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Nota di contenuto	Preface Part 1 Introduction; Ontology and Economics; Peter Rona Part 2 The Importance of Ontology Objects of Nature and Objects of Thought; Peter Rona Positioning and the Nature of Social Objects; Stephen Pratten Central Fallacies of Modern Economics; Tony Lawson Part 3 Ontology of Modern Economics Social Scientific Naturalism Revisited; Daniel M. Hausman Is Economics a Moral Science? ; Dave Colander New Theoretical City or Dispersed Tribes? An Exploration Journey Through Contemporary Heterodox Economics and Methodology; Carlos Hoevel Part 4 Temporality, Reactivity and Crowding Rational Choice Theory and Backward-Looking Motives; Roger Teichmann Time-Value in Economics; Kevin Jackson The Crucial Role of Reactivity in Economic Science; Bruno S. Frey Economic Actors and the Ultimate Goal of the Economy; Laszlo Zsolnai Part 5 Implications for Economic Policy How Does Neoclassical Economics Eliminate the Question of Fairness?; Zoltan Pogatsa Economics Is a Moral Science; Arjo Klamer Part 6 Conclusion

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	Postscript on Ontology and Economics; Peter Rona About the Contributors Index.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines the nature of economic objects that form the subject matter of economics, and studies how they resemble or differ from the objects studied by the natural sciences. It explores the question of whether economic objects created by modern economics sufficiently represent economic reality, and confronts the question whether tools, techniques and the methodology borrowed from the natural sciences are appropriate for the analysis of economic reality. It demonstrates the unsustainability of rational choice theory. It looks at economic agents, such as individuals, groups, legally constituted entities, algorithms, or robots, how they function and how they are represented in economics. The volume further examines the extent, if any, that mathematics can represent the objects of the economy, such as supply and demand, equilibrium, marginal utility, or the money supply as they actually occur in the economics is an analytic or a descriptive discipline, or if it is more properly seen in the domain of practical reason. Specifically, the book looks at the importance and the ambiguity of the ontology of modern economics, temporality, reflexivity, the question of incommensurability, and their implications for economic policy.