



ชื่อหนังสือ **The Natural Origins of Economics**

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References to the economy are ubiquitous in modern life, and virtually every facet of human activity has capitulated to market mechanisms. In the early modern period, however, there was no common perception of the economy, and discourses on money, trade, and commerce treated economic phenomena as properties of physical nature. Wealth, for example, was, above all, considered a physical process; the natural principles that governed its growth and distribution could be augmented much as a forest might extend its reach into a meadow. Only in the early nineteenth century did natural philosophers begin to posit and identify the economy as a distinct object, divorcing it from nature and attaching it essentially to human laws and agency.

One profound consequence of the shift toward viewing the economy as the product of human agency is the belief that the economy can be controlled and stabilized by monetary and fiscal measures. Thus, John Maynard Keynes's 1936 remark that "the world is ruled by little else" than economics and political philosophers only continues to grow in credibility and import. *The Natural*

***Origins of Economics* delves into the very core of the arguments used by economists to justify their scientific standing and engineering prowess.**