METHODOLOGY

4.1. Introduction

4.2. Design of the Study

4.3. Variables used for the Study

4.4. Sample used for the Study

4.5. Sources of Data

4.6. Tools and Methods used for Data Collection

4.7. Data Collection Procedure

4.8. Consolidation of Data

4.9. Statistical Techniques used
4.1. INTRODUCTION

The system of collecting data for a research project is known as research methodology. The research methodology is a collective term for the structured process of conducting a research. It is defined as a systematic analysis of investigation into the research subject in order to discover rationale and experimental principles, facts, theories, application and process. It implies simply the methods intended to be used to collect data. It is often necessary to include a consideration of the concepts and theories which underlies the methods. Methodology of research means that, what the activity of research means that, what the activity of research is how to measure the progress and what constitute success. According to Davies and Elder (2006), successful completion of the research highly depends on its research methodology.

The present study is an investigation to design an effective information and communication system for the development of tribes in Kerala State. The methodology of the study is described under the headings as follows:

- Design of the study
- Variables used for the study
- The sample used for the study
- Sources of data
- Tools and techniques used for data collection
- Data collection procedure
- Consolidation of data
- Statistical techniques used


Methodology

4.2. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present investigation is decided to be a qualitative one. “The qualitative studies reflect the subjective reality of the people being studied. They can therefore make a special contribution to an understanding of what it is actually like to be recipients of supplementary benefit, community care, compensating education or whatever” (Burgess, 1985). For making the study qualitative the data are to be collected through different approaches.

The present attempt comes under the purview of descriptive method of research. This method consists of collecting and analyzing data obtained from a large number of respondents representing a specific population collected through interview schedule and observation. In order to make the study qualitative and in depth, the investigator decided to collect an adequate data through a multiple approach, that is collecting information about one by approaching the same from different ways.

4.3. VARIABLES USED FOR THE STUDY

A variable is the factor that causes some other factors to vary and may assume different numerical clause. The variables used for the study are divided into two, namely classificatory variables and study variables. The variables are selected in accordance with the literature reviewed for the purpose. Some physical components of tribal development are taken as the study variables of the study. They are as follows:-

- Tribal Development offices
- Rural libraries
- Agriculture
- Health care
- Oorukootam
Methodology

- Women welfare
- Communication
- Education

The classificatory variables used for the study are.

- Community
- Gender
- Literacy
- Income
- Occupation

4.4. THE SAMPLE USED FOR THE STUDY

The population of the present study is the tribes of Kerala. However, it is not practical to study the whole population to arrive at the generalizations of the result. Choosing a study sample is an important step in any research study since it is rarely practical, efficient or ethical to study whole population. The selection of an appropriate method depends upon the aim of the study. The most common approach is to use random or probability samples. The aim of a random sampling approach is to draw a representative sample from the population, so that the result of studying sample can then be generalized back to the population. In a random sample the nature of the population is defined and all members have an equal chance of selection. The size of the sample is determined by the optimum number necessary to enable valid inferences to be made about the population. Here the investigator decided random sampling for the study to get valid inferences of the entire tribal communities in Kerala.

There are forty eight tribal communities throughout the State, out of which thirty seven was scheduled tribes the investigator has selected six tribal communities from Wayanad district. Studying the entire population is not
Methodology

viable because the population for the study, which consists of a very large number. On the basis of classificatory variables, the investigator collected data from the tribes of different categories of Paniya, Adiya, Mullakuruma, Uralikuturuma, Kattunaikans and Kurichias. For the selection of the sample size the investigator considered the following conditions.

1. The size should be optimal for an in-depth qualitative study as the coverage of very large numbers of sample is not practicable.

2. The size should be small enough to conduct the interview with each tribe to collect reliable data.

3. The sample should be the representative of all the sections of the population. That is tribes and rural libraries.

By considering the above, the investigator took the following decision to select the sample from Wayanad district. As per the Census Report 2011, there are 1,36,062 tribes in Wayanad district and 174 rural libraries are recognized by State Library Council. The investigator decided to select 600 tribes and 150 rural libraries as the base line of the sample of the present study by using Krejcie and Morgan table.

4.4.1 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size selected for the study is 600 tribes and 150 rural libraries which are sufficient for getting valid inferences. The sample size of the tribes and rural libraries as follows:

- A number of tribal communities taken for study = 6
- A sample from each tribal community = 100
- Total sample = 600 (100x6=600)
- Taluks in Wayanad District = 3
Methodology

A sample of rural libraries from each taluk = 50
Total sample = 150 (50x3=150)

4.4.1.1. BREAKUP OF THE SAMPLE

The samples used in this study are tribes and rural libraries in Wayand district. The investigator divided the sample of tribes into 5 classificatory variables as community, gender, education, income and literacy. The investigator selected Taluks of Wayanad district for the purpose of dividing the sample of rural library. In the Wayanad district, there are 3 Taluks. They are Mananthavady, Sulthan Bathery and Vythiri. The breakup of the sample describes under the heading tribes and rural libraries as follows:

4.4.1.1.1. TRIBES

The investigator approached each of the tribes personally to collect data using the interview schedule. Some of the interview schedules, returns were incomplete. Hence a final sample of 553 interview schedules completed in all respects was selected for the study.

Community-wise Distribution of Sample

All the Grama Panchayat in Wayanad holds a considerable number of tribes, Kurichias, Paniya, Adiya, Kattnaikkans, Uralikuruma and Mullakuruma is the tribal groups engaged in collection of minor forest produces for their livelihood. The living status of these communities is quite low and they need infrastructure facilities, livelihood support, education and healthcare. Each tribe has its ancient culture and traditions. The investigator selected six tribal communities which scheduled the Government of Kerala under the study.

On the basis of the categories selected for the study under different communities, the sample breakup is given in Table 3
Table 3
Community-wise Distribution of Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paniya</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiyas</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>16.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullakurumas</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>17.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uralikuruma</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kattunaikans</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>16.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurichias</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>16.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 gives an account of the community-wise distribution of the respondents. It shows that out of the 553 respondents 94 are Paniyas (16.99 per cent), 92 (16.63 per cent) are Adiyas, 96 (17.35 per cent) Mullakurumas, 88 (15.28 per cent) are Uralikuruma, 92 (16.63 per cent) are Kattunaikans and 91 (16.45 per cent) Kurichias. The analysis shows that the highest number of tribes from Mullakuruma community.

The pictorial representation of community-wise distribution of the sample is given in Figure 1.
Figure 1 Community-wise Distribution of Sample

Gender-wise Distribution of Sample

The population density per Sq.M of Wayanad is 383 according to 2011, Census Data. The Census Report (2011) records the overall tribal population in the state as 4, 84,839 and Wayanad district has the highest concentration of tribes (1, 36,062). They form 17.1% of the total population of the district.

On the basis of the gender selected for the study, the sample break up is given in the Table 4.
Table 4 shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 553 respondents about half (52.6 per cent) are females and males (47.92 per cent). Females are higher in number compared to male respondents.

The pictorial representation of Gender-wise distribution of the respondents is given in Figure 2.
In all the five year plans, priority was given to the educational development of the Scheduled Tribes. The main reason for the very slow spread of education among the Scheduled Tribes is the peculiar nature of their habitation. The majority of the scheduled tribes are living in remote areas far away from educational institutions. The socioeconomic condition prevailing in the tribal settlements are not conducive for studies. Lacks of sufficient educational institutions in tribal areas and their poverty curtailed effective educational development among Scheduled Tribes. However, the literacy rate of the tribes in Kerala (64.9 per cent) is far ahead of the tribal areas in India (47.1 per cent). The pattern of the education identified by recording the status of educational attainments of tribes, based on the levels as illiterates, Neo-literates, primary to high school, higher secondary, graduate, postgraduate and
Table 5 illustrates the educational backgrounds of the respondents. It is found that out of the total 553 respondents a good number (34.17 per cent) is illiterates, a few numbers (27.66 per cent) are Neo-literate. A few numbers (22.78) of tribes have primary to high school education. Very few of them (9.76 per cent) are studied at higher secondary level. The graduated tribes (3.43 per cent), postgraduate (0.9 percent) and technical graduates (1.26 per cent) are very few in number.

Education is the most important factor which determines the development of people. It shows that the tribes stand at the centre of an educational irony. From the mainstream perspective of education; the tribes are most deprived receiving the little or no education from the formal system. The main reason for lack of education is the particular nature of their habitat.
Methodology

The pictorial representation of Education wise distribution of the sample given in Figure 3

![Figure 3 Education-wise Distribution of Sample](image)

Occupation-wise Distribution of Sample

The lifestyle and livelihood of most tribes are depending on the forest and agriculture which is the major source of their income. Tribes became landless due to the large scale migration of people from the other districts. This leads to low family income and reduced employment opportunities in the agricultural sector. In addition, diminishing traditional skills, on the availability of alternative skills, regulations on non-timber forest produce have also caused low income of the tribes.

On the basis of the occupation of the sample selected for the study, the sample breakup is given in the Table 6
### Methodology

#### Table 6

**Occupation-wise Distribution of Sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Occupational status</th>
<th>Paniya</th>
<th>Adiya</th>
<th>Mulla Kuruma</th>
<th>Uralikuruma</th>
<th>Kattunaikans</th>
<th>Kuri Chians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13 (13.54)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>89 (97.8)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural Labors</td>
<td>40 (42.55)</td>
<td>39  (42.39)</td>
<td>27 (28.12)</td>
<td>26 (29.54)</td>
<td>28 (30.43)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Labor in general</td>
<td>25 (26.59)</td>
<td>34  (36.95)</td>
<td>23 (23.95)</td>
<td>25 (28.40)</td>
<td>21 (22.82)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Livestock, forestry, plantation activities</td>
<td>12 (12.76)</td>
<td>14  (15.21)</td>
<td>24 (25.00)</td>
<td>27 (30.68)</td>
<td>21 (22.82)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Manufacturing, and processing in household industry</td>
<td>7  (7.44)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 (3.12)</td>
<td>7 (7.95)</td>
<td>14 (15.21)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kudumbasree workers</td>
<td>8 (8.51)</td>
<td>5 (5.43)</td>
<td>2 (2.08)</td>
<td>3 (3.40)</td>
<td>5 (5.43)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Government service</td>
<td>2 (2.12)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 (4.16)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 (3.26)</td>
<td>2 (2.19)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>94 (100)</td>
<td>92 (100)</td>
<td>96 (100)</td>
<td>88 (100)</td>
<td>92 (100)</td>
<td>91 (100)</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 explains the occupational status of the respondents. The table shows that a few of the respondents (23.14 per cent) are engaged in general labors (coolies). Agricultural laborers (28.94 per cent), cultivators (18.44 per cent), livestock, forestry, plantation (17.72 per cent) are a few in number. Very few tribes engaged in some works in household industry (5.60 per cent), Kudumbasree workers (4.15 per cent) and government service (1.98 per cent).

The analysis shows that the participation of tribes in agriculture is much higher than that of the general population. The respondents opined that the employment status is only temporary. At present, they are engaged in many other occupations. Most of them are laborers in agriculture and general
Methodology

work. But their meagre income is not sufficient to meet both ends. In most of the month they experience unemployment.

Pictorial representation of the occupation-wise distribution of sample is given in Figure 4

![Figure 4: Occupation wise Distribution of Sample](image)

**Figure 4: Occupation wise Distribution of Sample**

**Income-wise Distribution of Sample**

The tribal community suffers from substantial inequalities in education, employment and income. In olden days the tribes depend on the forest for food, fuel and fiber needs. Non-timber forest produces plays an important role in the tribal economy. The main occupations of the tribes in Wayanad are always collecting honey and other forest produces for their livelihoods. But today the lack of forest produces and forest laws causes the tribes away from the forest. Now the tribes engaged in many other works with low income.
On the basis of income, the sample breakup is given in Table 7

### Table 7

#### Income-wise Distribution of Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Below Rs 1000(per week)</th>
<th>Rs. 1000 and above (per week)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paniya</td>
<td>77 (19.89)</td>
<td>17 (10.24)</td>
<td>94 (16.99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adiya</td>
<td>87 (22.48)</td>
<td>5 (3.01)</td>
<td>92 (16.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mullakuruma</td>
<td>74 (19.12)</td>
<td>22 (13.25)</td>
<td>96 (17.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uralikuruma</td>
<td>78 (20.15)</td>
<td>10 (6.02)</td>
<td>88 (15.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kattunaikans</td>
<td>69 (17.82)</td>
<td>23 (13.85)</td>
<td>92 (16.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kurichias</td>
<td>2 (0.52)</td>
<td>89 (53.61)</td>
<td>91 (16.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>387 (69.98)</td>
<td>166 (30.01)</td>
<td>553 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 gives an account of the income wise distribution of samples. Out of the 553 respondents majority of the tribes (69.98) earn below 1000 rupees per week and a good number (30.01) earn above 1000 per week. The analysis shows that the economic conditions of the tribal are very pathetic. The tribes face the problems such as low income and job insecurity. Due to job insecurity they are willing to do any job with low income. The tribes live under below the poverty line. Changes in the wage level in general will not influence the tribal economy.

Graphical presentation of the income-wise distribution of sample is given in Figure 5.
4.4.1.1.2. RURAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The interview schedule was distributed in such a way so as to give representation of rural public libraries from 3 Taluk in Wayanad District. The investigator approached the rural librarians personally to collect data. The investigator sent the interview schedule to some of the librarians who were not available when the investigator paid a visit to the library. Some are them were returned and some of them were not returned. Hence the final sample of the 150 interview schedule complete in all respects was selected for the study. The breakup of final sample is given in Table 8.
Table 8

Taluk-wise Distribution of Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vythiri Taluk</td>
<td>46 (34.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manathavady Taluk</td>
<td>43 (32.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sulthan Bathery Taluk</td>
<td>43 (32.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 gives an account of the taluk-wise distribution of the rural public libraries. The table 4.6 shows that out of 150 rural public libraries from 3 taluks (Vythiri, Manathavady and Sulthan Bathery) 132 rural libraries are taken as sample for the study and are run by the State Library Council.

The pictorial representation of Taluk-wise distribution of the rural public libraries is given in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Taluk-wise Distribution of Sample
4.5. SOURCES OF DATA

The data for this study has been collected from the following sources:

1. Primary sources
2. Secondary sources
3. Observation
4. Interview

4.5.1 Primary Sources

This study is primarily based on the data collected from the tribes and the rural librarians through the interview schedule (Appendix II and III). The primary sources also include the district gazetteer, Annual reports and five year plans of Wayanad district. The tribal sub plan of each district in Kerala was also utilized. The reports of various committees and commission have been also used.

4.5.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary sources are the published books and research articles having a direct bearing on the subject. The articles published in various weeklies, dailies and books by various authors were used by the investigator for this study. The investigator attended some seminars relating to the subject conducted various agencies and government committees and could collect additional information for the study.

4.5.3 Observation

In the words of Young (2009), “Observation may be defined as systematic viewing, coupled with consideration of the seen phenomena, on which main consideration must be given to the larger unit of activity by which
Methodology

the specific observed phenomena occurred. Observation is a method under which data from the field is collected with the help of observation by the observer or by personally going to the field and collecting relevant data for the study. Through observation, the investigator could ensure the validity of the data collected from the tribes by the interview schedule. This would include, observing the physical facilities and the lifestyle of the tribes. The information gathered through observation was noted down immediately thereby ensuring that there would be no subjective filtering in the data provided by the respondent through the interview.

4.5.4. Interviews

To understand the impact of the tribal development programmes of the government on the tribes, the officers of district development office, block development office and the Panchayat officers have been informally interviewed. The members of the Panchayat samitis and other personnel who are actually involved in the implementation of these programs have been contacted.

Contact with the tribal people and the collection of facts and figures were done whenever necessary. The authenticity of the data was verified by comparing the figures with official sources.

4.6. TOOLS AND METHODS USED FOR THE STUDY

As there was no ready-made tool for collecting data from the tribes and the rural libraries, the investigator decided to prepare the tools necessary for the study. The prepared tools and techniques used for gathering adequate data are as follows:-
Methodology

1. An interview schedule for the tribes
2. An interview schedule for the rural librarians
3. Examination of official records

4.6.1. Interview Schedule for the Tribes

As the schedule is the name usually applied to a set of questions, which are asked and filled in by an interview in fact to face situation with another person. The schedules consist of both closed and open ended questions, for giving opportunity for free expression.

Considering the large number of respondents and need for factual data, the investigator was decided to use an interview schedule as a major tool suited for the collection of requisite data. The main advantage of an interview schedule is to provide opportunities to establish support, to explain the purpose and to make the meaning of the questions clearly. Though the schedule is more time consuming it will help the investigator to obtain the factual data.

As a major tool for the data collection an interview schedule for the tribes is prepared by the investigator. While preparing the interview schedule the following criteria (as in West and Khan, 2005) are adopted.

1. It deals with a significant topic that the respondent will recognize an important enough to Warrant spending his time on. The significance is clearly stated on the questionnaire /schedule.
2. It seeks only the information, which cannot be obtained from the other sources such as school records or census data.
3. It is as short as possible only long enough to get the essential data.
4. It is neatly arranged and the direction gives are clear and complete
5. The questions are simple and clear for easy, accurate and unambiguous responses.

6. Questions are presented in a good psychological order

7. The items are so arranged that it should easily be tabulated and interpreted

As per the objectives of the study, the interview schedule is prepared with a view to gather adequate and reliable data for the study. Before preparing the schedule, the investigator referred most of the reference materials related to the present study and discussion were made with the supervising teacher and other experts in the field of tribal studies. Through reading and discussion, the investigator acquired adequate knowledge about the tribes and prepared a draft schedule. The draft schedule was presented before the supervising teacher and experts, and suitable changes were made according to their suggestions.

**4.6.1.1. Administration of the Schedule and Scoring**

The investigator approached each of them personally to collect data from the tribes. After locating the sample, the investigator made use of the opportunities to establish support with the tribes. Immediately asking each question, the responses of the sample were noted down by the investigator. The data from 600 tribes were collected in this way. While answering the interview by the community, if any gap arose in the information given the investigator gave clues and asked simple sub questions and thereby filled in the gap and collected enough information about the tribes.

The collected data from the tribes by the interview schedule was consolidated for this analysis.
4.6.2. Interview Schedule for the Rural Librarians

An interview schedule for the rural library staff was also prepared by the investigator to collect reliable and adequate information about the sample. The interview schedules of rural library staff, the social, cultural, and educational role of rural libraries in the tribal development. There are seven sections of questions included in the interview schedule for the rural library staff. Administration and scoring of the schedule done as described in the interview schedule for the tribes.

4.6.3. Examination of Official Records

The investigator would approach various offices personally for getting the necessary information for the study of the records kept by them. The records maintained by the District tribal development office, Block office and the Panchayat office would be used for collecting information about the tribal development programmes.

4.7. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The sample decided for the study was 600 tribes from six clans and 150 rural libraries from Wayanad district. The investigator prepared interview schedules for tribes and rural library staff for the collection of data. The investigator approached personally to collect data through the interview schedule. After establishing support, the investigator explained the purposes and the need of the interview so as to collect factual data from the sample. The responses were consolidated and analyzed.

Observation by the investigator was also used to make sure that the information collected from the tribes and the rural libraries was correct. Along with there, analysis of records was done by the investigator personally to make the study foot proof as far as possible.
4.8. CONSOLIDATION OF DATA

Data pertaining to class and study variables were consolidated separately by using spreadsheet package ‘Excel’. The data were then subjected to further statistical treatment by using the statistical package ‘Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

4.9. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The investigator mainly used two statistical techniques at different stages of the study to draw the conclusion. They are:-

1. Percentage
2. Chi-square test

4.9.1. Percentage

Percentage is a simplest way to representing numerical data. The percentage is also useful for comparing information where sample sizes or totals are different. It is easy to understand when the numerical information is represented by percentages compared to the actual value (Gupta & Kapoor, 2000).

In the present study, the investigator used to represent the categorical data by percentages and also used for comparing the different categories.

4.9.2. Chi-Square Test

According to Gupta and Kapoor (2000) the chi-square test ($\chi^2$) is one of the simplest and most widely used non parametric tests in statistical analysis. Chi-square is a measure of actual divergence of the observed and expected frequencies (or values). If there is no difference between actual and observed frequencies, the value of the chi-square is zero. The greater discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies, the greater is the
Methodology

value of $x^2$. If the calculated value of chi-square is less than the table value, it indicates that the difference between actual observed frequencies may have arisen due to chance of fluctuation and can be ignored. The quantity $x^2$ is defined as

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where, O refers to the observed frequencies and E refers to the expected frequencies. Steps to determine the value of $X^2$ are

1. Calculate the expected frequencies
2. Take the difference between observed and expected frequencies and obtain the square of these differences, i.e. obtains the value of $(O-E)^2$
3. Divide the quantity $(O-E)^2$ obtained in step (2) by the expected frequency and obtain the sum over all cells $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$

This gives the value of $x^2$ and is a company with the table value of $X^2$ giving a degree of freedom at certain specific level of significance. If the calculated value $X^2$ is more than table value of $X^2$ the difference between the theory and observation is considered to be significant; i.e. it could not have arisen due to fluctuations of simple sampling. If on the other hand, the calculated value of $X^2$ is less than the table value, the difference between theory and observation is not considered as significant, i.e. it is regarded as due to fluctuations of simple sampling and hence ignored.

For the present study Chi-square test was employed to test the association between the categories whenever necessary. In this two way tables of observed frequencies for the four categories were obtained first and then Chi-square value corresponding to each cell of the two ways table was computed and some of these chi-square values were calculated. If the computed value is greater than the table value it indicates that there is an
association (dependence) between the categories otherwise the four categories were independent.

### 4.10. CONCLUSION

This chapter summarized the methodology adopted in the present study, including the tools and procedure for data collection and statistical techniques for data analysis. Different methods and techniques have been used for the same while collecting information from the target users. The literature reviews shows that the methodology adopted in this study is also found to be accepted in many such studies. In the context of the present study, the methodology adopted was found to be more appropriate and feasible and enabled the investigator to get appropriate data and to achieve the objectives of the study.
Methodology

Reference


