APPENDIX - 2

Sampling procedure followed in drawing the sample is outlined below:

129 or 10 per cent of the students on roll in 1966-67 of the Faculty of Commerce of the University of Baroda formed our sample.

Weightage given to the students studying in each year (i.e. First year B.Com., Second Year B.Com. and Third year B.Com.) of the three-year degree course and that given to the students of post-graduate classes of two years' duration (Jr. and Sr. M.Com.) as well as of one-year duration (Post-graduate Diploma in Banking and Co-Operation) can be seen from the table below :

Class	Total no.of students	Sample size	Sampling fraction percentage of (3) to (2)
1	2	3	4
1. F.Y.B.Com.	456	23	5.0
2. S.Y.B.Com.	371	37	10.0
3. T.Y.B.Com.	386	39	10.0
4. Undergraduate Diploma in Co-operation.	4	1	25.0
5. Total undergraduate students	1217	100	8.0
6. Jr.M.Com.	28	15	53.5
7. Sr.M.Com.	15	5	33.0
8. Post-graduate Diploma in Banking	32	9 .	28.0
9. Post-graduate Diploma in Co-operation	1	–	–
10.Total Post-graduate students	76	29	38.0
11.Grand Total (5 + 10)	1293	129	10.0

While giving weightage to the students, we kept in mind
(i) the proportion of undergraduate and post-graduate students
to the total number of students and (ii) in order to have the
information about the total cost of education of one full
academic year, students were asked to provide information
regarding the cost of education, not of the year in which
they were studying when interviewed (1966-67), but of the
previous year, i.e. of the academic year 1965-66. A student
studying in F.Y.B.Com. in 1966-67 was asked to supply
information about the expenditure incurred on education,
when he was in Preparatory Commerce in 1965-66. Similarly a
S.Y.B.Com. student supplied the similar information for the
F.Y.B.Com., and so on.

Of 1293 students, 1217 or 94 per cent were undergraduate
students whereas only 76 or 6 per cent were postgraduate
students. In our sample, the respective proportions were 77.5
per cent and 22.5 per cent i.e. 100 were undergraduate students
and 29 were post-graduate students.

Apparently, the sample drawn seemed to be more biased
in favour of the post-graduate students, looking to the fact
that they comprised only 6 per cent of the total number of
students.

In fact, this was done purposefully. Of the twenty-nine postgraduate students, the cost of education of not less than twenty-three students (those who were in Jr. M.Com. and post-graduate diploma in Banking when interviewed) could be treated as the cost of education of undergraduate students, as they supplied information for the year 1965-66, i.e. when they were in the final year of the three-year degree course.

Thus, only six students were genuine post-graduate students, i.e. 5 per cent of the total number of students in our sample.

Separate weightage was not given to the male and female students of undergraduate and post-graduate classes. They accounted for 91 per cent and 9 per cent respectively of the total number of students. In our sample, they accounted for 89 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

The selection of the students was based on the "Tables of Random sampling Numbers (Second series)", arranged by Messers M.G.Kendall and B.Babington Smith, Cambridge University Press, 1960.

The random numbers selected, corresponding to the number of students of each year of college education in our sample, were considered as the roll numbers of students arranged

alphabetically according to their surname or first name.
Then, the list of students to be interviewed was prepared
and interviewed personally.

In the event a student refused to respond to our
questionnaire or was not available, a student in the original
sample was replaced by another student from the replacement
list prepared on the same lines as depicted above.