[1]The scarcity of Resources and Unlimited Wants: How We Fulfill Unlimited Wants by Limited Resources?

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Abstract

Lack of human life is infinite. But our resources are limited to meet this shortfall. People feel lacking in their lives after lacking. If he meets a need to give up hope of another one. Only resources can be used properly to combine between infinite deficiencies and limited resources. If we cannot use resources properly then our deficiency or needs cannot be met. Due to lack of resources, due to lack of proper resources or lack of resources, the selection is the most important. The problem of infinite loss and lack of resources is possible only when people can choose from the most essential shortcomings from their limitless lack. And in the shortage of resources, it will be able to create consistency in meeting the needs. According to R.G Lipsey, "One of the basic problems encountered in most aspects of economics is the problem of scarcity". Therefore, the lack of economics and selection of the products and production of essential commodities are a major problem. Thus, the production possibility curve rises.

Keywords: Scarcity; Demand; Supply; Limited Resources; Unlimited Desires; Production Possibility Curve.

[1] Lipsey, R. G.; Lancaster, Kelvin (1956). "The General Theory of Second Best". Review of Economic Studies. 24 (1): 11–32. doi:10.2307/2296233

1. Introduction

Shortage or scarcity of resources is the main problem of the economy. Due to the shortage or absence, the number of goods and services needed to meet the lack of resources refers to the inadequacy of supply. Limiting the resources of the people to meet the needs of their own needs, If the supply of essential commodities to meet all the needs of the consumer is not adequate, then the goods are called as a rare asset. If the disadvantages were not less than the requirements, if food clothes were available more than the necessities of living and other materials, then there would be no problem in the problem. And economic problems did not arise. But in reality, these resources are very limited compared to the requirement. All the problems of the people arise from the limitations of resources. Professor El Robins first came up with the idea of lack of economics.

According to R.G Lipsey, "One of the basic problems encountered in most aspects of economics is the problem of scarcity". [1] Stonier and Hague said, "Economics is fundamentally a science of scarcity and of the problems to which scarcity gives rise". [2]

2. Demand

In general, the demand refers to the desire or desire of something. But the demand in the economy does not just mean the desire but rather the desire to fulfill the desires and the desire to spend it is called the need. For example, a beggar may have a strong desire to get a motor vehicle, but because of lack of money or ability to purchase it, the desire of the beggar is not called for aspiration. So the desire for the economy is not enough to create the demand. It is necessary to have the purchasing power to fulfill the desire, but this demand does not arise only with desire and purchasing power. For example, there is a desire to eat a miserly juice and has the necessary meaning but there is no desire to spend that money. In this situation, the demand is not created.

According to **Prof. Hibdon**, "Demand means the various quantities of a good that would be purchased per time period at different prices in a given market". Thus three things are necessary for demand to exist; (i) the price of a commodity, (ii) the amount of the commodity the consumer or consumers are prepared to buy per unit of time; (iii) a given time.

According to **Benham**, "The demand for anything at a given price is the amount of it which will be bought per unit of time at that price."

3. Features of Demand

The definition given above contains the following characteristics of demand:

1. Difference between desire and demand

2. The relationship between demand and price

3. Demand at a point of time

In order to be considered as a necessity from the point of view of any product, the following three conditions must be met.

Therefore, we may conclude that demand for a particular thing becomes effective having: (i) desire to possess a thing, (ii) existence of necessary money to purchase it, and (iii) willingness to pay that money for it.

There is a close relationship with the price of the economy in the economy. Demand always refers to the number of buyers who want to buy at a certain price. According to the economist pension, if there is a willingness to spend money on the means of wanting a product and want to spend money, then it is called demand. According to Professor Benham, if a buyer is ready to purchase different quantities of a product at different prices at a particular point, then the demand of that product is the demand for a consumer if he has the desire and ability to purchase a specific item. There is a lack of demand in the word. Because of the lack of demand, the origin of the term can be said. A man only feels the need for a product when he does not have that product, i.e. when he feels deprived of the product. So it can be said that due to lack of demand for the origin of the demand. In the economy, it can be said that the needs and the shortcomings are related to each other. In other words, the demand of the demand from the deficit can be.

4. Demand Curve

Demand Curve When a buyer is willing to buy a quantity of the quantity of a variety of different prices, it is called the demand curve when the graph is published. Each point of demand indicates a certain amount of demand at a certain price, indicates the demand relationship and the working relationship between demand curve and product prices. Demand curve is the geometric expression of the demand index. In the diagram below, an example of the demand curve is given.

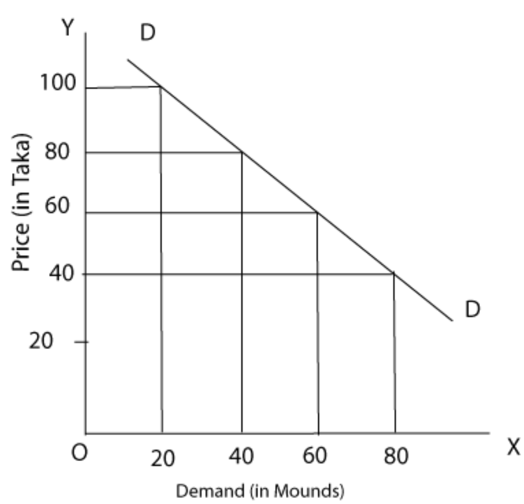

Figure-1: Demand Curve

In the above picture, the demand is indicated in axis OX and price is indicated in axis OY. DD is the demand curve in the picture. The A, B, C, D points of this curve indicate the quantity of demand as 20 mounds at the rate of 100 Taka, 40 mounds at 80 Taka, 60 mounds at 60 Taka and 80 mounds at 40 Taka. Thus, the buyers of different prices agree to purchase a quantity of the item so the demand can be expressed through the curve. In short, the geometric expression of the demand index is the demand curve.

In general, the means of supply or supply means that the amount of marketable value in any marketable market is present. But the word ‘economy’ is used in a special sense. The economy is meant to mean that the seller or producer is ready to sell the product at a particular time at a particular price.

5. Supply

For example, there is a direct linkage with the prices of the goods. The total amount of saleable goods is called stock. The part of the stock that is agreed to sell at a specific price at a particular time is called supply. For example, a seller or a producer has a total of 1000 quintals of rice for sale. The price of rice in the market is Taka 500 per quintal. At this price, the seller has agreed to sell 600 quintal rice. That is the supply of this rice.

Again, on the other hand, there is involvement of resources. Origin of resources from the resources of the economy. If a vendor does not have enough resources, then it is not possible to expect a supply from him. So it can be said that there is a possibility of receiving supplies from a vendor or from the close when he has enough resources to hold. Then it is said that supply and resources are complementary to each other.

According to Prof. Thomas – “The supply of a commodity is said to be elastic when as a result of a change in price the supply changes sufficiently as a quick response. Contrary, if there is no change or negligible change in supply or supply pays no response, it is inelastic.”

Prof. Thomas’s definition tells us proportionate changes in price and quantity supplied is the concept of elasticity of supply. If as a result of a small change in price change in supply is more proportionately it will be higher elastic supply.

6. Supply Curve

At a particular time, the seller is willing to sell different quantities of a product and it is provided with the help of that curve as the supply chain. When the supply index is published with the help of a schematic, it is called a supply curve. The feature of the supply chain is that the increase in the prices of goods increases and the decrease in the cost of goods when the price decreases. For this, the supply curve is upright on the right side. The supply curve is explained with the help of the following image

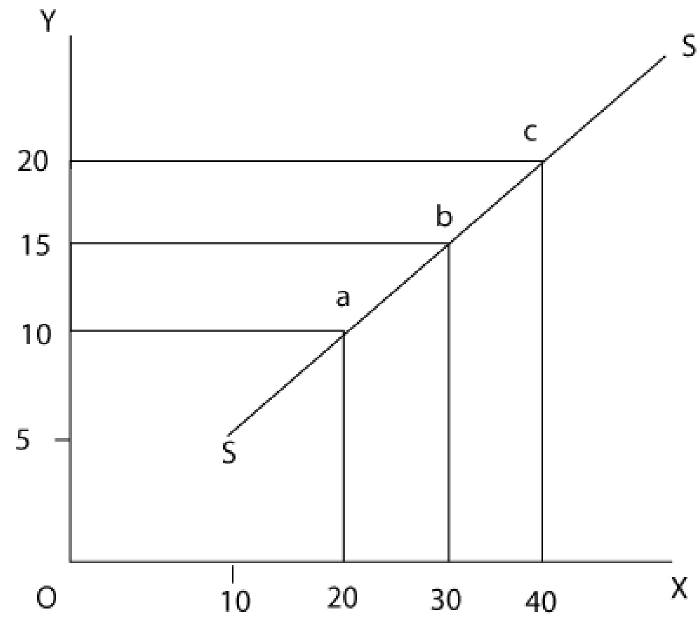

Figure-2: Supply Curve

In the above picture, the quantity of supply indicated in OX-axis and the price is indicated in the OY axis. The supply of goods is 20 units, while the price of the goods is Taka 10, while the price of the goods is increased to Taka 15, the supply of goods is 30 units and the price of the goods increases to Taka 20, the supply will be 40 units. The price and quantity of supply are based on the a, b, c point connector SS line is the supply curve. Thus, the curve by which the quantity of supply is indicated at different prices is called the supply chain.

7. Limited Resources, Unlimited Demand, How We Fulfill Our Demand by This Situation

The limited potential of how we can meet an unlimited deficit is shown through the curve of production. The possibility of production is a curve that indicates the possible different types of two products that are produced by the existing resources of a society.

According to Professor Lipsey, "Production possibility curve that shows the alternative combinations of commodities that can be attained if all available productive resources are used"

The amount of resources of any society is limited. If one product is more productive than limited resources, then naturally it is necessary to reduce the production of other products. So, with the help of limited resources, how different combinations of two products can be produced, it is shown with the possibility of production. So, the production potential curve is a curve whose different indicators of different combinations of two generating products are given in relation to the certain amount of resources and current technology.

A production possibility curve is a curve representing the maximum possible output combinations of goods that can be produced with a fixed quantity of resources and the current level of technology.

Indeed, the specifications of a particular society and the existing technology can be divided into two different key combinations. Certain quantities of materials cannot be produced outside this curve. This is called the boundary of production prospects to curve up the possibility of production.

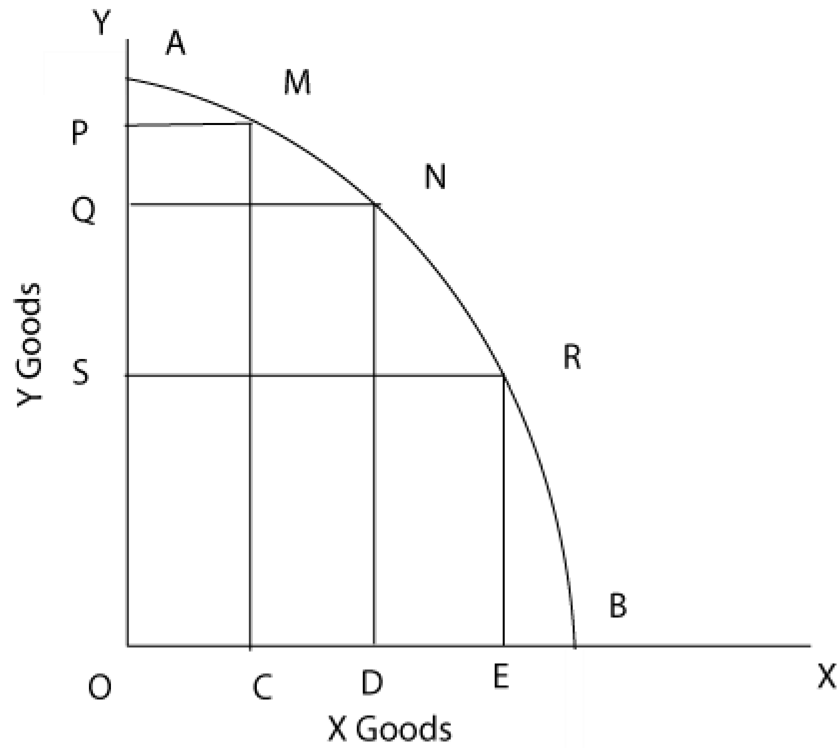

Figure-4: Production possibility curve

Above figure AB lines the possibility of a production. Various combinations of x and y are indicated in line with a specific amount of resources and current technology in society. The figure shows the amount of production of OX axis X product and the production of Y products in the OY axis. If all assets of the society are employed only in the production of Y, then the amount of production of that product will be OA. And the quantity of X production will be 0.

To increase the production of X in the M point to the OC, the production of Y is reduced by the OP.

If the production of X is produced in the N point of production, then the Y product will decrease further in QS.

On the R point to produce the OE quantity of X, the yield of Y's product will decrease further in the OS.

At the point of point B. On the increase of the production of X, the production of Y's will decrease by decreasing the yield.

Now add points A, M, N, R, B. AB is drawn. Line up the possibility of producing this AB line.

How different combinations of two products can be produced by limited resources, the production potential line indicates that the existing resources and technologies of the society cannot be produced outside the line, due to production potential, the curve of production is bound to the extent of the curve and the following figure is clarified.

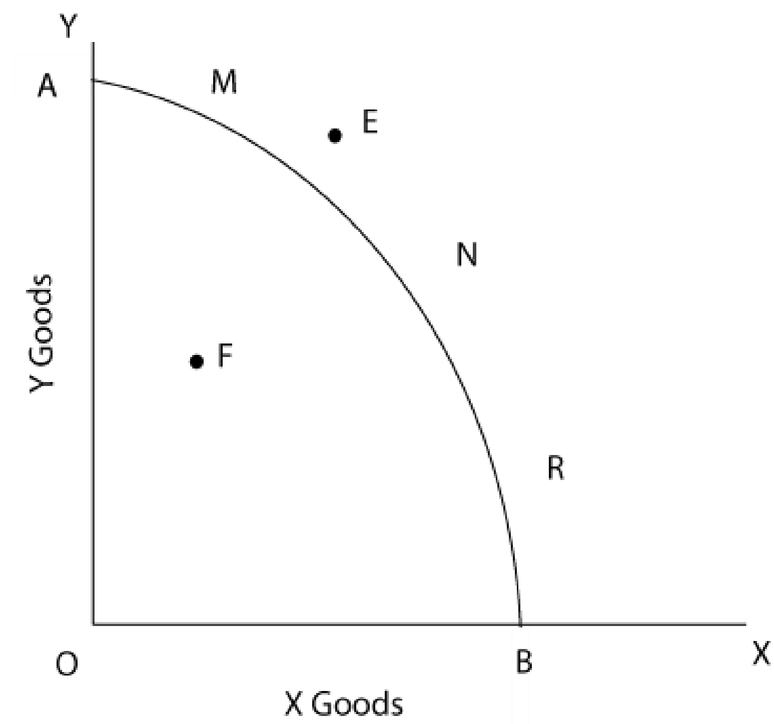

Figure-5: Production Possibility Curve

Above Figure, AB is a product line. With the help of a certain amount of resources and technologies in curve with the line, the X and Y products indicate the boundary of production. On the possibility of production by specific resources in society, production is possible at any point on the line and it is not possible to produce at any point outside the line.

Since the E point of the image is outside the AB line, it is not possible to produce at this point. Again production at F point inside the image is not possible, but it is not produced at this point. Because the resources and technologies of society are not utilized at this point. If the product is produced at this point, the resources remain unused. For this reason, instead of production at the point of point A, M, N, R, B are produced at any point on the line AB. So, with the help of a certain amount of resources and technology, how much quantity of the product will be produced and the proper use of the property will be ensured that the possibility of production or line of production is beyond boundaries.

8. Conclusion

So, because of the lack of resources in human life, the resources are very low. So to meet a shortage we have to leave the production of another product for another deficiency. That is, we cannot fulfill all the needs for limited resources at the same time. That's why we should choose the important deficiency properly. The lack of which we should be able to fulfill more than most of our needs, and the lack of more importance is not necessarily more important. In this way, we can bring a consistency between the infinite lack and limited resources.

References

1. Principles of Economics, Alfred Marshall, 1890
2. Principles of Economics, Alfred Marshall, 1890
3. Lipsey, R. G.; Lancaster, Kelvin (1956). "The General Theory of Second Best". Review of Economic Studies. 24 (1): 11–32. doi:10.2307/2296233

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