1. Record Nr. UNINA9910357827803321 Autore Murison Smith Fraser Titolo Economics of a crowded planet / / by Fraser Murison Smith Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Palgrave Macmillan, , 2019 9783030317980 **ISBN** Edizione [1st ed. 2019.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (442 pages): illustrations 330.0112 Disciplina 338.9 Soggetti Environmental economics Climate change Environmental policy **Economic policy** Schools of economics **Environmental Economics** Climate Change **Environmental Policy Economic Policy Heterodox Economics** Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto 1. Introduction -- 2. Biophysical Context of the Economy -- 3. Simple Physical Model of Nature and Economy -- 4. Subsystem Model of the Economy -- 5. Rationale for an Economics of a Crowded Planet -- 6. Economic Orthodoxy and Emerging Pluralism -- 7. The Economics of Nature -- 8. Conventional Economics On a Crowded Planet -- 9. Framework for an Economics of a Crowded Planet -- 10. Requirements for a Future Economics. Sommario/riassunto This book asks the question, how would economics look today and into the future if one started with a blank sheet of paper? Written mainly for a technical audience, yet accessible to the lay reader, Economics of a

Crowded Planet addresses the ontology, epistemology and

methodology of a future economics as if from outside the economy

looking in. It presents a conceptual framework for a future economics drawing from systems science and hierarchy theory, integrating central concepts from present-day economics, so as to orient the field in a direction that can serve society's future needs in practical ways. The exposition reveals a paradigm called 'market collectivism': the idea that the power of markets may be used to steer the economy toward a desired long-term goal. Both a prescriptive doctrine and an economic methodology, it treats the economy and nature as instances of complex, evolutionary systems, demanding analytical tools quite unlike those of the 20th-century mainstream.