

3rd Semester

MA Economics

Multiple Choice Questions (Private Registration)

EC010303 - Heterodox Economics

1. Heterodox economics is
  - a. Umbrella term
  - b. Single school of thought
  - c. Minimalistic
  - d. None of these
2. Heterodox economics theory and policy developed and practically is ----- of mainstream economics
  - a. Independent
  - b. Complementary
  - c. Supplementary
  - d. Dependent
3. The branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being is known as
  - a. Epistemology
  - b. Complementary
  - c. Ontology
  - d. Dependent
4. Heterodox Economics pay attention to areas
  - a. Epistemology
  - b. Neoclassical approaches
  - c. Not given attention by mainstream economics
  - d. Given attention by mainstream economics
5. Exit option can be defined as
  - a. Withdrawal
  - b. lowering private expenditure
  - c. lowering public expenditure
  - d. Given attention by mainstream economics
6. Social provisioning process is an amalgamation of
  - a. Capital
  - b. Paid activities
  - c. Unpaid activities
  - d. All the above
7. Business enterprises creates demand for labour
  - a. By creating jobs with specific skills
  - b. Expanding business
  - c. Unpaid activities and paid activities
  - d. All the above
8. 'Capitalist class has vested interest in keeping less than full employment' as opined by
  - a. J.M Keynes
  - b. Kalecki
  - c. Adam Smith
  - d. Sraffa

9. Which among the following are analytical strengths of social provisioning process
- a . Enables a social analysis of economic activity
  - b. Linkages between going concern activities
  - c. Provides historical analysis
  - d. All the above
10. At which level , the social provisioning process endorses a view point that the economy is a part and parcel of the society
- a. Methodology
  - b. Political Economy
  - c. Ontology
  - d. None of these
11. Heterodox is an alternative and is independent of
- a. Mainstream and neo classical economics
  - b. New Keynesian Economics
  - c. New classical Economics
  - d. Classical Economics
12. The ingredients for the development of a social surplus approach were first addressed by
- a. William Petty
  - b. Adam Smith
  - c. J.M Keynes
  - d. Kalecki
13. Which among the following provided the first systematic out line of social surplus approach
- a. William Petty
  - b. Adam Smith
  - c. J.M Keynes
  - d. Francis Quesnay
14. Which among the following generalized the outline of social surplus approach
- a. William Petty
  - b. Adam Smith
  - c. J.M Keynes
  - d. Francis Quesnay
15. David Ricardo The difference between social surplus as the difference between
- a. Total production and wages measured in terms of embodied labor
  - b. Total output and wages measured in terms of embodied labor
  - c. Total cost of production and revenue
  - d. None of these.
16. What led to the separation of Cambridge economic tradition into Marshallian -Pigovian Tradition and Keynesian tradition
- a. While John Maynard Keynes provided a critique of the Marshallian –Pigovian frame work
  - b. Criticism on Classical tradition
  - c. Criticism on Marxian Economics

d. None of these

17. According the Adam Smith value arises out of

- a. Human Labour
- b. Labour
- c. Employment
- d. Labour And Capital

18. What is the root cause of debate between Malthus and Ricardo

- a. on Labour commanded and embodied
- b. on Labour and wages
- c. on Employment
- d. on Labour And Capital

19. Which among the following argued that supply and demand are merely accidental and drive the observed market price way from the underlying cost of production

- a. David Ricardo and Adam Smith
- b. Adam Smith and J,M Keynes
- c. David Ricardo and J.M Keynes
- d. None of these

20. According to David Ricardo the cost of production includes the social surplus , which he defines as the

- a. Difference between total production and wages.
- b. difference between cost of production and expected revenue
- c .Difference between production cost and revenue
- d. none of these.

21. Social surplus is divided between

- a. profits and rents
- b. profit and revenue
- c. Profits and wages
- d. None of these

22. Agriculture has a special role in the analysis of

- a. David Ricardo
- b. Adam Smith
- c. J. M Keynes
- d. None of these

23. Which among the following plays a pivotal role in the analysis of classical economists

- b. Agriculture
- d. Public Finance

24. According to Ricardo profits constitute

- a. the surplus obtained in the worst land and rents constitute the differential surplus above profits provide by better lands.
- b. the surplus obtained in the worst land and rents constitute the differential surplus above profits provide by better lands
- c. the surplus obtained in the worst land and rents constitute the differential surplus above profits provide by better lands

d.none of the above

25. According to Malthus ----- are the ultimate determinant of value is

- a. Demand and Supply
- b. Demand
- c supply
- d None of these

26. Up to 1980 the most notable themes of heterodox economics in its various forms included:

- a. rejection of the atomistic individual conception in favor of a socially embedded individual conception;
- b. emphasis on time as an irreversible historical process;
- c. reasoning in terms of mutual influences between individuals and social structures
- d. All the above .

27. Which of the following techniques of costing differentiates between fixed and variable costs?

- a. Marginal costing
- b. Standard costing
- c. Absorption costing
- d. None of the above

28. Fixed cost is also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ in the marginal costing technique.

- a. Total cost
- b. Product cost
- c. Period cost
- d. Marginal cost

29. According to Marx distribution is

- a. Exogenous
- b. Endogenous
- c. Indigenous
- d. none of these

30. Social surplus means

- a. consumer surplus +producers surplus
- b. Consumer's surplus +bystanders +producers surplus
- c. consumer surplus +bystanders surplus
- d. none of these

31. How is value determined in marginalism

- a. Economical method of analysis b ., individuals make economic decisions "on the margin."
- c.value is determined by how much additional utility an extra unit of a good or service provides
- d.All the above

32. Name the Approach that is defined by its choice of focus upon the moral significance of individuals' capability of achieving the kind of lives they have reason to value

- a. Capability approach
- b. Multidimensional poverty Index
- c. Entitlement approach
- d. None of these

33. Which among the following framework was adopted by The Cambridge welfare tradition in the analysis of human well-being.

- a. Marginalist framework
- b. Liberal tradition
- c. Welfare tradition
- d. none of these

34. Is it true to say that the Cambridge welfare tradition and Cambridge Keynesian tradition are the same

- a. True
- b. Partially true
- c. False
- d. None of these

35. Neo classical approach address the determination of prices and quantities in terms of

- a. Demand and Supply
- b. Demand and Quality
- c. price of the product
- d. None of these

36. What is normal price in classical theory

- a. It is the price at which the market price oscillate
- b. It is that which is expected to rule over a period of time long enough to allow ordinary economic forces to work themselves

c. Normal price is governed by demand on the hand and by cost of production on the other, but the dominant factor is the cost of production.

d. All the above

37. Which among the following is of central concern by Marx and classical political economists.

a. Wealth

c. Inequality

b. Market clearing

d. All the above

38. Which among the following is the central aspect of Marshall's Micro Economics

a. Impact of inequality on human wellbeing and economic welfare through supply side

b. Impact of inequality on human wellbeing and economic welfare through demand side

c. Impact of unemployment on human wellbeing and economic welfare through supply side

d. Impact of unemployment on human wellbeing and economic welfare through demand side

39. Which among the following is the central aspect of Keynes Macro Economics

a. Impact of inequality on human wellbeing and economic welfare through supply side

b. Impact of inequality on human wellbeing and economic welfare through demand side

c. Impact of unemployment on human wellbeing and economic welfare through supply side

d. Impact of unemployment on human wellbeing and economic welfare through demand side

40. According to Kalecki distribution is

a. Exogenous

c. Indigenous

b. Endogenous

d. none of these

41 Classical –Marxian surplus approach provides more ..... in nature

a. Objective

c both a and b

b. Subjective

d. none of these.

42. Pigovian neoclassical approach undertaken by Keynes and Sraffa, as part of a conception in which social provisioning is aimed at the achievement of

- a. Human Development
- b. Development
- c. Growth
- d. None of these

43. What is RT Theory in Heterodox economy ?

- a. Regulation Theory
- b. Relative Theory
- c. Rybczynski Theorem (RT)
- d. None of these

44. Expand SSA Theory

- a. American Social Structure of Accumulation theory
- b. Social Structure of Accumulation (SSA) theory.
- c. Singular Spectrum Analysis
- d. None of these

45. Process of adding productive capital to previously invested one is known as

- a. Capitalism
- b. Accumulation
- c. Inventory
- d. Invention

46. Theory of surplus value is associated with

- a. Marx
- b. Keynes
- c. David Ricardo
- d. None of these

47. Accumulation regime capture

- a. Process of adding productive capital to previously invested
- b. Process of adding productive capital to previously invested inventory
- c. Process of adding productive capital to invention
- d. None of these

48. What is accumulation regime?

- a. increasing wealth of nations
- b. increase in productive capacity
- c. increase in investments
- d. all the above

49. Origin of SSA can be traced to

- a. USA
- b. Germany
- c. Britain
- d. France

50. Marx classifies devaluation into

- a. constant devaluation of existing capital
- b. devaluation has to support the elimination of the capital in excess
- c. both a and b

d. none of these

51. Marx classification of devaluation can be characterised as into

- a. gentle one
- b. dramatic one
- c. both a and b
- d. none of these.

52. Historical and institutional form of political economy developed in the first half on 19 th century in

- a. German historical school and American original economics
- b. in the German historical school
- c. in the American original economics
- d. none of these

53. Which among the following are embedded

- a. production, investment innovation ,prices, money
- b. unemployment , investment
- d. all the above.

54. From nascent to advanced capitalism what are the different types of accumulation and demand that evolved through the years

- a. Exogenous
- b. endogenous
- c. both a and b
- d. none of these

55. Which among the following are the key characteristics of accumulation regime.

- a. organisation of production and labours relationship to means of production
- b. time horizon for the valorisation of capital
- c. distribution of value
- d. all the above

56. Which among the following are the key characteristics of accumulation regime.

- a. articulation with non-capitalist economic forms
- b. composition of social demand matching the tendencies in the development of productive capacity
- c. distribution of value
- d. all the above

57. Which among the following are the key characteristics of accumulation regime.



A .relations between economic sectors c. Relationship between economic sectors and social groups

b. Relations within social groups d. None of these

65. ....refers to the increase in size and importance of a country's financial sector relative to its overall economy

a. Financialization c.globalisation

b. globalisation d. none of these

66.Which among the following law states that the economy automatically adjusts as long as there is a consumption of what is produced.

a. Says Law c. Loanable funds theory

b. Effective demand d. None of these

67.The willingness and ability of consumers to purchase goods at different prices is known as

a. Says Law c. Loanable funds theory

b. Effective demand d. None of these

68. The principle of effective demand and the related claim that economic activity in a monetary production economy is

a. demand determined c . Both of the above

b. Supply Determined d. none of these

69. What is C-M-C Model

a. Commodity –money –commodity c. Commodity –money –Capitalism

b. Commodity –money –circuit d. None of these

70. Foundations of effective demand can be found from

a. Kalecki c. Marx

b. Keynes d. All the above

71. An object or an activity is an economic entity only if it has the power to attract something in

a. Exchange c. money

b. purchase d. none of these

72. According to Adam Smith improvement in productivity depends on

a. division of labour c. innovation



81. Value in use is assumed to directly or indirectly determine a second sort of value, which is termed as

- a. Value in exchange
- b. Price value
- c. exchange value
- d. monetary value

82. In a market prices play

- a .An allocative role
- b. Destructive role
- c. Level playing ground
- d. None of these

83. A heterodox interdisciplinary research field, applying theories and methods originally developed by physicists in order to solve problems in economics, usually those including uncertainty or stochastic processes and nonlinear dynamics.

- a. Econophysics
- b. Econometrics
- c. Quantum physics
- d. None of these

84. What are the methods through which economists measure the distribution of income.

- a. Functional distribution
- b. Size distribution
- c. Both a and B
- D. None of these

85 .Expand IAD Frame work

- a. Institutional Analysis and Development frame work
- b. Institutional framework
- c. International institutional framework
- d. None of these

86. Which among the following developed the IAD Framework

- a. Elinor Austrom
- b. Amartya Sen
- c. J.M Keynes
- d. None of these

87. Expand OECD

- a. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- b. International organisation for economic corporation
- c. International organisation for economic development
- d. None of these

88. The twin concept of system and mechanism is known as

- A. Systemism
- c. Mechanical

b. Mechanism d. None of the above

89. House Hold is a

a. Going concern c. asset

b. Constant nature d. None of these

90. Which among the following are not part of Major streams in Heterodox belt

a. Austrian c. Ecology

b. Mainstream d. Feminism

91. Which among the following constitute major heterodox schools

a. Institutional c. Post Keynesians

b. Austrian School of Economics d. All of these

92. Who used the term 'heterodox economics' in 1987 to identify Institutional as well as Marxian and Post Keynesian theories as ones that stood in contrast to mainstream theory.

a. Allan Gruchy c. Alfred Marshall

b. Keynes d. None of these

93. Name the name of the book published by Philip O'Hara

a. Encyclopaedia of Political Economy c. A Tract on Monetary Reform

b. Essays in Persuasion d. The End of Laissez-Faire

94. Which among the following are the major controversies of the twentieth century

a. The Marginalist Controversy c. capital controversy

b. administered price controversy d. all the above

95. In social science and economics, corporate capitalism is a capitalist marketplace characterized by the dominance of hierarchical and bureaucratic corporations

a. Corporate Capitalism Crony Capitalism

b. Capitalism All the above

96. In IAD framework Biophysical variables are

a. Exogenous c. Outcome based

b. Endogenous d. All the above

97. What are the short run factors that affect MEC

- a. Expected demand
- b. Costs and prices
- c. Changes in income
- d. All the above

98. Find out the long run factors that affect MEC

- a. Population growth
- b. Development
- c. technological factors
- d. All the above

99. MEC is

- A. The rate of discount or yield
- b. Productivity of capital
- c. Rate of return of capital
- d. None of these

100. How do Keynesian economics differ from Austrian School of thought?

- a. Keynesian economics differs from Austrian economics based on government interference in market regulation
- b. Keynesian economics differs from Austrian economics based on market systems
- c. Keynesian economics differs from Austrian economics based on mathematical modelling
- d. All the above reasons.

## Answer Key

1 A	26 d	51 c	76 b
2 A	27 a	52 a	77 a
3 C	28 c	53 a	78 a
4 C	29 a	54 c	79 b
5 a	30 b	55 d	80 a
6 d	31 d	56 d	81 a
7 a	32 a	57 c	82 a
8 b	33 a	58 d	83 a
9 a	34 a	59 a	84 c
10 a	35 a	60 a	85 a
11 a	36 b	61 a	86 a
12 a	37 c	62 a	87 a
13 d	38 a	63 a	88 c
14 b	39 b	64 c	89 a
15 a	40 a	65 a	90 d
16 a	41 a	66 a	91 d
17 a	42 a	67 b	92 a
18 a	43 a	68 a	93 a
19 a	44 b	69 a	94 d
20 a	45 b	70 c	95 a
21 a	46 a	71 a	96 a
22 a	47 a	72 a	97 d
23 b	48 d	73 b	98 d
24 a	49 a	74 a	99 a
25 a	50 c	75 a	100 a