

PPSC Economics Chapter 16 Research Methods for Economist

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The method by which a sample is chosen	A. Unit B. design C. Random D. Census
2	Empirical research may given a new focus to the exiting theory means.	A. Research clarifies theory B. Researh intitiate theory C. Reach refocuses theory D. Psychoanalytic theory
3	Research simply mesa a search for.	A. Problems B. Facts C. Results D. Topic
4	The search for answers to research questions is called collection of	A. Facts B. Evidences C. Data D. Reasons
5	Defined as a tentative or working proposition suggested as a solution to a problem.	A. Research B. Objective C. Hypothesis D. Concepts
6	Absence of representatives are special feature of.	A. Research B. Content analysis C. Narrative method D. Case study
7	The study which wants to determine the frequency of occurrence of an event of its association with something.	A. Descriptive B. Explorative C. Formulate D. Diagnostic
8	Objectivity means basing conclusion on facts wit out any	A. Bias and value prediction B. Bias and value judgment C. Verifiability and value judgment D. Prediction
9	Fact is empirically verifiable observation is defined by	A. Good and Halt B. Claver C. P.V.Young D. Emory
10	A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.	A. Research B. Concept C. Theory D. <div>Hypothesis</div>
11	The first step in formulating a problem is.	A. Statement of the prblem B. Gathering of data C. Measurement D. Survey
12	Contextual analysis is a type of	A. Descriptive analysis B. Historical analysis C. Case study D. Content analysis
13	Observation ,t he observer have been old specifically what is to be observed.	A. Structured B. Discussed C. Controlled D. Participated
14	Sample implies	A. Survey representation of larger whole B. Smaller representation of larger whole C. Population representation of a larger whole D. Census representation of a larger whole
		A =

15	Astory is a starting point of.	A. Experimental design B. Quantitative research C. Scientific method D. Narrative method
16	Research is directed towards the solution of immediate , specific and practical problem is called.	A. Basic B. Applied C. Diagnostic D. Descriptive
17	What is the refers to any collection of specified group of human beings	A. Sampling B. Random sampling C. Non probability sampling D. Population
18	A question which requires a solution is.	A. Observation B. Problem C. Data D. Experiment
19	The open type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's	A. Own words B. Observation C. Facts D. Data
20	Research design as the conceptual structure with in which the research is.	A. Judgment B. Design C. Survey D. Conducted
21	Control is the essential ingredient of	A. Descriptive method B. Diagnostic method C. Explorative method D. Experiential method
22	Case studies are not use ful for	A. In depth study B. Flexible data collection C. Generalization D. Datives theory
23	Plan for research is labeled as.	A. Case study B. Research design C. Intensive study D. Exploratory research
24	Classical design is a type of	A. Basic research B. Applied research C. Action research D. Exploratory research
25	Data that are verbal or other symbolic materials.	A. Quantitate B. Qualitative C. Primary D. Secondary
26	It is quantity that expresses a quantity in numbers to allow in numbers to allow more praise measurement.	A. Variable B. Concept C. Attribute D. <div>Definition</div>
27	Applied research is problem oriented and	A. Analytical directed B. Scientific procedure C. Scientific research D. Action directed
28	Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.	A. Qualitative data B. Quantitative data C. Primary data D. Scientific data
29	It takes place with persons known to have been involved in particular concrete situations.	A. Personal interview B. Depth interview C. Focused interview D. Repeated interview
30	facts are empirically verifiable	A. Research B. Obserevations C. theory D. Data
31	An intensive study of particular case is.	A. Content analysis B. Case study C. Research design D. intensive study
32	Censuses are the most complete type of.	A. Social survey B. Survey C. Sampling D. Data collection

		D. Data concentr
33	Relation with other aspect of research creates.	A. Values related problem B. Ethical problem C. Personal prejudice and bias D. Moral dilemmas
34	It enables the researcher to acquaint himself with current knowledge in the field in which he is going to conduct his research.	A. Social survey B. <div>Research proposal</div> C. Review of literature D. Research design
35	Reasoning from general to particular is called.	A. Induction B. deduction C. Observation D. Experence
36	Local correspondent's method can be applied only where a high degree of precision is not.	A. Case B. Necessary C. Interview D. Nalied
37	Who defined research is an organized enquiry.	A. Kerlinger B. Emory C. Mony D. Redman
38	An essential Criterion of Scientific study is.	A. Belief B. Value C. Objectivity D. subjectivity
39	Qualitative research focuses primarily on the meaning of.	A. Subjective attributes of individuals groups B. Objective attributes of individuals or groups C. Facts of Indi duals or groups D. Descriptive attributes of individuals or groups
40	Who defined research is a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation.	A. Spencer B. Weber C. Kerlinger D. Morry
41	Social science research is a systematic method o exploring, analyzing and extend, corrector or verify knowledge of human behavior and.	A. Aqua life B. Natural life C. Social life D. Envioment
42	Research design indicate a plan of action to be carried out in connection with a proposed.	A. Research proposal B. Research methodology C. Research abstract D. Research work
43	Yin has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of.	A. Natural B. Real life C. Inexplicable D. Explainable
44	Julius smon ha pointed out the applied social sciences in.	A. Policy assessment B. Policy implementation C. Policy formulation D. Policy decision
45	The research is a systematic gathering of information among individuals and collectives.	A. Case study B. Survey C. Content analysis D. Census Report
46	Which of the following is an example of primary data.	A. Book B. Journal C. News paper D. group interview
47	Research based on empirical evidences and.	A. scientific experience B. Political experience C. Rational experience D. Observable experience
48	Who says theory as a integrated body of definitions, assomptions	A. Amold Rose B. P. Young C. Kerlinger D. Karl Peansion
49	Second step in problem formulation is	A. Statement of the problem B. Understanding the nature of the problem C. Survey

D. Data 00110011011

		D. Discussions
50	Rorschach test comes under visual projective.	A. method B. research C. techniques D. Audio
51	The world narrative derived from Latin verb	A. Quantitative research B. Qualitative research C. Descriptive research D. Experimental
52	It is the collection of data concerning the living and working conditionals of the people in a given community	A. Samplin g B. Case study C. Social survey D. Data collection
53	Scientific method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.	A. Experimental B. Survey C. Methods D. Enquiry
54	Which refers to a scale with a set of points which describes varying degrees of the dimensions of an attribute observed.	A. Rating scale B. Score card C. Check list D. Observation
55	Research may be made through either arbitrary method of	A. Rational method B. Scientific method C. Imagination method D. Vague method
56	Objectivity, generality, systematic and quality are the characteristics of.	A. Case study B. Projective technique C. Narrative method D. Content analysis
57	Social science Research	A. Explain Problem B. diagnosis problem C. Recommend problems D. Formulate probelms
58	Theory is a set of systematically related propositions specifying casual relationship among variables is defined by	A. Black James and Champaign B. P.V. Young C. Emory D. Gibbes
59	Predicting is the one important role in	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Research D. Vertifiablility
60	Pure research also known as	A. Fundament research B. Action research C. Practical research D. applied research
61	Objectivity means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and.	A. Pilot study B. Paradigm C. Value judgment D. Concept
62	Which is refers to any collection of specified group of human beings.	A. Sampling B. Random sampling C. Non probability sampling D. Population
63	Object of case study is to.	A. Gueralise theory B. Datives theory C. Expand theory D. Flexible data collection
64	Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately	A. Secondary data B. Qualitative data C. Primary data D. Quantitative data
65	The term focused group was coined by	A. Powel B. Merton C. Eruest Dichter D. Mitchell
66	A meeting of persons faces to face especially for the purpose of formal conference on some point	A. Interview B. Participant observation C. Observation D. Projective techniques survey
67	Pure research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to	A. Find it B. Formulation

J.	r are recarding to tocased to contest talesmough malieut arry internacti to.	C. Observe it D. apply it
68	Logical rezoning process consists of induction and	A. Generalization B. Deduction C. Verifiability D. Observation
69	A proposition which can be putto test to determine validity	A. Hypothesis B. Operational definition C. Data collection tool D. Research design
70	Research adopted by	A. Scientific method B. Political method C. Invidia method D. Public method
71	Who said that research studies have differing degree of purity and applicability.	A. Faraday B. Julious Smon C. Morry D. Bogardus
72	A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explained and product phenomena.	A. Facts B. Values C. Theory D. Generalization
73	It is a verbal method of searing data in the field surveys.	A. Interview B. Questinaire method C. Participant observation D. Projective technique
74	It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.	A. Hypothesis B. Refines hypothesis C. Crude hypothesis D. Working
75	Social research aims at.	A. Integration B. Social harmony C. National integration D. Social equality
76	A dichotomous question can be answered in one of the	A. three responses B. Two responses C. Multiple responses D. free responses
77	Case study may be a source of hypothesis of.	A. Future research B. Research design C. Content analysis D. Intensive study
78	Scientific social survey and Research is written by	A. Best John B. Emory C. Bedrove school D. P.V. Young
79	Which method develop theories.	A. Observation B. Case study C. Research D. Survey
80	the purpose of research is to discover answer to questions through application of.	A. Scientific method B. scientific research C. Scientia procedure D. Social science research
81	"Deduction and induction are a part of system of resonating stated by	A. Caroline B. P.V.Young C. Dewey john D. Emory
82	Research is directed towards the solution of a	A. Problem B. Hypothesis C. data D. Survey
83	Empirically verifiable observation is	A. Values B. Theory C. Fact D. Hypothesis
84	It enables the researcher to relate logically known facts to intelligent guesses about unknown conditions.	A. Research design B. Hypothesis C. Pre-Test D. Pilot study

85	Research is an organized	A. Enquiry B. Survey C. Investigation D. Experiment
86	A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a.	A. Variables B. Control groups C. Values D. paradigm
87	A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are devanced to explain and predict phenomena define dby	A. Jack gibbs B. PV Young C. Black D. Roae Arnold
88	Interview guide leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during.	A. Interview B. Field note C. Diary D. Interview schedule
89	Who defined research is a systematic development of logically related prepositions.	A. Black and champion B. comet C. Weber D. Morry
90	Major drawback to research ears in Pakistan is	A. Lack of sufficient number of Universities B. Lack of sufficient research guides C. Lack of sufficient fund D. Lac of scientific training in research