Chapter 8
Relevance & Limitations of Study
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8.1 Relevance of Research

As the objectives of the study are unambiguous in terms to bring about the true nature of the economic impact of cloud computing, hence a sample of G 20 nations is selected. This sample is proper representative of the population in the sense that it represents the world economy in respects of population, trade, gross domestic product, market/economy type, etc.

The usage of cloud computing in diverse sectors and fields is increasing day by day, which requires a study into the nature of changes accompanied with it and also the causes and effects of such transformation.

The study is helpful in throwing light on the economically relevant aspects affiliated with the usage of cloud computing as economies are driven not by whims but are based on proved viabilities, both technical and economic.

The transformation of client-server technology to cloud based technology is not a one-shot process but it involves several stages and decisions. It has got different implications for different players. For large businesses the adoption of cloud computing is significantly different from that of the small businesses.

For government, the adoption of cloud computing means plethora of work to be carried out in the overall economy; and the responsibilities and decisions of governments in the emerging economies are different from the developed economies. The shape and speed of these processes are different both for the lower/middle income countries and the high income countries.
The present research work is an attempt in the direction to understand these differences and also to follow the current trends and patterns in the adoption of cloud computing technologies in different types of economies specifically, and the world in general.

The study of the growth of cloud/internet economy is not only fruitful for the ICT sector but for non-technology oriented sectors. It clarifies the status of this technology in helping out those businesses/organizations/institutions which were considered not to be much affected by the IT progress.

Cloud computing is considered to provide better opportunities to businesses, sectors and economies located on the lower half of development. Without proper research, such considerations cannot be considered seriously and this is where the current work becomes relevant.

The study involves different types of economies and market structures which help in understanding the interrelationships between the cloud computing concepts and macroeconomic variables in a comprehensible manner.

The statistical analysis further assists in comprehending the various facts related to growth of cloud in different economies. The linkages between economic concepts and cloud concepts become clearer and it becomes instrumental in carrying out any further analysis in future.

### 8.2 Limitations of Research

- The cloud computing related processes are complex in nature. There is presence of multi-causality and these factors are both regional and international. To study all of these factors is out of range of this study.
- The concept in itself is dynamic in the sense that there are many new and emerging factors which affect the propagation, advancement and adoption at different stages.
Today, not only the technology but the economic systems themselves are evolving and just as discussed earlier, the economic systems are getting affected by numerous other factors.

There are multiple approaches to understand a single problem and simultaneously several effective techniques are developed on the basis of the gaps present in the affiliated works. This research work is no exception to this fact.

A thorough description of all the macroeconomic variables and cloud concepts involved is also beyond the scope of this study, the main purpose being to bring about the interrelationship between economic and cloud concepts, if they existed.

The statistical process is way of approximation and the analysis can be used on an average basis, but is not universally applicable.

The statistical tests are based on the assumption that they are drawn from a normal population.

Even if the tests and correlation coefficients show a comparatively high degree of correlation, it should not be assumed that a change in one variable is causing a definite change in another variable.

A mass of data was condensed; huge raw data was organized and presented in a meaningful and more comprehensible way. The condensing process and the conditioning of data in itself is a herculean task and have its own limitations.

Also the reports regarding cloud computing concepts and cloud computing data are immensely costly.