who hold economics in her hand

who hold economics in her hand is a phrase that sparks curiosity about the influential women shaping the world of economics today and throughout history. This article explores the meaning behind this expression, highlights leading female economists, examines their roles in driving global economic policies, and discusses the impact of women’s leadership in financial systems. By delving into the contributions and achievements of these trailblazers, readers will gain insight into how women are holding economics in their hands—transforming theory, policy, and practice. Whether you’re interested in the historical evolution of female economists, current leaders making headlines, or the future outlook for gender diversity in economics, this comprehensive guide covers all essential aspects. Discover how women are changing the landscape of economics and why their influence matters. Read on for an in-depth exploration designed for professionals, students, and anyone passionate about economics and gender equality.

Understanding the Phrase: "Who Hold Economics in Her Hand"

The phrase "who hold economics in her hand" signifies a powerful image of women actively shaping and steering the field of economics. It represents not only their direct participation but also their leadership and authority in economic decision-making. This concept goes beyond mere involvement; it highlights the pivotal role women play in influencing policies, research, and global financial systems. By examining those who truly hold economics in their hand, we recognize the importance of gender diversity and the unique perspectives women bring to this traditionally male-dominated domain. The phrase also emphasizes the growing recognition and respect for female economists on the world stage.

Historical Context: Women in Economics

Pioneering Female Economists

Throughout history, women have made significant contributions to economics, often overcoming considerable barriers. Early pioneers such as Joan Robinson, who revolutionized economic theory, and Barbara Bergmann, a trailblazer in labor economics, paved the way for future generations. Their groundbreaking work challenged existing paradigms and expanded the scope of economic research to include gender, labor, and social issues. These women not only held economics in their hands but also inspired countless others to follow their path.

Evolution of Women's Influence in Economics

Initially, opportunities for women in economics were limited due to societal and institutional biases. Over time, increased access to education and advocacy for gender equality enabled more women to enter and excel in the field. The rise of female professors, researchers, and policymakers in the twentieth century marked a significant shift, as women began to hold key positions and drive innovation. Today, their influence is seen across academia, government, and private sector institutions worldwide.

Contemporary Female Economists and Their Influence

Leading Figures in Modern Economics

Modern economics boasts a growing roster of influential female leaders. Notable examples include Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank, and Janet Yellen, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. These women exemplify the phrase "who hold economics in her hand" through their leadership of major financial institutions and their role in shaping fiscal and monetary policies. Their decisions impact global markets, economic stability, and the lives of millions.

Contributions to Policy and Research

Contemporary female economists are at the forefront of economic research and policy development. They address critical issues such as income inequality, climate change, and financial regulation, bringing innovative solutions and diverse perspectives. By participating in think tanks, advisory boards, and international organizations, these women continue to elevate the discourse and expand the reach of economic analysis.

- Christine Lagarde – European Central Bank President

- Janet Yellen – U.S. Secretary of the Treasury
- Esther Duflo – Nobel Laureate and Development Economist
- Carmen Reinhart – Chief Economist, World Bank
- Gita Gopinath – Chief Economist, International Monetary Fund

Key Roles Women Play in Global Economics

Policy Making and Leadership

Women who hold economics in her hand are often found at the helm of policy-making bodies, central banks, and international organizations. Their leadership is crucial for setting economic agendas, responding to crises, and ensuring equitable growth. By occupying top-tier positions, they serve as role models and advocates for inclusive economic development.

Innovating Economic Theory

Female economists have introduced new frameworks and analytical tools that address previously overlooked aspects of economic behavior, such as gender disparities and social welfare. Their research has expanded the discipline and led to more comprehensive approaches to solving economic challenges. These innovations are instrumental in shaping modern economic thought.

Advancing Financial Inclusion

Women leaders are increasingly involved in promoting financial inclusion, supporting small business growth, and empowering marginalized communities. By focusing on these areas, they contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction worldwide. Their efforts help build resilient economies that benefit a broader segment of society.

Impact of Women’s Leadership in Economic Institutions

Global Economic Stability

Women at the helm of economic institutions play a vital role in maintaining global economic stability. Their strategic decisions influence interest rates, currency values, and international trade. Female leaders are often praised for their collaborative approach and ability to manage complex negotiations, which contributes to balanced and resilient economies.

Promoting Diversity and Inclusion

Diversity in economic leadership leads to more inclusive policies and improved outcomes for all stakeholders. Women bring different perspectives and problem-solving strategies, fostering innovation and adaptability. Their presence encourages other underrepresented groups to pursue careers in economics, further enriching the discipline.

Driving Change in Organizational Culture

Female economists have been instrumental in transforming organizational cultures within major financial institutions. They champion transparency, ethical standards, and accountability, setting a positive example for both colleagues and future leaders. As a result, these institutions become more dynamic and better equipped to handle emerging challenges.

Challenges Faced by Women in Economics

Barriers to Entry and Advancement

Despite significant progress, women in economics still encounter barriers such as gender bias, unequal pay, and limited mentorship opportunities. These challenges can hinder career advancement and reduce representation in leadership roles. Addressing these obstacles is essential for achieving true gender parity in the field.

Overcoming Stereotypes and Prejudices

Women often face stereotypes questioning their expertise and authority in economics. Combating these perceptions requires ongoing advocacy, visibility, and support from peers and institutions. Initiatives aimed at promoting gender diversity and equity are crucial for empowering women to fully exercise their influence in economics.

1. Gender bias in hiring and promotions
2. Pay disparities
3. Lack of mentorship and networking opportunities
4. Underrepresentation in senior roles
5. Stereotypes about women’s abilities in economics

The Future of Women in Economics

Emerging Trends and Opportunities

As the field of economics evolves, more women are entering and excelling in diverse areas such as behavioral economics, development economics, and financial technology. Initiatives to support female students and professionals are expanding, creating pathways for future leaders. The trend towards greater gender equality in economics promises continued innovation and growth.

Role of Education and Mentorship

Education and mentorship play a pivotal role in empowering women to hold economics in her hand. Scholarships, training programs, and networking opportunities help bridge gaps and foster talent. Supportive environments encourage women to pursue advanced degrees and leadership positions, ensuring their ongoing contribution to the field.

Conclusion

Women who hold economics in her hand are transforming the field through leadership, research, and policy innovation. Their impact is felt across global financial systems, academic institutions, and community initiatives. By recognizing their achievements and addressing ongoing challenges, the economic profession continues to evolve towards greater diversity and inclusion. The future of economics is brighter with the active participation of women—driving change, fostering growth, and shaping a more equitable world for all.

Q: What does the phrase "who hold economics in her hand" mean?

A: The phrase refers to women who have significant influence, leadership, and control in the field of economics, including policy-making, research, and economic management.

Q: Who are some of the most influential female economists today?

A: Some leading female economists include Christine Lagarde, Janet Yellen, Esther Duflo, Carmen Reinhart, and Gita Gopinath.

Q: How have women contributed to economic theory and policy?

A: Women have introduced innovative frameworks, expanded research to include gender and social issues, and played key roles in shaping global economic policy through their leadership in major institutions.

Q: What challenges do women face in the field of economics?

A: Women often encounter gender bias, pay disparities, limited mentorship, and underrepresentation in senior roles, which can hinder their career advancement.

Q: Why is diversity important in economic leadership?

A: Diversity leads to more inclusive policies, innovative solutions, and better outcomes for society by incorporating a wide range of perspectives and experiences.

Q: Can you name historical female economists who were pioneers in the field?

A: Notable pioneers include Joan Robinson, Barbara Bergmann, and Elinor Ostrom, each of whom made groundbreaking contributions to economic theory and practice.

Q: How are women driving financial inclusion and sustainable development?

A: Women leaders promote financial inclusion by supporting small businesses, advocating for marginalized communities, and designing policies that foster sustainable economic growth.

Q: What is the future outlook for women in economics?

A: The future is promising, with more women entering the field, benefiting from expanded educational opportunities, and rising to leadership positions in diverse economic sectors.

Q: What roles do education and mentorship play in empowering women in economics?

A: Education and mentorship provide essential support, bridging gaps, fostering talent, and helping women pursue advanced degrees and leadership roles in economics.

Q: How does women’s leadership impact global economic stability?

A: Women leaders in economic institutions contribute to stability through collaborative decision-making, ethical standards, and effective management of complex global issues.

Who Hold Economics In Her Hand

Who Holds Economics in Her Hand? Unpacking the Power of Women in the Global Economy

Introduction:

The phrase "who holds economics in her hand?" is more than a rhetorical question; it's a potent statement reflecting the evolving role of women in shaping the global economic landscape. For too long, narratives surrounding economic power have been dominated by masculine perspectives. This post dives deep into exploring the multifaceted ways women are impacting economics, from shattering glass ceilings in corporate boardrooms to revolutionizing entrepreneurial landscapes and driving significant social and economic change on a global scale. We'll explore the complexities of gender inequality within economics, the transformative power of female entrepreneurship, and the crucial role of women's economic empowerment in achieving global sustainable development. Get ready to unravel a compelling story of progress, persistence, and the undeniable influence women exert on the world's economic future.

H2: The Persistent Gender Gap: A Barrier to Economic Equality

While progress has been made, significant gender inequalities continue to hinder women's full participation in the economy. The persistent wage gap, unequal access to education and resources, and the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work all limit women's potential.

H3: The Wage Gap: A Stubborn Reality Globally, women earn less than men for comparable work. This gap is often exacerbated by occupational segregation, where women are disproportionately concentrated in lower-paying sectors. This disparity affects not just individual women but also contributes to a wider economic inefficiency.

H3: Barriers to Education and Opportunity: Limited access to quality education and training, particularly in STEM fields, restricts women's access to higher-paying jobs. Societal expectations and cultural norms can also discourage girls from pursuing ambitious career paths.

H3: The Unpaid Care Economy: A Hidden Economic Burden: Women worldwide disproportionately bear the burden of unpaid care work, such as childcare and eldercare. This unpaid labor limits their ability to participate fully in the formal economy and contributes to their lower overall economic standing.

H2: The Rise of Women Entrepreneurs: Driving Innovation and Growth

Despite the challenges, women are increasingly becoming powerful forces in the entrepreneurial world. They are starting businesses at remarkable rates, creating jobs, and driving innovation across diverse sectors.

H3: Female-led Businesses: A Catalyst for Economic Development: Studies consistently show that female-led businesses often demonstrate higher rates of social impact and sustainability compared to their male counterparts. This focus on community and social good contributes positively to economic development in many contexts.

H3: Breaking Barriers Through Innovation: Women entrepreneurs are often at the forefront of developing innovative products and services that address unmet needs within their communities and globally. Their creativity and problem-solving skills are leading to significant economic advancements.

H3: Access to Capital: A Crucial Hurdle: Despite their potential, women entrepreneurs often face greater challenges in accessing funding and capital compared to their male counterparts. Addressing this bias is critical to unlocking the full potential of female-led businesses.

H2: Women's Economic Empowerment: A Key to Global Sustainable Development

The empowerment of women economically is not merely a matter of fairness; it's a critical driver of global sustainable development. Evidence shows that empowering women economically leads to improvements in health, education, and overall well-being for families and communities.

H3: The Ripple Effect of Economic Empowerment: When women have economic control, they are more likely to invest in their children's education and health, creating a positive feedback loop that benefits entire communities.

H3: Reducing Poverty and Inequality: Empowering women economically is a proven strategy for reducing poverty and inequality, both at the household and national levels.

H3: Promoting Inclusive Growth: Investing in women's economic participation leads to more inclusive and sustainable economic growth that benefits everyone, regardless of gender.

H2: Policy and Advocacy: Creating an Enabling Environment

Creating an enabling environment for women's economic participation requires concerted efforts from governments, businesses, and civil society organizations. This includes implementing policies that address gender inequalities, promoting gender-sensitive budgeting, and fostering inclusive business practices.

H3: Gender-sensitive Policies: Implementing policies that address gender inequality in the workplace, such as equal pay legislation and parental leave policies, is crucial.

H3: Investing in Education and Training: Investing in girls' and women's education and training is crucial for building a skilled workforce and empowering women economically.

H3: Promoting Inclusive Business Practices: Companies can contribute by adopting inclusive hiring practices, promoting gender diversity in leadership roles, and supporting women entrepreneurs.

Conclusion:

The question "who holds economics in her hand?" is answered not by a single individual, but by millions of women worldwide who are shaping the future of the global economy. While significant challenges remain, the contributions of women as entrepreneurs, innovators, and leaders are undeniable. By addressing gender inequalities and fostering an enabling environment, we can unlock the full potential of women and create a more prosperous and equitable future for all.

FAQs:

1. What are some key metrics used to measure gender inequality in economics? Key metrics include the gender pay gap, the gender employment gap, and the gender entrepreneurship gap. Indices such as the Global Gender Gap Report also provide comprehensive assessments.

2. How can businesses promote gender equality in their workplaces? Businesses can promote gender equality through equal pay policies, flexible work arrangements, mentoring programs for women, and diverse hiring practices.

3. What role do microfinance initiatives play in women's economic empowerment? Microfinance initiatives provide access to small loans and financial services for women entrepreneurs, often in developing countries, enabling them to start and grow their businesses.

4. What are some examples of successful female-led businesses that have made a significant impact? Examples include companies founded by women in technology, renewable energy, and social enterprises that address pressing global issues. Many case studies showcasing their success are readily available online.

5. How can governments create more supportive policies for women entrepreneurs? Governments can provide tax incentives, grants, and access to capital specifically designed to support women-owned businesses. They can also implement policies that address childcare costs and other barriers to female entrepreneurship.

who hold economics in her hand: Who Cooked Adam Smith's Dinner? Katrine Marcal, 2016-06-07 How do you get your dinner? That is the basic question of economics. When economist and philosopher Adam Smith proclaimed that all our actions were motivated by self-interest, he used the example of the baker and the butcher as he laid the foundations for 'economic man,' arguing that the baker and butcher didn't give bread and meat out of the goodness of their hearts. It's an ironic point of view coming from a bachelor who lived with his mother for most of his life—a woman who cooked his dinner every night.The economic man has dominated our understanding of modern-day capitalism, with a focus on self-interest and the exclusion of all other motivations. Such a view point disregards the unpaid work of mothering, caring, cleaning and cooking. It insists that if women are paid less, then that's because their labor is worth less.A kind of femininst Freakonomics, Who Cooked Adam Smith’s Dinner? charts the myth of economic man—from its origins at Adam Smith's dinner table, its adaptation by the Chicago School, and its disastrous role in the 2008 Global Financial Crisis—in a witty and courageous dismantling of one of the biggest myths of our time.

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who hold economics in her hand: The Hand Behind the Invisible Hand Karl Mittermaier, 2020-07-22 Available Open Access under CC-BY-NC-ND Made famous by the Enlightenment thinker Adam Smith, the concept of an 'invisible hand' might be taken to imply that a government that governs least governs the best, from the viewpoint of society. Here an invisible hand appears to represent unfettered market forces. Drawing from this much-contested notion, Mittermaier indicates why such a view represents only one side of the story and distinguishes between what he calls pragmatic and dogmatic free marketeers. Published posthumously, with new contributions by Daniel

Klein, Rod O'Donnell and Christopher Torr, this book outlines Mittermaier's main thesis and his relevance for ongoing debates within economics, politics, sociology and philosophy.

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who hold economics in her hand: An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations Adam Smith, 1822

who hold economics in her hand: I, Pencil Leonard Edward Read, 2019 FEE's mission is to inspire, educate, and connect future leaders with the economic, ethical, and legal principles of a free society.-from verso.

who hold economics in her hand: *General Theory Of Employment , Interest And Money* John Maynard Keynes, 2016-04 John Maynard Keynes is the great British economist of the twentieth century whose hugely influential work The General Theory of Employment, Interest and * is undoubtedly the century's most important book on economics--strongly influencing economic theory and practice, particularly with regard to the role of government in stimulating and regulating a nation's economic life. Keynes's work has undergone significant revaluation in recent years, and Keynesian views which have been widely defended for so long are now perceived as at odds with Keynes's own thinking. Recent scholarship and research has demonstrated considerable rivalry and controversy concerning the proper interpretation of Keynes's works, such that recourse to the original text is all the more important. Although considered by a few critics that the sentence structures of the book are quite incomprehensible and almost unbearable to read, the book is an essential reading for all those who desire a basic education in economics. The key to understanding Keynes is the notion that at particular times in the business cycle, an economy can become over-productive (or under-consumptive) and thus, a vicious spiral is begun that results in massive layoffs and cuts in production as businesses attempt to equilibrate aggregate supply and demand. Thus, full employment is only one of many or multiple macro equilibria. If an economy reaches an underemployment equilibrium, something is necessary to boost or stimulate demand to produce full employment. This something could be business investment but because of the logic and individualist nature of investment decisions, it is unlikely to rapidly restore full employment. Keynes logically seizes upon the public budget and government expenditures as the quickest way to restore full employment. Borrowing the * to finance the deficit from private households and businesses is a quick, direct way to restore full employment while at the same time, redirecting or siphoning

who hold economics in her hand: *Economics in One Virus* Ryan A. Bourne, 2021-04-07 A truly excellent book that explains where our pandemic response went wrong, and how we can understand those failings using the tools of economics. —Tyler Cowen, Holbert L. Harris Chair of Economics at George Mason University and coauthor of the blog Marginal Revolution Have you ever stopped to wonder why hand sanitizer was missing from your pharmacy for months after the COVID-19 pandemic hit? Why some employers and employees were arguing over workers being re-hired during the first COVID-19 lockdown? Why passenger airlines were able to get their own ring-fenced bailout from Congress? Economics in One Virus answers all these pandemic-related questions and many more, drawing on the dramatic events of 2020 to bring to life some of the most important principles of economic thought. Packed with supporting data and the best new academic evidence, those uninitiated in economics will be given a crash-course in the subject through the applied case-study of the COVID-19 pandemic, to help explain everything from why the U.S. was underprepared for the pandemic to how economists go about valuing the lives saved from lockdowns. After digesting this highly readable, fast-paced, and provocative virus-themed economic tour, readers will be able to make much better sense of the events that they've lived through. Perhaps more importantly, the insights on everything from the role of the price mechanism to trade and specialization will grant even those wholly new to economics the skills to think like an economist in their own lives and when evaluating the choices of their political leaders.

who hold economics in her hand: *Samuelson Friedman: The Battle Over the Free Market* Nicholas Wapshott, 2021-08-03 A Financial Times Best Economics Book of 2021 From the author of Keynes Hayek, the next great duel in the history of economics. In 1966 two columnists joined Newsweek magazine. Their assignment: debate the world of business and economics. Paul Samuelson was a towering figure in Keynesian economics, which supported the management of the economy along lines prescribed by John Maynard Keynes’s General Theory. Milton Friedman, little known at that time outside of conservative academic circles, championed “monetarism” and insisted the Federal Reserve maintain tight control over the amount of money circulating in the economy. In Samuelson Friedman, author and journalist Nicholas Wapshott brings narrative verve and puckish charm to the story of these two giants of modern economics, their braided lives and colossal intellectual battles. Samuelson, a forbidding technical genius, grew up a child of relative privilege and went on to revolutionize macroeconomics. He wrote the best-selling economics textbook of all time, famously remarking I don’t care who writes a nation’s laws—or crafts its advanced treatises—if I can write its economics textbooks. His friend and adversary for decades, Milton Friedman, studied the Great Depression and with Anna Schwartz wrote the seminal books The Great Contraction and A Monetary History of the United States. Like Friedrich Hayek before him, Friedman found fortune writing a treatise, Capitalism and Freedom, that yoked free markets and libertarian politics in a potent argument that remains a lodestar for economic conservatives today. In Wapshott’s nimble hands, Samuelson and Friedman’s decades-long argument over how—or whether—to manage the economy becomes a window onto one of the longest periods of economic turmoil in the United States. As the soaring economy of the 1950s gave way to decades stalked by declining prosperity and stagflation, it was a time when the theory and practice of economics became the preoccupation of politicians and the focus of national debate. It is an argument that continues today.

who hold economics in her hand: The Invisible Hand Adam Smith, 2008-08-07 Adam Smith’s landmark treatise on the free market paved the way for modern capitalism, arguing that competition is the engine of a productive society, and that self-interest will eventually come to enrich the whole community, as if by an ‘invisible hand’. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves – and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives – and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

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who hold economics in her hand: The National System of Political Economy Friedrich List, 1904

who hold economics in her hand: The Great Escape Angus Deaton, 2024-05-21 A Nobel Prize–winning economist tells the remarkable story of how the world has grown healthier, wealthier, but also more unequal over the past two and half centuries The world is a better place than it used to be. People are healthier, wealthier, and live longer. Yet the escapes from destitution by so many has left gaping inequalities between people and nations. In The Great Escape, Nobel Prize–winning economist Angus Deaton—one of the foremost experts on economic development and on poverty—tells the remarkable story of how, beginning 250 years ago, some parts of the world experienced sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today's disproportionately unequal world. Deaton takes an in-depth look at the historical and ongoing patterns behind the health and wealth of nations, and addresses what needs to be done to help those left behind. Deaton describes vast innovations and wrenching setbacks: the successes of antibiotics, pest control, vaccinations, and clean water on the one hand, and disastrous famines and the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the other. He examines the United States, a nation that has prospered but is today experiencing slower growth and increasing inequality. He also considers how economic growth in India and China has improved the lives of more than a billion people. Deaton argues that international aid has been ineffective and even harmful. He suggests alternative efforts—including reforming incentives to drug companies and lifting trade restrictions—that will allow the developing world to bring about its own Great Escape. Demonstrating how changes in health and living standards have transformed our lives, The Great Escape is a powerful guide to addressing the well-being of all nations.

who hold economics in her hand: *The Experience Economy* B. Joseph Pine, James H. Gilmore, 1999 This text seeks to raise the curtain on competitive pricing strategies and asserts that businesses often miss their best opportunity for providing consumers with what they want - an experience. It presents a strategy for companies to script and stage the experiences provided by their products.

who hold economics in her hand: Identity Economics George A. Akerlof, Rachel E. Kranton, 2010-01-21 How identity influences the economic choices we make Identity Economics provides an important and compelling new way to understand human behavior, revealing how our identities—and not just economic incentives—influence our decisions. In 1995, economist Rachel Kranton wrote future Nobel Prize-winner George Akerlof a letter insisting that his most recent paper was wrong. Identity, she argued, was the missing element that would help to explain why people—facing the same economic circumstances—would make different choices. This was the beginning of a fourteen-year collaboration—and of Identity Economics. The authors explain how our conception of who we are and who we want to be may shape our economic lives more than any other factor, affecting how hard we work, and how we learn, spend, and save. Identity economics is a new way to understand people's decisions—at work, at school, and at home. With it, we can better appreciate why incentives like stock options work or don't; why some schools succeed and others don't; why some cities and towns don't invest in their futures—and much, much more. Identity Economics bridges a critical gap in the social sciences. It brings identity and norms to economics. People's notions of what is proper, and what is forbidden, and for whom, are fundamental to how hard they work, and how they learn, spend, and save. Thus people's identity—their conception of who they are, and of who they choose to be—may be the most important factor affecting their economic lives. And the limits placed by society on people's identity can also be crucial determinants of their economic well-being.

who hold economics in her hand: Money and Government Robert Skidelsky, 2018-11-13 A critical examination of economics' past and future, and how it needs to change, by one of the most eminent political economists of our time The dominant view in economics is that money and government should play only minor roles in economic life. Economic outcomes, it is claimed, are best left to the invisible hand of the market. Yet these claims remain staunchly unsettled. The view taken in this important new book is that the omnipresence of uncertainty makes money and government essential features of any market economy. Since Adam Smith, classical economics has espoused non-intervention in markets. The Great Depression brought Keynesian economics to the fore; but stagflation in the 1970s brought a return to small-state orthodoxy. The 2008 global financial crash should have brought a reevaluation of that stance; instead the response has been punishing austerity and anemic recovery. This book aims to reintroduce Keynes's central insights to a new generation of economists, and embolden them to return money and government to the starring roles in the economic drama that they deserve.

who hold economics in her hand: How Economics Became a Mathematical Science E. Roy Weintraub, 2002-05-28 In How Economics Became a Mathematical Science E. Roy Weintraub traces the history of economics through the prism of the history of mathematics in the twentieth century. As mathematics has evolved, so has the image of mathematics, explains Weintraub, such as ideas about the standards for accepting proof, the meaning of rigor, and the nature of the mathematical enterprise itself. He also shows how economics itself has been shaped by economists' changing images of mathematics. Whereas others have viewed economics as autonomous, Weintraub presents a different picture, one in which changes in mathematics—both within the body of knowledge that constitutes mathematics and in how it is thought of as a discipline and as a type of knowledge—have been intertwined with the evolution of economic thought. Weintraub begins his account with Cambridge University, the intellectual birthplace of modern economics, and examines specifically Alfred Marshall and the Mathematical Tripos examinations—tests in mathematics that were required of all who wished to study economics at Cambridge. He proceeds to interrogate the idea of a rigorous mathematical economics through the connections between particular mathematical economists and mathematicians in each of the decades of the first half of the twentieth century, and thus describes how the mathematical issues of formalism and axiomatization have shaped economics. Finally, How Economics Became a Mathematical Science reconstructs the career of the economist Sidney Weintraub, whose relationship to mathematics is viewed through his relationships with his mathematician brother, Hal, and his mathematician-economist son, the book's author.

who hold economics in her hand: Freedom From the Market Mike Konczal, 2021-02-02 The progressive economics writer redefines the national conversation about American freedom "Mike Konczal [is] one of our most powerful advocates of financial reform, [a] heroic critic of austerity, and a huge resource for progressives."—Paul Krugman Health insurance, student loan debt, retirement security, child care, work-life balance, access to home ownership—these are the issues driving America's current political debates. And they are all linked, as this brilliant and timely book reveals, by a single question: should we allow the free market to determine our lives? In the tradition of Naomi Klein's The Shock Doctrine, noted economic commentator Mike Konczal answers this question with a resounding no. Freedom from the Market blends passionate political argument and a bold new take on American history to reveal that, from the earliest days of the republic, Americans have defined freedom as what we keep free from the control of the market. With chapters on the history of the Homestead Act and land ownership, the eight-hour work day and free time, social insurance and Social Security, World War II day cares, Medicare and desegregation, free public colleges, intellectual property, and the public corporation, Konczal shows how citizens have fought to ensure that everyone has access to the conditions that make us free. At a time when millions of Americans—and more and more politicians—are questioning the unregulated free market, Freedom from the Market offers a new narrative, and new intellectual ammunition, for the fight that lies ahead.

who hold economics in her hand: *Economics of Good and Evil* Tomas Sedlacek, 2011-07-01 Tomas Sedlacek has shaken the study of economics as few ever have. Named one of the Young Guns and one of the five hot minds in economics by the Yale Economic Review, he serves on the National Economic Council in Prague, where his provocative writing has achieved bestseller status. How has he done it? By arguing a simple, almost heretical proposition: economics is ultimately about good and evil. In The Economics of Good and Evil, Sedlacek radically rethinks his field, challenging our assumptions about the world. Economics is touted as a science, a value-free mathematical inquiry, he writes, but it's actually a cultural phenomenon, a product of our civilization. It began within philosophy--Adam Smith himself not only wrote The Wealth of Nations, but also The Theory of Moral Sentiments--and economics, as Sedlacek shows, is woven out of history, myth, religion, and ethics. Even the most sophisticated mathematical model, Sedlacek writes, is, de facto, a story, a parable, our effort to (rationally) grasp the world around us. Economics not only describes the world, but establishes normative standards, identifying ideal conditions. Science, he claims, is a system of beliefs to which we are committed. To grasp the beliefs underlying economics, he breaks out of the field's confines with a tour de force exploration of economic thinking, broadly defined, over the millennia. He ranges from the epic of Gilgamesh and the Old Testament to the emergence of Christianity, from Descartes and Adam Smith to the consumerism in Fight Club. Throughout, he asks searching meta-economic questions: What is the meaning and the point of economics? Can we do ethically all that we can do technically? Does it pay to be good? Placing the wisdom of philosophers and poets over strict mathematical models of human behavior, Sedlacek's groundbreaking work promises to change the way we calculate economic value.

who hold economics in her hand: Dead Aid Dambisa Moyo, 2009-03-17 Debunking the current model of international aid promoted by both Hollywood celebrities and policy makers, Moyo offers a bold new road map for financing development of the world's poorest countries.

who hold economics in her hand: The Secret History of Home Economics: How Trailblazing Women Harnessed the Power of Home and Changed the Way We Live Danielle Dreilinger, 2021-05-04 The surprising, often fiercely feminist, always fascinating, yet barely known, history of home economics. The term “home economics” may conjure traumatic memories of lopsided hand-sewn pillows or sunken muffins. But common conception obscures the story of the revolutionary science of better living. The field exploded opportunities for women in the twentieth century by reducing domestic work and providing jobs as professors, engineers, chemists, and businesspeople. And it has something to teach us today. In the surprising, often fiercely feminist and always fascinating The Secret History of Home Economics, Danielle Dreilinger traces the field’s history from Black colleges to Eleanor Roosevelt to Okinawa, from a Betty Crocker brigade to DIY techies. These women—and they were mostly women—became chemists and marketers, studied nutrition, health, and exercise, tested parachutes, created astronaut food, and took bold steps in childhood development and education. Home economics followed the currents of American culture even as it shaped them. Dreilinger brings forward the racism within the movement along with the strides taken by women of color who were influential leaders and innovators. She also looks at the personal lives of home economics’ women, as they chose to be single, share lives with other women, or try for egalitarian marriages. This groundbreaking and engaging history restores a denigrated subject to its rightful importance, as it reminds us that everyone should learn how to cook a meal, balance their account, and fight for a better world.

who hold economics in her hand: *Narrative Economics* Robert J. Shiller, 2020-09-01 From Nobel Prize–winning economist and New York Times bestselling author Robert Shiller, a groundbreaking account of how stories help drive economic events—and why financial panics can spread like epidemic viruses Stories people tell—about financial confidence or panic, housing booms, or Bitcoin—can go viral and powerfully affect economies, but such narratives have traditionally been ignored in economics and finance because they seem anecdotal and unscientific. In this groundbreaking book, Robert Shiller explains why we ignore these stories at our peril—and how we can begin to take them seriously. Using a rich array of examples and data, Shiller argues that studying popular stories that influence individual and collective economic behavior—what he calls narrative economics—may vastly improve our ability to predict, prepare for, and lessen the damage of financial crises and other major economic events. The result is nothing less than a new way to think about the economy, economic change, and economics. In a new preface, Shiller reflects on some of the challenges facing narrative economics, discusses the connection between disease epidemics and economic epidemics, and suggests why epidemiology may hold lessons for fighting economic contagions.

who hold economics in her hand: Economics in One Lesson Henry Hazlitt, 2010-08-11 With over a million copies sold, Economics in One Lesson is an essential guide to the basics of economic theory. A fundamental influence on modern libertarianism, Hazlitt defends capitalism and the free market from economic myths that persist to this day. Considered among the leading economic thinkers of the “Austrian School,” which includes Carl Menger, Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich (F.A.) Hayek, and others, Henry Hazlitt (1894-1993), was a libertarian philosopher, an economist, and a journalist. He was the founding vice-president of the Foundation for Economic Education and an early editor of The Freeman magazine, an influential libertarian publication. Hazlitt wrote Economics in One Lesson, his seminal work, in 1946. Concise and instructive, it is also deceptively prescient and far-reaching in its efforts to dissemble economic fallacies that are so prevalent they have almost become a new orthodoxy. Economic commentators across the political spectrum have credited Hazlitt with foreseeing the collapse of the global economy which occurred more than 50 years after the initial publication of Economics in One Lesson. Hazlitt’s focus on non-governmental solutions, strong — and strongly reasoned — anti-deficit position, and general emphasis on free markets, economic liberty of individuals, and the dangers of government intervention make Economics in One Lesson every bit as relevant and valuable today as it has been since publication.

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