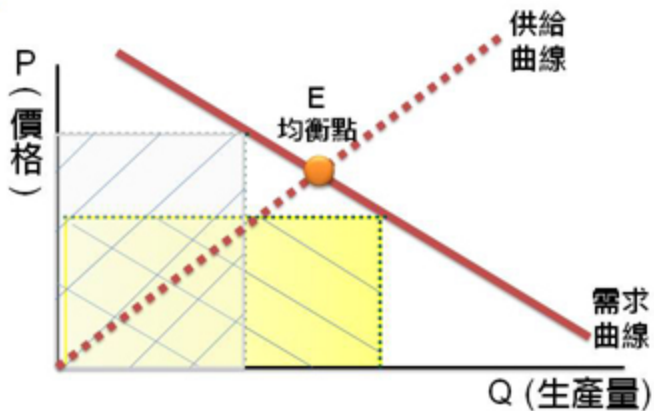


# 經濟論述

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# 前言



# 前言

- the economy: historically and socially constructed

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ontology	本體論	structure	建構論者	0
epistemology	認識論			duality
methodology	方法論	agency	行動者	1

# 前言

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- the economy: historically and socially constructed
- the economy blurs economic and non-economic processes
- representation of economic process in powerful way

## —、Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist? (一)

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### ● introduction

- Body, entity, organic, mechanical
- What is implied by the economy?
- Embedded
- A variety of cultural, political and social process.
- Representation

## — \ Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist? (—)

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- the Taken-for-granted Economy

- 'It's the Economy, Stupid!' (p.33)

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- The market – most often in financial exchanges for bonds, shares, loans or foreign currency.

# → Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist? (I)

## ● the Taken-for-granted Economy



### Consumption expenditure

the total amount spent by private individuals in a given year, including food, fuel, housing, clothing, household appliances, leisure etc.

+



### Investment expenditure

the amount invested by businesses in future productive capacity

+



### Government expenditure

the amount spent by governments to build infrastructure, provide services etc.



+

### Net Exports

the amount sold to other economies (minus the amount imported)

=



### Gross Domestic Product

**GDP = consumption expenditure + investment expenditure + government expenditure + Net exports**

## ≡ Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist? (≡)

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- A brief history of “the economy”

- Economic car/ class

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- The Wealth of Nations 1776

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- Political economy: invisible hand



## 二、Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist?(二)

### ● Metaphor

#### ● Metaphor from physics

超越 ←

meta-  
||  
post-

physics (形而上學)

phor (語言) [ metaphor (明)隱喻 ]

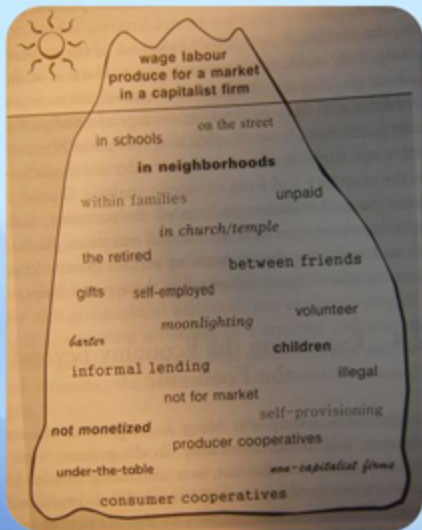
modernism 後現代主義

structuralism 後結構主義

- Metaphors are required any time we need to **reduce** something that is complicated and difficult to **grasp** into a more conceptually manageable **picture**.

## ≡ Economic Discourse: Does the Economy Really Exist? (≡)

### ➤ Expanding the Economy beyond the Economic



## ≡、Representing Economic Processes

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- discourse (論述)

“ A discourse is concerned with **the entire package of techniques** that we employ to **conceptualize 'things'**, to **order** things and make them **comprehensible** to **ourselves and others.**” (p.49)

“The Order of Things” by Michel Foucault:  
how language affects our **conception** of the world and thereby affects how we **act** in the world

## 三、Representing Economic Processes

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### ● discourse (論述)

- accepted **vocabulary** used
- is **constructed**
- **institutionalization** of discourses: not a single author's creation, but a collective understanding
- Discourses reflect, and recreate, and **configurations of power.**
- inclusion and exclusion: normal/abnormal

## 三、Representing Economic Processes

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### ● Development

北京的知識圈最近流行一個順口溜：

1949年，社會主義救了中國；

1979年，資本主義救了中國；

1989年，中國救了社會主義；

2009年，中國救了資本主義。

(林深靖, 2009-10-04)

## 三、Representing Economic Processes

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### ● Development

- 1949年，中共建政，以社會主義收拾了分崩破敗的山河。
- 1979年，鄧小平復出主政，以資本主義的遊戲規則帶動改革開放的生猛經濟活力。
- 1989年，社會主義陣營的骨牌從東歐一路崩亡到蘇聯老大哥，「有中國特色的社會主義」卻在關鍵時刻挺住。
- 2009年，西方資本主義陣營在全球金融海嘯下哀鴻遍野，中國祭出擴大內需維繫經濟成長率，一時之間彷彿成為資本主義世界的共同救世主。

## ≡ \ Representing Economic Processes

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### ● Development

- 1949 US president Harry Truman  
'underdeveloped area'
- Fair deal: Independence v.s. dependence

## ≡ \ Representing Economic Processes

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### ● Development

- World Bank, 1940s, institutionalizing
- Development thus became a classic example of a discourse – a vocabulary, a set of institutions, and a field of technical expertise, were all established that imagined the world in a certain way, thus defining both problems and solutions. Fostering development was turned into a technical exercise in economic planning.



## ≡、Representing Economic Processes

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### ● Development

- Much, however, is taken for granted in this discourse. (p.50)
- 發展依賴非發展：spatial fixes
- 'Development discourse' just capitalist spatial fixes

## 四、發展地理

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- 歷史/融合論者
- 建構主義者
- 環境主義者
- 地緣政治學者
- For David Harvey (2006),
  1. 物質
  2. 掠奪式積累
  3. 資本的時空積累
  4. 尺度鬥爭

## 四、發展地理

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### ● Globalization

- Now, bombarded with the concept of 'globalization'.
- 接軌 (articulation)
- Re-scaling
- FTA
- 'Out there'

## 四、發展地理

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### ● Globalization

- 1 Particular phenomenon: i.e. China opens door policy
- 2 Irresistible external force, i.e. Ch7. government/  
governance
- 3 Also regulated and managed by a wide array of  
institutions, i.e. Ch4 coffee.

## 四、發展地理

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### ● Summay

- 'knowledge is a product of its **time** and **place**'.  
(p.52)
- What **makes sense** when we discuss the economy now is a reflection of the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

## 四、發展地理

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- Summay

When cultural, environmental, social and political processes are recognized as both a basis and context for economic processes (反之亦然), then we can understand the economy as it is actually lived and experienced.