

Module -03

Sampling method.

- * Population :- It refers to any collection of specified grp of human & non-human like object, institutions, etc.
(P) may be infinite / finite.
- * Sampling :- It is the process of obtaining info about an entire (P) by examining only a part of it.
It is the examination of the Regenerating items & conclusion of drawn for all items coming in the grp.
- * Census & Sampling method :-
If we are studying (P) characteristics by studying each & every element of the (P) → Census method.
If we are studying only a sample → Sample Survey, Sample method / sampling.

Note →

- The result obtained by a ~~Survey~~ ^{census} are likely to be ^{more} accurate than those obtained by taking sample.
- ~~Census~~ Census Survey are very costly & time consuming

→ organisation of statistical Survey :-

The several stages of a Survey starting from planning & ending with writing of the final report are considered under 2 major heads →

- I) Planning the Survey
- II) Execution of Survey

I) Planning the Survey →

- * purpose of Survey
- * scope of Survey
- * Nature of info required
- * Units to be used.
- * Source of data
- * Techniques to be adopted.
- * Choice of frame
- * Accuracy aimed.

- a) Purpose of Survey → Should be ~~real~~ clear.
* only on the ^{basis of} purpose, the other aspects of planning will be decided.
* Doubts like whether some data are necessary / not, whether the converge is to be this way / that way & others which are bound to arise later all to be cleared in the light of the object of the Survey.

b) Scope of Survey :-

- * It depends on the purpose & the availability time & resources.
- * Decision on what & the geographical

area are to be covered from whom
the data are to be collected etc.
c) Nature of info required →

It is to be decided separately.
Nature of info required depends
on the likely useful.
eg → If the Survey is about wholesale
price index no, whole-sale prices are
to be collected.

d) Units to be used :-

There are 2 kinds of units →

(i) Units of collection → It is classified
into 2 → (i) a ~~simple~~ unit → a single
condition with no more
restriction
eg → Day, hr, rupee, kg, Km

(ii) Composite unit →

It is a simple unit, the
comprehension of which is subject
to some qualification.

eg → worker → simple unit

Skilled worker → composite unit.

(2) units of analysis & interpretation →

* Rate ratio % & coefficients serve as
units of analysis & interpretation.

* Those which helps to count / measure
the observations in the case of a Survey
are the units of collection.

e) Sources of data :-

a) primary data :- Data are collected
for the 1st time.

b) secondary data :- data collected from published / unpublished sources.

f) Techniques to be adopted :-

a) (P) Survey :- If the data ~~is~~ is collected from every unit which comes under the Survey \rightarrow (P) Survey / ~~se~~ census Survey.

b) Sample Survey :- Data collected from few units along \rightarrow S. Survey.

Result of S. Survey can be generalised on the (P) as a whole.

g) choice of frame :-

A frame is a list of units of survey is available before the survey. Each unit will have its identification.

h) Accuracy aimed.

i) other considerations

* Investigators should consider whether the enquiry

a) official (semi-official / non-official)

b) confidential / non-confidential,

c) regular / ad hoc.

d) initial / repetitive.

e) Direct / indirect.

II Execution of Survey :-

* The plan of any Survey is followed by proper execution of Survey.

* Various phases are -

a) setting up an administrative organisation

- b) designing of forms
- c) selecting / training & supervising the field investigator.
- d) control the accuracy of field work.
- e) reducing non-response.
- f) presenting the info.
- g) analysing the info
- h) preparing the reports.

a) setting up on administration :-

- * Depending on the nature & scope of survey the existing administrative organization is to be utilized if new one is set up.
- * If the survey covers a large area regional offices are to be set up.
- * A central office is to be in charge of collecting all the info from regional offices.

b) Designing of forms :-

- * Schedules / questioners / other forms necessary for collecting info. are to be carefully prepared.

c) selecting, training & supervising :-

- * Another big task is selecting a proper personal for the field work.
- * imparting uniform training & supervising their field work costly.
- * field work will make / make the survey failure.
- * If necessary a preliminary test to be

Concluded by the selection of
proper men.