



TEORI EKONOMI

Kelangkaan, Perdagangan & Produksi



- ✳ What goods and services will be produced?
- ✳ How will the goods and services be produced?
- ✳ Who will get the goods and services?

**command economy**

economy in which the government uses central planning to coordinate most economic activities

market economy

an economy that allocates goods and services through the private decisions of consumers, input suppliers, and firms

mixed economy

an economy where government and the private sector determine the allocation of resources

labor intensive

production that uses a large amount of labor

capital intensive

production that uses a large amount of capital

The Circular Flow Model



- ★ What are product markets?
- ★ What are factor markets?
- ★ What is the circular flow model?

product markets

markets where households are buyers and firms are sellers of goods and services

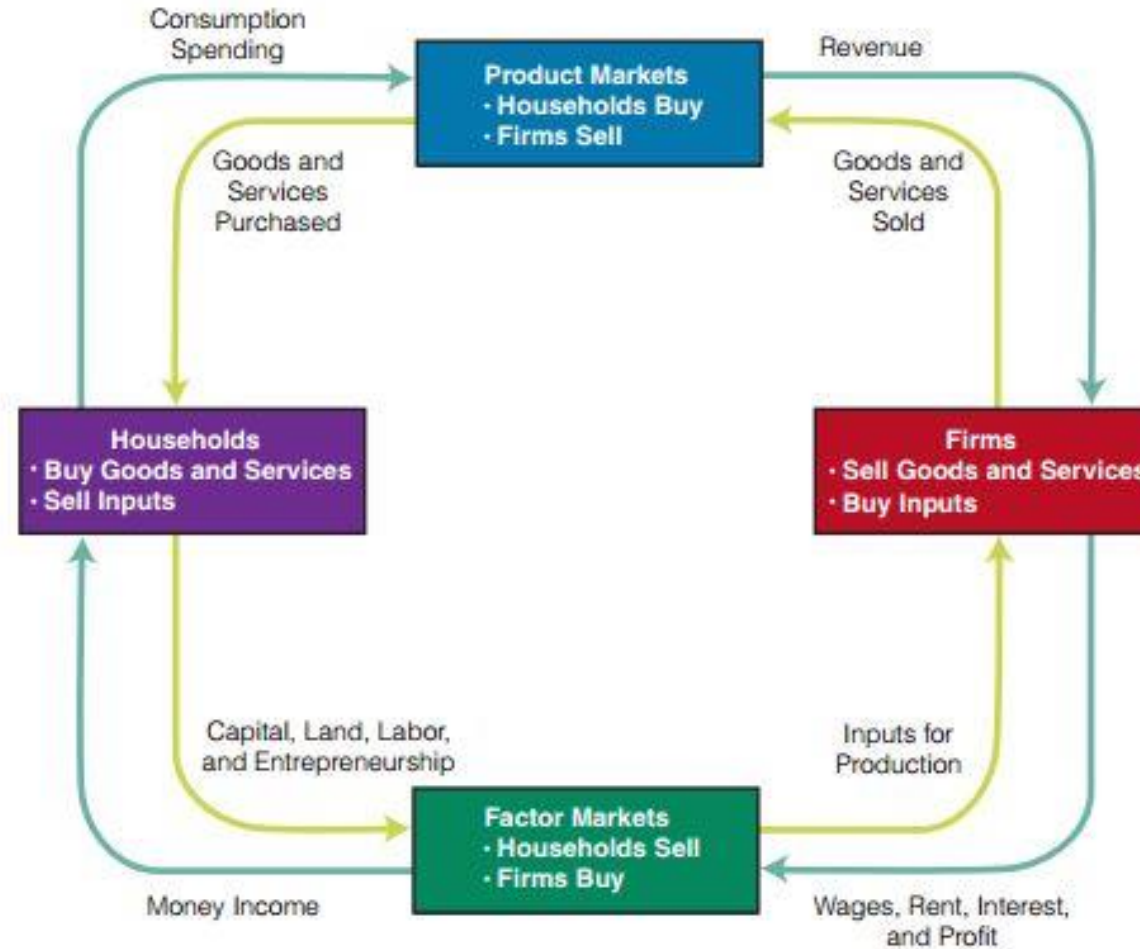
factor (or input) markets

markets where households sell the use of their inputs (capital, land, labor, and entrepreneurship) to firms

simple circular flow model

an illustration of the continuous flow of goods, services, inputs, and payments between firms and households

The Circular Flow Diagram



The circular flow diagram is a visual model of the economy. Households and firms interact with each other in product markets (where households buy and firms sell) and factor markets (where households sell and firms buy). For example, households receive income from firms in exchange for working and providing other inputs. Households then recycle that income to firms in exchange for goods and services. Dollars flow clockwise, and goods and services flow counterclockwise.

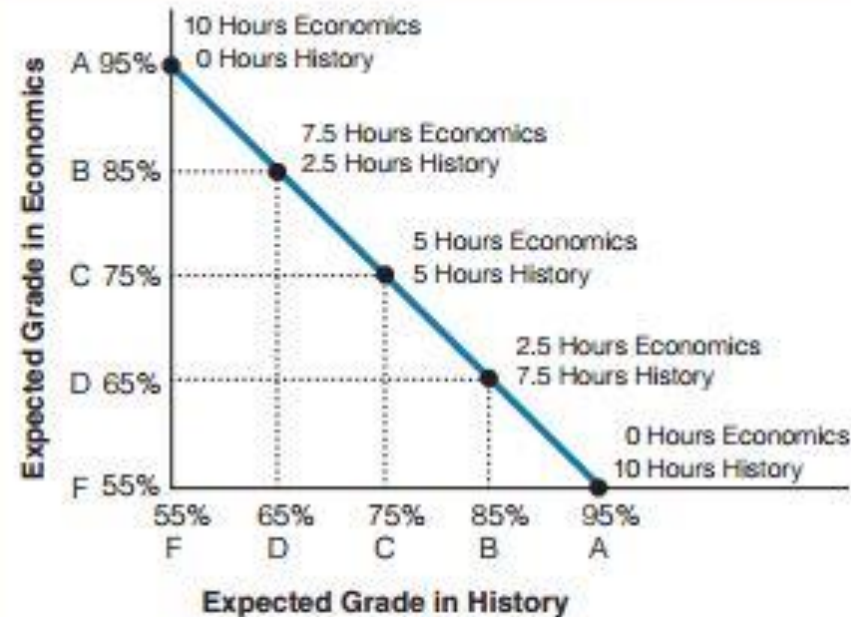


The Production Possibilities Curve



section 3.3 exhibit 1

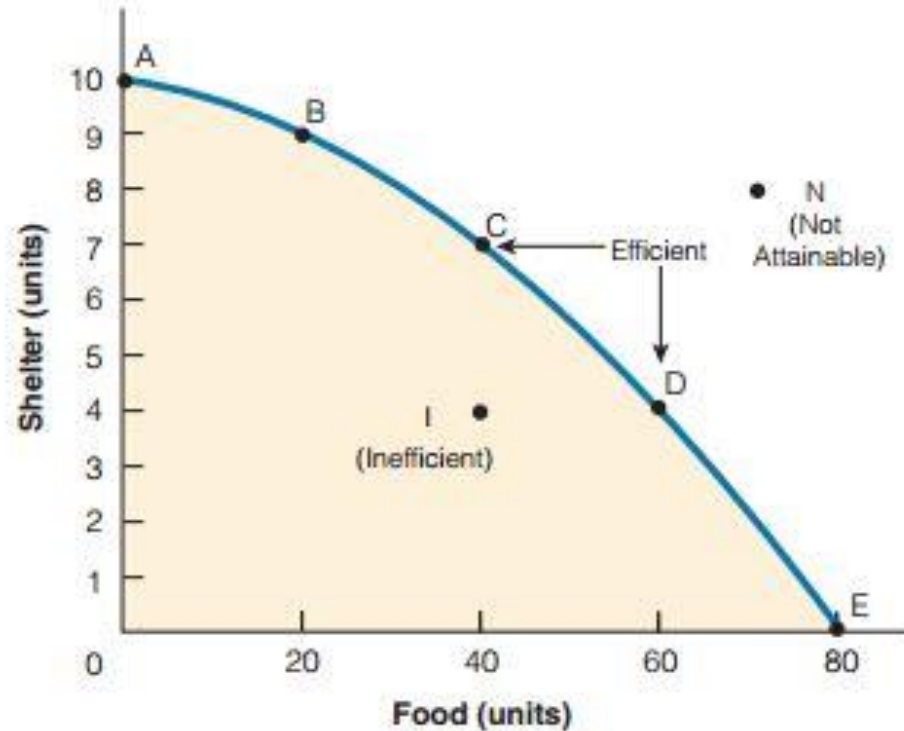
Production Possibilities Curve: "Producing" Grades in Economics and History



The production possibilities curve highlights the concept of trade-offs. Assuming you choose to study a total of 10 hours a week, moving down the production possibilities curve shows that if you use your time to study history instead of economics, you can raise your expected grade in history but only at the expense of lowering your expected grade in economics. That is, with a straight-line production possibilities curve, the opportunity costs are constant.

section 3.3
exhibit 2

Production Possibilities Curve: The Trade-Off Between Food and Shelter



| Combinations | Shelter (units) | Food (units) |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A | 10 | 0 |
| B | 9 | 20 |
| C | 7 | 40 |
| D | 4 | 60 |
| E | 0 | 80 |

Each point on the production possibilities curve represents the potential amounts of food and shelter that can be produced in a given period, with a given quantity and quality of resources in the economy to use for production. All the points on the production possibilities curve are efficient. Any point in the shaded area, such as point I, is inefficient. Any point outside the production possibilities curve, such as point N, is not presently attainable.



REFLEKSI



- 1. Informasi penting hari ini**
- 2. Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini**
- 3. Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan**



Thank you!
Any questions?