METHODOLOGY/WORK PLAN

Scope and coverage

The research work covered up 5 leading police station of Lucknow district who are actively involved in curbing the urban crime in the society. The study also focused work area of the police stations victims, offender’s experts. The selection of the police stations will be undertaken by the sampling method.

Research methodology

The needful and useful data collected from various primary and secondary sources that are important for the improvement of the urban crime control and necessary for the planning of police functioning.

Since, the study is said ensuring the development of the society through the multifarious role played by the police in neutralizing the urban crime measures needed that need not only the theoretical part but also interventions are necessary through field work and observations for the social development and the development of the cadre at large.

Tools

All the three tools structured questionnaires, interviews and the observation used to complete the study. Besides that this research incorporated the assessment of complainants who come to police station to loss their grievances. The study covered up these different types of stake holders as given below.

Stake holders

1. Police Officials (Field establishment)
2. Community Members
3. Expert opinions
4. Victims
5. Juvenile offenders
Sample

Purposive sampling method adopted while selecting the police station. Seventy Two respondents were selected for their opinion on the problem. Purposive sampling represents a group of different non-probability sampling techniques. Also known as judgmental, selective or subjective sampling, purposive sampling relies on the judgment of the researcher when it comes to selecting the units (e.g., people, cases/organizations, events, pieces of data) that are to be studied. Usually, the sample being investigated is quite small, especially when compared with probability sampling techniques.

Unlike the various sampling techniques that can be used under probability sampling (e.g., simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, etc.), the goal of purposive sampling is not to randomly select units from a population to create a sample with the intention of making generalizations (i.e., statistical inferences) from that sample to the population of interest. This is the general intent of research that is guided by a quantitative research design.

Pretesting of the questionnaire

The structured questionnaire went through the pretesting process; some respondents contacted personally and appraise them with the objectives and the utility of the information to be collected. On getting the feedback from the various groups of respondents the questionnaires were revised accordingly. The objectives of the pretesting was to ascertain whether the question asked could be ease and correctly understood by the respondents, to identify the right type persons to be approached for providing the information to assess the time taken to fill the questionnaires, to avoid the duplication of data collection, to have the reaction of respondents in providing information on some serious and personal questions.

Analysis of data

The use of exact method of analysis depends upon the nature and extent of data collected from different sources. For the analysis of data some statistical tools were applied. This Analysis considered various aspects and approaches like significant relevance between social intervention
and their socio economic background, association between recent programmes and social work practices, training, education etc.

**Hypothesis Testing**

Significance testing is used to help make a judgment about a claim by addressing the question, Can the observed difference be attributed to chance? We break up significance testing into three (or four) steps:

**Step A**: Null and alternative hypotheses the first step of hypothesis testing is to convert the research question into null and alternative hypotheses. We start with the null hypothesis (H0). The null hypothesis is a claim of “no difference.”

The opposing hypothesis is the alternative hypothesis (H1). The alternative hypothesis is a claim of “a difference in the population,” and is the hypothesis the researcher often hopes to bolster. It is important to keep in mind that the null and alternative hypotheses reference population values, and not observed statistics.

**Step B**: Test statistic calculate a test statistic from the data. There are different types of test statistics. This chapter introduces the one-sample z-statistics. The z statistic will compare the observed sample mean to an expected population mean $\mu_0$. Large test statistics indicate data are far from expected, providing evidence against the null hypothesis and in favor of the alternative hypothesis.

**Step C**: p Value and conclusion The test statistic is converted to a conditional probability called a P-value. The P-value answers the question “If the null hypothesis were true, what is the probability of observing the current data or data that is more extreme?” Small p values provide evidence against the null hypothesis because they say the observed data are unlikely when the null hypothesis is true.

We apply the following conventions: o When p value $> .10 \rightarrow$ the observed difference is “not significant” o When p value $\leq .10 \rightarrow$ the observed difference is “marginally significant” o When p value $\leq .05 \rightarrow$ the observed difference is “significant” o When p value $\leq .01 \rightarrow$ the observed difference is “very significant”
difference is “highly significant” Use of “significant” in this context means “the observed difference is not likely due to chance.” It does not mean of “important” or “meaningful.”

**Step D:** Decision (optional) Alpha (α) is a probability threshold for a decision. If \( P \leq \alpha \), we will reject the null hypothesis. Otherwise it will be retained for want of evidence.