

Section – 4

Ans. 1

Methods of sampling from a population

1. **Simple random sampling.** In this case each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each
2. **Systematic sampling.** Individuals are selected at regular intervals from the sampling frame. The intervals are chosen to ensure an adequate sample size.
3. **Stratified sampling.** . In this method, the population is first divided into subgroups (or strata) who all share a similar characteristic. It is used when we might reasonably expect the measurement of interest to vary between the different subgroups, and we want to ensure representation from all the subgroups
4. **Clustered sampling.** In a clustered sample, subgroups of the population are used as the sampling unit, rather than individuals. The population is divided into subgroups, known as clusters, which are randomly selected to be included in the study.
5. **Convenience sampling sampling** Convenience sampling is perhaps the easiest method of sampling, because participants are selected based on availability and willingness to take part.
6. **Judgement (or Purposive) Sampling.** Also known as selective, or subjective, sampling, this technique relies on the judgement of the researcher when choosing who to ask to participate.