**II-Economic Problems:**

There are unlimited wants and scarce resources. We cannot get everything we want. So there is the problem that of getting the maximum satisfaction out of the given resources. Our aim is to make the best of our limited incomes .The basic economic problems are:

1-What to produce?

2-How much to produce?

3-How to produce?

4-For whom to produce?

**III-Welfare Economics**

It is the study of the economic conditions under which the economic welfare of a community may be maximized.

**IV-Prices**

They represent the value of goods and services in terms of money. Prices play a great part, i.e. determining how a consumer spends his income. They also affect what is produced.

**V-Micro-Economics**

It is that branch of economics that is concerned with the behavior of individuals (consumer, household, firm, producer), their demands, supply, output, cost, wage and pricing a single commodity.

**VI-Macro-Economics:**

It is a body of economic principles built up as a result of logical reasoning. It provides the tools for economic analysis.

**VII-Applied Economics:**

It is the application of economic theory on the solution of economic problems.

**VIII-Positive Economics:**

It represents the relation between economic theory and the real-world observations. It describes what happens not what ought to happen. In other words it attempts to explain economic life as it is, not as it ought to be).