

On the "Nature and Significance of Economic Science." Economics is the study of given ends and scarce means, which have alternative uses. Scarcity is the limited availability of a commodity. Scarcity refers to the basic economic problem - the gap between limited that is scarce. Economic decisions must be made regularly in order to manage the availability.

→ Human beings has unlimited wants. Economics focuses on the action of human beings.

→ Economics is about the study of scarcity.

→ Economics is a science of choice.

→ Resources have alternative uses.

d) Growth definition →

Economic growth occurs whenever people use resources and create any of them. Growth creates more profit.

## Welfare definition →

Welfare economics is the study of how the allocation of resources and goods affects social welfare. In his definition Marshall gave more importance to human welfare in comparison. Alfred Marshall wrote a book "Principles of Economics" in 1890. Economics wealth refers to those goods which satisfy human wants. We study human welfare more important than to wealth.

→ Economics is the study of Man in the ordinary business of life.

→ We study about Man as "buyer and seller, producer and consumer, investor, employer and worker".

→ It studies the ordinary activities of human life.

## Scarcity definition →

Scarcity definition of economics was given by Prof. Lionel Robbins in his book "An Essay on Essay".

far business. Paul A. Samuelson  
definition: growth of economics.  
Growth is an increase in the  
Production of economic goods and  
services. It analyses the cost and  
benefit benefits of improving pattern  
of resource allocation.

- Economics is the study of how Man and Society choose.
- Economic growth is an increase in the Production of goods and services in an economy.
- It includes (human capital, labour force and technology)