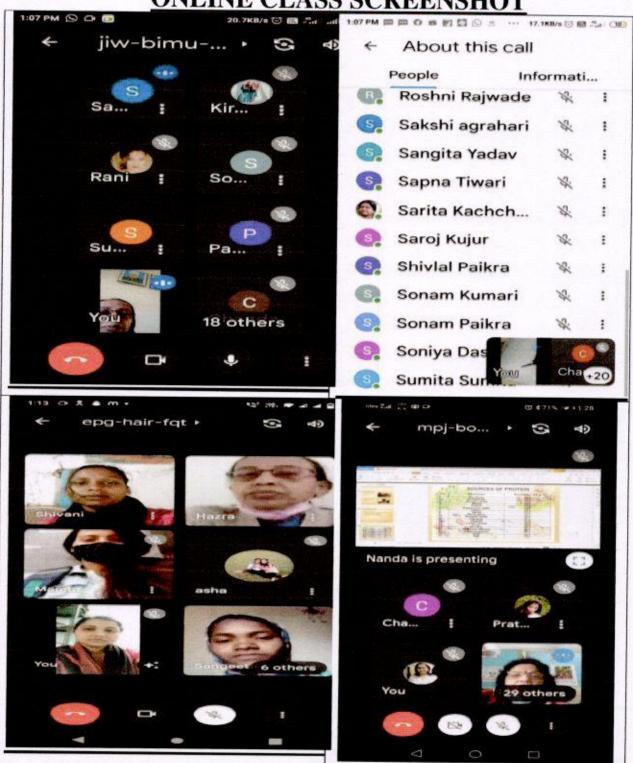


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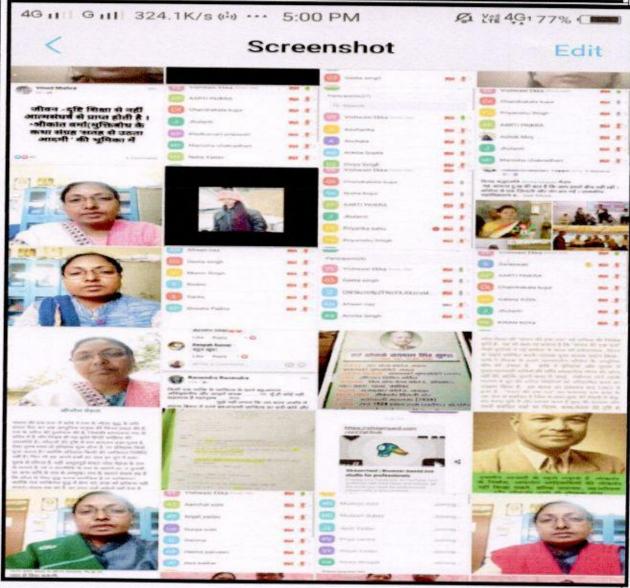


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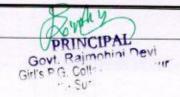
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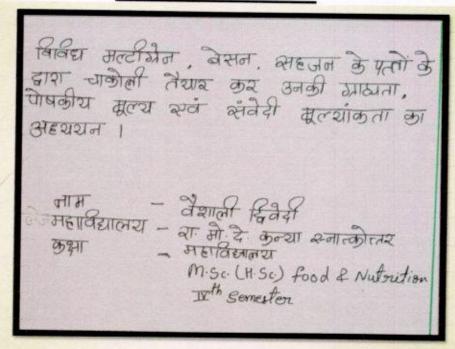


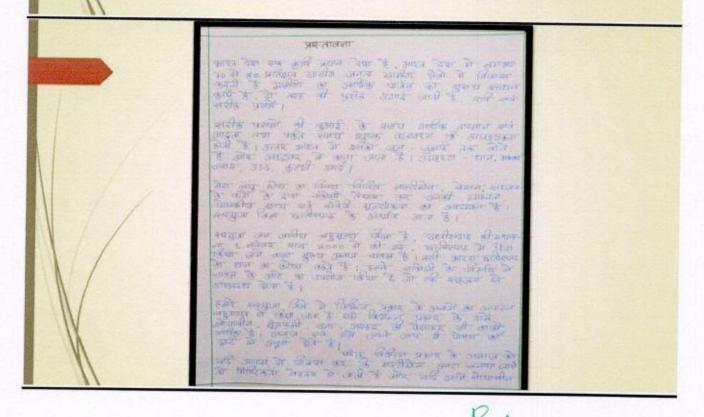


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#### STUDENT'S PPT



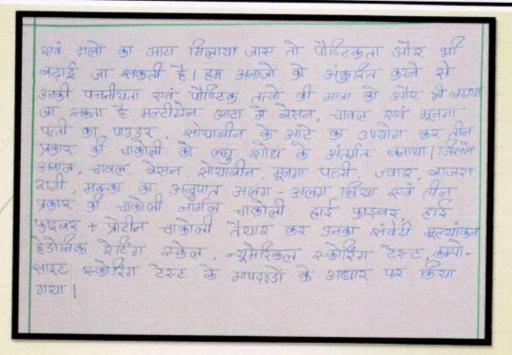


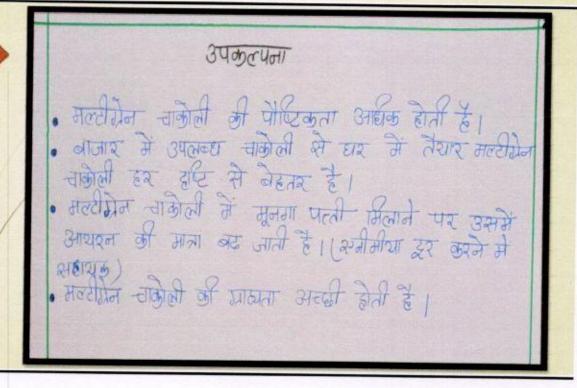
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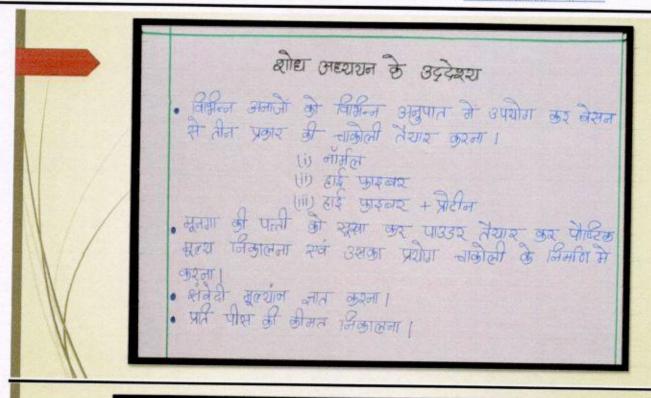




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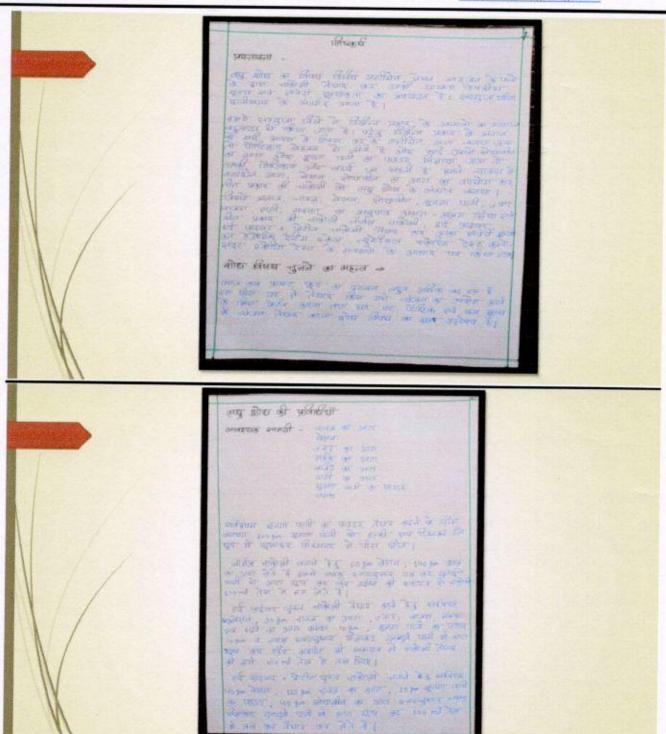


# शोध विषय चुनने का महत्व आज वल प्राप्तर प्रेंड का प्रचलन वहूत आधेक वढ रहा है. जो कि क्वाकर्य की हार्व्ह से लामरायक नहीं है इसाहिस धर में तैयार छिक् ग्रेसे ट्यंबन जा उपयोग करने के वाजाय में मिलने वाले पास्ट घुड की कीमत बहुत आर्थक होती है, जबार्ड छार में जनार गरे व्यंजन पीछिक अने कम मूल्य में तैयार हिंचे जा सकते है।



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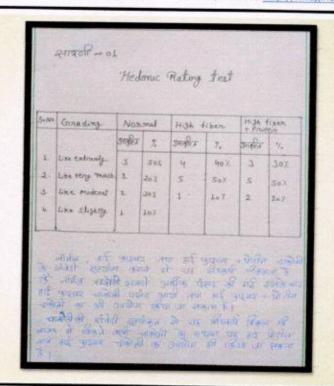
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न्याप्ती -02 Numerical Scaring test Type of Chakali Average Score S. No. 78% Nozumal 81% 2 High fiber 83% High fiber + Brotein 3. क्स देशन के analy description के अनुसाद उद्यान देने के प्रशा अर्थर कर्मीरी सुर्गातन के प्रवास शहर । परिकाम प्राप्त हुआ हाई भाइतार + प्रोपीत चार्केसी के शतने अधिक रेक्ट्रेंट किया आया

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3.NO.	Type of Chakali	Average Score
1.)	Normal	92.97.
2)	High fiber	31.7%
3.)	High fiber + Protein	92-27

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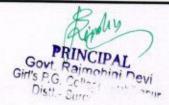


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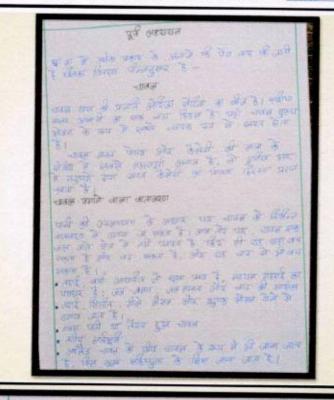
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लपु शोध का पूर्व उपयान शियातीन प्रकृति द्वारा प्रदान कर विशेष के क्या के कारपार्टी के की क्यांगित माना में कारपार्टी प्रेमीन प्रवान करना है। यह प्रोमीन का व्यक्ति के क्यांगित प्रवान करना है। यह प्रोमीन का व्यक्ति के क्यांगित की माना 30 से पत्र प्राविद्यान तक होती है भोधानीन का उपयोग ना के क्या राज के क्या में होता है। परेतु शह रक महत्वपूर्ण तिसहन भी है।

अर्थान इसका अपयोग तक शिक्षकों के क्रिए भी हिंद्या जाता है। याद्रा तथा में भी इसकी के क्यांगित में किया परिवान स्थान हों प्रवान के क्यांगित पर है। नीन क जायान में प्राविद्य की जाने व्यक्ति व्यक्ति के भोधावीन के प्रयुक्त क्यांज प्रावत है।

स्वना पत्ती क्यांक्या की प्रवान क्यांज प्रावत है।

स्वना पत्ती क्यांक्या की प्रवान क्यांज प्रावत है।

स्वना पत्ती क्यांक्या की प्रवान क्यांज प्रावत है।

स्वना पत्ती क्यांक्या की स्वतन के स्वयंक्या है। इसका प्रयोग क्यांज के क्यांज की स्वयं क्यांज प्रावत है।

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स्थित के स्थान की नाकाजी तियाद करने के बाद उशका संवेदी करने व्यापालक महत्वीकान कर कार्यान संवेदी करने व्यापालक महत्वीकान कर कार्यान कर कार्यान कर व्यापालक महत्वीकान कर कार्यान कर कार्यान कर व्यापालक महत्वीकान कर कार्यान कर कार्यान

- प्रस्ट इंड के रुगान में धर में अनाम गाम प्रवासन हा अरोगा करना लाईए। - पक्तानों में त्रेगार करने में तीकर साहत और का प्रमान करना लाईए क्यांगि ने कर में रमा एवं क्यांगित तान पाया जाता है। - सुनाग पत्नी का प्रवेश भागत न पक्तान वानीत समय शादित करना चाहिर क्योंगि क्रांगित आराशन, जीस क्रिक्शित मा रेशों की गाना नह जाती के तपा आराशन क्षणीतिशा जैसे होती के कम करने में क्षणायक है। - निवहन प्रकार के अमाजी एवं क्योंगित के मिन्स करने उपयोग में करने के उसकी पीरिटकता लोड जाती है। - न्यार में प्रीक्षी नाजी चालीकी में केन्या वासन व वेसन का प्रयोग किया जाता है। हार पर कराई जिल्हा क्यांगि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। हार पर कराई जिल्हा क्यांगि की पीरिटकता सहित होती हैं।

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## Sample PPT of Callege Teachers

### Sampling in Survey Research

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Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Dwivedi Assistant Professor, Political Science

- · Problems in Sampling, error in sampling design

- Topics to be covered

  Why sampling
  Different Sampling design
  Problems in Sampling, error in sampling design
  Which is the Best Sampling technique
  What should be an appropriate sample size
  Can sample be truly representative?
  The way out if the sample is not represent in-spite of adopting best method · The way out if the sample is not representative

#### Why Sample?

- Empirical testing as the touchstone of scientific
- To test hypothesis in the 'real' world with actual observations
- Observations come from a smaller set of individuals
- Can these observations lead to reliable and valid conclusions?
- · Only if selection process is accurate

#### Why Sample......

- · At times the universe is too large for each elements to be studied.
- We often encounter with the problem of who should be interviewed.
- Sampling helps us in answering the big question in survey research, who should be interviewed.
- · A Representative sample is an essential requirement for conducting survey.
- We could only draw a representative sample if sampling have been done with scientific method.

#### Population or Sample?

- A population is any well-defined set of units of analysis: people, countries, events, years
- A sample, by contrast, is any subset of units collected in some manner from the population
- Due to considerations of time, money and other costs, data collection is done from a sample and not entire population
- Information based on sample is less accurate or more subject to error than that based on entire population

- Terms commonly used in Sampling

   Population parameter: quantification of certain population characteristics- averages, difference between groups etc.

   Element: unit of analysis- individuals, states, speeches, policies, social groups.

   Stratum: a subgroup of population that shares or more characteristics viz. different elections. Population parameter: quantification of certain population characteristics- averages, differences

  - · Stratum: a subgroup of population that shares one or more characteristics viz. different elections.



#### ...more terms

- Sampling frame; population from which a sample is actually drawn; has to be representative of the population.
- Sampling unit: entity listed in a sampling frame, same as an element.
- Sample bias: incomplete or inappropriate sampling frame leading to inaccurate inferences.

#### Sampling Design

- There are broadly two kinds of sampling design:
- Probability Sampling: Where chances of selection of each unit in the sample is more or less equal. Possible only if listing of elements of the universe is available.
- Non Probability Sampling: There are uneven chances for various units of the universe of getting selected in the sample.

#### Types of Probability Sampling

 Simple Random Sampling: Starting point of any discussion on sampling, most widely used method. This technique ensures selection of required number of sample units from the universe randomly without anybody's bias or preference or judgment.

Disadvantage: Though one has applied his or her bias, but still there are chances of clustering effect in the sample, if not selected properly. There are chances of missing our some sections, (groups, communities, regions etc.)

#### Probability Sampling contd.---

 Systematic Random Sampling: This is a refined version of the simple random sampling technique. Samples are selected at some regular interval. The first element of the sample is selected randomly, and subsequent samples are selected at regular intervals. This ensures better spread of the sample across region, different categories, communities etc.

Prerequisite is a listing of all the elements in the universe. The sample cannot be drawn with this technique, incase the listing is not available.

#### Probability Sampling contd .--

 Stratified Random Sampling: Modified version of Systematic sampling technique.

This technique ensures that though the sample would be drawn randomly but from different strata. This more or less makes sure that the sample would have elements from all strata.

While in systematic sampling, there is probability of proportionate representation of units from different strata, but this ensures this by fixing up the quota from different strata. The strata could be anything, gender, age group, locality, educational attainment etc.

#### Probability Sampling contd.--

 Cluster Sampling: The sample of respondents are drawn not at one go, but at different steps using each step as cluster. Used for sampling from the universe for which no listing is available or impossible to obtain or compile.

Cluster sampling is a sampling plan used when mutually homogeneous yet internally beterogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population. It is often used in marketing research. In this sampling plan, the total population is divided into these groups (known as clusters) and a simple random sample of the groups is selected. The elements in each cluster are then sampled.

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# Probability Sampling contd. - If all elements in each sampled cluster are sampled, th

• If all elements in each sampled cluster are sampled, then this is referred to as a "one-stage" cluster sampling plan. If a simple random subsample of elements is selected within each of these groups, this is referred to as a "twostage" cluster sampling plan. A common motivation for cluster sampling is to reduce the total number of interviews and costs given the desired accuracy. For a fixed sample size, the expected random error is smaller when most of the variation in the population is present internally within the groups, and not between the groups.

#### Cluster Sampling.....

For example - A researcher wants to survey academic performance of high school students in India. He can divide entire population (population of India) into different clusters (cities). Then the researcher selects a number of clusters depending on his research through simple or systematic random sampling. Then from selected clusters (randomly selected cities) the researcher can either include all the secondary students as subjects or he can select a number of subjects from each cluster through simple or systematic random sampling. The important thing to remember about this sampling technique is to give all the clusters equal chances of being selected.

#### Probability Sampling contd.--

 Stratified Cluster Sampling: A refined version of Cluster sampling.

In cluster sampling the clusters are sampled randomly, but in stratified cluster sampling, the clusters are sampled from different strata. The first stage in such sampling is dividing the universe into different strata. First the strata is selected and then the clusters are selected from different strata.

#### Types-Non ProbabilitySampling

- Convenience Sampling: The sample for the survey is selected not randomly, but are per the convenience of both the interviewer as well as the respondents. Those who are willing to be interviewed (casily and readily available) are selected as sample for the study.
- Snow ball Sampling: The entire sample is not selected at one go, but subsequent samples are selected based on the reference of the previously selected sample.

Useful for research for which the universe is small and there is hardly any listing available for universe.

#### Non-Probability Sampling--

Quota Sampling: The sample is drawn first by fixing quota for different sections which the research aims to study.

Once the Quota for different sub groups are allocated, the sample could be drawn randomly or purposively.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Useful if the sample to be studied is relatively small.

So for smaller sample, the sample is normally drawn purposively once the quota is decided in advance.

#### Quota Sampling.....

Quota sampling means to take a very tailored sample that's in proportion to some characteristic or trait of a population. For example, you could divide a population by the state they live in, income or education level, or sex. The population in divided into groups (also called strata) and samples are taken from each group to meet a quota. Care is taken to maintain the correct proportions representative of the population. For example, if your population consists of 45% female and 55% males, your sample should reflect those percentages. Quota sampling is based on the researcher's judgment and is considered a non-probability sampling technique.

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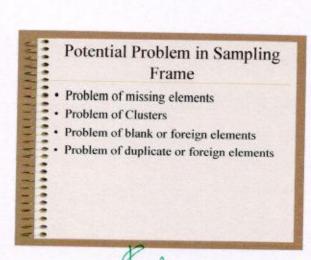
# Quota Sampling.... Advantages Easy to administer, Fast to create and complete, Inexpensive, Takes into account population proportions, if desired, Can be used if probability sampling techniques are not possible. Disadvantages: Selection is not random, Selection bias poses a problem. For example, you might avoid choosing people who live farther away, or people in rough neighborhoods. This may make the result unrepresentative of the population

Difference between Clu	ster and Quota Sampling
CLESTER SAMPLASIA	OCHIASAMPING
You have a complete varieties frame. You have constant information for the order population.	Used when these see's ne calcaustre population for its annihile. Some units are mable to be solvened, therefore you have no very of knowing the size and effect of anophing error (missed purson, unequal expressionies, etc.)
You was relect a random sample from your population. Since all persons (or unbe) have an equal chance of being selected for your survey you can randomly when participants without ratiolog entire parties of your anderect:	In querts complete, the selection of the stemple is not RANDOM
You can generable your results from a random Sample. With this data collection excited and a denome response rate, you can estappidate your rando to the ordine populations.	Can be official to when trying to generate ideas an getting feedback. but you cannot generative your rounds to an entire population with a high level of conditions. Quants surspire (makes and formation cits.) and an example.
Can be more experience and time consensing than convenience or purposite sampling.	More convenient and less usually, but doose't held up to expecuations of probability theory.

# Non-Probability Sampling- • Focus Group Technique: The sample is selected on the basis of convenience and expertise. The selected sample is very small, much smaller than quota sample say only 15-20 The respondents are not interviewed one by one but they express their views at the same time asking questions from each other. There is a prerequisite for moderator for the Focus Group interviews technique.

# Non-Probability Sampling • Purposive Sampling (Judgemental, Selective or Subjective) - Heterogeneous purposive sample - Homogeneous purposive sample - Typical case sampling - Extreme/deviant case sampling - Critical case sampling - Total population sampling - Expert sampling

# Other Sampling Techniques Probability proportionate to Size technique Two phase sampling technique Multi Phase sampling technique Panel Design



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#### Which is the best Sampling technique?

- All sampling techniques have relative merit and demerits?
- \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* One sampling technique can not be applied to all kinds of research design.
  - Design of sample selection would depend upon the research design.

#### What could be an appropriate sample size?

- No clear answer to this.
- If the universe is very large, we may not think of the sample size in-terms of proportion of the universe, what matter is the total number in the sample
- When is universe is relatively small, we could think of picking up the sample in some proportion to the universe (percent)
- The size of the sample depend upon the unit of
- Large the unit of analysis, larger would be the requirement for the sample. ( the minimum number should be 100 unites per cell)

#### Appropriate sample size.....

- The larger the population size, the smaller the percentage of the population required to get a representative sample.
- For smaller population, say N=100 or fewer, there is little point in sampling; survey the entire population.
- If the population size is around 500 (give or take 100 !!) 50 % should be sampled.
- If the population size is around 1500, 20 % should be
- Beyond a certain point (about N = 5000), the population size is almost irrelevant and a sample size of 400 will be

#### Can sample be truly representative?

- In-spite of best sampling technique, it is difficult to assume that the sample would be truly representative. Two things are mainly responsible for making the sample unrepresentative. These are:
- Problem of non-contact

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\*\*\*\*\*\* 2. Problem of non-response

#### What to do if the sample is unrepresentative?

- The sample if unrepresentative could be corrected post data collection by the technique referred as "Weighting"
- This is a standard statistical technique which balances the sample the way one wants. Increases the proportion of some elements in the sample while adjusting for other elements in the sample. This helps in correcting the data (if sample is unrepresentative) post data collection.



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