Class Analysis in the Classical Political Economy

An alternative view of contemporary global challenges

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YSI Virtual Plenary 2020 New Economic Questions

November 7, 2020

Overview



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Introduction



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Several global issues:

- Rising inequality
- Lack of good jobs
- Climate change
- Populism and democracy

Aims:

- To explain the rise and evolution of the class analysis
- To discuss the relevance of class analysis as an alternative to approach barriers to economic development

The rise of the surplus approach



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Sir William Petty

- English political economist (1623-1687)
- Treatise of Taxes and Contributions (1662)
- The First statement of Surplus approach (Aspromourgus 1995)
- Physical surplus of necessaries is a condition for the social division of labour (Vaggi & Groenewegen 2003).
- Social division of labor:
 - **Producers-of necessaries**, export goods and luxury goods.
 - Governors, professionals and traders.

Physiocrats



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■ Main exponents: Francois Quesnay and Richard Cantillon

Circular Flow

■ Tableau Economique: Landowner, productive class, and sterile class.

Surplus comes from agricultural sector

Adam Smith and David Ricardo



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- Smith generalizes Quesnay view: not only agricultural, but also other sectors produce surplus.
 - $\blacksquare \ \, \textit{Division} \textit{of} \textit{labor} \rightarrow \textit{Specialization} \rightarrow \uparrow \textit{Productivity} \rightarrow \uparrow \textit{Output}$
 - Class defined in relation to the form of income received: Capitalists (Profits), Workers (Wages), Landonwers (Rents)

Ricardian theory of rent. Embodied labor theory of value.

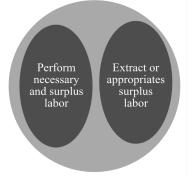


- Marx develops a social theory whereas class analysis represents an entry-point (Stephen Resnick and Richard Wolff 1987).
- His theory of social classes is more complex than thought.
- He proposes a completely different understanding of the origin of Surplus: Social Relation

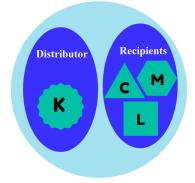
Necessary Labor Surplus Labor



Fundamental Class Process:



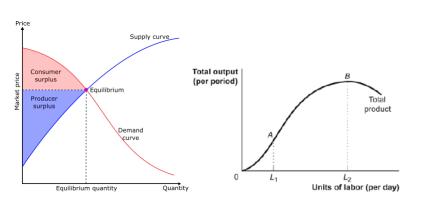
Subsumed Class Process:



Makig invisible social classes and surplus



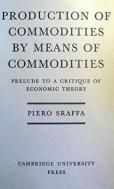
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Cambridge Keynesian Tradition



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Concluding Remarks



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■ Classical Political Economy as a source of inspiration.

Surplus Approach as an unconcluded project.

■ The necessity of a comprehensive Class analysis framework as a tool to approach development issues.



Thanks!