**DEFINITION OF WORDS THAT FREQUENTLY USED IN HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT**

1. **Orthodox (Mainstream Economics):** is not a branch of economics itself, but it is used to describe theories often considered part of the Neo-classical Economics tradition. Mainstream ecponomics follows rational choice theory, which assumes that individual make decisions that will maximize their own utilityand uses statstics and mathemathical models to demonstrate theories and evaluate various economic developments
2. **Heterodox economics** –Schools of economic thought outside the mainstream economics and more skeptical of the role of the government and the rationality of actors.the main criticsm of mainstream economics is the absence of considerations relating to external factors. For example, this type of economic thought assumes complete rationality of actors. It assumes that individuals are selfish and will always act in their best interests. There is no place for moral concerns or altruism in mainstream economics and the invisibkle hand is expected to move markets without fear or favor.

**Nobel Prize Winners in Economics**

**1960s**

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| **Year** | **Name** | **Topics** |
| 1969 | Ragnar Anton Kittil Frisch (Norway),  Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands) | * for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes |

**1970s**

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| **Year** | **Name** | **Topics** |
| 1970 | Paul Samuelson (United States) | * for the scientific work through which he has developed static and dynamic economic theory and actively contributed to raising the level of analysis in economic science |
| 1971 | Simon Kuznets (USA) | * for his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth which has led to new and deepened insight into the economic and social structure and process of development |
| 1972 | John Hicks (United Kingdom), Kenneth Arrow (USA) | * for their pioneering contributions to general economic equilibrium theory and welfare theory |
| 1973 | Wassily Leontief (Russia) | * for the development of the input-output method and for its application to important economic problems. |
| 1974 | Gunnar Myrdal (Sweden), Friedrich Hayek (Austria) | * for their pioneering work in the theory of money and economic fluctuations and for their penetrating analysis of the interdependence of economic, social and institutional phenomena |
| 1975 | Leonid Kantorovich (Soviet Union), [Tjalling Koopmans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tjalling_Koopmans) (Netherlands) | * for their contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources |
| 1976 | Milton Friedman (USA) | * for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy |
| 1977 | Bertil Ohlin (Sweden), James Meade (UK) | * for their path breaking contribution to the theory of international trade and international capital movements |
| 1978 | Herbert Simon (USA) | * for his pioneering research into the decision-making process within economic organizations |
| 1979 | Theodore Schultz (USA), Arthur Lewis (Saint-Lucia) | * for their pioneering research into economic development research with particular consideration of the problems of developing countries |

**1980s**

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| Year | Name | Topics |
| 1980 | Lawrence Klein (USA) | * for the creation of econometric models and the application to the analysis of economic fluctuations and economic policies |
| 1981 | James Tobin (USA) | * for his analysis of financial markets and their relations to expenditure decisions, employment, production and prices |
| 1982 | George Stigler (USA) | * for his seminal studies of industrial structures, functioning of markets and causes and effects of public regulation |
| 1983 | Gerard Debreu (France) | * for having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and for his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium |
| 1984 | Richard Stone (UK) | * for having made fundamental contributions to the development of systems of national accounts and hence greatly improved the basis for empirical economic analysis |
| 1985 | Franco Modigliani (USA) | * for his pioneering analyses of saving and of financial markets |
| 1986 | James Buchanan Jr. (USA) | * for his development of the contractual and constitutional bases for the theory of economic and political decision-making |
| 1987 | Robert Solow (USA) | * for his contributions to the theory of economic growth |
| 1988 | Maurice Allais (France) | * for his pioneering contributions to the theory of markets and efficient utilization of resources |
| 1989 | Trygve Haavelmo (Norway) | * for his clarification of the probability theory foundations of econometrics and his analyses of simultaneous economic structures |

**1990s**

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| **Year** | **Name** | **Topics** |
| 1990 | Harry Markowitz (USA), Merton Miller (USA), William Sharpe (USA) | * for their pioneering work in the theory of financial economics |
| 1991 | Ronald Coase (UK) | * for his discovery and clarification of the significance of transaction costs and property rights for the institutional structure and functioning of the economy |
| 1992 | Gary Becker (USA) | * for having extended the domain of microeconomic analysis to a wide range of human behaviour and interaction, including nonmarket behaviour |
| 1993 | Robert Fogel (USA), Douglass North (USA) | * for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change |
| 1994 | John Harsanyi (USA),  John Forbes Nash (USA), Reinhard Selten (Germany) | * for their pioneering analysis of equilibria in the theory of non-cooperative games |
| 1995 | Robert Lucas Jr. (USA) | * for having developed and applied the hypothesis of rational expectations, and thereby having transformed macroeconomic analysis and deepened our understanding of economic policy |
| 1996 | James Mirrlees (UK), William Vickrey (USA) | * for their fundamental contributions to the economic theory of incentives under asymmetric information |
| 1997 | Robert C. Merton (USA), Myron Scholes (Canada) | * for a new method to determine the value of derivatives |
| 1998 | Amartya Sen (India) | * for his contributions to welfare economics |
| 1999 | Robert Mundell (Canada) | * for his analysis of monetary and fiscal policy under different exchange rate regimes and his analysis of optimum currency areas |

**2000s**

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| **Year** | **Name** | **Topics** |
| 2000 | * James Heckman (USA), * Daniel McFadden (USA) | * for his development of theory and methods for analyzing selective samples * for his development of theory and methods for analyzing discrete choice |
| 2001 | George A. Akerlof (USA),  Michael Spence (USA),  Joseph E. Stiglitz (USA) | * for their analyses of markets with asymmetric information. |
| 2002 | Daniel Kahneman (Israel/USA), Vernon L. Smith (USA) | * for having integrated insights from psychological research into economic science, especially concerning human judgment and decision-making under uncertainty * for having established laboratory experiments as a tool in empirical economic analysis, especially in the study of alternative market mechanisms |
| 2003 | Robert F. Engle (USA),  Clive W. J. Granger (UK) | * for methods of analyzing economic time series with time-varying volatility or common trends |
| 2004 | Finn E. Kydland (Norway),  Edward C. Prescott (USA) | * for their contributions to dynamic macroeconomics: the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles |
| 2005 | Robert J. Aumann (Israel/USA), Thomas Schelling (USA) | * for having enhanced our understanding of conflict and cooperation through game-theory analysis |
| 2006 | Paul Krugman | * for his analysis of trade patterns and location of economic activity. |
| 2007 | Leonid Hurwicz , Eric S. Maskin , and Roger B. Myerson | * for having laid the foundations of mechanism design theory. |
| 2008 | Edmund S. Phelps | * for his analysis of intertemporal tradeoffs in macroeconomic policy. |