

Transaction Cost

- Coase Theorem
- **☑** Coase Conjecture

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

RONALD COASE

www.Padasalai.Net

Born December 29, 1910

Died

September 2, 2013

Nationality British

Notable The Nature of the Firm (1937)

School of Economic Thought

Institutional Economics

Economics, over the years, has become more and more abstract and divorced from events in the real world.



ECONOMICS IN FOCUS

FROM F @economicsinfocus





Comparative Advantage

- ✓ Labor Theory of Value
- Ricardian Equivalence
- Law of Diminishing Returns
- ✓ Economic Rent

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

DAVID RICARDO

www.Padasalai.Net

Born April 18, 1772

Died September 11, 1823

Nationality Britis

British

Magnum Opus Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817)

School of Economic Thought

Classical Economics

Nothing contributes so much to the prosperity and happiness of a country as high profits.







Mathusian Growth

Malthusian Catastrophe

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

THOMAS MALTHUS

www.Padasalai.Net

Born February 1766

Died December 23, 1834

Nationality English

School of

Economic

Thought

Magnum An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798)

Classical Economics

The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man.







Phillips curve

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

www.Padasalai.Net

Born November 1914

Died March 1975

Nationality New Zealander

Magnum Opus

School of Economic Thought

Neo-Keynesian Economics

I don't want to deal with any more hurricanes. I'd rather take an earthquake or a tornado.







- Pareto Efficiency
- Pareto Principle
- Pareto Index
- Pareto Distribution

VILFREDO PARITO

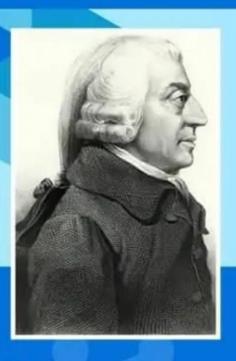
www.Padasalai.Net

Born	July 1848
Died	August 1923
Nationality	Italian
Magnum Opus	Manual of Political Economy (1906)
School of Economic Thought	Neoclassical Economics Lausanne School

For many events, roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes.







- **✓** Absolute Advantage
- Modern Free Market
- Division of Labor
- The Invisible Hand
- Paradox of Value

ADAM SMITH

"The Father of Economics" www.Padasalai.Net

Born

June 16, 1723

Died

July 17, 1790

Nationality

Scottish

Magnum

Opus

The Wealth of Nations (1776)

School of

Economic Thought **Classical Economics**

It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest.



ECONOMICS IN FOCUS

@economicsinfocus





New Trade Theory

Economic Geography

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

PAUL KRUGMAN

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	ebruary 28, 1953
------	------------------

Nationality American

Published Work

School of Economic

Thought

Spatial Economy – Cities, Regions and International Trade (1999)

Keynesian Economics

I believe in a relatively equal society, supported by institutions that limit extremes of wealth and poverty. I believe in democracy, civil liberties, and the rule of law. That makes me a liberal, and I'm proud of it.







- Pareto Efficiency
- Pareto Principle
- Pareto Index
- Pareto Distribution

VILFREDO PARITO

www.Padasalai.Net

Born **July 1848**

Died August 1923

Nationality

Italian

Magnum Opus

Manual of Political Economy (1906)

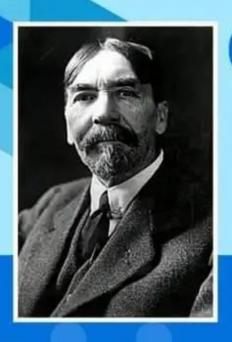
School of Economic Thought

Neoclassical Economics Lausanne School

For many events, roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes.







Conspicuous Consumption

- **☑** Veblen Good
- **☑** Conspicuous Leisure

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

THORSTEIN VEBLEN

www.Padasalai.Net

Born July 30, 1857

Died August 3, 1929

Nationality American

Thought

PUBLICAT The Theory of the Leisure Class (1899)

School of Economic Institutional Economics

Conspicuous consumption of valuable goods is a means of reputability to the gentleman of leisure.

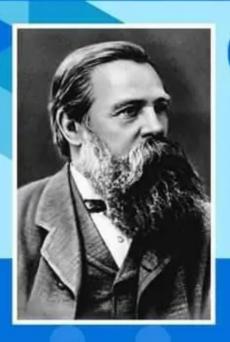




NOTABLE ECONOMISTS

of the World





Alienation of Workers

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

FRIEDRICH ENGELS

www.Padasalai.Net

Born November 28, 1820 Died August 5, 1895

Nationality German

School of

Economic

Thought

Magnum The Condition of the **Working Class in England** Opus (1845)

Marxism

An ounce of action is worth a ton of theory.







Price Signal

Austrian Theory of Business Cycle

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

FRIEDRICH HAYEK

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	May 8, 1899
Died	March 23, 1992
Nationality	Austrian-British
Notable Work	Individualism and Economic Order (1948)
School of	Austrian School of

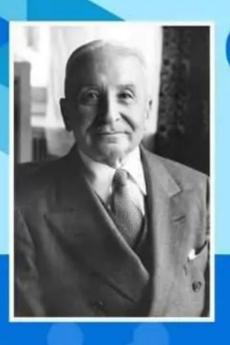
We must face the fact that the preservation of individual freedom is incompatible with a full satisfaction of our views of distributive justice.

Economics

Thought







- Economic Calculation
 Problem
- Austrian Business cycle
 Theory

LUDWIG VON MISES

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	September 1881
Died	October 10, 1973
Nationality	Austrian
Publication	The Theory of Mone and Credit (1912)
School of	

Economic

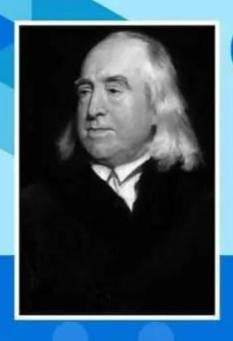
Thought

Austrian School of Economics

All rational action is in the first place individual action. Only the individual thinks. Only the individual reasons. Only the individual acts.







Utility or Greatest
Happiness Principle

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

JEREMY BENTHAM

www.Padasalai.Net

Born February 15, 1748

Died June 6, 1832

Nationality English

Thought

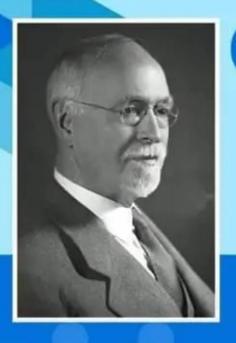
Opus Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817)

School of Economic Utilitarianism

The said truth is that it is the greatest happiness of the greatest number that is the measure of right and wrong.







- Fisher Equation
- Price Index
- **Equation of Exchange**
- ✓ Debt Deflation
- Money Illusion

IRVING FISHER

www.Padasalai.Net

Born February 27, 1867

Died April 29, 1947

Nationality American

Magnum
Opus

Mathematical Investigations
in the Theory of Value and
Price (1892)

School of Economic Thought

Neoclassical Economics

The rate of interest acts as a link between income-value and capital-value.







Human Development
Theory

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

AMARTYA SEN

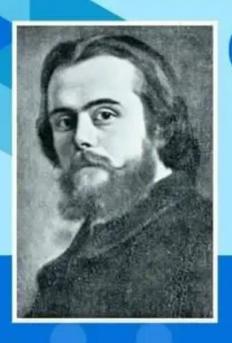
www.Padasalai.Net

Born	November 3, 1933
Nationality	Indian
Publication	Thoice of Techniques: An Aspect of the Theory of Planned Economic Development (1960)
School of Economic Thought	Welfare Economics

The identity of an individual is essentially a function of her choices, rather than the discovery of an immutable attribute.







- General Equilibrium
 Supply equals Demand
- Walrasian auction

LEON WALRAS

"Father of the General Equilibrium Theory"

www.Padasalai.Net

Born December 16, 1834

Died January 5, 1910

Nationality French

Magnum Elements of Pure Economics (1874)

School of Lausanne School

Economic Marginalism

I say that things are useful whenever they can be put to any use at all; whenever they are seen to be capable of satisfying a want.







Circular Cumulative
Causation

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

GUNNAR MYRDAL

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	December 1898

Died May 1987

Nationality Swedish

Publication

The Political Element in the
Development of Economic
Theory (1930)

School of Economic Thought

Institutional Economics

In society, liberty for one may mean the suppression of liberty for others.







Say's Law or Law of Markets "Supply creates its own demand"

Entrepreneurship

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

JEAN-BAPTISTE SAY

www.Padasalai.Net

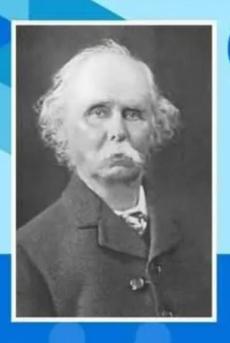
Born	January 5, 1767
Died	November 15, 1832
Nationality	French
Magnum Opus	A Treatise on Political Economy (1803)
School of Economic	Classical Economics

The entrepreneur shifts economic resources out of an area of lower and into an area of higher productivity and greater yield.

Thought







- Supply and Demand
- Costs of Production
- **Economies of Scale**

ALFRED MARSHALL

"Founder of Neoclassical Economics"

www.Padasalai.Net

Born July 26, 1842

Died July 1924

Nationality British

Magnum Princ Opus (189

School of Economic Thought Principles Economics (1890)

Neoclassical Economics

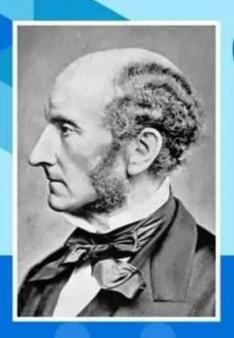
All wealth consists of desirable things; that is, things which satisfy human wants directly or indirectly: but not all desirable things are reckoned as wealth.



ECONOMICS IN FOCUS

₹ @economicsinfocus





Hierarchy of pleasures in Utilitarianism

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

JAMES STUART MILL

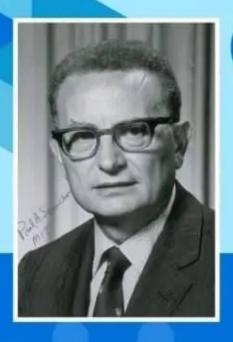
www.Padasalai.Net

Born	May 20, 1806
Died	May 7, 1873
Nationality	English
Magnum Opus	Principles of Political Economy (1848)
School of Economic Thought	Classical Economics

I have learned to seek my happiness by limiting my desires, rather than in attempting to satisfy them.







Revealed Preference

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

PAUL SAMUELSON

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	May 15, 1915
Died	December 13, 2009
Nationality	American
Publication	Economics (1948)
School of Economic Thought	Neo-Keynesian Economics

Every good cause is worth some inefficiency.





www.Padasalai.Net



- AD-AS Model
- Spending Multiplier
- Macroeconomics

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

"Founding Father of Macroeconomics"

Born June 5, 1883

Died April 21, 1946

Nationality British

Opus The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936)

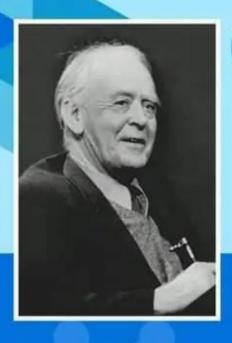
School of Economic Thought

Keynesian Economics

The difficulty lies, not in the new ideas, but in escaping from the old ones.







✓ IS-LM model

✓ Induced Innovation

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

JOHN HICKS

www.Padasalai.Net

Born April 8, 1904

Died May 1989

Nationality British

Publication The Theory of Wages (1932)

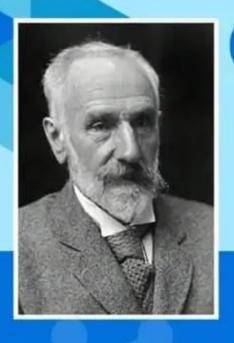
School of Economic Thought

Neo-Keynesian Economics

The best of all monopoly profits is a quiet life.







Edgeworth Box

- ✓ Indifference Curve
- Edgeworth's Limit Theorem

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

FRANCIS YSIDRO EDGEWORTH

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	February 8, 1845
Died	September 11, 1823
Nationality	Irish
Magnum Opus	Mathematical Physics (1881)
School of Economic Thought	Neoclassical Economics

Economic controversy is generally a thankless task. You cannot hope to make any impression on your opponent. Yet he is the only reader on whose interest you can count.







Marginal utility theory

Jevons Paradox

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS

www.Padasalai.Net

Born September 1, 1835

Died August 13, 1882

Nationality British

Magnum The Theory of Political Opus **Economy (1871)**

School of Economic Thought

> Pleasure and pain are undoubtedly the ultimate objects of the calculus of economics. To satisfy our wants to the utmost with the least effort - to procure the greatest amount of what is desirable at the expense of the least that is undesirable - in other words, to maximize pleasure, is the problem of economics.







Marginal Utility

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

CARL MENGER

"Father of the Austrian School of Economic Thought"

www.Padasalai.Net

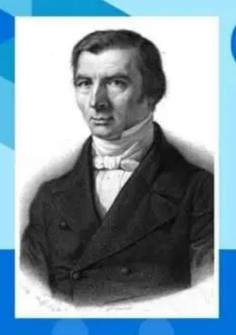
Born	February 23, 1840
Died	February 26, 1921
Nationality	Austrian
Magnum Opus	Principles of Economics (1871)
School of Economic	Austrian School

Man himself is the beginning and the end of every economy.

Thought







- Opportunity Cost
- Parable of the Broken Window

FREDERIC BASTIAT

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	June 30, 1801
	Control of the Contro

Died December 24, 1850

Nationality French

Magnum Economic Harmonies
Opus (1850)

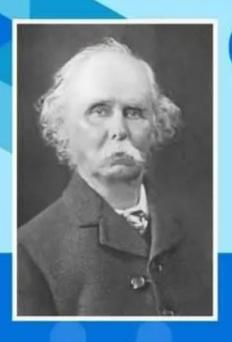
School of Economic Thought

Classical Economics

Everyone wants to live at the expense of the state. They forget that the state wants to live at the expense of everyone.







Supply and Demand

- **Economies of Scale**

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

ALFRED MARSHALL

"Founder of Neoclassical Economics"
www.Padasalai.Net

Born	July 26, 1842
Died	July 1924
Nationality	British
Magnum Opus	Principles Economics (1890)
School of Economic Thought	Neoclassical Economi

All wealth consists of desirable things; that is, things which satisfy human wants directly or indirectly: but not all desirable things are reckoned as wealth.

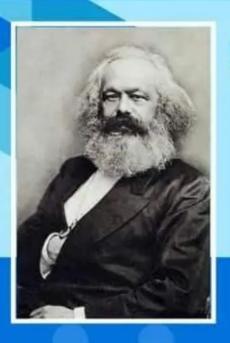


ECONOMICS IN FOCUS

Geconomicsinfocus



CS



Surplus Value

✓ Labor Theory of Value

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

KARL MARX

www.Padasalai.Net

Born	May 5, 1818
Died	March 14, 1883
Nationality	German
Magnum Opus	Das Kapital (1867– 1883)
School of Economic Thought	Marxism

From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.







Monetarism

- Permanent Income Hypothesis
- Natural Rate of Unemployment
- Helicopter money

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

MILTON FRIEDMAN

www.Padasalai.Net

Born July 31, 1912

Died November 16, 2006

Nationality American

Publication Capitalism and Freedom (1962)

School of Economic Thought

Chicago School

One of the great mistakes is to judge policies and programs by their intentions rather than their results



