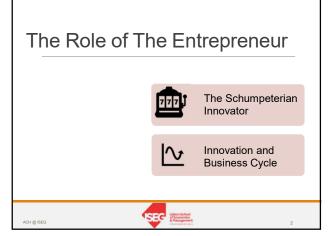
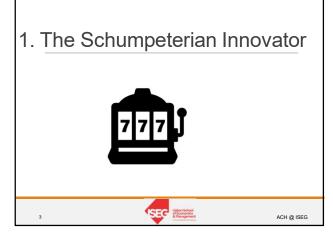
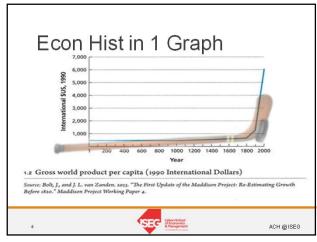
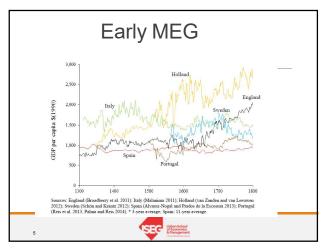
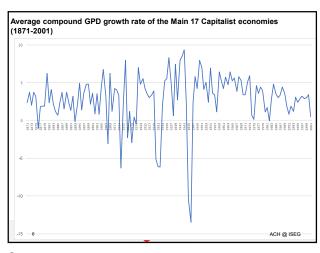
ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS HISTORY 22/23 LECTURE 5 - THE ROLE OF THE ENTREPRENEUR











Cycles and Growth

- Since 1820, Advanced Economies underwent MEG, econ growth, higher than their past record and than their contemporaries
- This Modern Economic Growth was <u>substantial</u> and <u>sustained</u>
- But, **Constant** it was not
- It underwent fluctuations:
- Recessions
- lower or higher growth periods
- •How to understand these fluctuations?
- Do recessions and higher/lower growth periods occur regularly?
- Do they occur in cycles?



MEG: Why so irregular?

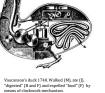
- In the long run, growth implies that technological and organiational innovations expand the PPF
- This process, however, is not constant or
- · As seen, it is sitmulated (or not) by wages, interest rates and changes in the institutional
- Moreover, it depends on the sucess of the innovators



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The success of the Innovators is contingent







Spinning engine by Arkwright. Water powered. Research by Arkwright and his team of clockworkers from 1767 to 1771. Patented.



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The Role of the Entrepreneur

- The innovator Entrepreneur is the key agent in the process of creative destruction
- · He devises:

 - 1.New products
 2.New production methods and proesses
 3.New Markets

 - 4. New raw materials
 - 5.New Organizational solutions
- IF there is a market mechanism, with competition,
- The Innovative Entrepreneur and his innovations are rivalled, copied, adapted and improved
- As such, through other businesses the original innovation expands its simultaneous CREATIVE and DESTRUCTIVE effects



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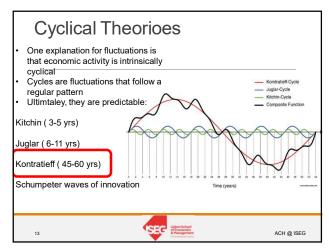


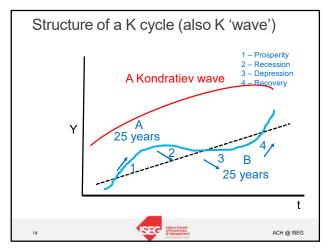
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2. Business Cycle



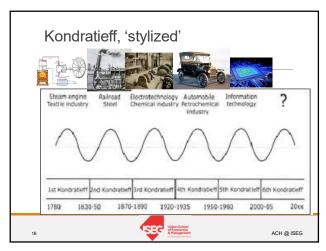
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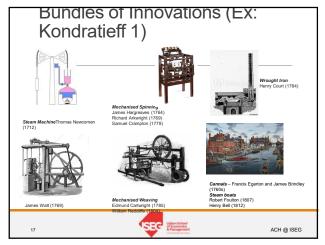




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K Cycles and Innovations

- At some point, the potentials of innovation are exhausted and businesses face the "law" of diminishing returns (B) $\,$
- This was the 'creative destruction' moment, in which entrepreneurs direct the existing capitals to experiment alternative sectors, organization or methods that promise better returns
- Entrepreneurs resort to useful knowledge for finding the organizational arrangements that permit the highest efficiency
- This depends on whether firms are involved into market competition (an irony, since Kondratieff worked in the URSS)

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