METHODOLOGY

In achieving the goal of completion of our research, initially the primary data will be collected by using one or more of the following methods. The main methods include:

- Interviews
- Observation
- Case-studies
- Diaries
- Critical incidents
- Portfolios.

The primary data, which is generated by the above methods, may be qualitative in nature (usually in the form of words) or quantitative.

Interviews

Interviewing is a technique that is primarily used to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for people’s attitudes, preferences or behaviour. Interviews can be undertaken on a personal one-to-one basis or in a group. They can be conducted at work, at home, in the street or in a shopping centre, or some other agreed location.

Observation

Observation involves recording the behavioural patterns of people, objects and events in a systematic manner. Observational methods may be:

- structured or unstructured
- disguised or undisguised
- natural or contrived
- personal
- mechanical
- non-participant
- participant, with the participant taking a number of different roles.
Case-studies

The term case-study usually refers to a fairly intensive examination of a single unit such as a person, a small group of people, or a single company. Case-studies involve measuring what is there and how it got there. In this sense, it is historical. It can enable the researcher to explore, unravel and understand problems, issues and relationships. It cannot, however, allow the researcher to generalise, that is, to argue that from one case-study the results, findings or theory developed apply to other similar case-studies. The case looked at may be unique and, therefore not representative of other instances. It is, of course, possible to look at several case-studies to represent certain features of management that we are interested in studying. The case-study approach is often done to make practical improvements. Contributions to general knowledge are incidental.

The case-study method has four steps:

1. Determine the present situation.

2. Gather background information about the past and key variables.

3. Test hypotheses. The background information collected will have been analysed for possible hypotheses. In this step, specific evidence about each hypothesis can be gathered. This step aims to eliminate possibilities which conflict with the evidence collected and to gain confidence for the important hypotheses. The culmination of this step might be the development of an experimental design to test out more rigorously the hypotheses developed, or it might be to take action to remedy the problem.

4. Take remedial action. The aim is to check that the hypotheses tested actually work out in practice. Some action, correction or improvement is made and a re-check carried out on the situation to see what effect the change has brought about.

The case-study enables rich information to be gathered from which potentially useful hypotheses can be generated. It can be a time-consuming process. It is also inefficient in
researching situations which are already well structured and where the important variables have been identified. They lack utility when attempting to reach rigorous conclusions or determining precise relationships between variables.

In case of Privacy and RFID systems the case studies on following applications can be considered:

- Animal Identification
- Anti-Theft System
- Asset Management
- Anesthetic Dosage
- Baggage Handling
- Blood Banks and many more..

**Secondary data**

It is data that is collected from the primary sources which can be used in the current research study. Collecting secondary data often takes considerably less time than collecting primary data where you would have to gather every information from scratch. It is thus possible to gather more data this way. The following are some ways we will be collecting secondary data:

- Books
- Records
- Biographies
- Newspapers
- Published censuses or other statistical data
- Data archives
- Internet articles
- Research articles by other researchers (journals)
- Databases
## 5. **WORK PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Total time Available</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Dates (from 1\textsuperscript{st} October 2010 until 31\textsuperscript{st} May 2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Finding and reading previous Literature</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} October 2010-30\textsuperscript{th} November 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Weeks</td>
<td>Designing Materials</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} December 2010 - 21\textsuperscript{st} December 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
<td>Learning and implementing different Methodologies</td>
<td>22\textsuperscript{nd} December 2010 – 31\textsuperscript{st} January 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Measuring Privacy (different protocols cryptography)</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} February 2011 – 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Threats and target identification</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} April - 30\textsuperscript{th} May 2011 - April 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Case studies of different Applications</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} May 2011 – 30\textsuperscript{th} June 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8 Weeks</td>
<td>Issues surrounding the deployment of RFID technology</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} July 2011 – 31\textsuperscript{st} August 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 Weeks</td>
<td>Privacy Issues in Applying RFID technology</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} September 2011 – 30\textsuperscript{th} September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Analyzing data</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} October 2011 – 1\textsuperscript{st} November 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12 Weeks</td>
<td>Developing a Implementable low cost privacy and security for RFID systems</td>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} November 2011 – 31\textsuperscript{st} January 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Writing up</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} February 2012 – 29\textsuperscript{th} February 2012</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>Rewriting</td>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} March 2012 - 21\textsuperscript{st} April 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>Thorough proof-reading (if possible also by someone else)</td>
<td>22\textsuperscript{nd} May 2012 – 15\textsuperscript{th} July 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>July 2012 – September 2012</td>
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