



Lesson Plan
Strisuksa School
Academic Year 2025
Term 2

Lesson 6: Roles and economic activities of the government

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

1. Learning Objectives (5 minutes)

By the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. Define government and its economic roles.
2. Identify and explain key economic activities performed by the government.
3. Describe how government involvement affects national development.
4. Give examples of government economic roles in real life.

2. Introduction (5 minutes)

Starter Questions

Ask students:

- “Who builds our roads, bridges, and public hospitals?”
- “Who regulates prices or protects consumers?”

Explain that these are economic activities carried out by the government to help the country function and develop.

3. Lesson Content (25 minutes)

Break down the lesson into Roles and Economic Activities of the government.

A. Roles of the Government in the Economy

1. Regulator

The government creates rules to guide economic activities.

Examples:

- Regulating prices
- Protecting consumers from unsafe products
- Setting minimum wage

2. Producer

Government produces goods and services that private businesses may not provide.

Examples:

- Public hospitals
- Government-owned transportation services
- Water and electricity (in some countries)

3. Employer

Government employs millions of workers across different sectors.

Examples:

- Teachers
- Police officers

- Public health workers
- Administrative staff

4. Distributor (Provider of Public Goods & Services)

Government distributes resources and services for the benefit of society.

Examples:

- Public schools
- Social welfare benefits
- Free vaccines

5. Controller of the Economy

Government oversees overall economic stability.

Examples:

- Managing inflation
- Creating annual national budget
- Using taxes to guide economic activities

B. Economic Activities of the Government

These are specific actions the government performs to influence and support the economy.

1. Taxation

Government collects taxes to fund public services.

Examples:

- Income tax, VAT, property tax
- Using taxes to build roads, schools, etc.

2. Government Spending

Uses tax money to finance public goods and services.

Examples:

- Building infrastructure
- Funding education and healthcare
- Providing welfare programs

3. Protecting Consumers and Producers

Government ensures fairness in the marketplace.

Examples:

- Consumer protection laws
- Quality standards
- Anti-monopoly laws

4. Stabilizing the Economy

Government makes policies to maintain economic stability.

Examples:

- Price controls
- Interest rate adjustments (monetary policy, depending on the country)
- Import/export regulations

5. Providing Economic Infrastructure

Government builds the physical and institutional systems needed for businesses to operate.

Examples:

- Roads, bridges, seaports
- Communication networks

- Legal systems and courts

6. Supporting Industries and Entrepreneurship

Government helps businesses grow.

Examples:

- Loans and grants to small businesses
- Training programs
- Subsidies for agriculture or manufacturing

4. Guided Practice (10 minutes)

Activity: Group Sort and Explain

Divide students into four groups.

Give each group a set of mixed cards (or list on board) containing examples like:

- Building a school
- Setting minimum wage
- Collecting taxes
- Giving business loans
- Providing police services
- Creating safety standards

Task for each group:

1. Sort each item into one of the following categories:
 - Government role
 - Government economic activity
 2. Explain why they placed each item in that category.
 3. Present briefly (1 minute per group).
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5. Independent Activity (5 minutes)

Students answer individually:

“Choose one economic activity of the government and explain how it helps improve the economy and citizens’ lives.”

(Short paragraph—3 to 5 sentences)

6. Assessment (3 minutes)

Quick formative check (written or oral):

1. Name one role of the government in the economy.
2. What is taxation? Why is it important?
3. Give an example of government spending that benefits the public.

7. Conclusion (2 minutes)

Summarize with the key idea:

“The government plays many roles—regulator, producer, employer, distributor, and stabilizer—to ensure that the country grows, remains stable, and provides a better life for its people. Through taxation, spending, consumer protection, and building infrastructure, the government shapes the economy.”

Ask a final reflective question:

“Which government economic role do you think needs improvement in our country?”



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Lesson 7: Economic Policy of the government

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

1. Learning Objectives (5 minutes)

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Define economic policy and its purpose.
2. Identify and explain the four main government economic policies:
 - Production Policy
 - Monetary Policy
 - Fiscal Policy
 - International Economic Policy
3. Describe how each policy affects the economy and citizens.
4. Give real-world examples of each policy.

2. Introduction (5 minutes)

Engagement Questions

Ask students:

- “How does the government influence prices, jobs, and economic growth?”
- “Why can’t the economy run on its own without government intervention?”

Explain that the government uses economic policies to guide, regulate, and stabilize the economy.

3. Lesson Content (25 minutes)

Break the topic into four key policies. Use examples that students can relate to.

A. Production Policy

Policies that encourage or guide the production of goods and services.

Purpose:

- Increase output
- Improve efficiency and technology
- Support industries and farmers

Examples:

- Government subsidies for agriculture
- Training programs for workers
- Support for manufacturing and small businesses
- Investment in machinery and research

B. Monetary Policy

Policies used by the central bank to control money supply, interest rates, and inflation.

Purpose:

- Keep prices stable
- Control inflation

- Maintain the value of the currency
- Influence borrowing and spending

Tools:

- Changing interest rates
- Adjusting bank reserve requirements
- Buying or selling government bonds

Examples:

- Lowering interest rates to encourage borrowing and investment
- Raising interest rates to reduce inflation

C. Fiscal Policy

Policies related to government spending and taxation.

Purpose:

- Stimulate economic growth
- Reduce unemployment
- Manage national finances

Examples:

- Increasing government spending on roads, hospitals, and schools
- Lowering taxes to boost household spending
- Increasing taxes to reduce national debt

D. International Economic Policy

Policies that regulate a country's international trade and economic relations.

Purpose:

- Promote exports
- Protect local industries
- Attract foreign investment
- Strengthen international partnerships

Examples:

- Tariffs and trade agreements
- Import restrictions
- Participation in international organizations (e.g., WTO)
- Encouraging foreign companies to invest

4. Guided Practice (10 minutes)

Group Task: “Policy Match and Explain”

Divide class into four groups, assigning each group one policy:

1. Production Policy
2. Monetary Policy
3. Fiscal Policy
4. International Economic Policy

Instructions:

Each group must prepare a quick explanation including:

- What the policy is
- Why it is important
- One real-life example

Students present in 1 minute per group.

5. Independent Activity (5 minutes)

Students complete the following:

“Choose one economic policy and explain how it can help improve the economy during a crisis (e.g., inflation, unemployment, recession).”
(Write 3–5 sentences)

6. Assessment / Checking Understanding (3 minutes)

Quick oral or written questions:

1. What is the difference between monetary and fiscal policy?
2. Give one example of production policy.
3. Why does the government use international economic policy?

7. Conclusion (2 minutes)

Summarize key ideas:

“Government economic policies—production, monetary, fiscal, and international—help regulate the economy, support industries, manage inflation, create jobs, and ensure the country can compete globally.”

Final reflective question:

“Which economic policy do you think is most important for a developing country, and why?”



Lesson Plan
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Lesson 8: Problems and threats of the development of Thai economy

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

1. Learning Objectives (5 minutes)

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Define inflation, deflation, and unemployment.
2. Explain how these problems negatively affect the development of the Thai economy.
3. Identify real examples of these economic problems in Thailand.
4. Analyze why these issues are considered threats to economic growth.

2. Introduction (5 minutes)

Warm-up Questions

Ask students:

- “Why do prices of goods sometimes go up?”
- “What happens when many people cannot find jobs?”
- “How do these affect people and the country?”

Explain:

Thailand, like all countries, faces economic problems that slow down development. Today, we will learn the biggest threats: inflation, deflation, and unemployment.

3. Lesson Content (25 minutes)

Break the content into three key problems.

A. Inflation

Definition:

A general increase in the prices of goods and services over time.

Causes:

- High consumer demand
- Increase in production costs (oil, materials)
- Too much money in the economy

Effects on the Thai Economy:

- Higher cost of living
- Decreased purchasing power
- Increased production costs for businesses
- Poverty may increase

Examples (generalizable):

- Rising food prices
- Higher fuel and transportation costs
- Increasing rent and utility prices

B. Deflation

Definition:

A decrease in the general price level of goods and services.

Causes:

- Low consumer spending
- Excess supply
- Economic recession or slow growth

Effects on the Thai Economy:

- Businesses lose profit
- Lower wages
- Consumers delay purchases (waiting for lower prices)
- Risk of economic slowdown

Examples:

- Many retail shops lowering prices to attract customers
- Farmers receiving lower prices for produce

C. Unemployment

Definition:

The condition where people who are able and willing to work cannot find jobs.

Types:

- Frictional: Short-term job searching
- Structural: Skills mismatch
- Cyclical: Due to economic downturn

Effects on the Thai Economy:

- Loss of income for families
- Lower consumer spending
- Higher poverty rates
- Brain drain (skilled workers leaving the country)
- Increased government spending on welfare

Examples:

- Workers laid off during economic crises
- Tourism sector job losses during downturns
- Fresh graduates struggling to find jobs

Why These Problems Threaten Development (Summary Section)

- They reduce national income
- Decrease private sector investment
- Lower the quality of life
- Slow down economic growth
- Create instability in businesses and families

4. Guided Practice (10 minutes)

Activity: "Identify the Problem"

Give short scenarios (read aloud or on board):

1. "Prices of rice, eggs, and fuel increase by 10% this year."
2. "Many factories reduce workers because consumers buy less."
3. "Graduates cannot find jobs for more than six months."

Task for Students:

- Identify: *Is it inflation, deflation, or unemployment?*
- Explain *why* they chose their answer.

Call a few volunteers to share.

5. Independent Activity (5 minutes)

Students answer individually:

“Which economic problem— inflation, deflation, or unemployment —do you think is the most serious threat to Thailand’s development? Explain why.”

(Write 3–5 sentences.)

6. Assessment / Checking Understanding (3 minutes)

Quick oral or written questions:

1. What is inflation?
 2. Why is deflation harmful to businesses?
 3. How does unemployment slow down economic growth?
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7. Conclusion (2 minutes)

Summarize key points:

“Inflation, deflation, and unemployment are major threats to the Thai economy because they affect prices, incomes, businesses, and the overall stability of the nation. Understanding these problems helps us see why economic policies and government actions are important.”

Ask final question:

“What can the government do to reduce these problems?”



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Lesson 1: General characteristics of market55-Minute Lesson Plan

Topic: General Characteristics and Types of Markets

Grade Level: M3

Subject: Economics

I. Learning Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Identify the general characteristics of a market.
 - Classify markets according to:
 - Types of goods and services
 - Selling method
 - Competition
 - Objectives of utilization of the product
2. Provide examples of each market type.
3. Demonstrate understanding through a short group classification activity.

II. Materials:

- PowerPoint slides
- Manila paper / markers
- Printed activity cards
- Whiteboard & markers

III. Lesson Introduction (5 minutes)

- Slide Intro (2 sentences):

“A market refers not only to a physical place but to any situation where buyers and sellers exchange goods, services, or information. Understanding different types of markets helps us know how products are sold, consumed, and priced.”
- Teacher Warm-Up (3 minutes):

Ask: “Where do you usually buy your favorite snack? Is it always the same type of market?”

Let 2–3 students answer.

IV. Content and Discussion (25 minutes)

A. General Characteristics of a Market (5 minutes)

Explain:

- Presence of buyers and sellers
- Something to exchange (goods, services, information)
- Price mechanism
- Communication between buyers and sellers
- Place or platform (store, online, mobile app)
- Give quick examples for each.

B. Types of Market According to Different Factors (20 minutes)

1. According to Types of Goods and Services (5 minutes)

- Market Type Meaning Example
- Commodity Market Raw materials & basic goods Rice market, fish market
- Industrial Market Machines, tools, equipment Construction materials
- Consumer Market Products for daily use Grocery store
- Service Market Non-physical services Salon, tutoring

2. According to Selling Method (5 minutes)

- Type Description Example
- Retail Market Small quantities to final consumers 7-Eleven
- Wholesale Market Large quantities to retailers Big C wholesale section
- Online Market Digital platforms Lazada, Shopee
- Auction Market Highest bidder gets the product Antique auction

3. According to Competition (5 minutes)

- Market Structure Features Example
- Perfect Competition Many sellers, identical products Vegetable vendors
- Monopolistic Competition Many sellers, differentiated products Milk tea shops
- Oligopoly Few large sellers dominate Telecom companies
- Monopoly One seller controls the market Local water provider

4. According to Objectives of Product Utilization (5 minutes)

- Type Description Example
- Consumer Goods Market Products used for personal consumption Clothing, food
- Capital Goods Market Goods used for production Machines, tools
- Durable Goods Market Long-lasting products Appliances
- Non-Durable Goods Market Consumed immediately Snacks, soap

V. Guided Practice / Group Activity (12 minutes)

Activity: “Market Sort & Explain”

Steps:

- Divide class into 4 groups.

- Give each group 10–12 activity cards with examples (e.g., haircut, mobile phone, fish vendor, Shopee shop, water company).
- Students must classify each example according to:
- Type of goods/services
- Selling method
- Competition
- Product utilization
- Each group posts results on manila paper.
- 1-minute explanation per group.

VI. Assessment (8 minutes)

Quick Quiz (Write answers on paper)

- What are the 2 main participants in a market?
- Give one example of an online market.
- What type of market involves many sellers with similar but branded products?
- Is a hair salon a goods or services market?
- What type of market sells goods used for production (like machines)?
- Teacher quickly checks for understanding.

VII. Conclusion (3 minutes)

Key takeaway:

“Markets differ based on what they sell, how they sell, who competes, and how products are used. These differences affect prices, choices, and the way businesses operate.”

Ask: “What type of market do you think will grow the most in the future?”



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Lesson 2: Market categorized by characteristics of competition

Subject: Economics

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 55 minutes

Topic: Market Structures – Perfect and Imperfect Competition

Learning Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to:

1. Define perfect and imperfect competition.
2. Identify key characteristics of each market structure.
3. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of each type.
4. Differentiate the types of imperfect competition (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition).
5. Apply the concepts to real-world examples.

Lesson Outline

1. Introduction (10 minutes)

- Begin with a warm-up question:
“Why do different products have different numbers of sellers—some many, and some only one or two?”
- Ask students to brainstorm examples of markets:
 - Street food vendors
 - Mobile phone companies
 - Electricity supplier
 - Clothing brands
- Explain that these represent different market structures.

2. Direct Instruction (20–25 minutes)

A. Perfect Competition

Key Characteristics:

- Many buyers and many sellers
- Identical or homogeneous products
- Free entry and exit from the market
- Full information in the market
- Firms are price takers

Strengths:

- Efficient allocation of resources
- Low prices for consumers
- Maximum consumer and producer welfare

Weaknesses:

- Unrealistic—rarely exists in real world
- No product variety
- Low profit margins for firms

Examples:

- Agricultural products: rice, wheat, corn
- Currency or stock trading (approximate)

B. Imperfect Competition

Imperfect competition occurs when at least one condition of perfect competition is violated.

Types:

1. Monopoly

Characteristics:

- One seller
- No close substitutes
- High barriers to entry
- Firm is a price maker

Strengths:

- Large-scale production may reduce costs (economies of scale)
- Stable supply

Weaknesses:

- High prices
- Inefficient output
- Lack of innovation incentive

Examples:

- Electricity providers
- Water supply authority

2. Oligopoly

Characteristics:

- Few large firms control the market
- Products may be identical or differentiated
- High barriers to entry
- Interdependence among firms (price changes affect competitors)

Strengths:

- Firms may compete through innovation
- Stable prices

Weaknesses:

- Collusion can occur (cartels)
- Prices may be higher than under perfect competition

Examples:

- Mobile phone networks
- Airline industry
- Soft drink companies

3. Monopolistic Competition

Characteristics:

- Many sellers
- Differentiated products (branding, quality, style)
- Low barriers to entry
- Some price-setting power

Strengths:

- Product variety
- Encourages innovation and marketing

Weaknesses:

- Higher prices than perfect competition
- Excess marketing costs

Examples:

- Clothing brands
- Restaurants
- Cosmetics

3. Guided Practice (15 minutes)

Task 1: Classification Challenge

Provide students with examples and let them classify each into a type of market structure:

- Apple (tech) → Oligopoly
- Local coffee shop → Monopolistic competition
- Wheat farm → Perfect competition
- Electricity provider → Monopoly

Task 2: Comparison Table

Students fill a table comparing characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses.

4. Independent Activity (10–15 minutes)

Choose one market structure and answer:

1. Why does this structure exist in that industry?
2. What problems or benefits does it create for consumers?
3. How could the government intervene (if needed)?

5. Assessment (5–10 minutes)

Short Quiz Sample Questions:

1. List three characteristics of perfect competition.
2. What makes a monopoly different from monopolistic competition?
3. Give one strength and one weakness of oligopoly.

6. Conclusion (5 minutes)

- Review the differences between perfect and imperfect competition.
- Ask students to give a real-world example of each type of market structure.

7. Materials Needed

- Whiteboard/markers
- Printed comparison chart
- Short quiz
- Projector (optional)



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Lesson 3: Price mechanism

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

Topic: Demand

1. Learning Objectives

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Define demand and quantity demanded.
2. Identify the determinants of demand.
3. Construct a demand schedule.
4. Graph a demand curve based on a demand schedule.
5. Explain the Law of Demand.

2. Introduction (10 minutes)

Warm-up Questions

Ask students:

- “Why do you buy more of a product when it becomes cheaper?”
- “Would you still buy the same quantity if your income increased?”

Explain that these questions relate to demand in economics.

Key Vocabulary to Introduce

- Demand
- Quantity demanded
- Determinants of demand
- Demand schedule
- Demand curve
- Law of demand

3. Lesson Content (25–30 minutes)

A. Demand (Definition)

- Demand is the willingness and ability of consumers to purchase a good or service at various prices during a specific period.
- Quantity Demanded
- The specific amount of a product consumers are willing to buy at a particular price.

B. Law of Demand

- As price increases, quantity demanded decreases; as price decreases, quantity demanded increases.
- This creates a downward-sloping demand curve.

C. Determinants of Demand (“Shifters”)

These factors shift the entire demand curve left or right:

1. Income

- Normal goods: demand ↑ when income ↑
- Inferior goods: demand ↓ when income ↑
- 2. Consumer tastes and preferences
 - Trends, advertising, lifestyle changes
- 3. Price of related goods
 - Substitutes: Price ↑ of one → demand ↑ for the other
 - Complements: Price ↑ of one → demand ↓ for the other
- 4. Expectations of future prices
 - If consumers expect higher future prices → demand ↑ now
- 5. Number of buyers
 - More consumers → demand ↑

Note: Determinants shift the demand curve, while price moves along the curve.

D. Demand Schedule

A table showing how much consumers are willing to buy at different prices.

Example Demand Schedule for Apples

Price (₱/kg)	Quantity Demanded (kg)
50	2
40	4
30	6
20	8
10	12

E. Demand Curve

- A graph showing quantity demanded at each price.
- Slopes downward from left to right.
- Derived directly from the demand schedule.

4. Guided Practice (10–15 minutes)

Activity 1: Create a Demand Schedule

Tell students:

“Create a demand schedule for ice cream using 5 prices of your choice.”

Activity 2: Draw the Demand Curve

Using their schedule:

- Put Price on the vertical axis (Y)
- Put Quantity demanded on the horizontal axis (X)
- Plot the points
- Connect them to form a downward slope

5. Independent Practice (10 minutes)

Students answer:

1. Identify three determinants of demand in their daily life.
2. Explain how income affects demand for:
 - Fast food
 - Designer clothes
3. Create a second demand schedule for another product (e.g., soda, notebooks).

6. Assessment (5–10 minutes)

Quiz Questions

1. Define demand.

2. State the Law of Demand.
3. Which of the following is a determinant of demand?
 - A. Price of the product
 - B. Cost of production
 - C. Consumer income
4. Draw a sample demand curve.
5. Fill in missing values in a demand schedule.

7. Conclusion (5 minutes)

Recap:

- Demand = willingness + ability to buy
- Law of Demand → inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded
- Determinants shift the curve
- Demand schedule → table
- Demand curve → graph

Quick exit question:

“What causes a movement along the demand curve, and what causes a shift?”

8. Materials Needed

- Whiteboard/markers
- Graph paper
- Printed demand schedule activity sheets
- Quiz sheets



Lesson Plan
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Academic Year 2025
Term 2

Lesson 4: Price mechanism

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

Topic: Supply

1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

1. Define supply and quantity supplied.
2. Explain the Law of Supply.
3. Identify the determinants of supply.
4. Construct a supply schedule.
5. Graph a supply curve.

2. Introduction (10 minutes)

Warm-up Questions

Ask students:

- “If the price of a product rises, are producers willing to supply more or less?”
- “What factors influence how much producers are willing to make?”

Use this to introduce the concept of supply.

Key Vocabulary

- Supply
- Quantity supplied
- Law of Supply
- Determinants of supply
- Supply schedule
- Supply curve

3. Lesson Content (25–30 minutes)

A. Supply (Definition)

- Supply is the willingness and ability of producers to offer goods and services for sale at various prices over a given period.
- Quantity Supplied
The specific amount of a product producers are willing to supply at a particular price.

B. The Law of Supply

- As the price increases, quantity supplied increases;
as the price decreases, quantity supplied decreases.
- This creates an upward-sloping supply curve.

C. Determinants of Supply (Supply Shifters)

These factors shift the entire supply curve left or right:

1. Cost of Production (Input prices)

- Lower production cost → supply ↑
- Higher production cost → supply ↓
- 2. Technology
 - Better technology → lower cost → supply ↑
- 3. Number of Sellers
 - More sellers → supply ↑
 - Fewer sellers → supply ↓
- 4. Expectations of Future Prices (Producer expectations)
 - Expect higher future prices → producers may reduce supply now
- 5. Government Policies
 - Subsidies → supply ↑
 - Taxes → supply ↓
 - Regulations can affect supply negatively or positively
- 6. Price of Related Goods in Production
 - For multi-product firms, producing more of one good may reduce supply of another.

Note: A change in price causes movement along the supply curve, not a shift.

D. Supply Schedule

A table showing the quantity supplied at different prices.

Example Supply Schedule for Mangoes

Price (₱/kg)	Quantity Supplied (kg)
20	2
30	4
40	7
50	10
60	13

This shows producers are willing to produce more at higher prices.

E. Supply Curve

- A graph that shows the quantity supplied at each price.
- Slopes upward from left to right.
- Derived directly from a supply schedule.

4. Guided Practice (10–15 minutes)

Activity 1: Construct a Supply Schedule

Tell students:

“Create a supply schedule for bottled water with 5 different prices.”

Activity 2: Draw the Supply Curve

Using their schedule:

- Price on vertical axis (Y)
- Quantity supplied on horizontal axis (X)
- Plot points
- Draw an upward-sloping line

5. Independent Practice (10 minutes)

Students complete:

1. Identify three determinants of supply for a product of their choice.
2. Explain how technology might increase supply for:
 - Smartphones
 - Agriculture

3. Create a second supply schedule for a different product (e.g., eggs, notebooks).

6. Assessment (5–10 minutes)

Sample Quiz Questions

1. Define supply.
2. State the Law of Supply.
3. Which of the following is a determinant of supply?
 - A. Consumer income
 - B. Production cost
 - C. Taste and preference
4. What happens to supply if a tax is imposed on producers?
5. Draw a sample supply curve.

7. Conclusion (5 minutes)

Recap the key points:

- Supply → willingness and ability to produce
- Law of Supply → positive relationship between price & quantity supplied
- Determinants shift the supply curve
- Supply schedule → table
- Supply curve → graph

Exit question:

“What causes a movement along the curve and what causes a shift?”

8. Materials Needed

- Whiteboard/markers
- Graph paper
- Printed supply schedule task sheets
- Quiz or exit tickets



Lesson Plan
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Lesson 4: Roles and function of the government in developing the country

Grade Level: M3

Duration: 60 minutes

1. Learning Objectives (5 minutes)

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Identify the main roles and functions of government: administrative, social, economic, educational.
2. Explain how each role contributes to national development.
3. Give real-world examples of each role in their country.
4. Analyze why government involvement is important for society.

2. Introduction (5 minutes)

Motivational Activity / Question

Ask students:

- “What would happen if there were no government?”
- “Who would create rules, provide schools, or build roads?”

Let a few students share quick answers.

Explain:

Government exists to maintain order, provide services, and promote development. Today we will learn how.

3. Lesson Content & Discussion (25 minutes)

Break down the roles of government with short explanations and examples.

A. Administrative Role (Law, Order, Governance)

Definition:

Government organizes and manages the country through laws, policies, and public institutions.

Key Functions:

- Maintaining peace and order
- Creating and enforcing laws
- Managing public offices and agencies
- Protecting citizens' rights
- Ensuring national security

Examples:

- Police and military services
- Issuing IDs, passports, permits
- Courts and justice system

B. Social Role (Welfare and Quality of Life)

Definition:

Government supports the well-being and social needs of citizens.

Key Functions:

- Providing healthcare services
- Housing programs
- Social welfare/assistance
- Public sanitation
- Disaster preparedness

Examples:

- Public hospitals
- Social welfare programs (aid to the poor, elderly, or disabled)
- Emergency response during natural disasters

C. Economic Role (Growth, Stability, Development)

Definition:

Government regulates and supports economic activities to ensure stable and sustained growth.

Key Functions:

- Creating jobs and supporting industries
- Building infrastructure (roads, bridges, ports)
- Collecting taxes and managing the national budget
- Regulating trade, markets, and businesses
- Managing inflation and economic stability

Examples:

- Building highways to support transportation
- Subsidies for farmers
- Policies to attract foreign investors
- Setting minimum wage

D. Educational Role (Knowledge and Human Development)

Definition:

Government develops human capital through education and training opportunities.

Key Functions:

- Providing public schools and universities
- Training teachers
- Creating national curriculum standards
- Offering scholarships
- Supporting literacy programs

Examples:

- Free public education
- National exams and curriculum frameworks
- Scholarships for poor students

4. Guided Practice / Group Activity (10 minutes)

Instructions:

Divide class into four groups, each assigned one government role:

1. Administrative
2. Social
3. Economic
4. Educational

Task:

Each group answers:

- What is the role about?
- Why is it important for national development?
- Give at least two examples.

Students present in 1 minute per group.

5. Independent Activity (5 minutes)

Students answer individually:

“Which government role do you think is most important for a developing country, and why?”

(Short paragraph—3 to 5 sentences)

6. Assessment / Checking Understanding (3 minutes)

Quick oral or written check:

1. Name one social role of the government.
2. Why is the government involved in the economy?
3. Give an example of an administrative function.
4. What does the educational role aim to develop?

7. Conclusion (2 minutes)

Summarize the key idea:

“The government plays many roles—administrative, social, economic, and educational—to ensure order, improve quality of life, grow the economy, and develop human potential. All these roles work together to build a strong and progressive country.”

Ask a final reflective question:

“In your opinion, which role needs more improvement in our country today?”