

When working with audio and visual based sources some of these materials already exist, like television programmes. Focuses on how specific themes or ideas are explored and portrayed in fictional media.

Above all, research should not cause any harm or distress, either psychological or physical, to anyone taking part in it. And this refers to both the time during the fieldwork, when you may have contact with the participants, as well as when you write up the research. Secondary, anyone taking part in the research should be aware that they are taking part in research, understand what
the research is about and consent to take part in it. This means that you should not be conducting covert or undercover research, that you should not secretly video or audio-record people.

Recordings and transcripts themselves are always selective and always partial. You can never offer a 'complete' transcript of a scene. Rather than asking the same questions (or list of questions) to each group participant in turn,

The issue is not so much that people will be reluctant to share their experiences in a group setting, as that having several participants competing to tell their individual and detailed stories is likely to produce 'noise', that is data that it is hard to order and attribute to speakers. The nature of focus group discussions means that stories are unlikely to unfold sequentially, as they can do in a one-to-one interview, and hence the picture presented will be confusing and attempts to analyse data will be frustrated.

4.9.5. : Interviews :

Interviews are one of the dominant methods in qualitative research. We find different ways of doing an interview. In most cases, we find single interviews based on an interview guide, which includes the topics to be addressed in this situation. Normally, interviews are limited to meeting the participant once, after asking the potential interviewee in a preliminary contact (by telephone or face to face) to take part in the study and arranging a meeting for the interview. In some cases, we find repeated interviews (in longitudinal studies); in other cases, we find that researchers come back to the participants to check with them the results of the study.

Beyond this classic form of interview (one face-to-face meeting, one
interviwee, a set of questions answered in a more or less open dialogue), we also find special forms of interviews. One is to do a group interview with a number of people at the same time, but based on questions to be answered (different from a focus group). There is also an extended literature about doing narrative interviews – which means asking interviwees to tell a story (of their lives, or of their illness and the like) instead of expecting them to answer questions. We also find combinations of these approaches – interviews with narrative parts and question-answer parts (for the episodic interview. (Flick 2007). More recently, interviews are sometimes done by using media of communication for interviewing people at distant places as in telephone interviews and internet interviewing, although these forms are often based on a standardized format of questions. These are also more specialized forms of interviews – ethnographic interviews as part of observations or expert interviews defined by the special target group to be interviewed. In most cases, interviews are recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Some prisoners were suspicious and asked questions such as: How did you pick me out?" 'what does it all lead to ? ' 'will it help me at all ? ' the prisoner's questions were always answered as fully as possible, but without laying stress on any particular aspect of their lives or problems. Some of the prisoners appeared at interview to be very dull, but this was due to apathy and ineffectiveness in social communication more often than to actual intellectual deficiency.

4.10. : Procedure of data collection:
4.10.1. Choice of cases:

A normal frequency of cases; which was available and ready to express themselves before me. Selection of case for this study depends on convenience and purpose. The essential elements in the choice is the selection of 'representative' units as far as possible.

4.10.2. Number of cases:

A considerable group. Since the population was unknown it wasn't possible to determine the sample size using the formula.

\[ n = \frac{s^2}{SE^2} \]

where \( n \) – sample size

\( s \) – standard deviation of the variable under study

\( SE \) – standard error of mean

In this case, researcher used Roger Sapsford's suggestion of having at least 40 cases for each independent variable that we wish to enter into the analysis (2007, p.92). Therefore, for convict and released prisoner would necessitate a minimum sample of 50 from each category thus total 100 from all region, and reformer group which include staff, social worker are collectively 100 from all region. Sample from society would necessitate 50 collectively from all region.

In order to availability and willingness of Respondent researcher decided to collect data from a sample of 100 prisoners and 100 reformers and 50 common people. Thus researcher collected total number of 250 samples. This sample size is equally distributed in male and female category.
4.10.3. : Types of units of observation:

Individuals

4.10.4. : Collection of data:

In collecting data, continuity, breadth and level are important. This helped me in increasing precision in analysis. Personal documents and life histories, interviewing the individuals, participant observation are the useful tools for me collecting the data. The use of questionnaire was highly ineffective in the case study. I prefer record the conservation with help of electronic equipments. It's transcription help me lot to catch the missing information while conservation. And to analysis in descriptive manner. I also used secondary data about samples which are published in news paper, book, novel etc.

Researcher tried to collect data in the field at the site where participant's experience the issue or problem under study, i.e. Prison, social group workers etc. I do not bring released prisoners in a contrived situations, nor do I typically send out instruments for individuals to complete. This upclose information gathered by actually talking directly to prisoners (convicts as well as released one) and seeing them behave and act within their context.

Researcher collect data through examining documents, observing behaviour and interviewing participants. From multiple sources of data such as interviews, observations and documents. Researcher have collected the information rather than rely on a single data source.

In the entire research process, I keep focus on learning the meaning that
the participants hold about the problem or issue, not the meaning from the literature. I tried to make an interpretation of what I see, hear and understand. I also tried to put multiple perspectives, identifying the many factors involved in a reform, and generally sketching the larger picture that emerges.

4.10.6. : Project technique

The observation, interview and case study methods depend upon the willingness and participation of the respondents. At times, the society unwilling to discuss controversial or unpleasant topic i.e. Culprit. They may not like to express their opinion or views due to fear. To get the desired data under such unfavorable conditions, indirect techniques have been devised. Project technique is one of such indirect techniques of data collection.

The projective technique is preferred for the following reasons :-

1. The Subject may find it easier to express himself as if he is not talking about his own feelings and attitudes explicitly.

2. It is possible that sometimes access to certain population of potential subject may be withheld if the topic under investigation is made explicit to subjects.

3. The projective test may produce more extensive information than a questionnaire or even an interview even if its purpose was not concealed to the subjects.

Why pictures ?
Why researcher wish to incorporate the analysis of images – films, into present research?

There are two good reasons, the first reason is that images are ubiquitous in society, and because of this some consideration of visual representation can potentially be included in all studies of society.

The second good reason is that a study of images or one that incorporates images in the creation or collection of data might be able to reveal some sociological insight that is not accessible by any other means.

4.10.7. : Quotations :

The reasons for which researcher used eye-catching quotations at the end of each chapter:

Short quotations : These are easy to read, take up little space, and stand out from the narrator's text and are indented to signify different perspectives.

Briefly quoted phrases : These quotes, according to Richardson (1990), prepare a reader for a shift in emphasis or display a point and allow the writer ( and reader) to move on.

Longer quotations : Used to convey more complex understandings.
4.11. Data analysis:

The data were entered into SPSS software programme. Following statistical tests were conducted, and the $p$ value had to be at least less than 0.05 to be accepted as significant result.

Cross-tabulation and chi square analysis ($x^2$) -

The categorical data were analysed by cross-tabulation and chi square analysis. Because respondent were categorised into two groups according their criteria, I was intent to know whether these categories may be inter-related or not.

Each case was a complex whole and unique. Efforts were made to ascertain the reliability of data through examining the internal consistency of the material. Generalization made basing on logic and deductive analysis.

Stake (1995) advocates four forms of data analysis and interpretation in case study research. In categorical aggregation, the researcher seeks a collection of instances from the data, hoping that issue-relevant meanings will emerge. In direct interpretation, on the other hand, the case study researcher looks at a single instance and draws meaning from it without looking for multiple instances. It is a process of pulling the data apart and putting them back together in more meaningful ways.  

Case studies helped researcher to secure a wealth of details about the unit of study which provides clues and ideas for further improvement. The function of case study is to describe the case in terms of peculiarities that are observable. This involves the intensive examination of specific factors implicated in the case. Case study depends over perception and gives me a
clear insight into life of person.

The case study provides me wealth of data and clues and ideas for further research. It helps in formulating valid hypothesis. Case data are the means by which we are able to arrive at the actual human experience and attitudes which constitute the full and actual social reality. Case study is the suitable method when the problem under study forms a process rather than one incident. Research is itself to learn the process of reformation. Case study method is the actual scientific method as the study is made on the basis of facts and evidences.

4.11.2. : Language of data analysis :

The researcher has an interview guide, but this guide serves only as a rough roadmap to the topics to be covered. The interviewer following this method needs to be sufficiently conversant with the topic of conversation, be able to speak the language of the subject, so as to probe in an intelligent manner.

4.11.3. : Structure of thesis :

Chapter I  Introduction
Chapter II  Review of Literature
Chapter III  Reformation and Rehabilitation
Chapter IV  Research Methodology
Chapter V  Data analysis, interpretation and findings
The methodology may differ from problem to problem, yet the basic approach towards research, remains the same.

- C. R. Kothari.
References:

