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Review: Social Foundations

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summaries, notes, study guides and many more for the study book Social Foundations of Markets, Money and Credit, written by Costas Lapavitsas & C. Lapavitas. The summaries are written by students themselves, which gives you the best possible insight into what is important to study about this book. Subjects like soas, finance & economics will be dealt. with.

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Money and Markets: Essays in Honor of Leland B. Yeager 1st Edition. Roger Koppl September 10, 2015.

Important and celebrated economist Leland Yeager is one of the architects of the 'Virginia School' of political economy that has produced two Nobel laureates (James Buchanan and Ronald Coase) and the Public Choice movement.

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Market Economy - Book Series

Social Market Foundation.
Website: www.smf.co.uk

Twitter: @smfthinktank
Company no: 02537035 Charity
no: 1000971. Annual income:
£891,127 y/e 31/3/18:
Displays funding information
on own website: Yes - view
page: Names funders: Yes -

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This list includes data from the following three foundations: Panahpur, The LankellyChase Foundation, and The Barrow Cadbury

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Common social investment
models include secured
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COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIAL INVESTMENT
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Foundations engaged in social investment frequently provide risk capital to charities and social enterprises that are starting or scaling up or that need working capital. Although social investments typically can deliver below market returns and/or involve venture

Where does the power of money come from? Why is trust so important in Page 15/32

financial operations? How does the swapping of gifts differ from the exchange of commodities? Where does selfinterest stop and communal solidarity start in capitalist economies? These issues and many more are discussed in a rigorous, yet readable, manner in Social Foundations of Markets, Money and Credit. It is shown in particular that capitalist economies are permeated with non-economic characteristics. This carefully argued book will prove interesting and valuable to students and researchers not only in economics, but also in sociology and anthropology.

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Well-informed critics of capitalism will also find it a useful read.

Financialization is one of the most innovative concepts to emerge in the field of political economy during the last three decades, although there is no agreement on what exactly it is. Profiting Without Producing puts forth a distinctive view defining financialization in terms of the fundamental conduct of non-financial enterprises, banks and households. Its most prominent feature is the rise of financial profit, in part extracted from households through Page 17/32

financial expropriation.
Financialized capitalism is also prone to crises, none greater than the gigantic turmoil that began in 2007.
Using abundant empirical data, the book establishes the causes of the crisis and discusses the options broadly available for controlling finance.

The turmoil of 2007-2009 is a crisis of financialised capitalism. This collected volume analyses financialisation by drawing on Marxist and heterodox theory of finance. It examines domestic and international aspects of financialisation, placing Page 18/32

the crisis in its appropriate social context.

A controversial call to break up the Eurozone and stop the debt crisis. First, there was the credit crunch, and governments around the world stepped in to bail out the banks. The sequel to that debacle is the sovereign debt crisis, which has hit the eurozone hard. The hour has come to pay the piper, and ordinary citizens across Europe are growing to realize that socialism for the wealthy means punching a few new holes in their already-tightened belts. Building on his work as a leading member of the Page 19/32

renowned Research on Money and Finance group, Costas Lapavitsas argues that European austerity is counterproductive. Cutbacks in public spending will mean a longer, deeper recession, worsen the burden of debt, further imperil banks, and mav soon spell the end of monetary union itself. Crisis in the Eurozone charts a cautious path between political economy and radical economics to envisage a restructuring reliant on the forces of organized labour and civil society. The clear-headed rationalism at the heart of this book conveys a controversial message, Page 20/32

unwelcome in many quarters but soon to be echoed across the continent: impoverished states have to quit the euro and cut their losses or worse hardship will ensue.

Bringing together well-known political-economists this volume puts the crisis into perspective by analyzing the domestic and international aspects of financialisation.

This book presents the first full-length explanation in English of Heinsohn and Steiger's groundbreaking theory of money and interest, which emphasizes the role played by private property rights. Ownership

economics gives an alternative explanation of money and interest, proposing that operations enabled by property lead to interest and money, rather than exchange of goods. Like any other approach, it has to answer economic theory's core question: what is the loss that has to be compensated by interest? Ownership economics accepts neither a temporary loss of goods, as in neoclassical economics, nor Keynes's temporary loss of already existing, exogenous money as the cause of interest. Rather, money is created as a non-physical title to property in a credit Page 22/32

contract secured by a debtor's collateral and the creditor's net worth. This book is an edited English translation of a highly successful German text, and offers the first book-length treatment of a theory which has received much interest since its first appearance in articles in the late 1970s.

The Golden Age of postwar capitalism has been eclipsed, and with it seemingly also the possibility of harmonizing equality and welfare with efficiency and jobs. Most analyses believe the the emerging postindustrial Page 23/32

society is overdetermined by massive, convergent forces, such as tertiarization, new technologies, or y globalization, all conspiring to make welfare states unsustainable in the future, Social Foundations of Postindustrial Economies takes a second, more sociological and more institutional, look at the driving forces of economic transformation. What, as a result, stands out is postindustrial diversity, not convergence. Macroscopic, global trends are undoubtedly powerful, yet their influence is easily rivalled by domestic institutional traditions, by Page 24/32

the kind of welfare regime that, some generations ago, was put in place. It is, however, especially the family economy that hold the key as to what kind of postindustrial model will emerge, and to how evolving tradeoffs will be managed. Twentieth-century economic analysis depended on a set of sociological assumptions that, now, are invalid. Hence, to better grasp what drives today's economy, we must begin with its social foundations.

A reevaluation of what money is—and what it might be Questions about the nature of money have gained a new Page 25/32

urgency in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. Even as many people have less of it, there are more forms and systems of money, from local currencies and social lending to mobile money and Bitcoin. Yet our understanding of what money is-and what it might be-hasn't kept pace. In The Social Life of Money, Nigel Dodd, one of today's leading sociologists of money, reformulates the theory of the subject for a postcrisis world in which new kinds of money are proliferating. What counts as legitimate action by central banks that issue currency and set policy? What underpins the Page 26/32

right of nongovernmental actors to create new currencies? And how might new forms of money surpass or subvert governmentsanctioned currencies? To answer such questions, The Social Life of Money takes a fresh and wide-ranging look at modern theories of money. One of the book's central concerns is how money can be wrested from the domination and mismanagement of banks and governments and restored to its fundamental position as the "claim upon society" described by Georg Simmel. But rather than advancing yet another critique of the state-based monetary system, The Social Life of Money Page 27/32

draws out the utopian aspects of money and the ways in which its transformation could in turn transform society, politics, and economics. The book also identifies the contributions of thinkers who have not previously been thought of as monetary theorists-including Nietzsche, Benjamin, Bataille, Deleuze and Guattari, Baudrillard, Derrida, and Hardt and Negri. The result provides new ways of thinking about money that seek not only to understand it but to change it. Complete with a new preface that discusses recent developments in the Page 28/32

evolution of money, the book draws out the ways in which its transformation could in turn radically alter society, politics, and economics.

John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich Hayek had serious differences of opinion when it came to assessing the fractured inter-war world.

G. R. Steele picks apart this debate and argues persuasively that Hayek's outlook will prove to be the more enduring.

Defining markets has never been an easy task. Despite their importance for economic theory and Page 29/32

practice, they are hard to pin down as a concept and economists have tended to adopt simplified axiomatic models or rely on piecemeal case studies. This book argues that an extended range of theory, social as well as economic, can provide a better foundation for the portrayal of markets. The book first looks at the definition of markets, their inadequate treatment in orthodox economic theory, and their historical background in the pre-capitalist and capitalist eras. It then assesses various alternatives to orthodox theory, categorised as Page 30/32

social/cultural, structural, functional and ethical approaches. Among the alternatives considered are institutionalist accounts, Marxian views, network models, performativity arguments, field theories, Austrian views and ethical notions of fair trade. A key finding of the book is that these diverse approaches, valuable as they are, could present a more effective challenge to orthodoxy if they were less disparate. Possibilities are investigated for a more unified theoretical alternative to orthodoxy. Unlike most studies of markets, this book adopts a Page 31/32

fully interdisciplinary viewpoint expressed in accessible, non-technical language. Ideas are brought together from heterodox economics, social theory, critical realism, as well as other social sciences such as sociology, anthropology and geography. Anybody seeking a broad critical survey of the theoretical analysis of markets will find this book useful and it will be of great interest to economists, social scientists, students and policy-makers.