

公IV-1 経済社会で生きる私たち 経済活動がわかる

本日のテーマ

けいざいかつどう
経済活動がわかります。

キーワード

けいざいかつどう ざい
□経済活動：財、サービス

かけい きぎょう せいふ
□家計、企業、政府

経済活動とは、何ですか？

財 (goods) やサービス (service) の^{せいさん}生産と、^{しょうひ}消費のことで

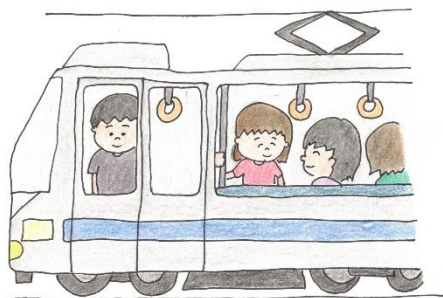
財とは、形のある^{しょうひん}商品のことで

例えば、^{ようふく}洋服やスマートフォンなど



サービスとは、形のない商品のことで

例えば、^{でんしゃ}電車に乗ることや^{いりょう}医療を受けることなど



せいさん
生産とは、財やサービスを作ることです。

しょうひ
消費とは、財やサービスを買うことです。



つく
作る



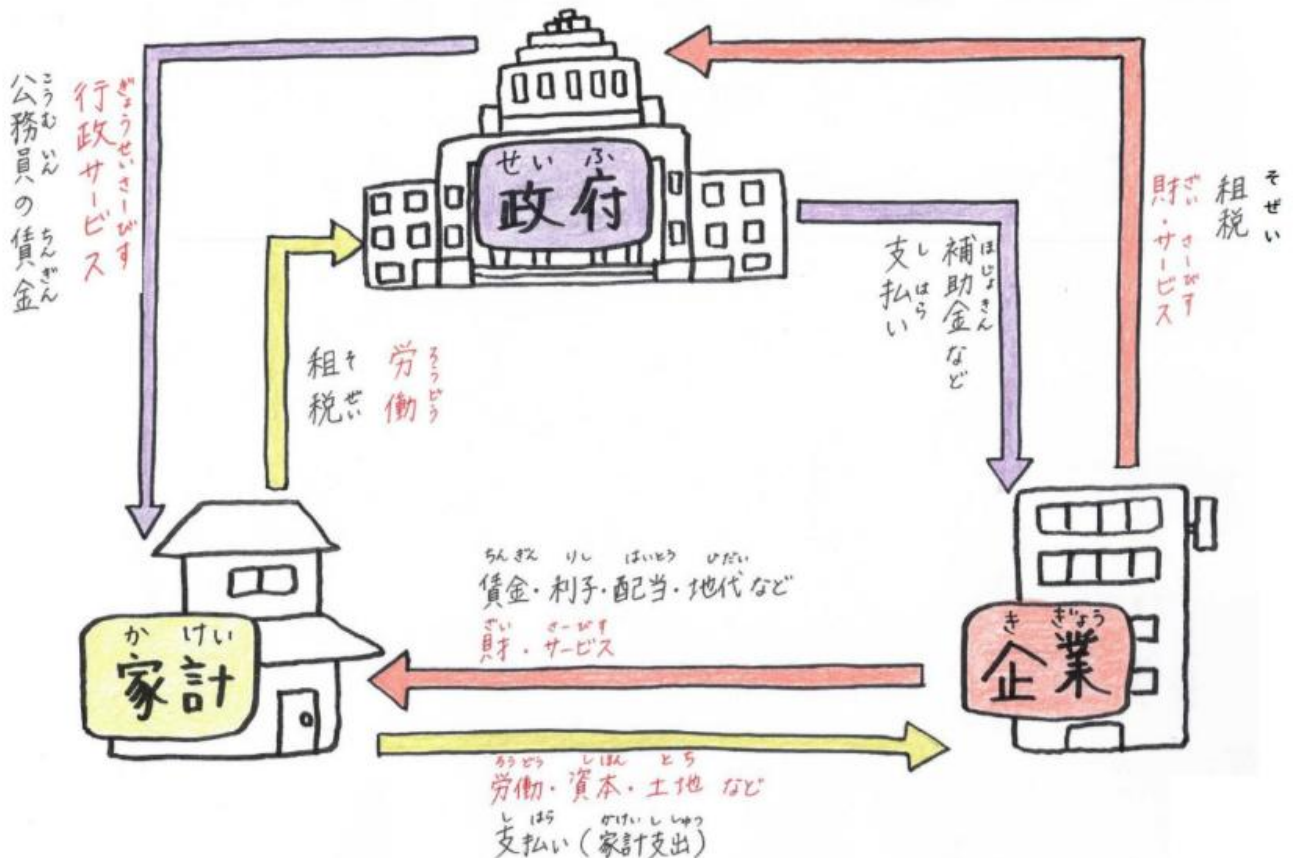
かう
買う

せいしゆたい だれ
経済活動の主体は、誰ですか？

けいざいせいしゆたい
経済活動には、3つの主体（経済主体）があります。

かけい きぎょう せいふ
家計、企業、政府の3つです。

3つの経済主体は、どのような関係ですか？ 黒字・・・お金の関係 赤字・・・財・サービスの関係



《表の用語解説》

賃金：労働に対して支払われる対価のこと。

租税：国や地方自治体が仕事をするために、国民から強制的に集めるお金のこと。

配当：企業が株主に利益を分配すること。

行政サービス：国民の暮らしが便利になるように、国や地方自治体が行うサービスのこと。

資本：会社を経営するために必要なお金のこと。

財・サービスの提供関係

	家計	企業	政府
家計		労働・資本・土地など	労働
企業	財・サービス		財・サービス
政府	行政サービス	補助金など	

お金の提供関係

	家計	企業	政府
家計		代金	租税
企業	賃金・利子・配当など		租税
政府	公務員給与	補助金・代金	

★経済活動について、学んだことを書きましょう。

Public IV-1: Us Living in an Economic Society — Understanding Economic Activities

Today's Theme: Economic Activities

In this lesson, you will learn the fundamental concepts of how economy works, including the production and consumption of goods and services, and the roles of various economic agents.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Economic Activity** (経済活動 - *Keizai katsudō*)
- **Goods** (財 - *Zai*): Tangible products.
- **Service** (サービス): Intangible products or actions.
- **Production** (生産 - *Seisan*): The act of creating goods and services.
- **Consumption** (消費 - *Shōhi*): The act of purchasing or using goods and services.
- **Economic Agents** (経済主体 - *Keizai shutai*): The three main participants in an economy.
 - **Household** (家計 - *Kakei*)
 - **Enterprise / Firm** (企業 - *Kigyō*)
 - **Government** (政府 - *Seifu*)

1. What is Economic Activity?

Economic activity refers to the continuous cycle of **production** and **consumption** of **goods** and **services**.

Distinguishing Goods and Services:

- **Goods (Tangible Products)**: These are physical items that you can touch.
 - *Examples*: Clothing, smartphones, food, and books.
- **Services (Intangible Products)**: These are actions or benefits provided by others that do not result in a physical object.
 - *Examples*: Riding a train (transportation), receiving medical treatment (healthcare), education, and entertainment.

Production and Consumption:

- **Production** means making or providing these goods and services.
- **Consumption** means buying or utilizing them to satisfy needs and wants.

2. The Three Economic Agents

Who drives economic activity? There are three main participants, known as "Economic Agents":

1. **Households (Individual/Family level):** They provide labor to companies and the government in exchange for wages, which they then use to consume goods and services.
2. **Enterprises (Business level):** They use labor and capital to produce goods and services, aiming to generate profit.
3. **Government (Public level):** It collects taxes from households and enterprises to provide "Administrative Services" (public goods) and infrastructure.

3. Relationships Between the Three Agents

The three agents are interconnected through the flow of money, goods, and services:

- **Between Households and Enterprises:** Households provide **labor**; in return, enterprises pay **wages, rent, or dividends**. Enterprises provide **goods and services**, for which households pay **consumption expenditure**.
- **Between Households/Enterprises and the Government:** Both households and enterprises pay **taxes** to the government. In return, the government provides **administrative services** (such as police, fire departments, and public parks).
- **The Government as an Employer:** The government also pays **wages to civil servants** (labor provided by households) and purchases goods from enterprises.

Reflection

- Looking at your daily life, can you identify three "goods" and three "services" you have consumed today?
- How does the government's role in the economy differ from that of a private enterprise?
- Why is the flow of money between these three agents essential for a healthy economy?
