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STATISTICAL METHODS USED IN THE DISSERATION

1. Mean:

It is the most common measure of Central Tendency for variaables measured at the innterval level. It is referred to as "Average".

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

2. Standard Deviation:

It is measure of dispersion eqivalent to square root of the variance.

$$\text{S.D. or } = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

For samples less than 30, (n-1) has been used in the denominator and for samples less than about 10, 'n' has been used.

3. Standard Error of Mean (S.E.):

The S.E. of the average of n items is $\frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}$

This quantity is known as the standard error of the Mean and denoted by S.E. This helps us to determine the potential degree of discrepancy between the sampl mean and the unknown populatic.. man.

Standard error (S.E.) can not be computed exactly, but it can be estimated by dividing the standard deviation by the square root of the number of cases.

4. Correlation Coefficient(r):

Mathematically, 'r' is defined as the ratio of co-variation to the square root of theprouct of variation in x and that variation in y. Where, x and y symbolize the two variables.

In other words when both x and y are random variables, it may be useful to hve a measure of the extent to which the relationship between the two variables approaches the extreme situation in which every point on the scatter diagram falls exactly on a straight line. Such an index is provided by the correlation co-efficient ('r'). It is derived from the following formula:

$$'r' = \frac{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2 \; \Sigma(y - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Where,

X = Observation on variable X

Y = Observation on variable Y

$\bar{X}$ = Mean of variable X

$\bar{Y}$ = Mean of variable Y

The limit of 'r' value is always in between -1 and +1.