



## ECONOMICS AND ITS RELATION TO OTHER SCIENCES

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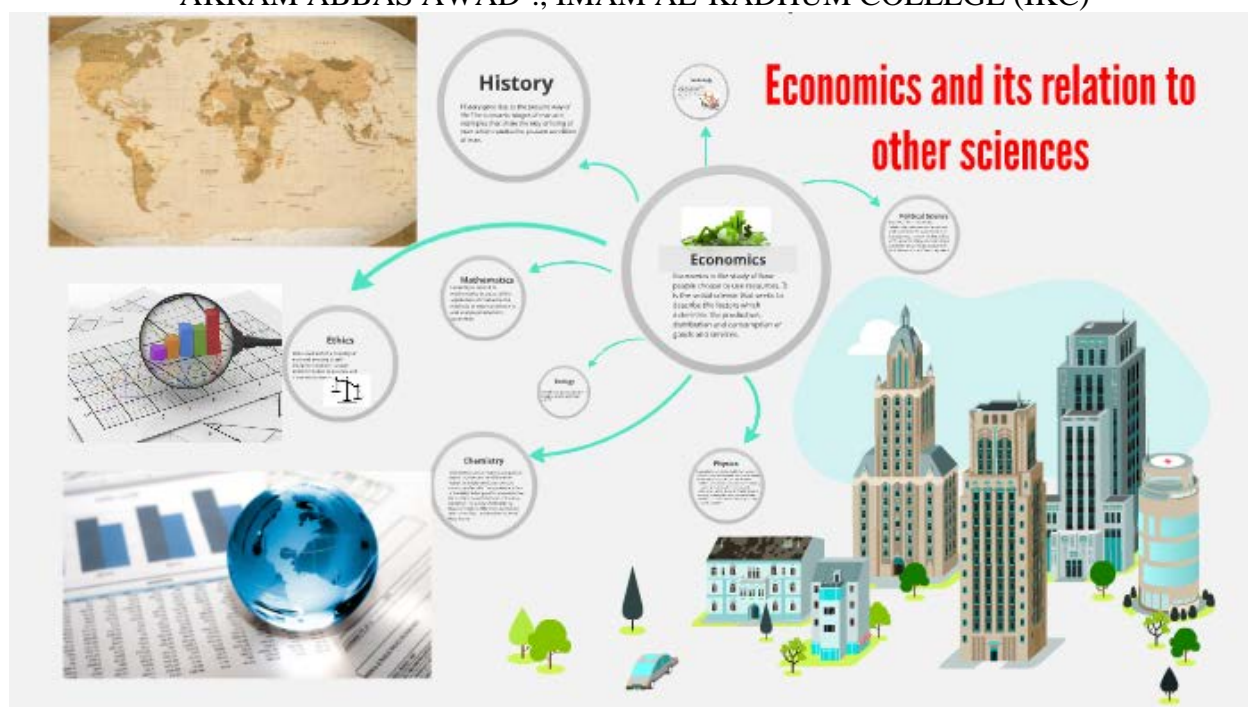
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### Introduction:

Social sciences are the sciences that are concerned with the study of social phenomena. From the development of the various branches of human knowledge, we cannot talk about the complete independence of each of these sciences, as they are interrelated with each other, so the process of borrowing concepts and theories takes place between one science and another. Between the social sciences and some of them, but rather at the level of the relationship between the social sciences and the natural sciences. And we can clarify the relationship between economics and some other sciences to reinforce the idea of the impossibility of the complete independence of any science. Often,

specialists in the study of economics are forced to seek help from other branches of human knowledge to explain a phenomenon of complex economic life. Here we will try to identify the close relationship between economics and other sciences. There are many reasons that motivate us to study economics, whether at the level of the individual or society or the institutions of society (the government), every day millions of economic decisions are taken by individuals and governments together, in a world where economic power has become a criterion for strength and invulnerability, and is entrusted to arranging the state's position in The pyramid of the global economic system, besides being considered one of the pillars

of the comprehensive power of the state on it, the essence of economics is to manage how to organize society in a way that allows it to achieve the highest levels of efficiency in exploiting the resources available to it, and this is the unique contribution that the economy makes to the system of human civilization.

**The relationship of economics to the science of history:**

The science of history studies historical phenomena and part of these phenomena are economic phenomena such as the history of economic facts, and we can derive from historical historical phenomena and rules that help us understand and diagnose the economic phenomena that confront us. The science of economics is related to the science of history, as much as the need for economists to study history to get acquainted with the development of different economic systems and ideas and the features of each of these systems.

The world of economics cannot ignore the history of economics, and the experiences of past nations in the economic field, and perceive the strengths and weaknesses of past experiences.

Historical research provides important services to the economist because it sheds light on the legal, social, psychological and religious frameworks of economic facts and activities.

It is difficult to understand the reasons for the rise in prices in the sixteenth century in Spain and Europe in general if we are ignorant of the fact of the discovery of America and the discovery of gold mines there. The importance of history is what called the German historical school to build all its theories on the history of economic facts. The economic analysis of an era requires a return to that era to study its political institutions and social history, including wars, treaties, and diplomatic and political relations with others.

Forecasts of the possibility of an economic recession in a particular country depend on the analysis of the main indicators that precede the occurrence of the recession phenomenon by an appropriate period that

allows the decision maker to change the economic policy to avoid the transition from a state of recovery to a state of stagnation.

**The relationship of economics to psychology:**

Psychology studies the psychological characteristics and personal behaviors of individuals and the motives that motivate them to act in a certain way over another. The economic researcher is concerned with studying individual motives in his economic analysis and knowing the behavior of individuals in spending, saving and choosing, so he uses psychology to understand human beings, analyze their behavior and predict the future of this behavior in order to be able to formulate economic policies in the field of production, exchange and consumption. The economic researcher is very interested in knowing the individual's spending and choice behavior and his needs. Therefore, he uses psychology in order to be able to understand the human being, analyze his behavior and predict the future of this behavior.

The greatest evidence of this relationship is the effect of the rumor on the economic life of a country. If we imagine the spread of a rumor that an economic and monetary crisis will befall the society, we will see that people rush to the banks to withdraw their money and buy gold, for example, which affects the strength and durability of the national paper currency. Like what happened in 1929 AD, and the major crisis in the capitalist system, after the rapid decline that occurred in the New York Stock Exchange, people flocked to bank funds to withdraw their deposits and buy gold for fear of the collapse in the value of the dollar, but their work contributed to reducing the price of the dollar. Economics believes that the psychological and behavioral aspects of the consumer affect his choices, but he does not care about internal feelings as psychology does, but rather focuses on the external behavior of individuals, which is their economic choice.

**Economics and statistics:**

Statistics deals with numbers. It seeks to gather, review, analyse and draw conclusion from the data. In the present scenario data has come to occupy a very important position. There are data in every field. Economics is not to be left behind. Economics has actually accentuated the use of data. The influence that economics has on statistics is as follows:

i) Economics has added dimension to the statistics: Economics has brought whole new meaning to statistics. The way statistics can use up numbers in order to portray anything is being used by the politicians, businessmen, sportspersons, film industry. It has become a number game. Economics is all about numbers. Whether GDP, poverty, unemployment, inequality, sanitation, cost-benefit analysis it all starts with numbers and end with numbers. This life that statistics has got is because of economics.

ii) Economics has given an interesting twist to statistics: Numbers can be very boring. But if these numbers tell a story then it can become very interesting. This is what economics has done. It tells the story behind the numbers. This has given whole new dimensions to the boring statistics. People are exploring new things in that which is really interesting.

iii) Economics explains statistics like never before: For a layman it is very difficult to understand numbers. Economics helps in explaining these numbers. It simplifies the numbers so that every individual can understand it from different point of view.

iv) Statistics needs economics to grow: Statistics was never in so much need as in today's society. People want to check in numbers before taking in new job or buying a car or house or making any important decision in their life. It is economics which can help the statistics to guide the people in the right direction. It needs economics to satisfy the people in all the directions.

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