

PPSC Economics Chapter 16 Research Methods for Economist

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Who defined research is a systematic development of logically related prepositions.	A. Black and champion B. comet C. Weber D. Morry
2	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
3	A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a.	A. Variables B. Control groups C. Values D. paradigm
4	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
5	The method by which a sample is chosen	A. Unit B. design C. Random D. Census
6	The first step in formulating a problem is.	A. Statement of the problem B. Gathering of data C. Measurement D. Survey
7	Rorschach test comes under visual projective.	A. method B. research C. techniques D. Audio
8	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>
9	The world narrative derived from Latin verb	A. Quantitative research B. Qualitative research C. Descriptive research D. Experimental
10	Plan for research is labeled as.	A. Case study B. Research design C. Intensive study D. Exploratory research
11	It is a verbal method of searing data in the field surveys.	A. Interview B. Questinaire method C. Participant observation D. Projective technique
12	Object of case study is to.	A. Gueralise theory B. Datives theory C. Expand theory D. Flexible data collection
13	Social science Research	A. Explain Problem B. diagnosis problem C. Recommend problems D. Formulate probelms
14	Case studies are not use ful for	A. In depth study B. Flexible data collection C. Generalization D. Datives theory
15	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
16	It is the collection of data concerning the living and working conditionals of the people in a given community	A. Sampling B. Case study C. Social survey D. Data collection
17	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
18	A proposition which can be putto test to determine validity	A. Hypothesis B. Operational definition C. Data collection tool D. Research design
19	Astory is a starting point of.	A. Experimental design B. Quantitative research C. Scientific method D. Narrative method
20	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
21	Which of the following is an example of primary data.	A. Book B. Journal C. News paper D. group interview
22	The research is a systematic gathering of information among individuals and collectives.	A. Case study B. Survey C. Content analysis D. Census Report
23	Empirical research may given a new focus to the exiting theory means.	A. Research clarifies theory B. Research intitiate theory C. Reach refocuses theory D. Psychoanalytic theory
24	Local correspondent's method can be applied only where a high degree of precision is not.	A. Case B. Necessary C. Interview D. Nalied
25	Fact is empirically verifiable observation is defined by	A. Good and Halt B. Claver C. P.V.Young D. Emory
26	Censuses are the most complete type of.	A. Social survey B. Survey C. Sampling D. Data collection
27	Pure research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to.	A. Find it B. Formulation C. Observe it D. apply it
28	What is the refers to any collection of specified group of human beings	A. Sampling B. Random sampling C. Non probability sampling D. Population
29	Objectivity means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and.	A. Pilot study B. Paradigm C. Value judgment D. Concept
30	Research adopted by	A. Scientific method B. Political method C. Invidia method D. Public method
31	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
32	Who says theory as a integrated body of definitions, assomptions	A. Arnold Rose B. P. Young C. Kerlinger D. Karl Peansion
		A. scientific experience B. Political experience

33	Research based on empirical evidences and.	B. Critical experience C. Rational experience D. Observable experience
34	Objectivity means basing conclusion on facts without any	A. Bias and value prediction B. Bias and value judgment C. Verifiability and value judgment D. Prediction
35	Interview guide leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during.	A. Interview B. Field note C. Diary D. Interview schedule
36	Reasoning from general to particular is called.	A. Induction B. deduction C. Observation D. Experience
37	Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.	A. Qualitative data B. Quantitative data C. Primary data D. Scientific data
38	Social science research is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and extend, corrector or verify knowledge of human behavior and.	A. Aqua life B. Natural life C. Social life D. Environment
39	Relation with other aspect of research creates.	A. Values related problem B. Ethical problem C. Personal prejudice and bias D. Moral dilemmas
40	Research simply means a search for.	A. Problems B. Facts C. Results D. Topic
41	Applied research is problem oriented and	A. Analytical directed B. Scientific procedure C. Scientific research D. Action directed
42	Contextual analysis is a type of	A. Descriptive analysis B. Historical analysis C. Case study D. Content analysis
43	Absence of representatives are special feature of.	A. Research B. Content analysis C. Narrative method D. Case study
44	Which refers to any collection of specified group of human beings.	A. Sampling B. Random sampling C. Non probability sampling D. Population
45	Data that are verbal or other symbolic materials.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Primary D. Secondary
46	A question which requires a solution is.	A. Observation B. Problem C. Data D. Experiment
47	The term focused group was coined by	A. Powell B. Merton C. Ernest Dichter D. Mitchell
48	Observation, the observer have been told specifically what is to be observed.	A. Structured B. Discussed C. Controlled D. Participated
49	the purpose of research is to discover answer to questions through application of.	A. Scientific method B. scientific research C. Scientific procedure D. Social science research
50	Control is the essential ingredient of	A. Descriptive method B. Diagnostic method C. Explorative method D. Experiential method

51	Who said that research studies have differing degree of purity and applicability.	A. Faraday B. Julious Smon C. Morry D. Bogardus
52	Pure research also known as	A. Fundament research B. Action research C. Practical research D. applied research
53	Scientific method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.	A. Experimental B. Survey C. Methods D. Enquiry
54	Objectivity, generality, systematic and quality are the characteristics of.	A. Case study B. Projective technique C. Narrative method D. Content analysis
55	Research design as the conceptual structure with in which the research is.	A. Judgment B. Design C. Survey D. Conducted
56	Research is an organized	A. Enquiry B. Survey C. Investigation D. Experiment
57	"Deduction and induction are a part of system of resonating stated by	A. Caroline B. P.V.Young C. Dewey john D. Emory
58	Which method develop theories.	A. Observation B. Case study C. Research D. Survey
59	An essential Criterion of Scientific study is.	A. Belief B. Value C. Objectivity D. subjectivity
60	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
61	Predicting is the one important role in	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Research D. Vertifiability
62	Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately	A. Secondary data B. Qualitative data C. Primary data D. Quantitative data
63	A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.	A. Research B. Concept C. Theory D. Hypothesis
64	The search for answers to research questions is called collection of	A. Facts B. Evidences C. Data D. Reasons
65	facts are empirically verifiable	A. Research B. Obserevations C. theory D. Data
66	Scientific social survey and Research is written by	A. Best John B. Emory C. Bedrove school D. P.V. Young
67	Empirically verifiable observation is	A. Values B. Theory C. Fact D. Hypothesis
68	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

69	The open type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's	A. Own words B. Observation C. Facts D. Data
70	Yin has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of.	A. Natural B. Real life C. Inexplicable D. Explainable
71	Qualitative research focuses primarily on the meaning of.	A. Subjective attributes of individuals or groups B. Objective attributes of individuals or groups C. Facts of individuals or groups D. Descriptive attributes of individuals or groups
72	Social research aims at.	A. Integration B. Social harmony C. National integration D. Social equality
73	Case study may be a source of hypothesis of.	A. Future research B. Research design C. Content analysis D. Intensive study
74	A dichotomous question can be answered in one of the	A. three responses B. Two responses C. Multiple responses D. free responses
75	Logical reasoning process consists of induction and	A. Generalization B. Deduction C. Verifiability D. Observation
76	An intensive study of particular case is.	A. Content analysis B. Case study C. Research design D. intensive study
77	Classical design is a type of	A. Basic research B. Applied research C. Action research D. Exploratory research
78	Julius smon ha pointed out the applied social sciences in.	A. Policy assessment B. Policy implementation C. Policy formulation D. Policy decision
79	Research may be made through either arbitrary method of	A. Rational method B. Scientific method C. Imagination method D. Vague method
80	Research is directed towards the solution of a	A. Problem B. Hypothesis C. data D. Survey
81	It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.	A. Hypothesis B. Refines hypothesis C. Crude hypothesis D. Working
82	Second step in problem formulation is	A. Statement of the problem B. Understanding the nature of the problem C. Survey D. Discussions
83	A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are devanved to explain and predict phenomena define dbly	A. Jack gibbs B. PV Young C. Black D. Roae Arnold
84	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
85	Who defined research is a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation.	A. Spencer B. Weber C. Kerlinger D. Morry

86	Who defined research is an organized enquiry.	A. Kerlinger B. Emory C. Mony D. Redman
87	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
88	Defined as a tentative or working proposition suggested as a solution to a problem.	A. Research B. Objective C. Hypothesis D. Concepts
89	Research is directed towards the solution of immediate , specific and practical problem is called.	A. Basic B. Applied C. Diagnostic D. Descriptive
90	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