THE IMPACT OF ECONOMICS ON THE OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

ABSTRACT: In the paper, we thoroughly consider the dominant position of economics within the social sciences. We begin with the presentation of the relative isolation of economics and results of citation research of selected journals in Serbia and Russia. Next thing we analyze is the tight, vertical management of economics which gives economics characteristic hierarchical structure. In last section, we stressed several important facts about worldview, social impact and financial position of economists, which distanced themselfs from scientists in other fields and, as well as the broader layers of the population. In the paper, the focus is on the ideas, attitudes and citations of economists, and not on their material position.

KEYWORDS: the social sciences, ideas, the structure of interdisciplinary citations, professional domination, the ignoring of philosophy, produce high-quality scientific researchers.

Introduction

The unofficial hierarchy is introduced in the social sciences and, of course, economists occupy the high position within it. Economists, primarily, see themselves at the top or near the top of the unofficial hierarchy. According to Colander’s research, most economists, educated at elite universities, agree with the statement that “economic science is the best scientific discipline of all the social sciences” (Colander 2005). From the pages of the Journal of Economics Perspectives, we find out the origin of this belief: “Sociologists and political scientists have weak analytical tools and they know less than economists” (Freeman 1999: 141). Judging by the scores on the Graduate Record Examination, economic discipline attracts the best students and courses in economics require more mathematics.

At first sight, the status of the academic labor market confirms the view of economists about higher status of their science. Namely, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States, economists belong to the highest paid group among American teachers of natural and social sciences. They earn more and have more opportunities for the development of career than physicists and mathematicians. Only computer scientists and engineers are in better situation (Freeman 1999: 141).

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Good financial position of economists, particularly those who work on top universities, combined with the emphasis on the use of mathematics, often interpreted as proof of intellectual capacities, causes dismissive attitude of economists toward other less formal sciences (Madžar 2000: 118).

True, it should be noted that there are other reasons for the mutual alienation of representatives of different areas of knowledge. First, the different areas of knowledge differ according to the social structure. For example, in economics, as well as in physics and philosophy, but unlike sociology, men dominate. Second, the disproportion in terms of material conditions in different areas of knowledge products disproportions in lifestyle, social impact and worldview of their representatives (representatives of different fields of knowledge). Finally, in the post-war period, the social sciences have experienced “rapid demographic growth”, leading to accelerated internal differentiation and overweighted specializations (Frank & Gable 2006).

The paper is divided into three parts. The first part examines the changes of relationship between economic science and other social sciences. The second part examines the hierarchy of economic discipline. Closer, changes of network affiliates in economics are observed after World War II. The last section exposes several important facts about financial position, worldview and social impact of economists, which distanced themselfs from scientists in other fields, as well as the broader layers of the population. In the paper, the focus is on the ideas, attitudes and citations of economists.

1. The isolation of economics and related disciplines

Economic science has significantly changed after the Second World War. Economics has ignored history, moral philosophy and ethics, and tried to get closer to the natural sciences, such as physics (Mirowski 1989). Unlike its predecessors, the modern economists interpret intellectual influence and domination of economic science as a result of the application of mathematical models. High costs of “occupation” of the traditional territory of economic science by representatives of other social sciences and economist’s efforts to explain complex social processes using equations, explain the lack of cooperation between economic science and other social sciences.

In his work “Economic Imperialism” Lazear stresses:

“The rise of economics is the result of the fact that economics has developed rigorous language that allows complex concepts to be described with simple abstract notions. Language allows economists to get rid of complexity that prevents analysts to see what is truly important” (Lazear 2000: 99–100).

For most of the period after the Second World War, reducting economic phenomena to formal and narrow set of equations is the major way for establishing the scientific purity. After empirical revolution in the 1990s and 2000s, this function has shifted toward more pragmatic microeconomic approach (Angrist & Pischke 2010). Although this trend has not
escaped criticism, it represents significant deviation from the theoretical orientation of the 1970s and 1980s of the 20th century. Shift to microeconomics, however, has not greatly intensified cooperation between economics and other sciences. Although economists have begun to consider the areas of other social sciences, interdisciplinary citation flows, show a lack of cooperation between economics and other sciences.

One of the most impressive facts of social sciences in the USA is the degree in which all social sciences operate relatively independent: economics, sociology, political science and psychology have high percentage of intradisciplinary citations. But even then, the economy stands out, with 81 percent intradisciplinary citations in 1997., in relation to 52 percent for sociology, 53 percent for anthropology and 59 percent for political science.

The detailed examination of the structure of interdisciplinary citations by Pieters and Baumgartner shows the differences between the sciences. According to this survey, economists sent to related disciplines only 601 citations in the period from 1995th to 1997th. On the other side, economics was cited 4333 times by related disciplines. It should be noted that, of the nine related disciplines, only anthropology and psychology did not cite economics. All other disciplines cited economics at least 184 times (Pieters & Baumgartner 2002: 498).

Analysis of citations in leading journals in economics, political science and sociology by Marion Fourcade and colleagues in the period from 2000th to 2009th confirms results of Peters and Baumgartner. Fourcade and colleagues found that articles in the American Political Science Review cite the top 25 economics journals more than five times as often as the articles in the American Economic Review cite the top 25 political science journals (Table 1). Asymmetry is even greater when we consider citation flows between the Journal American Economic Review and the American Sociological Review. The American Sociological Review cited Top 25 economics journals 550 times, while the American Economic Review cited Top 25 sociology journals only 89 times (Фуркад, Ольон & Альган 2015).

Table 1: Citations of 25 leading journals in the economy, political science and sociology from 2000 to 2009 (as a percentage of the total number of references in each journal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited journals (% of all references)</th>
<th>Top 25 economics journals</th>
<th>Top 25 political science journals</th>
<th>Top 25 sociology journals</th>
<th>Total number of papers/citations From this journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Economic Review</td>
<td>40,3%</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>907/29 958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Political Science Review</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
<td>17,5%</td>
<td>1,0%</td>
<td>353/19 936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sociological Review</td>
<td>2,3%</td>
<td>2,0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>399/23 993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


From the point of view of sociologists, geographers, historians, political scientists and psychologists, economists often look like “colonizers” (Lazear 2000). Seduced by
The Impact of Economics on the Other Social Sciences

The impact of economics on the other social sciences great potential “earnings” they quickly win new “territories”. After arrival, they may even ask for advice from indigenouses (on the new “territory”), can even enter into partnerships with the “the locals” (with whom they process the same data), but economists can hardly have something to learn from them, because they like to apply their own techniques. In some cases, economists’ task is “to correct” other social sciences (Nik-Khah & van Horn 2012). Under the influence, especially, of the Chicago price theory, economic theory has become part of political science, law, management and sociology - for a while.

The following the text is dedicated to the analysis of citations of leading scientific journals in selected areas, followed by the four tables and 2 pictures. The analysis is divided into two parts as follows: analysis of citations of selected journals in Serbia and analysis of citations of selected journals of Russia.

1.1 Analysis of citations of selected journals in Serbia

The aim of the research is to analyze citations from selected journals in Serbia. In order to achieve this goal, the 3 journals with the largest number of domestic citations from each scientific field (with self-citations) have been chosen for this research. Based on this parameter, the list of 12 selected journals is formed (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of journal</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Fields of scientific knowledge</th>
<th>The total number of domestic citations (with self-citations)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Annals</td>
<td>Faculty of Economics, Belgrade</td>
<td>Economics and organizational sciences</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Institute of Economics, Belgrade</td>
<td>Economics and organizational sciences</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panoeconomics</td>
<td>Association of economists of Vojvodine, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Economics and organizational sciences</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political studies</td>
<td>Institute for Policy Studies</td>
<td>Law and political science</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian Political Thought</td>
<td>Institute for Policy Studies</td>
<td>Law and political science</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics and Religion Journal</td>
<td>Center for the study of religion and religious tolerance</td>
<td>Law and political science</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>Sociological association of Serbia and Montenegro, Belgrade</td>
<td>Sociology and demography</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Review</td>
<td>Sociological Association of Serbia, Belgrade</td>
<td>Sociology and demography</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade</td>
<td>Sociology and demography</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy and Society</td>
<td>Institute for Philosophy and society</td>
<td>Interdisciplinary science</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theoria</td>
<td>Serbian Philosophical company</td>
<td>Philosophy and theology</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhe</td>
<td>Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Philosophy and theology</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Serbian Citation Index, internet; The categorization of national journals 2014, internet
The frequency with which each of the 12 journals cites itself and each of the other journals (in the period from 2008 to 2011) was determined on the basis of data from the SCIndeks database\(^2\), websites of the journals and Digital Object Identifier (DOI) Repository website \(^3\) (Table 3 and Figure 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited fields of scientific knowledge</th>
<th>Cited fields of scientific knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economics and organizational sciences</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Law and political science</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sociology and demography</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Philosophy, theology and interdisciplinary science</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The total number of citations | 124 | 368 | 135 | 36 |
| The total number of interdisciplinary citations | 0 | 25 | 16 | 13 |

**Sources:** Political studies, internet, Serbian Citation Index, internet; Sociological Review, internet; Serbian Political Thought, internet; Digital Object Identifier, internet; Philosophy and Society, internet; Arhe, internet; Theoria, internet.

As shown in Table 3 and in Figure 1, journals from economics and organizational science sent to law and political science 1 interdisciplinary citation. There were no citations between economics and organizational sciences, on the one hand, and sociology and demographics and philosophy and theology, on the other. Journals in legal and political science sent to economis and organizational sciences 2 interdisciplinary citations, 20 to

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\(^2\) SCIndeks (Serbian Citation Index) is citation database and browser for scientific journals published in Serbia.

\(^3\) Digital Object Identifier (DOI) Repository is a repository of 55 domestic scientific journals with full-text an archive of since 2002. The texts are published in open access (Open Access).
sociology and demography and 3 to philosophy and theology. Journals from sociology and demography sent to law and political science 7 interdisciplinary citations, and 9 to philosophy and theology, while journals from philosophy and theology sent 8 citations to sociology and demography and 5 to law and political sciences.

Research of interdisciplinary citation flows between the selected journals in Serbia shows that there are differences in terms of integration (cohesion) of journals, based on the quoting degree. Journals from law and political science and sociology and demography are more cohesive in the sense that they have more common citations than journals from economics and organizational sciences and sociology and demography.

There are several general reasons for the lack of cooperation among sociologists and economists in Serbia. First, economic theory is not always consistent with the hypothesis of many social sciences, according to which external factors shape individual preferences. In economic theory, in contrast, it is assumed that the preference is not affected by external factors (Stigler & Becker 1977). Second, qualitative methods, used in sociology, are in conflict with formal aspirations of the vast majority of economists, their attitudes and their propensity towards methodological and theoretical exactness.

Regarding the relationship between economics and philosophy, the results of research show poor willingness of economists to study the philosophical literature and vice versa. If the will of any science that studies the theoretical pluralism is higher, it is more likely that it will be ready to study the philosophical pluralism.

1.2. Analysis of citations’ selected journals in Russia

The aim of this analysis is to describe the structure of citations (information flows) between the selected journals in Russia. To achieve this goal, the four most influential journals in each field (economics, political science, philosophy and sociology) were selected. Journals were selected on the basis of the value of indicator Science Index in 2014 (Table 4). Science Index represents a composite index that is formed as the average of the next values: impact factor of journals, Herfindal index, Hirschman index, and the like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>Science Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voprozy Ekonomiki</td>
<td>Nonprofit Partnership Redaktsiya Zhrnala Voprozy Ekonomiki</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>24.427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Российский журнал менеджмента</td>
<td>High School of Management, St. Petersburg</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>5.943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies on Russian Economic Development</td>
<td>Institute of Economic Forecasting of the Russian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>5.670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of citations’ journals in Russia is carried out in two steps. First, frequency of citations (number of citations) is determined on the basis of the eLibrary base. Second, citations in four journals in each discipline are aggregated and the results of aggregating are shown in Table 5 and in Figure 2.

**Table 5:** Citation flows between economics and related disciplines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citing disciplines</th>
<th>Cited disciplines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economics</td>
<td>1.428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Political science</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sociology</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Philosophy</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The total number of citations</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,592</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The total number of interdisciplinary citations</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** eLIBRARY.ru, internet
Journals from economics sent to sociology 93% of its interdisciplinary citations, 5% to philosophy, and 2% to political science. Journals from sociology sent to philosophy 77% of its interdisciplinary philosophy citations, 21% to economics and 2% to political science. Journals of political science sent 34% of its interdisciplinary citations to economy and 66% to sociology. There were no citations between political science and philosophy.

Citation flows between economic journals, on the one hand, and journals of political science, sociology and philosophy, on the other hand, are asymmetrical. Thus, the four leading Russian economic journals cited the group of leading Russian journals from sociology 304 times, and the same journals were cited by leading Russian journals from sociology only 26 times.

Results obtained in the research of citations of selected journals in Russia confirm the traditional view of the economy, according to which “the philosophical” is considered as something that is beyond the domain of economics. The results of survey indicate that the cooperation between economics and philosophy is sporadic.

2. The internal hierarchy

Scientists from different social sciences try to explain asymmetric citations flows between economics and related sciences. According to one of views, economists have managed to preserve the uniqueness of the core discipline more than it is the case in other social sciences. Therefore, for representatives of other social sciences, it is easier to refer to economics. Another reason for asymmetric citation flows between economics and related disciplines, according to the same view, is that there are greater consensus and
more control in economics. The citations in the journal *American Economic Review* are less interdisciplinary and more concentrated than citations in leading journals in political science and sociology. This latter suggests that economists much more observe those at the top in their discipline than representatives of political science and sociology. This can be interpreted in two ways. First, there is greater consensus in economics than in sociology or political science. Secondly, there is more control in economics.

There are numerous evidences that, despite deep political differences, economists think within more integrated and more unified framework than representatives of other social sciences. Briefly, economists characterizes more homogeneous standards evaluation of own field, greater confidence in own assessment of the quality of research in their own field and other fields and a higher probability of collective (group) solidarity than representatives of other social sciences. Only historians were similar to economists with respect to consistency and coherence of standards evaluation of their own area and other areas, but they are more divided on political lines and more open for considering different criteria for evaluation of other sciences (Hansen 1991: 1063).

If we talk about control, then economists strongly control their field. Scientists stressed that top faculties of economisc had strong impact on intradisciplinary labor market long time ago. Annual data *Lingua Franca* (at global level) from the book titled *Job Tracks: Who Got Hired Where (1993-2000)* (expected) the effect of the principle of “prestige” in all disciplines was shown: employment largely depends on the ranking of universities and students (Cole 1983). Movements of students between universities indicate that universities employ only students from institutions (that are) ranked on the same or higher level. This dependence between the rating (effect of the prestige) of universities and employment is the largest in economics. Faculties of economics (that are) located at the top of the hierarchy, exchange students in greater extent than faculties in other sciences, including mathematics. This led to the two following conclusions. First, the hierarchy is more clear in economic science. Secondly, the field of economics is more integrated horizontally, with strong norms of reciprocity and cohesion in employment. In contrast, political science and sociology are more decentralized, less cohesive and with less stable faculties rating.

### 3. Getting profesional angagement

Not only outcome (effect), but also the dynamics of the labor market for young economists and sociologists in the United States confirm the differences between social discipline. In economics, the recruitment process is well organized. Most of faculties of economics collectively deciding about the ranking of their students who apply for jobs. This procedure, which is not characteristic of many other social sciences, is possible only in the context of serious internal consensus on qualitative criteria, as well as the belief in particular scientific discipline that processes recruitment of students who apply for jobs may be more effective on this way. When the students of particular faculty of economics
are ranked, the market intermediaries (“person responsible for employment”) are delegated. The main task is to help candidates to get a job in other faculties, state agencies, scientific institutions, private companies in the US or abroad. Finally, candidates are gradually filtered (eliminated) in the process of evaluation, starting from the interview at the Allied Social Science Associations conference, held in January each year. Over 10 000 people and hundreds of institutions participate in the Allied Social Science Associations conference every year. For those who have the aspiration to be employed in the scientific institution, right event at this conference is being held in the hotel rooms where employers - universities, scientific institutions - interviewing to candidates for a job a few days. Faculties usually choose twenty people for interview. After the first round of interview, the best candidates are invited to the presentation of their research work at the faculty. Participation in the Allied Social Science Associations conference, as well as in similar conferences that have recently held in Europe and Asia, is considered as an important signal of openness of universities and research institutions to the outside world (Urosević & Pavlović, 2013).

The labor market for young sociologists in the United States is very different from the well-organized labor market for young economists. For candidates (applicants) for job (young sociologists) in public and academic institutions, the idea of collective controlling the recruitment process seems unfunctional in practice and uncomfortable in principle. Finally, social networks play its role and informal contacts sometimes precede the direct negotiations, but they rarely have the form formal interviews conducted by the commission in full composition, as it is the case in economics. The hierarchy between the departments of sociology is less clear. Vertical structure certainly exists and sociologists also have “market star” and carefully follow the common definition of rating universities. But it is difficult to define the principles underlying the academic hierarchy in sociology.

When it comes to the recruitment of young economists and sociologists at universities in Serbia, they are employed on the basis of support and information that they receive from friends and family (Marjanović, 2016). Recruitment is carried out under conditions in which institutions, processes and social norms that regulate and guide the recruitment process are disappeared or have experienced substantial changes (Ilišin, 2005: 19). In addition, if young people get job at the faculty, they are engaged in those same courses in which they were teaching while they were PhD students. Such system does not encourage faculties to produce high-quality scientific researchers that could easily find themselves at the academic market tomorrow (Urosević & Pavlović, 2013).

5. Economics, business finance and philosophy

Despite the relative isolation and autonomy of economics, economists feel free to establish relationships with other sciences. Research of Marijon Fourcade and colleagues shows that between 19 and 25 percent of citations in five leading economic journal refers to non-economic content and this trend is fairly stable since the end of World War II
One of the basic questions that arises is when did economics become an interdisciplinary science? And did the relationship of economics with other sciences change over time, and if so, what is it cause of this?

Figure 3 shows the distribution of references from other disciplines in economic science on the basis of the research of economic journals citations which are established before the World War II: the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1899), the *Journal of Development Economics* (1899), the *American Economic Review* (1911), the *Econometrica* (1933) and the *Review of Economic Studies* (1933). The curves in Figure 3 show proportion of other sciences citations in economic journals (Фуркад, Ольон & Альган 2015).

The rise of cooperation between economics and mathematics and statistics after World War II is shown on Figure 3. The highest point of this cooperation coincides with low point of cooperation of economics with other social sciences (such as political science, sociology, legal sciences, business discipline) in the mid-1970s. No matter, the efforts of foundations and governments to promote interdisciplinary cooperation in the social sciences (closer in field of behavioral sciences), they became more distanced from one another in the 1960s–70s.

*Figure 3: Interdisciplinary quotes in five leading economic journals (of papers in the area of business finance, political science statistics, mathematics, sociology and law)*


Interdisciplinary experiments at Harvard and Carnegie Mellon University failed and different fields retreated into their own form of abstraction and high theory (Isaac 2010). Citations to mathematics in the leading economic journals are declined, while citations to have statistics significantly reduced. Other social sciences have achieved the modest growth, especially political science. But, the continuous growth of business finance as supplier of “interdisciplinary“ references for economic science is the most visible trend in
the last few decades from Figure 3. No other discipline can not be compared to business finance in terms of the relying on economics (Borokhovich, Bricker & Simkins 1994: 724).

When it comes to the relationship between economics and philosophy, literature on philosophy and economics is divided into two areas: economic methodology connects economics with epistemology and philosophy of science, and literature about economics and moral philosophy and ethics.

The essential interdependence of philosophical and economic ideas was significant feature of classical economics. Adam Smith is the author of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, book in the field of moral philosophy, and economic theory, as well as the book *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, which became the foundation of economic science and one of the key works of world social thought. John Stuart Mill was a scientist very wide range of interests, as well as the author of *A System of Logic as of The Principles of Political Economy*. And of course Karl Marx’s *Capital* that redirected toward himself intellectual resources in economics, philosophy and numerous other disciplines. Classical political economy was heavily influenced by philosophy, but also the ideas that flowed freely in the opposite direction: from political economy to different areas of philosophical inquiry.

This changed in the first third of the 20th century. Although philosophy never completely disappeared from economic theory, she had less and less of role. There are many reasons for this. The two most important reasons are the overall professionalization of economics and the general acceptance of the narrower concept of “scientific” research that is inspired by positivist ideas.

Although there were different versions of positivism, one of the common themes in positivism was synthetic empirical science knowledge and analytical skills of logic and mathematics. In the period dominated by positivism (roughly from the early 1930s till 1950s), many, perhaps most, research directions in economics that existed with the label “philosophical” - including ethics, ontology, metaphysics and esthetics - were eliminated from the field of meaningful discourse in economics.

During the first half of the 20th century, moral philosophy still existed in the discussion of economic theory, but he almost always had disparaging role. The role of the moral philosophy was either to charge other theories for retaining ethical residues, or to indicate that certain theory was free of normative impacts. This environment did certainly not contribute to the formation of new connections between philosophy and economics.

A particularly good example of the ignoring of philosophy in economics is the development of welfare economics in the second quarter of the 20th century. From hedonism of early neoclassicists to the so-called “material welfare school” of Alfred Marshall and Arthur Piguet, the welfare economics had traditionally been associated with utilitarianism (Cooter & Rappoport 1984).

From the viewpoint of our topic, it should be noted that the traditional economic methodology was an exception from the ignoring of philosophy in economics. Although economists avoid ethics and metaphysics, epistemology and philosophy of science were often consulted for advice concerning proper scientific method. However, within
economic methodology the use of philosophical resources varies greatly from one to another economists. Some of the classical papers in the field of economic methodology such is paper titled Methodology positive economisc by Milton Friedman, do not mention philosophy, in general (Friedman 1953); some papers pay attention to certain aspects of the philosophy of science (Robbins 1952), while others try to apply the arguments of philosophy of science directly to economics (Blaug 1980). Even in economic methodology, economists focus on a relatively small part of the philosophical literature.

Conclusion

“If economists could manage to get themselves thought of as humble, competent people, on a level with dentists, that would be splendid!” (Keynes 1962). Most modern economists are practitioners. They believe in the ideals of democracy, in which their competences are used in high places in government and in other institutions. But democratic societies are suspicious towards experts and economists, in contrast to the dentist, can never be modest.

The fact is that economics deeply moral science, in spite of everything. Unlike atoms and molecules, “objects” in which economists to act have ideas about the world. The world is messy. (Frolov 2011). The world can never understand in the full complexity and shape in accordance with the plan. The people in world behave in unexpected ways.

Great success of economists in establishing professional domination inevitably throws them into the maelstrom of democratic politics and in a dangerous intimacy with the economic political power. In this context, it takes a lot of self-confidence to present decisive estimates. This self-confidence or intellectual security is perhaps the greatest achievement of economics - but also its greatest weakness.

Finally, we must not bypass the fact that economic theory that is taught at faculties - equipments of students and economists practitioners and intellectual basis for economic policy in democracies - is not without disadvantages. The conclusions, based on models derived from standard economic theory can not be always applied in the formulation of economic policy because economic theory is the product of creative imagination, and economic concepts are a result of human thinking. National income, by itself, does not exist anywhere except in economic theory that talks about how some elements of the economy combined in this special issue. Similarly, the demand curve is not always in line with the actual behavior of consumers and the ways in which money and finances influence the behavior of the economy can be seen only in the context of a theory that allows money and finances to influence the course of events (Minsky 1986: 3–4).

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Uticaj ekonomije na ostale društve nauke
(Apstrakt)

U radu temeljno razmatramo dominantan položaj ekonomista u društvenim nauka. Započinjemo sa predstavljanjem relativne izolovanosti ekonomske nauke i rezultata istraživanja citiranosti odabranih časopisa u Srbiji i Rusiji. Potom analiziramo čvrsto vertikalno upravljanje u ekonomskoj nauci koje ekonomskoj naući daje karakterističnu hijerarhijsku strukturu. U poslednjem delu, izlažemo nekoliko bitnih činjenica o pogledu na svet, društvenom uticaju i materijalnom položaju ekonomista, koji ih udaljavaju od naučnika iz drugih oblasti, kao i širih slojeva stanovništva. Tokom rada, akcenat je na idejama, stavovima i citiranosti ekonomista, a ne na njihovom materijalnom položaju.

Ključne reči: društvene nauke, ideje, struktura interdisciplinarnih citata, profesionalna dominacija, ignorisanje filozofije, proizvodnja kvalitetnih naučnih istraživača.