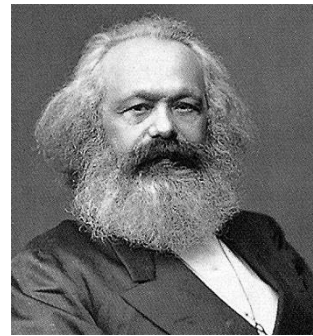


**Using the information below, produce an A4 or A3 poster which summarises the ideas of Karl Marx, Adam Smith, Friedrich Hayek and John Maynard Keynes. This poster can be word processed or handwritten but should be of a display standard. DEADLINE : first Economics lesson of the new term.**

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## **Karl Marx (1818–1883)**

Karl Marx was an extremely influential thinker whose ideas ignited the movement by a third of the world's countries towards communism in the 20th century. Marx provided a criticism of capitalism. Capitalism is a system where the small minority – the 'bourgeoisie' (the owners of capital such as machines and factories) – are the ruling class, and the masses – the 'proletariat' (the labourers) – provide the labour to produce goods and services.



Marx essentially believed that economic systems progress through different stages – capitalism is just one stage in this development process and, due to its weaknesses and flaws, will eventually self-destruct, leading to the final stage of communism. Marx believed that capitalists (the owners of capital), whose objective is to make a profit, must end up exploiting workers to achieve this objective. This means that workers will earn wages lower than their true value.

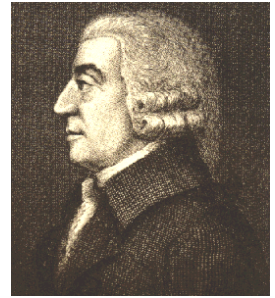
Capitalists will also have an incentive to replace labour with machines, creating both more monotonous jobs as well as unemployment. The combined effect will be to create an exploited and alienated workforce, leading to social unrest. He also believed that competition would cause many firms to go bust, leading to a few firms holding monopoly power which would allow them to further exploit both workers and consumers. This would also lead to owners of the bust firms joining the ever-increasing proletariat majority, causing social tensions to further increase.

The capitalist economic system is also weak, Marx said, since it is an unplanned system which causes one crisis after another. This impacts most negatively on the proletariat. Marx believed that revolution among the proletariat was inevitable. Revolution would enable workers to seize the capital (so that ownership would be among the majority). Economic planning would direct economic activity. As the economic system moves towards communism, there would be abolition of private property replaced by common ownership of resources.

However, although Marx wrote a lot criticising capitalism, he wrote relatively little on how communism would work. Marxism has had a resurgence lately. Many global problems, such as the Global Financial Crisis and growing inequalities observed in many economies, may have their root cause in the free market system.

## Adam Smith (1723–1790)

Adam Smith is viewed to be the founder of classical economics and was a key advocate of the market economy. The *Wealth of Nations*, which Smith wrote in 1776, remains a classic book in economics. His key conclusion is that, by pursuing their own self-interest, individuals would be led 'as by an invisible hand', with resources allocated in such a way that is in the best interests of society.



He was writing at a time when most firms were owned and run by single individual capitalists who had an active, hands-on approach to running their businesses. Like today, most capitalists ran their businesses with the self-interested aim of maximising profit. Consumers also had their own self-interest at heart when making decisions about what to buy. Smith argued that these self-interest objectives, via the operation of the price mechanism, leads to the optimum resource allocation and therefore the best outcome for society.

The 'invisible hand' enables consumers and producers to interact in the market so that both can achieve their objectives. For example, if consumers suddenly want more robot vacuum cleaners, then this will push up the price in the market: consumers are competing with each other for the existing number of robot vacuum cleaners. Firms currently in the market will react by wanting to supply more of the product since there is greater scope to make higher profits, while new suppliers will be enticed into the market to take advantage of the profit opportunity. (Smith said low barriers to entry were essential to make this happen.) More resources are then being allocated to the production of robot vacuum cleaners, which is precisely what consumers wanted. Therefore, everyone is happy.

Smith believed that competition in markets ensures that firms, whose main objective is to maximise profits, produce their goods at the lowest possible cost. This benefits society and ensures markets will use resources efficiently. Smith recognised the dangers of monopoly power but at the time of his writing this was not viewed as being too significant. He also believed prices would end up being 'fair' but that competition was essential in achieving this (low barriers to entry are necessary to prevent firms from gaining monopoly power).

Smith also wrote about the process of specialisation and the division of labour, and how this production method could increase production and create wealth. By breaking down the production process into smaller, specialised parts, productivity rises. This is because this process helps incorporate some automation into the production process, which speeds up production. Workers also spend less time switching between tasks and the repetition of tasks makes their efficiency increase.

## **Friedrich Hayek (1899–1992)**

Friedrich Hayek was a key supporter of the free market and deeply critical of socialism (state planning). He believed that the resource allocation brought about by individuals, spontaneously, by the operation of market forces, would be far superior to any state planning system.



He believed that governments should not intervene in resource allocation decisions, except in the provision or protection of public goods. While Hayek did not think that individuals make decisions about what to demand or supply based on perfect information, he did believe that they have the best knowledge of their own situation. For example, a consumer will have the most accurate knowledge of his/her particular tastes, and a manager will know what raw materials he needs to make his product.

Price movements will occur as individuals and firms participate in the market. These price movements will be observed, and individuals and firms can choose how they wish to act in terms of their demand or supply decisions, with the information they each have. The price mechanism acts as a communication network. The market will aggregate all these individual decisions, so ultimately the market will reflect all the information available to society as a whole. This means the outcome in terms of resource allocation will be the best that it can be. If government officials made decisions on how resources should be allocated, this would not be successful since these officials lack sufficient information about markets to be able to make informed decisions.

With the real-world failings of communism and the questioning of the effectiveness of Keynesian demand-side management, free market advocates such as Hayek have had more prominence again since the late 20th century.

## **John Maynard Keynes (5 June 1883 – 21 April 1946)**



He argued that aggregate demand (total spending in the economy) determined the overall level of economic activity, and that inadequate aggregate demand could lead to prolonged periods of high unemployment. Keynes advocated the use of fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the adverse effects of economic recessions and depressions. He detailed these ideas in his, [\*The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money\*](#), published in 1936.

Keynesian economics focuses on **psychology**, **uncertainty** and **expectations** in driving macroeconomic decisions and behaviour. As we shall see, in Keynesian economics, the state of **animal spirits** is vital.

### **Keynesian economists and free markets**

- **Keynesian economists believe that free markets are volatile and not always self-correcting.**
- The free-market system is naturally prone to periods of recession & depression
- The volatility of aggregate demand ( $AD = C + I + G + X - M$ ) can be explained by important changes in consumer and business sentiment – also known as **animal spirits**.
- In a world of economic stagnation and/or depression, the standard rules of economics may no longer apply and direct intervention in the economic may be essential
- Free markets are not always self-correcting:
- When a recession or a depression occurs, the free market economic system is not necessarily self-correcting – indeed en-masse, individuals can become trapped in a deflationary depression which is in no one's interest but which, left on our own, no one can counter-act.
- Persistent deflation can be as costly as high inflation – it can be damaging especially in economies where there are huge levels of private & public sector debt