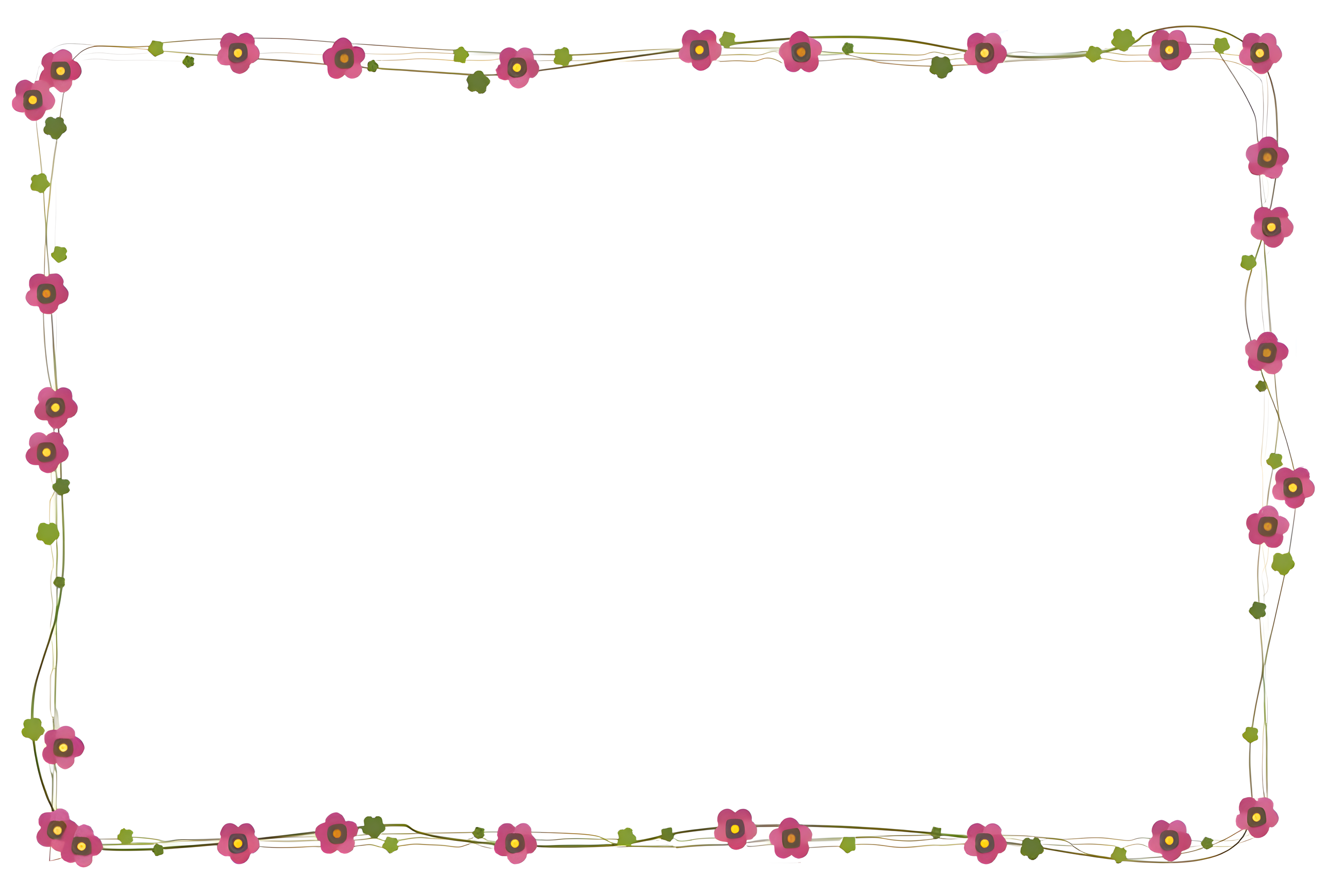
**Category System:**

A Category System is a structured plan used to organize and record observed behaviours and events in research. It combines qualitative observations with quantitative data for a systematic and comprehensive analysis.

**Methods of Categorization:**

1. **Exhaustive System:** All behaviours are categorized into a predefined set of categories.
2. **Non-exhaustive System:** Only certain behaviours are categorized, leaving others unclassified.

**Characteristics:**

* Used to organize and record behaviours for systematic data collection.
* Merges qualitative observations with quantitative data.
* Can be exhaustive (all behaviours) or non-exhaustive (specific behaviours).
* Involves decisions about what behaviours to observe and how to classify them.
* After development, a checklist is created for observers to record behaviours.

**Advantages:**

* Provides a clear structure, improving the reliability and validity of the data.
* Helps integrate qualitative and quantitative data for better understanding.
* Flexible in how categories are defined (exhaustive or non-exhaustive).
* Makes data easier to organize and analyse.

**Disadvantages:**

* Developing a category system can be difficult and time-consuming for beginners.
* An exhaustive system may result in too many categories, while a non-exhaustive system might overlook important behaviours.
* Categorization can introduce bias, as behaviour definitions may reflect the researcher’s perspective.
* Creating and implementing a system requires significant effort and training.