Default for POL223 The default category for questions shared in context 'POL223'. Fill in the Blank (FBQs) FBQ1
Political economy can simply be referred to as the study of production, trade and their relations with law, customs and government and distribution ofand income
Wealth 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ2 Marxian political economy emphasises effective statein the economic process.
Intervention 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ3 The political economy neo-classical approach is a midstream between the Marxian and orientation
Classical 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ4 In primitive communal society, people used and stones as instruments of labour
Sticks 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ5 The main proponent of the Marxian school of thought is
Karl Marx 1.0000000 *Marx* 1.0000000 FBQ6 Karl Marx posits that it is not articles made, but how they are made and by what, that enable us to distinguish different economic epochs
Instrument 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ7 The Neo-Classical Political Economy gained prominence with the writings of?
John Keynes 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ8 The objects of labour that have already experienced the impact of human labour but require further processing are called
Raw materials 1.0000000

0.0000000 FBQ9 Political economy seeks to explain the causes of the asymmetrical relations between developed and developing nations in the international division of and exchange
Labour 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ10 Means of labour and objects of labour together constitutes means of
Production 1.0000000 FBQ11 It is common knowledge that labour constitutes the decisive factor of the production process
Human 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ12 The political economy has otherwise been referred to as Laissez faire political economy because of its emphasis on free enterprise
Classical 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ13 The relationship between people in the process of production, exchange, distribution and the consumption of material wealth are called relations of or economic relation
Production 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ14 Political economist asserts that the basis of society can beor non-antagonistic
Antagonistic 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ15 The Means ofand objects of labour together constitutes forces of production
Labour 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ16 The central teachings of the work of Karl Marx work is the incisive analysis of the and weaknesses of capitalism
Strengths 1.0000000

0.0000000 FBQ17 The owners of the means of production in a society are referred as the bourgeoisie
Capitalist 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ18 The difference between what the proletariat produces and what he actually takes home in the form of his wage is known as $__$
Surplus Value 1.0000000 *Social surplus* 1.0000000 FBQ19 The five different socio-economic formations in the history of mankind identified by Karl Marx are the primitive communalism, slave owning, feudalism, capitalism and
Communism 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ20 The main force of the society are the working class
Productive 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ22 According to Marx, there is an competition between the opposing classes in any epoch
Antagonistic 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ23 The class struggle in theera was between the lords and serfs
Feudal 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ24 Marx identifies a class as a group of persons that share a similar relationship to the means of production
Social 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ25 According to Max Weber, a social class consists of persons who share a similar relationship in theplace
Market 1.0000000
0.000000

FBQ26 Thecontends that means of production are not in themselves capital
Marxist 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ27 According to Marx, the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of struggle
Class 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ28 Simply put, is the value that, through the exploitation of wage workers, begets surplus value
Capital 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ29 Karl Marx observed that class struggle existed between the slaves and slave master under theowning mode of production
Slave 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ30 Marx used the concept of class to describe the relationship of individuals to the means of
Production 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ31 The feudal epoch was characterised chiefly by ownership
Land 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ31 During the feudal era, the stratification system places the at the bottom of the ladder
Serfs 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ32 During the necessary time in the feudal era, the peasants produced what was needed for the subsistence of his
Family 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ33 Marx and Engel's proved that the division of society into classes is linked with

the appearance of private ownership of the means of
Production 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ34 Marx argued that technological advances enable capitalists to replace workers with as a means of earning greater profits
Machinery 1.0000000 *Machine* 1.0000000 FBQ35 Modernisation theory seeks to identify differences on how societies designated as modernised or relatively modernising societies differ from one
Another 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ36 Ghosh described dependency as a form of unequal international relationship between two sets of
Countries 1.0000000 *Nations* 1.0000000 FBQ37 In the views of Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process of worldwide
Accumulation 1.0000000 *Exploitation* 1.0000000 FBQ38 In the views of Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process of worldwide
Accumulation 1.0000000 *Exploitation* 1.0000000 FBQ39 The exploitation of the peasant serfs in the form of land rent constituted the main feature of the era
Feudal 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ40 Samir Amin opined that the falling rate of profit, which engulfed capitalism in the 19th century, was caused by and under-consumption.
Over production 1.0000000
1.0000000 FBQ41 In the views of Samir Amin, the solution to the ensuing crisis in world economy

was in the expansion ofmarket into the global periphery
Capitalist 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ42 Political economist asserts that states become imperialist for several reasons, which may be economic, or ideological
Political 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ43 Samir Amin divided world capitalism into the core (satellite) and
Periphery 1.0000000 *Metropole* 0.0000000 FBQ44 Classical or liberal theorists contends that imperialism is not a product of capitalism but a response to certain maladjustments within the contemporary system
Capitalist 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ45 Subsequent scholars of Marxian orientation are of the opinion that the only way to end imperialism is to end
Capitalism 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ46 Colonialism implies foreign political and subordination of oversea territories for effective economic exploitation
Domination 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ47 One of the obnoxious policies of the colonial era was the use of Labour.
Forced 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ48 The goal of colonial education was to produce a body of workers that will help enhance the domination and expropriation of surplus from Africa to metropole Europe.
Subordinate 1.0000000
1.0000000 FBQ49 Nkrumah described neo-colonialism as a definite and last stage in the

development of
Imperialism 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ50 Contemporary globalisation is highly based
Information 1.0000000 *Information and Communication Technology* 1.0000000 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) MCQ1 Political economy concerns itself with the interplay of and economy in the determination of power relation.
Politics
1.0000000 Gender
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 Friendship
0.0000000 MCQ2 It is a historical science, which shows how society develops from lower tostages
Heavier
0.0000000 Slower
0.0000000 Higher
1.0000000 Punchier
0.0000000 MCQ3 laissez faire in political economy implies
Closed market
0.0000000 Open Market Operation
0.0000000 Free Enterprise
1.0000000 Demand and supply
0.0000000 MCQ4 is the major proponent of Marxian school of thought

Vladamir Putin
0.0000000 Adams Smith
0.0000000 Alfred Marshal
0.0000000 Karl Marx
1.0000000 MCQ5 Political economy seeks to explain the causes of the asymmetrical relations between developed and developing nations in the international division of labour and
Gender
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 Exchange
1.0000000 Classical brouhaha
0.0000000 MCQ6 Marx posits that the is the superstructure upon which other structures stand on in the society
Structure
0.0000000 Angle
0.0000000 Economy
1.0000000 Motive
0.0000000 MCQ7 Political economy studies human interaction with specific focus on the social relationships of
Marketing
0.0000000 Empowerment
0.0000000 Production
1.0000000 Consumption
0.0000000 MCQ8 The concept "Political Economy" was first conceived by

Antoine de Montchrestein
1.0000000 Sarduna
0.0000000 Mandela
0.0000000 Gunder Frank
0.0000000 MCQ9 The object and instrument offor Karl Marx constitute the mode of production
War
0.0000000 Army
0.0000000 Labour
1.0000000 Women
0.0000000 MCQ10 According to Marx, social class is a group of persons that share a similar relationship to the
Means of class suicide
0.0000000 Means of hatred
0.0000000 Means of achievement
0.0000000 Means of production
1.0000000 MCQ11 Political economy divides the society into social classes based on the economic capabilities of social
Ingredients
0.0000000 Actors
1.0000000 Bruhaha
0.0000000 Wings
0.0000000 MCQ12 value is also known as social plus

Farming

0.0000000 Powerful
0.0000000 Surplus
1.0000000 Leadership
0.0000000 MCQ13 According to Marx capitalism is pregnant with the seed of its own destruction
Destruction
1.0000000 Isolation
0.0000000 Success
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 MCQ14 Surplus value implies the difference between what theproduce and what they take home is called
Soldiers
0.0000000 Women
0.0000000 Government
0.0000000 Proletariat
1.0000000 MCQ15 Marx posit that the proletarian revolution will eventually lead to the enthronement of
Socialism
1.0000000 Fundamentalism
0.0000000 Evolutionism
0.0000000 Kleptomism
0.0000000 MCQ16 The classical approach to political economy argues against the utility of restriction in
International war

0.0000000 International events
0.0000000 International trade
1.0000000 International plans
0.0000000 MCQ17 Marx asserts that it is not theof men that determine their well being; rather their social being
Consciousness
1.0000000 Religion
0.0000000 Hatred
0.0000000 Sacrifice
0.0000000 MCQ18 In his Material conception of History, argues that the manner of relationship in the production process is man against nature, and man against man
Marx
1.0000000 Lenin
0.0000000 Socrates
0.0000000 Plato
0.0000000 MCQ19 According to Marx, the historical approach in the evolution of the modern society includes; primitive communalism, slavery, feudalism, and communism
Marcnetalism
0.0000000 Socialism
0.0000000 Capitalism
1.0000000 Utopianism
0.0000000 MCQ20 Scholars of Marxian orientation conceive the classical orientation to political economy as

Udeogilistic
0.0000000 Ceteris peri bus
0.0000000 Vulgar
1.0000000 Ebelenitanism
0.0000000 MCQ21 The working hour of the peasant serfs in the primitive era is divided intoand surplus time
Productive time
0.0000000 Necessary time
1.0000000 Unnecessary time
0.0000000 Time
0.0000000 MCQ22 The centrepiece of Marx work is an incisive analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of
Capitalism
1.0000000 Socialism
0.0000000 Feudalism
0.000000 Communism
0.0000000 MCQ23 Marx argued that all commodity value is determined by
labour content
1.0000000 Community content
0.0000000 Intellectual content
0.0000000 Market content
0.0000000 MCQ24 The status of in the feudal era is called serfdom

Peasants

1.0000000 Chiefs
0.0000000 Capitalists
0.0000000 Socialists
0.0000000 MCQ25 Themode of production emerged during the last stage of feudalism
Socialism
0.0000000 Utopianism
0.0000000 Capitalist
1.0000000 Realism
0.0000000 MCQ26 Themode of production undergone two stages i.e.pre – monopoly capitalism and monopoly capitalism
Monopolism
0.0000000 Aggregism
0.0000000 Feudalism
0.0000000 Capitalist
1.0000000 MCQ27 According to Lenin, political economy does not only deal with production but the social relations of men in production and the
Social power of power
0.0000000 Social power of system
0.0000000 Social system of production
1.0000000 Social power of men
0.0000000 MCQ28 To political economist, the fundamental difference between man and animals appeared when man began to make
Salary

0.000000

Tools
1.0000000 Marriage
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 MCQ29 Modernization theorist argues that the major causes of underdevelopment among third world nations are rooted in the existence of conservative and economic barriers
Culture
1.0000000 Powers
0.0000000 Women
0.0000000 Reactions
0.0000000 MCQ30 The dependency theory resonated as a response to the writings of
Raul Prebisch
1.0000000 Gunder Frank
0.0000000 Ibn Kal Dum
0.0000000 Bob Marley
0.0000000 MCQ31 Marx posits that it is not articles made, but how they are made and by what instrument, that enable us to distinguish between differentepochs.
Missing
0.0000000 Classical
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 Economic
1.0000000 MCQ32 The 1950stheory is traceable to writings of American social scientist
Educational
0.0000000 Modernisation

European
0.0000000 Asian
0.0000000 MCQ33 Means of labour and objects of labour together constitutes means of
Political economy
0.0000000 Power
0.0000000 Production
1.0000000 Slavery
0.0000000 MCQ34 The basis of society can be antagonistic or
Non-antagonistic.
1.0000000 Non Pluralistic
0.0000000 Non semantics
0.0000000 Non-economic
0.0000000 MCQ35 For Max Weber, a social class consists of persons who share a similar relationship in the place.
Arena
0.0000000 Market
1.0000000 Classical epoch
0.0000000 Stratification
0.0000000 MCQ36 Marx contents that the state only exists for the protection of private ownership and the of production
Scale
0.0000000 Means

1.0000000

People
0.0000000 Matter
0.0000000 MCQ37 The refers to the owners or propertied class in a capitalist society.
Serf
0.0000000 Proletariat
0.0000000 Bourgeoisie
1.0000000 Anointed
0.0000000 MCQ38 Class Struggle implies the competition between the opposing classes in any epoch.
antagonistic
1.0000000 Critical
0.0000000 Silent
0.0000000 Powerful
0.0000000 MCQ39 In his popular work Capital: A Critique of Political Economy, Marx posits that capitalistic production presupposes the existence of masses of capital and labour power in the hands of producers of
Market
0.000000 Commodities
1.0000000 Services
0.0000000 Wisdom
0.0000000 MCQ40 For Lenin, the development of will ultimately lead to communism
Feudalism
0.0000000 Socialism
1.0000000 Capitalism

0.0000000 Realism
0.0000000 MCQ41 The Primitive Accumulation of Capital is the process by which the condition necessary for the emergency ofis created.
Corporatism
0.0000000 Hinduism
0.0000000 Dogmatism
0.0000000 Capitalism
1.0000000 MCQ42 Marx, Engels and Lenin were of the opinion that communist socio-economic formation, which replaces capitalism, will not appear all at once in itsform
Final
1.0000000 Major
0.0000000 Sudden
0.0000000 Crisis
0.0000000 MCQ43 Lenin posits that the only scientific distinction between socialism and communism is that socialism is the first stage of the new society arising out of Capitalism
1.0000000 Feudalism
0.0000000 Socialism
0.0000000 Victorianism
0.0000000 MCQ44 Aristotle posits that the difference between a good political arrangement and a bad one is located in terms of successes or failures in facilitating people's ability tolives.
Victorious
0.0000000 Defeating

0.0000000 Flourishing
1.0000000 Commanding
0.0000000 MCQ45 In the popular work, Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, Lenin identified imperialism as thestage of capitalism
Monopoly
1.0000000 Interesting
0.0000000 Sustainable
0.0000000 Manageable
0.0000000 MCQ46 W.W. Rostow outlined five stages, which societies pass through in their progression as traditional stage, pre-condition to take off, take off stage, and the stage of high mass
Divine history
0.0000000 Drive to modernity
1.0000000 Socialism to Communism
0.0000000 Globalization
0.0000000 MCQ47 According to Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process ofaccumulation.
Europe wide
0.0000000 Western wide
0.0000000 Country wide
0.0000000 Worldwide
1.0000000 MCQ48 Actual economic surplus is the difference between society's actual current output and its actual current
Creativity

0.000000