

## CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the approach taken by the researchers to carry out this investigation. Its purpose was to demonstrate how investigations are conducted, data is collected, and accuracy is determined by analyzing the data. The approach that was used in this research will be addressed in this chapter, which will cover topics such as study design, research populations and samples, research location, research instruments, research processes, and how data was collected and analyzed as part of the study.

As a result, the study's findings will be aligned with the achievement of the targeted aims and objectives. To fully comprehend and grasp every process in this study, it is critical to first understand and then apply the research technique. This chapter on methodology covers and details the guidelines that must be followed to do the analysis. This study approach is intended to make it easier for the survey to go smoothly and efficiently without encountering any problems that were not anticipated.

### 3.2 Research Design

The design of a study is vital for a study because it serves as a guide to ensure that the study's objective is reached further in answer to the study's question. To explore the relationship between a variable and one or more other variables, correlational research was used (Curtis et al., 2016). For this investigation, the researchers employed a survey questionnaire to collect the information they needed. The purpose of the study was to investigate the association between prison climate and life satisfaction among drug-abusing inmates at Kajang Correctional Facility. In this study, participants completed a self-administered questionnaire that included measures measuring prison social atmosphere and

life satisfaction. Researchers were able to collect a large amount of information from a diverse group of individuals by utilizing the questionnaire method, as described below.

### **3.3 Location Of The Study**

This study has been conducted in the state of Selangor. In the drug information book 2020, the National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK) says that Selangor is the fourth most drug-addicted state in Malaysia and also that Kajang Prison Institution is one of the most drug-addicted prisons in the country. As the study's site, Selangor was chosen because it has the highest concentration of drug offenders among the state's in-state prison institutions that house residential convicts convicted of drug offenses in Selangor.

Among the 38 prisons operated by the Malaysian Prisons Department is the Kajang Prison in Selangor, which used to be known as the Selangor Central Prison until it was renamed in 2009. Located in Kajang's Sungai Jelok area, about 3 kilometers from the city center, it is a popular tourist destination.

Detain offenders convicted of criminal charges and breaking immigration laws in the main section.

Detain prisoners convicted of drug trafficking and criminal offenses in the Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Division.

Pre-Independent Division: Dormitory facility housing both inmates working outside the prison gates and Prisoners of Commerce. Inmates who are chosen to stay in this section include those whose release date is less than 9 months, who are Malaysian residents, who have not broken any laws or regulations while in prison, who have no court proceedings, and so on.

Simple random sampling was used to choose 158 samples out of the 227 people charged with a crime at the drug recovery treatment division in Kajang prison from phases 2 and 3 in the rehabilitation program under Section 39C of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1952 (revised in 1980).

### **3.4 Population And Sampling**

The study's target population consisted of drug-abusing inmates at the Kajang prison in Malaysia. Self-administered survey questionnaires were distributed to drug-abusing detainees at Kajang Prison. The 158 respondents were chosen using a sampling frame given by the Malaysian prison administration using a simple random sampling approach. Sampling is a research strategy ie researchers can obtain information about a population from a part of the individual belonging to the population. Sampling for this study Uses a simple random type sampling. This type of random provides the opportunity equally to each individual to represent the population (Mohd. Najib, 2003). In population there are 1,548 drug prisoners in Kajang Prison

This research included a self-administered questionnaire with questions evaluating prison social climate and life satisfaction. The directions for answering to the items in the questionnaire were clearly provided. The intercepted respondents were given adequate time to provide their responses at their leisure before returning them to the enumerator in a booth designated by the prison unit after 15-20 minutes.

In a study, the chosen respondent population is a prisoner of drug offenses in Kajang prison Selangor consisting of individuals sentenced under the Dangerous Drugs Act (1952), the drug addictive (treatment and recovery) Act 1983, and entered the prison exceeded twice. All respondents are also 21 years of age and above categorized as adult prisoners. The population is an individual group or object to be studied. If the population is has been

identified in size, it is too difficult for researchers to involve all individuals in the population (Juhazren Junaidi & Madihah Prisonani, 2012).

### **3.5 Research Instrument**

(Molleman & van der Broek, 2014) created a questionnaire with 58 items to assess the prison social atmosphere. These items assess eight aspects of the prison social atmosphere, including safety, right, rules, rule enforcement, reintegration, anticipation for the future, contact with the outside world, activities, and autonomy. Despite this, only 13 items addressing two domains (right and rule, and activities) were used in the real survey after a pilot study. Respondents rated their agreement and disagreement with each statement on a 10-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree).

Five items from (Diener & Diener, 1995) Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were used to assess life satisfaction. This scale was created to look at how respondents felt about life satisfaction in general. Four of the items were kept in the final survey after a pilot test. A 10-point Likert scale was used to assess life satisfaction. On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement or disagreement with each life satisfaction question (strongly agree). A higher score suggests that you are more satisfied with your life in general. The demographic data of respondents is collected in the last section of the instruments.

### **3.6 Data Collection**

A prison is a place where people are not allowed to leave without permission. To guarantee the safety of all parties involved, this research must be conducted in a restricted area and must adhere to established operational standards. Because of this, a letter of authorization has been requested to perform this research and use the required data. Each

respondent was given a questionnaire that was divided into three sections: sections A, B, and C. This operated as the instruments for the study. In Section A, which is a demographic section, respondents are required to write down a few important information about their backgrounds. Furthermore, section B is a Prison Social Climate questionnaire. This section is split into two main subsections, the first of which is named "Right and Rule," while the second is named "Activities." Section C, which is the last section, is where the Life Satisfaction questionnaire.

Prison Social Climate (PSC) and Life Satisfaction (LS) are instruments that have been previously explained and will be briefly described throughout the answering session. At Kajang Prison, basic facilities were provided for the session, including tables, chairs, fans, and pencils, which were delivered to the sample at the same time as the equipment. The instructions for each instrument were read out loud by the researcher in order to verify that they were fully comprehended. Samples were given 45 minutes to complete the questionnaire, and inquiries were permitted throughout the session. No follow-up was done to the sample after the instrument was administered.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, the information that was acquired will be analysed. It will be able to gather data on people's demographic backgrounds, and these information will be presented using percentages, standard deviations, means, and frequencies, respectively. The raw data of the study was recorded into the computer and analyzed using the "Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences" SPSS Version 27 while the correlation and descriptive analysis are used to analyze the data/hypothesis of the study.

### 3.8 Summary

The study methodology is the way, methods and approaches used to achieve the objectives and goals of the study. This research used quantitative methods and a correlational design at Kajang Prison, Negeri Selangor. Random sampling was used to choose a sample of 158 and to examine the presence of relationships between prison social climate and life satisfaction among drug abuse inmate in Kajang Prison. In addition, two instruments are used in the data collection stage of this research.

Life Satisfaction and Prison Social Climate are the instruments used. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 27 was used to analyse the data using descriptive analysis and Pearson Correlation. In the next chapter, the results and discussion will be explained.