



Role of Social Sciences In Limiting Economic Growth And Development.

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Abstract: The role of social scientists creates new areas of study to inculcate the global society into reality. The implications of accepting and unending tensions should be studied by the social scientists, by which they can give, doctrines, theories and solutions for the emerging global threat. Social scientists only, can build a healthy global society against the hazardous effects of polluted physical and social environment.

Key words: hazardous effects, doctrines, theories

Introduction :

It is generally held by many Economists that sustained economic growth increases human welfare. Basing their arguments on historical and international comparisons, many economists consider economic "growth" as the necessary means to the end of greater human welfare. On the other hand economic development is defined as investing huge amounts on infrastructure and on capital equipments to produce more physical products. The economic growth and development increases the human development Index(HDI) and GNP which are always dynamic. Where is the limit? Where are the economies going? In this race of nations, the global conditions of various other aspects of human life were ignored.

Economic Development and Physical Quality of Environment

Economic development is always targeted to increase the quantity of goods and services to satisfy the unlimited human wants by exploiting global natural resources. During this process of production, the ecosystem is being polluted by emissions and wastes. Hence the conflict arises. As a result, the quality of environment is degrading. This is depicted in the figure show below in the form of transformation curve.

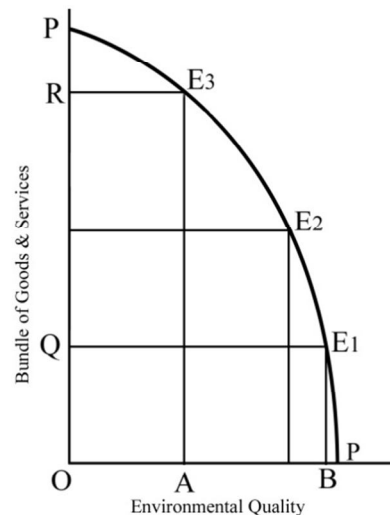


Fig1 Choice between goods & services and environmental quality .

The figure illustrates the transformation curve 'PP' gives the present level of technology showing different combinations on one hand and environment quality on the other hand which are inversely related. Hence provision of environment quality is one opportunity cost. In a more appropriate sense, there is a conflict between "Economy" and "Ecology". Ecology studies harmony between nature and mankind, but economic development



creates disharmony between nature and mankind.

Implications of Economic Growth and Development on Global Nature

Both northern and southern countries are pre occupied with growth mania gripped by GNP, HDI and per capita income. A rise in GNP usually followed by stepping up the level of all kinds of pollution, posing threat to the global human welfare. The American are enjoying worlds highest GNP, but their environment is seriously threatened. The challenges faced by the developing countries are desertification, deforestation, pollution with environment degradation. The industrial nations faced the challenges of toxic chemicals, toxic waste and acidification. Some the words leading botanists have warned nearly 15000 plants are dangerously rare, additional 40000 species could be lost before the end of this century. The rapid industrialization brought significant and hazardous changes in the biosphere. Biosphere is a part of the earth characterized by the existence of plant and animal life.

Implications of Economic Growth and Development on Social Security Aspects

Normally the rapid economic growth is possible, as the LDC's are reviewing, only by two ways ie one by globalization and secondly by information and communication technology (ICT). But globalization and ICT are not merely economic phenomenon, it is a multi dimensional and multi faceted concept. It stretches from international relations to individual human relations, encompassing all the linkages, interaction between nations, societies, peoples influences and cultures. Particularly social and political complications are more serious in the so

called economic development along with global ecological imbalance. The ethical problems like racial, religious and regional problems to curb economic power are becoming very serious. There are other problems like national, International policy issues, question of Intellectual property rights, loss of personal interaction, loss of security in all aspects namely internal security, economic security, political, cultural, heritage, ecological and health securities are going to be degraded.

The improved science and technology gave an added strength to the terrorism to open its cruel face in a multi dimensional. Those are chemical terrorism and bio-terrorism. The future weapons are computers a darker journey into the world of high level computers hacking and its implication for 'cyber terrorism'.

A stable global political equilibrium only through international democratization gives us global villages which are ultimate for preservation of this planet to the orbit of the solar system. We have an ancient slogan 'Vasudhavia Kutumbham' which translate roughly as "the world is one family".

The climate change is one of the important factors to determining the productivity and production and it's the results is increase the "Green house gases under the Globe".

RJ Brazee (1993) says his opinion as the agricultural could largely offset negative impacts of climate change.

Suresh Pal (2012) study indicated the climate change is likely to impact rice economy through changes in area and productivity, especially in coastal areas, and there fore, research programmes are under implication to reduce the impact of



climate change on environment and evolve the adaptation strategy.

The Stockholm declaration said that, "Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well being".

Limits to Growth - A Serious Concern

In the words of Paul Ehrlich, "It is important to demonstrate that we are, for practical purposes, limited to our own small planet".

Prof. Jay Forrester has predicted a deterioration in the quality of life in future. This direct prediction has been supported by many biologists and scientists like Barry Commoner, Paul and Anne Ehrlich.

The Club of Rome was a group of about seventy five men from twenty five nations, the members being eminent scientists, industrialists, economists, sociologists and educators are predicted that the collapse of the world as a result, the depletion of limited resources and increase in the levels of pollution, will not take very long, perhaps only a few decades.

In the words of Lester Brown, the founder of World Watch substitute as edited in 1992 state of the world report, "If there is to be an environmental revolution, it must be a social revolution".

The Role of Social Sciences

At this crucial juncture, the role of social scientists as to create new areas of study to inculcate the global society into reality. The implications of accepting and unending tensions should be studied by the social scientists, by which they can give, doctrines, theories and solutions for the emerging global threat. A social scientist only, can build a healthy global

society against the hazardous effects of polluted physical and social environment.

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