

Dr. Mohd Ahamar Khan
B.A. (H) IIIrd Year

Paper - VII Research Methodology

Topic - Sampling
Sampling

While conducting a survey, a question is usually asked: Should all people (entire population) be studied or only a limited number of persons drawn from the total population be studied and then extended our findings about the sample to the entire population?

'Population' refers to "all those people with the characteristics which the researcher wants to study within the context of particular research problem". A population could be all students in the college, all patients in the hospital, all prisoners in the prison, all customers in a big departmental store, all users of a particular model of car, all households in the village and so on.

A sample is a portion of people drawn from a larger population. It will be representative of the population only if it has some basic characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

Thus, our concern in sampling is not about what types of unit (persons) will be observed but with how many units of what particular description and by what method should be chosen. Suppose a large number of thefts are reported in one week in one area three kilometers long in a city. The area say, in Proser in Santa pr. At Prosera has about 1,500 households. Have at 1,500 households to be included in finding out.