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Nota di contenuto	part one Origins of modern growth theory. Growth, Technological Progress, and Unemployment in the Thought of the Classical Economists -- The Beginning of the Modern Theory of Growth: The Neo-Keynesians -- Theory of Distribution and Growth: The Old Keynesians -- part two Theory of the rise and growth decline of the neoclassical. Neoclassical Theory of Growth: Factor Substitution, Optimal Growth, and Money Growth -- Technological Progress and Growth in Neoclassical Perception -- Some Accounts of Capital Controversy and Growth -- Theories of Growth and Convergence between Poor and Rich Countries: The Early Development Theories -- Intermezzo: Overall Conclusions about the Evolution of Growth Theories in the First Four Decades of the Postwar Period -- part three Endogenous growth theory. Toward the New Theory of Growth: Endogenous Growth and Technological Transformation -- Endogenous Growth: Innovation and New Consumer Goods -- Endogenous Growth and the New Schumpeterian Approach of "Creative Destruction" -- Overall Conclusions about the Survey on Growth Economists and Capital Theorists.
Sommario/riassunto	Mainstream Growth Economists and Capital Theorists provides a historical survey and ideal introduction to modern economics, arguing that due to significant changes in recent years, a re-evaluation is in

order. Marin Muzhani presents an informed study of the debates regarding economic growth and development that began in the 1930s in response to the Great Depression. He argues that in the wake of that crisis, the challenge for economists was to understand how to generate stable economic growth in order to prevent future crises. The theories of John Maynard Keynes, in particular, sought to explain the reasons for unemployment and recessions, paving the way for the field of macroeconomics and challenging the basic premises of neoclassical economics. In the late 1930s and 1940s, economists began to extend Keynes' ideas, synthesizing them with neoclassical ideas in order to explain economic growth. This "neoclassical synthesis" would dominate mainstream macroeconomic thought for the next forty years until the mid-1980s with the introduction of endogenous growth theories. Taking into account the historical background, the multitude of interpretations of modern growth models, and the geography of mainstream economists, Mainstream Growth Economists and Capital Theorists will simplify the structure of growth theory for the next generation of economists.
