Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed colleagues,

Today, we gather to explore the nuanced world of economic theories, dissecting them with a critical-evaluative lens. Our focus will be on two predominant theories: Keynesian Economics and Monetarism.

First, let us consider Keynesian Economics, a theory emphasizing total spending in the economy and its effects on output and inflation. Keynesianism advocates for increased government expenditures and lower taxes to stimulate demand and pull the global economy out of depression. Critics, however, argue that this approach can lead to excessive government debt, masking underlying economic issues without offering long-term solutions.

On the other hand, Monetarism, championed by Milton Friedman, posits that controlling the money supply is the key to managing economic stability. Monetarists argue for a fixed annual increase in the money supply, advocating for minimal government intervention. However, detractors highlight its shortcomings in addressing complexities during economic downturns and its rigidity which might overlook sudden market changes.

Both theories present valuable insights yet necessitate our scrutiny. Keynesian policies may boost short-term growth but at what cost? Conversely, can Monetarism's focus on the money supply effectively navigate a modern, interconnected global economy?

In conclusion, no single theory can claim the entire truth. It is imperative that we, as scholars, remain critical, blending elements from various perspectives to craft policies responsive to ever-evolving economic landscapes. Thank you.