

## **Correlation of Economics with other Subjects**

### **Economics and History**

Discussing the correlation between economics and history, it has been said : **“Economics without history has no root, history without economics has no fruit.”**

History is accumulation of civilisation, and economics is based on human civilisation. Thus, the study of economics is incomplete without the study of history. We have close association with economics history, while we cannot turn away from political history. History analyses the past, explains the present, guides for the future, and thus cultivates our experiences. The following topics of economics can be directly linked with history :

1. Malthus's principle of population.
2. Economic doctrines.
3. Currencies.
4. Exchange.

### 1. Economics and Civics

Economics and civics are like two sisters and are closely related. These two subjects are like two lungs of the person called society. Both of them are involved in undertaking human activities. One subject studies those activities which are related with money, while the other deals with civil activities. Economics thinks of economic well-being of humanity, and tells us how to earn livelihood, and how this money can be spent in order to get maximum satisfaction from it. It also tries to realize uniform economic level, which is the cause exploitation, leading to revolution. We study the resultant revolution in civics. We can find some common topics in both, such as Marxism, capitalism, socialism, nationalisation, sources of income for government institutions, principles of taxation, economic and political consequences of taxation etc. There are several such topics in civics which can be easily correlated with economics, such as problems of slum, unemployment, exploitation, poverty, inequality, untouchability etc. However, there are certain basic distinctions between the two subjects. Economics studies only economic activities which are not directly related to civics, such as exchange rate, budget etc.

### 2. Economics and Sociology

Sociology is like the mother of all social sciences. Other social sciences like economics, civics etc. have been originated from it. They are like mother and daughter. Sociology is a very broad subject, so it studies all aspects of human life, like social, religious, political and economic. Economics studies only economic aspect of human life, so it is like a branch of sociology.

### **3. Economics and Psychology**

Economics and psychology are closely related. The laws of economics have been laid down on the fundamental principles of psychology. Psychology studies human mind and conduct, and influence all human activities. It also influences man's economic activities. As a result of it, industrial psychology has been developed. Economics and psychology can be correlated in several topics, such a law of depreciation, Gresham's law, consumer's savings etc.

### **4. Economics and Ethics**

Economics is based on the principles of ethics, and the latter enriches itself with the help of economic laws. Ethics draws conclusions on the basis of economics. For example, drug addiction can have both economic as well as ethical implications. Economics describes the quantity of black marketing while ethics suggests the methods of its eradication. Ethics presents high ideals, while ethics presents its abidance.

### **5. Economics and Mathematics**

Mathematics verifies different facts with the help of data, and laws or principles are laid down on the basis of gathered data. Thus, all economic principles and laws are laid down on the basis of data gathered and compiled by mathematics. Their correlation is found in the book written by Prof. G.D. Acton. The topics like Malthus's law of population, revenue principles of records, principle of pricing etc. reveal closeness of economics and mathematics.

### **6. Economics and Geography**

The economic condition of a country depends on its geographical location. Living standard, dress, physical and mental development etc. are dependent on geographical location. We study climate, rainfall, weather, minerals and forests etc. under natural geography. All these are studied in economics under land. Therefore, it is evident that there is much similarity between geography and economics. It is on the basis of this uniformity that a subject by the name of economic geography was born.

### **7. Economics and Commerce**

Both subjects deal with several common topics like trade, industry, postal system, currency, Gresham's law, goodwill, export-import, etc., therefore, their correlation can be established easily.

## 8. Economics and Agriculture

India is an agricultural country. Most Indian people live in villages and their economic life is based on farming, which requires soil, seed, means of irrigation etc. These topics are studied under both of these. Besides, the following topics are common to both :

1. Means of irrigation.
2. Causes of indebtedness and their solution.
3. Animal herding.

### Advantages of Correlation

Following are the advantages of correlation :

1. Narrowness, tastelessness and artificiality of a subject can be removed by correlation.
2. Correlation integrates knowledge.
3. Correlation makes a topic simple, interesting and attractive.
4. Correlation cultivates students' powers of logic, thinking, decision-making and imagination.
5. It helps in actual and practical knowledge to students.
6. Social outlook is cultivated in students by correlation, and their narrow-mindedness is eradicated.
7. Correlation helps students to know the importance of each subject for the society.
8. It raises students' mental level.

### Disadvantages of Correlation

Following are the disadvantages of correlation :

1. Students fail to attain specific qualification in any one subject.
2. It is not possible to study any one subject thoroughly.
3. Correlation can lead a teacher to forgo his chief objective.