

No.	Name	Notable Contributions
<b>Classical Economists</b>		
<b>A</b>		
1	Adam Smith (1723-1790)	Popularly known as the father of economics, he has created a positive impact in the study of economics by contributing to different interest areas related to economics like: His book "The Wealth of Nations" (1776) discussed the classical economic theory on division of labour and the invisible hand.
2	David Ricardo (1772- 1823)	He was a British economist who is widely known for his theory of comparative advantage in international trade. He also gave the important labour theory of value, theory of rents and the Ricardian equivalence proposition. His most well-known work is "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817)."
3	Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)	An English Economist who worked in the area of population growth and its economic impact. In his essay "An Essay on the Principle of Population" (1798), he highlighted the fact that poverty and scarcity are a result of the ever increasing population.
<b>Marxian Economists</b>		
<b>B</b>		
1	Karl Marx (1818-1883)	Marx's work Das Kapital is the foundation of this school. Marx criticised the capitalist system and the classical school. He showed that the motive of capitalism which is profit or surplus is at the cost of the exploitation of the workers by the owners of factors of production. There would be a communist revolution which would result in the overthrowing of the capitalist system by the workers, establishing a stateless and classless society.
2	Andre Gunder Frank (1929-2005)	He was an economic historian who worked on the dependency theory and world-systems theory. Frank explains the causes of underdevelopment in countries due to the capitalist structure.
3	Richard D Wolff (1942-)	He is well known for his work on economic methodology and class analysis
<b>Keynesian Economists</b>		
<b>C</b>		
1	John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946)	A British economist who widely contributed to the area of Macroeconomics, his book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money" (1936) highlighted the importance of government intervention in curbing unemployment.
<b>Neo-classical Economists</b>		
<b>D</b>		
1	Alfred Marshall (1842-1924)	An English Economist who contributed to neoclassical economics. His book "Principles of Economics" (1890) highlighted topics of classical economics like marginal utility, and the analysis of supply and demand.
2	Léon Walras(1834-1910)	He formulated the general equilibrium theory and the theory of marginal utility. He is known for the mathematisation of economics. His magnum opus is Elements of Pure Economics (1874).
3	Arthur Cecil Pigou (1877-1959)	He is best known for his contribution to welfare economics. He developed on Marshall's concept of externalities
<b>Monetarists</b>		
<b>E</b>		
1	Milton Friedman (1912-2006)	An American economist who emphasized the role of monetary policy in shaping the economy, he supported a rule-based approach and advocated for free markets and government intervention.
2	Joan Robinson (1903-1983)	A British Economist known for her contributions to the post-keynes theories, she worked on the ideas of imperfect competition and its advancement in society.
3	Anna Schwartz (1915- 2012)	A notable economist who was an expert in monetary statistics and showed how money supply and monetary policies impact the economy
<b>Austrian School</b>		
<b>F</b>		
1	Friedrich Hayek (1899-1992)	An Austrian Economist who wrote the book "The Road to Serfdom" (1944) which emphasized the role of individual liberty. He was opposed to government intervention in the economy and defended free-market capitalism
2	Carl Menger (1840-1921)	An Austrian economist who formulated the subjective theory of value and contributed to the theories of marginalism and marginal utility
<b>Neo-Keynesian Economists</b>		
<b>G</b>		
1	Joseph Stiglitz (born 1943)	An American economist whose work centered around Income-Inequality eradication, he extensively wrote about globalisation and the role of the government in the economy.
2	Paul Samuelson (1915-2009)	One of the most influential economists of the 20th century, he contributed to many areas of economic theory and utilised mathematical techniques adding rigour to the subject
3	Paul Krugman (1953-)	Krugman redefined existing theories of international trade and developed on the discipline of economic geography. He is known for reviving the Keynesian school after the Great Recession
Note: This link is inexhaustive. Only few mainstream economists have been mentioned here. We update the sheet regularly. Visit again for latest details.		