

Book Review 'Introduction to Economics' (Malay Version)

Iqbal U*

History Programme, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

*Corresponding author: Iqbal U, History Programme, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Malaysia, UKM 43650, Bangi Selangor, Malaysia, Tel: 60389215555; E-mail: uqbah@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Received date: September 03, 2016; Accepted date: September 26, 2016; Published date: September 30, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Iqbal U. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Iqbal U (2016) Book Review 'Introduction to Economics' (Malay Version). Arts Social Sci J 7: 218. doi:10.4172/2151-6200.1000218

Book Review

Written by Sritua Arief, this book can be used in the teaching of economics in the early stages. Writing this book was driven by the desire of the author to contribute to meet the needs of schoolchildren and students in economics textbooks. Writing this book was also driven by the desire of the author to participate to contribute in the process of intensification of the use of Malay as a language of scientific dynamic. Economics is a science that is very useful nowadays. This is because science has touched the problems concerned with human efforts toward prosperity and prosperity is something that is the dream of every person. Economic problem is a problem that most people are discussed. Every day the press was full of news about the economy, politicians discuss economic issues, housewives discussing economic issues, the students discuss the economic problems and the people who love also discuss economic issues. Economic consciously or unconsciously has become the center of attention and discussion centers on every person and every group.

Economics arises with the human desire unlimited and limited tools to satisfy these desires. There will be no economic knowledge if the desire is limited. Monetary science would not exist if human needs are restricted with the goal that this longing can be completely secured by method for wish satisfaction in the public arena. Financial aspects if not there will be various devices to meet the desire of man found in unlimited amounts. Lack of law is the basic law of economics that has resulted. The law mentions the limited circumstances of tools to meet the desire of man, its limited number of goods and services, the limited capital available, limited manpower that can be used and the limited time allows one to work. Economic activity arising in the presence of human desire, the main desire of man is the desire for food, housing

and clothing. Next man has desires that are called social desires of a desire to use the goods and services in accordance with its position in society. Then the man also had a desire for spiritual purposes like education, music, entertainment and so on. The higher a person's income the more the desire arises to goods and services those luxuries. The objects and services that can satisfy the human desire is called in economics goods. In economics goods divided into two types of free goods and economic goods. Free stuff is stuff that is very much available beyond the amount needed by humans which resulted in humans do not have to waste a lot of time and effort to get these items like air, sunlight, water for people who live near rivers and so on. Economic goods are goods that were existing in society a little more than the required number of people. Economic goods available in a tangible form such as food items, housing, cars and so on, and some are in a form that is not apparent in the form of services such as services doctor, teacher, lawyer, accountant, transportation, communications, administration, research and so on.

The composition of the economy of a country is the whole of the sectors or fields are in the process of production of goods and services. Economic sectors where a particular class of goods or services produced or company referred to the economic field. A company consists of a group of firms that produce a class of goods or services. In any economic system, there are companies ranked first, second and third. Since all economic activities are intertwined, then the setback in one of the activities will affect other economic activities. Political stability and administrative efficiency of government services is necessary to allow all economic activity goes well. In the exercise of economic activities, human established individual firms, partnership, corporation, co-operative and firms owned by the government.