

B. A. Part - II - SOCIOLOGY
Paper - III (Method of Social Research)

Topic : Sampling
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SAMPLING

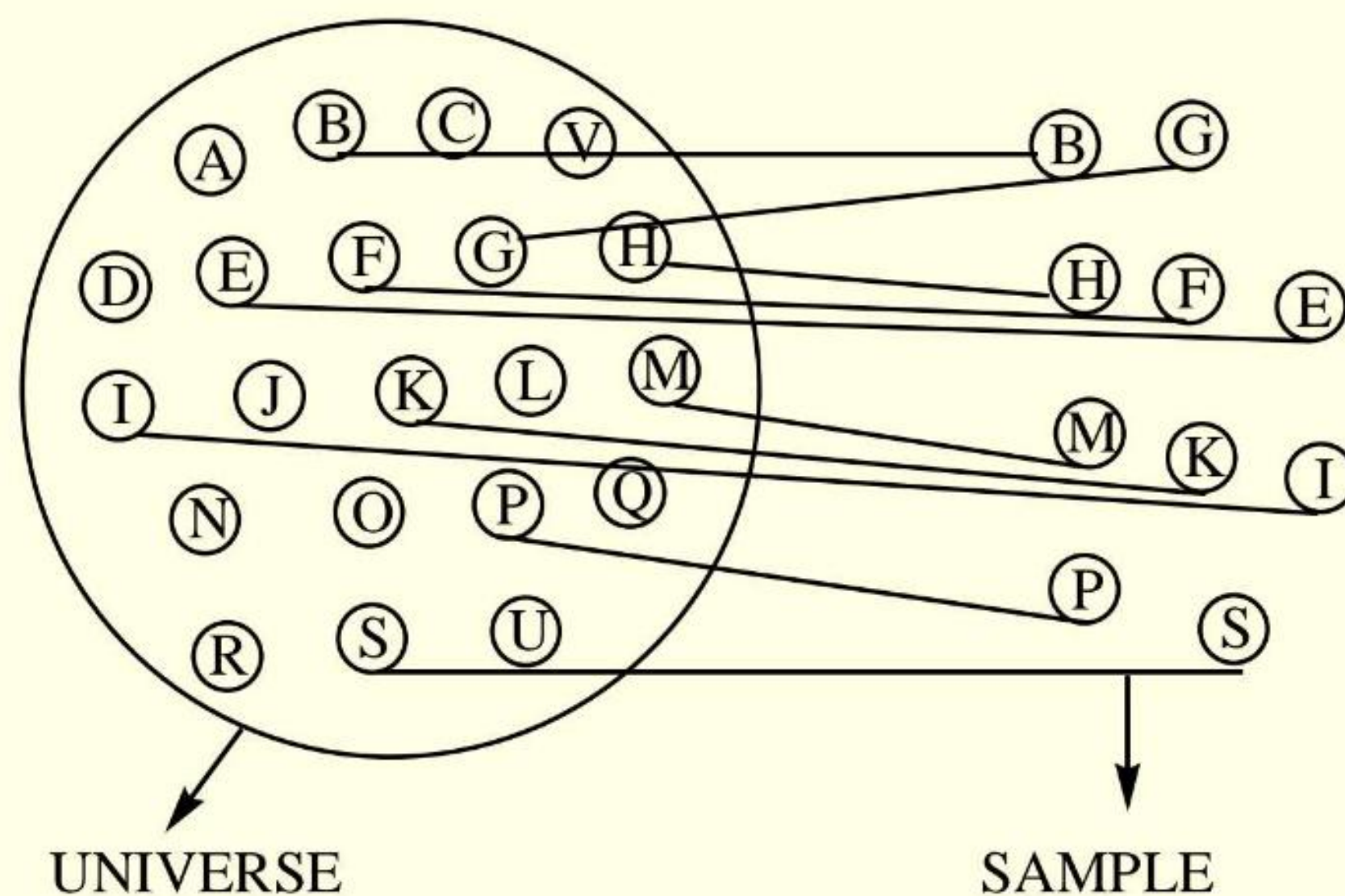
● **Meaning**

The process of sampling, or the selection of part of a population from which the characteristics of the whole are inferred, has long been accepted as a legitimate and expeditious method of research procedure. Until the twentieth century, however, the use of carefully designed sampling procedures was more prevalent in the physical Sciences, especially in applied fields, than in the social Sciences.

Sampling means selecting a particular group or sample to represent the entire population.

● **Sample**

A sample as the name applies, is a smaller representation of a large whole.

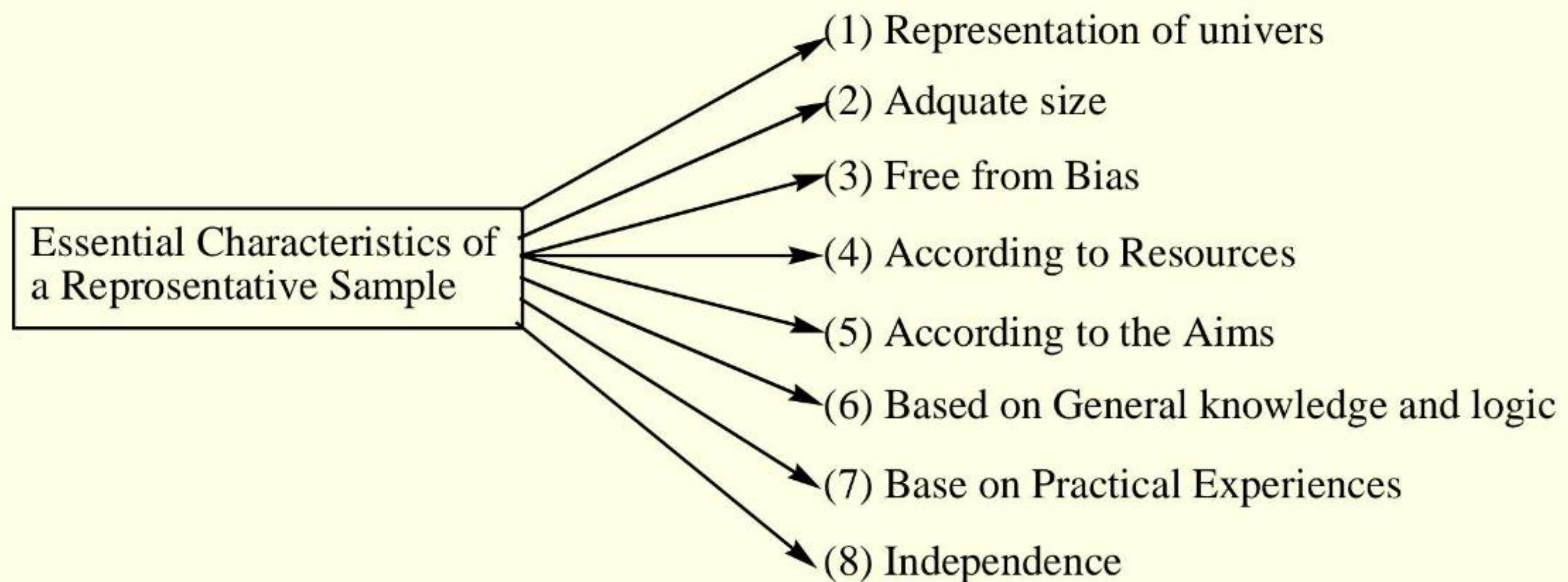


A good sample is required to adequately and faithfully represent the totally that it is a sample of .

DEFINITION

A/C to Bogardus : "Sampling is the section of certain percentage of a group of items according to a predetermined plane".

A/C to P.V. Young : “A statistical sample is a miniature picture or cross section of the entire group or aggregate from which the sample is taken”.



- **Preliminary Planning of the Entire Sampling Design**

- (1) Define the universe .The decision must be made early in the survey regarding the population or group to which the finding are to apply. The definition should include the place, time and relevant characteristics of the group to be sampled.
- (2) Selection of the sampling unit and the unit of tabulation. The choice of the sampling unit and of the unit to be used in tabulations. i.e. geographical, social group, family, individuals, events – should be made before the sampling procedure is developed.
- (3) Locate the select the source list. Although the universe and sampling unit are usually decided upon with a source list in mind, the selection of the list from which to sample may be regarded as the next step in planing the survey sample.
- (4) Decide on the type or types of sampling to be used, i.e. - Whether to use Random, Stratified, Purposive, or other techniques.
- (5) Decide on the size of the sample or the sampling ratio. A sample should be at least 10 percent of the total population to be surveyor.
- (6) Plan the sampling procedure as a whole and write sampling instructions.
- (7) Prepare the source list for sampling.
- (8) Chick the selection.
- (9) Transcribe identifying information to sample cards, e.g. – Name, Address, Sample number, District etc.
- (10) Prepare sampling tables to test the sample before the filed investigation. Number of cases, geographic distribution, telephone possession etc, of the sample cases should be compared with total counts from other sources such as the census.

- (11) Control the sampling during the collection period. This involves instructing the field workers how to meet various problems encountered during the collection of data, checking on selective factors operating to distort the sample and setting up procedures for overcoming biases in the returns.
- (12) Test the sample.
- (13) Adjust or correct the sample if necessary.
- (14) Interpret the data obtained in the survey in the light of the reliability of the sample .

At last we can say that a sample is simply a subset of the population being studied, it represents the larger population and is used to draw inferences about that population.
