

SOCIO-LEGAL RESEARCH ON RAGGING

SUBAS H. MAHTO

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

F.Y.LLM

INDEX

SR. NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
1	CHAPTER I	4
	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4
	(A) Meaning of Research	4
	(B) Meaning of Legal Research	4
	(C) Kinds of Legal Research	5
	(1) Doctrinal research	5
	(2) Empirical Research	5
2	CHAPTER II	6
	MAJOR STEPS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH	6
	(1) Formulation of Research Problem	6
	(2) Survey of literature available	6
	(3) Formulation of Hypothesis	6
	(4) Collection of Data	6
	(5) Analysis of Data	7
	(6) Testing of Hypothesis	7
	(7) Conclusions and Suggestions	7
3	CHAPTER III	8
	FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM	8
	(A) Meaning of legal research problem	8
	(B) Research problem of the researcher	8
4	CHAPTER IV	13
	FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS	13
	(A) Meaning of Hypothesis	13
	(B) Characteristics of Hypothesis	14
	(C) Hypothesis of the Researcher	14
5	CHAPTER V	15
	CONCEPTS	15
	(A) Meaning of Concepts	15

SR. NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
	(B) Examples of Concepts Involved	15
6	CHAPTER VI	16
	SAMPLING DESIGN FOR LEGAL RESEARCH	16
	(A) Census Method	16
	(B) Sampling Method	16
	(C) Types of Sampling	16
	(D) Respondents of the Researcher	21
7	CHAPTER VII	21
	COLLECTION OF DATA	21
	(A) Primary Sources of Data	21
	(B) Secondary Sources of Data	22
	(C) Limitations	23
8	CHAPTER VIII	24
	TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION	24
	(A) Observation Method	24
	(B) Interview Method	24
	(C) Questionnaire Method	25
	(D) Survey Method	25
	(E) Case Study Method	26
9	CHAPTER IX	30
	ANALYSIS OF DATA	31
	(A) Meaning of analysis	31
	(B) Analysis of Data	31
10	CHAPTER X	34
	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	34
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	35

CHAPTER I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(A) Meaning of Research

The word 'Research' is composed of two syllables, re and search. The dictionary defines the former as a prefix meaning again, a new or over again and the later as a verb meaning, to examine, closely and carefully, to test and try or to probe.

Together they form a noun describing a careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge to undertake to establish facts or principles or one can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic.¹

(a) Objectives of Research

The objectives of research may broadly be classified as follows:

- (1) To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insight into the existing facts.
- (2) To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular object, situation or groups.
- (3) To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else.
- (4) To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between two objects.

(B) Meaning of Legal Research

¹Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, (Allahabad Law Agency, Haryana 2nd Ed. 2009) at 1

‘Legal Research’ means research in that branch of knowledge which deals with the principles of law and legal institution. Legal research is directed towards the study of the relationship between the world of the law and the world that the law purports to govern.²

(a) Objectives of Legal Research

The objectives of legal research may broadly be classified as follows:

- (1) To find out the area where there is no legislation enacted.
- (2) To find out the lacunas in the existing laws and help in finding suitable measures to eliminate them.
- (3) General utilitarian purposes to study the causes of faults or crimes.

(C) Kinds of Legal Research

The legal research can be classified into

- (1) Doctrinal or Traditional or Non-Empirical Legal Research and
- (2) Empirical or Non-Doctrinal Legal Research

(1) Doctrinal Research

According to Prof. S. N. Jain, doctrinal research involves analysis of case law, arranging, ordering and systematizing legal propositions and study of legal institutions through legal reasoning or rational deduction.³

²Id at 13

Doctrinal research asks what the law is on a particular issue. It is concerned with analysis of the legal doctrine and how it has been developed and applied. This type of research is also known as pure theoretical research. It consists of either a simple research directed at finding a specific statement of the law or a more complex and in depth analysis of legal reasoning.

Characteristics of Doctrinal Research

- (a) Proposition based study.
- (b) Conventional legal theory and court decisions report are the sources for doctrinal research.
- (c) It studies the law as it exists and not concerned about how it should be.

(2) Empirical Research

The empirical research is carried on, by collecting or gathering information by first hand study of the subject. It relies on experience or observation without due regard to any theory or system and hence it is called as experimental type of research. In this type the researcher attempts to investigate effect or impact by actual examination or observation of the functioning of the law and legal institutions in the society.

Empirical research concerns itself with the identification and creating an awareness of the new problems which need to be tackled through law.

According to Prof. S. N. Jain, it seeks to answer such questions as are law and legal institutions serving the needs of society.⁴

³Id at. 15

⁴ Id at 17

CHAPTER II

MAJOR STEPS INVOLVED IN DOING LEGAL RESEARCH

Research work is not something which can be completed in one stroke or in one step. It consists of a number of closely related activities which very often overlaps. However in general the legal research involves the following major steps.

1. Formulation of research problem.

At the first stage the researcher must choose the area in which he wants to carry on research. In the field of law the researcher has a very wide scope. He can select any area such as Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, International Law, Labour Law, Tax Law, Property Law, Personal Law, Environmental Law, Consumer Law etc. After selecting the area he is required to select specific topic or subject for his study.⁵

The researcher has chosen Motor Vehicle Act as the area of research and the topic is Private Intrastate transport in Goa.

2. Survey of literature available.

Once the problem is formulated, a brief summary of it should be prepared. For this the researcher must undertake an extensive survey of the available literature on the subject, preferably connected with the problem. For this purpose, the abstracting and indexing journals, published and unpublished bibliographies should be examined. Academic journals, conference

⁵Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 57

proceedings, government reports, reference books, depending on the nature of the problem must be seen.

3. Formulation of hypothesis.

When the literature relating to the problem is extensively surveyed, researcher should state in clear terms the hypothesis. A hypothesis is the tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical consequences.⁶

4. Collection of data.

After examining the relevant materials the necessary data or material has to be collected and compiled. The collection of relevant material is most difficult and comprehensive work and requires a lot of energy and attention as well as patience.

5. Analysis of data.

Once the requisite materials are collected, the researcher has to undertake to analyze them. This is also a very important step in the direction of fulfillment of research work.

In case of doctrinal research the researcher can proceed smoothly if he is well aware about the principles of interpretation and construction. The researcher will be abstracting and indexing journals, published and unpublished bibliographies will be examined. Academic journals, conference proceedings, government reports, reference books will also be seen.

⁶ Id, at 59

In case of empirical research, since the emphasis is on data, statistics, questionnaire, etc. the analysis of data is conducted through coding, tabulation and then drawing statistical references. The data so collected should be so arranged that it may lead to some useful result.⁷

6. Testing of hypothesis.

After analysis of materials or data, as the case may be, the researcher becomes confident enough to test his hypothesis which he had formulated. He can examine if the material or data after analysis support his hypothesis or they are contrary to it.

7. Conclusion and suggestions.

At the end the researcher is to conclude the research by giving the necessary suggestions.

CHAPTER III

FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

(A) Meaning OF Legal Research Problem

The formulation of research problem is the first step in a scientific enquiry.

John Devy states, “the need of clearing up confusion, of straightening out an ambiguity, of overcoming obstacles, of covering the gap between things as they are and as they may be when transformed, is, in germ, a problem”.⁸

⁷ Id at 62

⁸Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 66

A problem, in simple words, is some difficulty experienced by the researcher in a theoretical or practical situation.

A problem can be called a legal research problem if it fulfills the following conditions.

1. It must have social and legal relevance.
2. There must be facts needed for research.
3. It must come out with practical solutions to the issues.
4. It must be up to date or relevant to the current social or legal happenings.
5. It must involve clarity of meaning and limited scope of study.
6. It must be explicit and original.
7. It must be verifiable and testable.

(B) The research problem of the researcher is as follows

(a) Title

Ragging in India

(b) Law Involved

Presently, there are only four state legislations in India that prohibit ragging. These are ;

1. The Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1996. (Applicable in the state of Tamil Nadu).
2. The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998.

3. The Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999.
4. The Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutes Act, 2000 (Applicable in the State of West Bengal).

Introduction

Ragging in India is a damaging form of interaction of the seniors in college or school with the juniors, newcomers or first years. It is similar to but not same as hazing in the United States, it is not an initiation. It involves insults (simple or suggestive sexual, sarcastic and even physical), running errands for seniors, and many other complex activities. Highly reputed Indian colleges have a wistful history of ragging especially Medical colleges. It has become increasingly unpopular due to several complaints of serious injury to the victims and strict laws regarding ragging. Ragging is now defined as an act that violates or is perceived to violate an individual student's dignity.

WHAT IS RAGGING? Ragging means causing, inducing, compelling or forcing a student, whether by way of a practical joke or otherwise, to do any act which detracts from human dignity or isolates his person or exposes him to ridicule or to forbear from doing any lawful act, by intimidating, wrongfully restraining, confining or injuring him or by using criminal force to him or by holding out to him any threat of such intimidation, wrongful restraint, confinement, injury or the use of criminal force. In plain English, it means plain bullying a new student. There are two kinds of ragging, one is verbal and the other is physical. Usually, the effect of verbal ragging is lesser than physical ragging and also it differs from person-to-person, ethnic-to-ethnic, and male to female. In most cases, ragging is determined by the behavior of a person before he or she

comes to university. For example if a person has a big ego and thinks that he knows everything then he will face many problems until he changes his way of thinking.

(d) Lacuna in the Ragging/ Reasons for choosing the topic

It is to be understood that ragging is not merely a socio-legal problem. It has a certain psychological basis too. Just as every crime has a motive, what is it propels a Professional ragger to indulge in ragging. Let us examine some possible reasons that initiate ragging;

1. Ragging gives a sense of Authority – By having a freshmen always at his command, a senior student nurtures a sense of authority which boosts his morale and puts him on a high.
2. Ragging can be a means of Retaliation – A senior who has some previous history of ragging may like to get back by venting his frustrations on the freshmen.
3. Satisfaction of sadistic pleasures – a potential ragger sees ragging as a good opportunity to satiate his sadistic pleasures all at the cost of a poor freshmen imaginations.
4. Peer pressure – It is also a reality that not all seniors who commit ragging enjoy doing it at their sweet will. Seeing most of their batch mates indulging in ragging, they fear being left out. So in order to avoid isolations, they too join the herd.
5. Ragging makes a fashion statement – Many senior students live under the misconception that ragging makes a style statement and thus will put them in the influential crowd of their college.

(e) Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study of researcher are as follows.

1. To evaluate the functioning of private buses.
2. To evaluate the monitoring system
3. To provide suggestions.

CHAPTER IV**FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS****(A) Meaning of Hypothesis**

A hypothesis is a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is, at the time, known about a phenomenon, and it is employed as a basis for action in the search of new truth. A hypothesis is a tentative supposition or provisional guess which seems to explain the position under observation.

A hypothesis is a shrewd and intelligent guess, a supposition, inference, provisional statement or tentative generalization as to the existence of some fact, condition or relationship relative to some phenomenon which serves to explain already known facts in a given area of research and to guide the search for new truth on the basis of empirical evidence.

Black and Champion defines hypothesis as, ‘a tentative statement about something, the validity of which is usually unknown’.⁹

(B) Characteristics of Hypothesis

1. A Hypothesis should be capable of verification

The hypothesis should be such as can be put to empirical test. Empirical test is the basis of objectivity which is very essential for any scientific method.

2. A Hypothesis should be simple, specific and conceptually clear

There should not be any ambiguity in the construction of a hypothesis, as ambiguity will make the verification of hypothesis almost impossible.

3. A Hypothesis should be related to the body of knowledge

It is important that hypothesis emerges from the existing body of knowledge, and that it adds to it, as this is an important function of research. This can only be achieved if it has its roots in the existing body of knowledge.

4. A Hypothesis should be operation sable

It can be expressed in terms that can be measured. If it cannot be measured, it cannot be tested and, hence, no conclusion can be drawn.

(B) The Hypothesis of the Researcher is as follows

⁹Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 78

Ragging has become increasingly unpopular due to several complaints of serious injury to the victims and strict laws regarding ragging. Ragging is now defined as an act that violates or is perceived to violate an individual student's dignity.

CHAPTER V

CONCEPTS

(A) Meaning of Concepts

Concepts relate to the properties of a group of facts. Concept is an universal descriptive word. Its purpose is to simplify thinking by subsuming a number of events under one general heading.

Concepts are needed to formulate the problem and to design ways of solving it. Some concepts are quite close to the objects or facts they represent. They are ways of representing reality in shorthand; they are ideas that incorporate a number of different pieces of information about particular acts or events.

Nachmias and Nichmias define concept as ‘an abstract symbol representing an object, a property of object or a certain phenomenon’.¹⁰

Concepts represent certain properties found in a group of facts and are given a name, a label or a symbol. Specific meaning is assigned to that label or symbol or name.

¹⁰Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 44

CHAPTER VI

SAMPLING DESIGN FOR LEGAL RESEARCH

The primary purpose of the legal research is to discover principles that have universal application. For this, the data has to be collected and analyzed. There are two methods of data collection, i.e., Census Method and Sampling Method.

(A) Census Method

When the whole area or population of persons is contacted, the method is known as census method. Population is constituted of all the individuals, things, events, documents or observation cases, etc. belonging to a designed category characterizing specific attributes which a particular study should principally cover.

The type of collecting information from all units of a population (the universe of a study) is usually called census method. If the size of the units of the study is small one, census method is generally used to collect data.

(B) Sampling Method

In socio legal study, the time, money and men required for the purpose is large and it is not practicable to undertake such study. Exhaustive and intensive study is also rendered impossible because of the large number. Under these circumstances, a small portion is selected for analysis from which conclusions are drawn. This selected portion is called the 'Sample'.

Most research studies are based on samples. When a small group is selected as representative of the whole, it is known as sample method. The method of selecting for a study, a portion of the universe with a view to draw conclusions about the universe in toto is known as 'sampling'.

Good and Hatt defined sample as “a smaller representation of large whole”.¹¹

The sample should represent the characteristics of the population as closely as possible like a reflection in a mirror to the original.

(C) Types of Sampling

Sampling methods are divided into following types.

a) Probability Sampling

In this method it is possible to state in advance the possibility that any given unit will be included in the sample. Once such a probability model is set up, a mechanical procedure is devised to select elements from the population. The probability model is set up having in mind, the type of universe, characteristics of the units; and objectives of the study.

The probability sampling method is further classified as follows.

(i) Random Sampling

A simple random sample is selected in such a way that each person in the universe has an equal chance of being selected in the sample.

Methods of drawing a random sample

(1) Lottery method

Number or names of various units of universe are written on chits and placed them in a container, thoroughly shuffle and blindly draw one chit at a time until the sample is drawn. This can be done with replacement of the chits drawn before next draw is made. If the units selected

¹¹Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 105

are not replaced before the next draw, the sample obtained is called 'simple random sampling without replacement'.

(2) Selection from sequential list

Under this plan, the names of universe are first arranged serially according to some particular order which may be alphabetical, geographical or simply serial. Then out of the lists every tenth or any other number of cases may be taken up. Starting may be made with any number. For example if every tenth unit is to be selected, the selection may begin from 7th and go on to select 17th, 27th, and 37th.

(3) Grid system

It is used for selecting a sample of area. According to this method, a map of entire area is prepared. Then a screen with squares is placed upon the map. Some of the squares are selected at random.

(ii) Systematic Sampling

It requires that the population be accurately listed in such a way that each element of the population can be uniquely identified by its order. A systematic sample consists of the selection of each term from the list. Here sample is selected at every sampling interval.

(iii) Stratified Random Sampling

In this method, the population is first divided into a number of strata based on same characteristic, such as age, sex, educational level, etc. Then a simple random is taken from each stratum and such samples are brought together to form the total sample.

(iv) Cluster Sampling or Sub-sampling

A sampling procedure in which the sampling unit is a cluster of elements and after selecting a sample clusters information is collected on each element in the sampled clusters is called cluster sampling.

(v) Multi-stage Sample

It is a method of sub-sampling in each sampled cluster. A sampling technique in which we have to first take a sample of cluster and then do sub-sampling in sampled cluster is known as multi-stage sampling.

(b) Non-probability Sampling

In this technique sample is not based on the probability with which a unit can enter the sample but by other consideration such as common sense, experience, intention and expertise of the sampler.

The following techniques represent the non-probability sampling

(i) Representative Sampling

This sampling technique is based on intuition and common sense but not on probability. The sample selected in general represents characteristic variables and may not represent the universe

with respect to other variables. There will be a bias and this can never be determined and there is no way of applying statistical techniques to get a good estimate of population characteristics.

(ii) Judgment Sampling

In this method, the researcher selects the units to form his sample on his judgment.

(iii) Accident Sampling

In this method, the researcher selects any case he comes across. In this it is not possible to know whether the sample is representative or not as they give preference to the cases which come first.

(iv) Purposive Sampling

In purposive selection the researcher deliberately or purposively selects the cases.

(c) Quota Sampling

In this method, both stratification and judgment is used. Here samples of prefixed size are taken from each stratum of the universe using judgment sampling method.

(d) Area Sampling

In area sampling small areas are designated as sampling units and the households to be interviewed will be selected if they are found in a canvass of these designed small areas.

(e) Sampling by regular intervals

This is the type where it is to select the cases at regular intervals from a series, alphabetical list or any other arbitrary arrangement.

(D) Respondents of the researcher are as follows

1. Students
2. Principal of the colleges
3. Staff of the colleges
4. NGO`S
5. Police
6. Hostel Superintendent

Sampling method

The researcher will employ random sampling method in cases of respondent number 1, 2 & 3.

CHAPTER VII**COLLECTION OF DATA IN SOCIO LEGAL RESEARCH**

The sources of data collection are of two types:-

(A) Primary Sources of data

It is original information collected for the first time. It is also called as internal source of data as the data is collected directly from the subjects. They are obtained from living persons directly

related to the problem or through observation. This primary source can again be sub-divided as follows

(i) Direct Primary Sources

The researcher personally goes and observes events, things, behavior, activities and so on. It requires great skill and objectivity.

(ii) Indirect Primary Sources

As the researcher cannot observe things which occurred long back, he needs to contact those persons who have made observations relevant to his research; this can be done through interviews, questionnaires or schedules.

(B) Secondary Sources of data

This information is obtained from outside, either a published source or from someone else who has already worked on the subject. It is also called as external source of data. They can be broadly divided into two types namely personal documents and published documents.

Personal documents consist of life histories, diaries, letters, and memories. Public documents come from public bodies, Government and private organizations. Apart from books available in libraries this category includes records, published statistics, reports of newspapers and journals, film or T.V. programmes and so on.

The researcher will use empirical method in the process of research. While employing the empirical method the researcher will use various primary and secondary sources of data collection.

Primary sources will include interviews, questionnaires, schedules etc.

Secondary sources will include earlier research on topic, records, published statistics, newspaper reports etc.

(C) Limitations

(a) Limitations as to topic

The law involved in the research is Ragging act of Centre & Goa State.

(b) Limitations as to the area of study

The researcher's area of study will be confined to colleges, Schools, NGO's & Police Station.

(c) Limitations as to the period of study

The study of the researcher will be confined to the period of 1-2 years.

Legal regime

The Goa Prohibition of Ragging Act, 2008

The Goa Prohibition of Ragging Act, 2008 (Act No. 9 of 2009) [29-5-2009] published

in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 10 dated 4-6-2006 and came into force on 17-07-2009

and came into force w.e.f. 17th July, 2009.

The Goa Prohibition of Ragging (Amendment) Act, 2010 (Act 17 of 2010)

[17-9-2010] published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 27 dated 30-09-2010 and came into force at once.

CHAPTER VIII

TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

Techniques are means of collecting data. They are a way of collecting data. Most of these techniques are repetitive and routine and require mechanical skill on the part of the researcher.

Following are the various techniques of data collection.

(A) Observation method

In socio legal research, one of the most important and extensively used methods is observation. It is both most primitive and the most modern method of study. It is one of the primary research instruments.

Webbs says, “Deliberate and sustained personal observation is an indispensable part of the study of any social institution”.¹²

(B) Interview method

¹²Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 149

An interview is the oldest and most often used device for obtaining information among human beings. As a data gathering technique, it is a verbal method of securing data. It is a conversation with a purpose. It is a face to face interpersonal role situation in which one person asks the respondent questions designed to obtain answers pertinent to the research problem.

Goode and Hattsay “Interviewing is fundamentally a process of social interaction. Interview is a method of data collection mainly through the verbal interaction between the respondent and the interviewer”.¹³

(C) Questionnaire method

It is one of the most suitable methods for the investigation of socio legal problems. We use the tool of questionnaire for collecting data from large, diverse, varied and scattered persons from different places. Questionnaire is a list of questions to be answered by a group of people, especially to get facts or information about their views. It is used to obtain knowledge about facts known to the informant.

According to Wilson Gee questionnaire is, “a convenient method of obtaining a limited amount of information from a large number of persons or from a small selected group which is widely scattered”.

(D) Survey method

Many research problems require the systematic collection of data from population or samples of population. These studies are usually called Surveys, especially when they are concerned with

¹³ Id, at 161

large or widely spread out groups of people. If they deal with a fraction of a total population, they are called sample surveys. Survey method is used to collect data when a wide geographical area has to be covered.

A survey consists of asking questions of a representative cross section of the population at a given point of time. Surveys in legal institutions are called legal surveys. It is a process by which quantitative facts are collected about the legal aspects of a community and its activities.

(E) Case study method

It is more suitable for the study of fewer persons and to find out the root cause for a particular problem.

According to Stuart A. Queen, the case study is, “the examination of a single situation, persons, groups or institutions as complex whole in order to identify types and process”.

The researcher will be employing the research techniques such as observation, interview, questionnaire and survey.

The examples of the questions that the researcher will ask are as follows.

1) Who were you ragged ?

Seniors, Juniors, Classmates, Wardens Teachers

Please provide the name/details of the perpetrator/ragger/bully -

2) What is the gender of the perpetrator/ragger/bully? M F

Was the perpetrator/ragger/bully intoxicated or under influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of ragging?

3) If nature of ragging was physical, tick any/all applicable options:

Dancing Singing Shoving Slapping Hitting

Punching Beating

Hitting/threat with the use of a weapon (gun, knife, razor or any other appliances)

Any other

4) If nature of ragging was sexual, tick any/all applicable options:

Forced intercourse Touching of private parts

Forced to perform obscene acts in public Ragging under the guise of sexual orientation

Any other

5) If nature of ragging was cyber (including phone or other multimedia device), tick any/all applicable options:

Forced to look at obscene things Circulation of any obscene video of victim

Forced to perform obscene acts/do anything humiliating while being recorded with an electronic device

Circulation of any defamatory material about victim Circulation of victim's video being beaten

Any other

6) If nature of ragging was financial, tick all applicable:

Money snatched/demanded Forced to raise money by stealing or other means

Any other

7) If nature of ragging was educational, tick all applicable:

Forced to do assignments or write thesis Forced to help in the exams or tests

Any other

8) Mention any other way of ragging or harassment that does not fit any of the above descriptions:

9) Have you witnessed any other incident of ragging in your institution? If yes, how many times and can you give a brief description?

10) Is there an anti-ragging squad/cell in your college? Yes No

If 'Yes', have you registered a complaint? Yes No

And, was your batch addressed by the Dean/Principal/Head of Institution about anti ragging measures that exist in your institution at the beginning of the academic year? Yes No

And, does your institute have anti ragging messages posted on campus notice boards/hostel notice boards including the numbers of senior faculty members Yes No

11) Has your complaint been processed? Yes No

12) If yes, what has been the response by the complaint receiving authority?

13) Are you satisfied with their response?

14) What do you think could be done to improve their working?

15) Did you approach any of the following to seek help or register your complaint?

Friends Teachers Seniors College Counsellor

16) Did you think of taking revenge either alone or with a group of friends?

Yes No Took revenge

17) If you took revenge, what did you do?

18) Are you aware that ragging is a criminal offence? Yes No

19) If yes, have you thought of registering a police complaint? Yes No

Registered a complaint

20) Did you feel any of the following during/as a result of the ragging:

Scared Stress Low Self-esteem Low confidence

Anger Missing classes Helpless Feeling suicidal

Low concentration Anxiety Illness Low grades

21) If helpless or hopeless, did you think there was any escape from the bullies or did you feel they exercised control?

22) If suicidal, have you ever attempted anything?

23) Has anyone bullied you in school?

24) Have you ever bullied anyone in school?

25) Are you aware of your rights as a new student in college? Yes No

26) Are you aware of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directives and/or UGC guidelines?

27) Do you know any toll free helpline number to report a ragging incident? Yes No

If yes, did you contact them to report the incident and what action has been taken?

28) How do you propose to eradicate ragging in our society?

29) What help would you require now, for you to recover and move ahead in life?

CHAPTER IX

ANALYSIS OF DATA

(A) Meaning of analysis

Analysis of data may be considered as having a reference to the process of viewing the data in the light of hypothesis or research questions, as also the prevailing theories and drawing conclusions that will make some contribution in the matter of theory formulation or modification

According to John Galtung, "analysis of data involves a number of closely related operations that are performed with the purpose of summarizing the data obtained, and organizing them in such a manner that they will yield answers to the research questions".¹⁴

¹⁴Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 215

(B) The analysis of data includes the following**(1) Classification of data**

Socio legal research involves a large variety of responses to different kinds of questions asked or stimuli presented to the sample or population of respondents. If a large number of different kinds of responses are to be organized so that they can be used in answering the research questions.

This is called 'classification of data'.

(a) Classification may be done

(i) By size or magnitude

(ii) By place of location

(iii) By kind or type

(iv) By time

(b) Objectives of classification

1. To express the complex, scattered, haphazard into concise, logical and intelligible form
2. To make points of similarity and dissimilarity clear
3. To afford comparative study
4. To avoid strain to mind in understanding the significance
5. To help in finding out cause-effect relationship, if any in the data

(2) Coding of data

Coding is the technical procedure by which the data are categorized. This process reduces the huge quantity of data to manageable proportion and makes it feasible to further process the data more systematically and rapidly.

(3) Tabulation

Tabulation is the summarization of results in the form of statistical tables.

According to Prof. Neiswanger, “Tabulation is a systematic organization of data in columns and rows”.¹⁵

(a) Objects of Tabulation

1. To express the data in least space.
2. To make comparison easy.

(4) Statistical analysis of data

In order to estimate the reliability of generalizations to the population from the data, statistical methods are useful. The statistical methods that are used to summarize the obtained data are called as descriptive statistics, whereas the statistical methods utilized in making and evaluating generalizations from the data are known as sampling statistics.

¹⁵Shipra Agrawal, Legal Research Methodology, at 212

(5) Graphical analysis of data

The data collected and analyzed in the form of pie chart, bar chart, and histogram is called as graphical analysis of data.

- (i) Pie chart: - type of graph in which a circle is divided into sectors that each represent a proportion of the whole.
- (ii) Bar chart: - a diagram in which the numerical values of variables are represented by the height or length of lines or rectangles of equal width.
- (iii) Histogram: -a diagram consisting of rectangles whose area is proportional to the frequency of a variable and whose width is equal to the class interval.

The researcher will analyze the data both statistically and graphically.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the beginning, 'ragging' was an amusing practice. It has degenerated into an evil. It has become a synonym for 'torture'. It should be banned. The supreme court of India has defined it as. "Any disorderly conduct whether by words spoken, or written or by act which adversely affect the physique or psyche of fresher or a junior student is an act of ragging." But if through ragging the decency and morals are violated, one's body gets injured, if any wrongful restraint and criminals intimidation is involved in it, then ragging becomes a legal offence. For such cases, there are certain punishments in UGC's anti-ragging guidelines which includes a fine upto RS 25,000, cancellation of admission, with holding scholarship, debarring from appearing for exams, suspension or expulsion from hostel and rustication from a period of one to four semesters.

Even the institutions where ragging is prevalent could be punished by withdrawing of affiliation or other privileges and debarring from awarding any degree and withholding grants. Most authorities have tackled the problem with an iron hand. More effective steps need to be taken to deal with the evil. Institutes should arrange counseling session for fresher so that they can speak their mind. Anti ragging cells should also be established. A fresher party should be organized by the institutes itself within town weeks of the academic session so that junior and senior can easily interact with one another.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

by Shipra Agrawal

2. LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

by Dr. Myeni

3. Www. Wikipedia