EXAMPLE OF THESIS PRESENTATION

ECONOMY AS A DISCIPLINE
● Man is engaged in economic activities (production, consumption, distribution and exchange of material goods and services) to meet their needs.
● Human needs are limitless.
● Natural resources are limited.
● That's why people are dealing with the economy.
Economics as a science establishes methods whose application in the realization of economic activities (production, consumption, distribution and exchange) allows for as little quantity (limited) resources as possible to satisfy as many (unlimited) needs as possible.

OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
● The forms of economic activities are:
1) Production,
2) Consumption,
3) Distribution, and
4) Exchange.
● Production is the basic form of economic activity.
● Other economic activities are derived from production.
● The end goal of production is consumption.
● The economic, technological and cultural development of civilization caused division of labour and various specializations, thus separating production and consumption by creating distribution and exchange processes between them.

PRODUCTON
● Production is an economic activity during which man works through his work and by means of work resources separates the parts of nature that he prepares and adjusts to satisfy his needs.
● Production Process Elements: Human Work, Work Resources and Work Items.
● The term "work" implies any deliberately designed human activity towards nature that is based on previously acquired knowledge and experience of a certain activity.
● Work tools (tools, machines, devices, etc.) put the man in the work process between himself and nature. By using them, he acts on nature and processes natural matter. In this way, the nature of a man is adapted to his needs.
● Work objects are the parts of nature that man works with to work in order to accommodate
accommodate them to meet their needs.

- Labour and labour resources represent the material elements of the production process, which are commonly called production means.

In the modern economic literature, instead of the notion of elements of the production process (work, work tools and work objects), the term production factors is used:

1) Work,
2) Land and
3) Capital (capital goods).

The use of production factors is alternative. This means that the same production factors can be used to produce different goods and in different shapes.

- Due to the inability of production factors and their alternative use, there are three basic economic problems that must be resolved by any society regardless of the degree of development and the socio-economic system?
- The first economic problem relates to the structure of production. Questions should be answered: 1) what to produce, 2) what type of goods to produce, and 3) how much of the goods are produced.
- The second economic problem relates to the production method. The production method implies a combination of production factors, i.e. the answer to the question: how to produce.
- The third economic problem is related to the distribution of the total social product. Namely, it is a matter of: for which goods and services are produced?

COMBINATION OF PRODUCTION FACTORS
- Production factors are limited and insufficient.
- Production factors can be mutually substitutable.
- Use of labour intensive technology.
- Use of capital intensive technology.

PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES AND OPPORTUNITY COST
- Economics as a science deals with the choice between alternative use of scarce resources or scarce production factors.
- The framework for the production possibilities of one society represents the choice between alternative uses of scarce production factors.
- The production potential of an economy represents the potential that can be achieved in a
The concept of opportunity cost is a consequence of the fact that:

1) Production factors are scarce, and
2) Alternative use of production factors is possible.