

INDEX **TEACHING LESSONS**

Lesson Plan No.	Date	Class & Section	Topic	Page No.	Supervisor Signature
1	1-8-18	XI	Poverty	1-5	
2	2-8-18	XII	Production & its classification	6-9	
3	3-8-18	XI	Inflation	10-13	
4	4-8-18	XII	Demand	14-18	
5	6-8-18	X	Production	19-23	
6	7-8-18	X	Supply	24-27	
7	8-8-18	X	Human wants	28-32	
8	9-8-18	IX	Revenue	33-37	
9	10-8-18	IX	Receipts and expenditure	38-40	
10	13-8-18	X	Consumer	41-45	
11	14-8-18	XI	Understanding of Economy	46-50	
12	16-8-18	XII	Economy & its types	51-55	
13	18-8-18	IX	Infrastructure of economy	56-61	
14	20-8-18	IX	Rent	62-66	
15	21-8-18	XII	Indian economy	67-71	
16	23-8-18	X	Demand	72-76	
17	24-8-18	XI	Cost and its types	77-81	
18	26-8-18	X	Problems of Indian Agriculture	82-86	
19	27-8-18	X	Utility	87-92	
20	28-8-18	XII	Production	92-96	
21	29-8-18	XII	Underdeveloped economy	97-101	

INDEX **TEACHING LESSONS**

Lesson Plan No.	Date	Class & Section	Topic	Page No.	Supervisor Signature
22	30.8.18	XI	Foreign Trade	102-106	
23	31.8.18	IX	Problems of Economy	107-111	
24	1.9.18	X	Capitalistic Economy	112-116	
25	4.9.18	X	Determination of Price	117-121	
26	5.9.18	IX	Socialistic Economy	122-126	
27	6.9.18	X	Socialistic Economy	127-131	
28	7.9.18	XII	Economic & Non-Economic factors	132-136	
29	8.9.18	IX	Cost	137-141	
30	12.9.18	XI	Elasticity of demand	142-146	
31	14.9.18	XII	Elasticity of demand	147-151	
32	17.9.18	XII	Elasticity of diff wages	152-156	
33	20.9.18	X	Elasticity of demand	158-162	
34	24.9.18	XII	Investment	162-166	
35	26.9.18	XI	Foreign Trade	167-171	
36	28.9.18	XII	Elasticity of demand	172-176	
37	29.9.18	XI	Goods	177-181	
38	1.10.18	XII	Money	182-186	
39	3.10.18	X	Unemployment	187-191	
40	4.10.18	XII	Agriculture	192-196	
41			Investment	197-201	
42			Collage Industries	202-206	

Attendance Record

ATTENDANCE RECORD

CLASS :

SECTION :

SCHOOL : SUBJECT :

Roll No.	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Aakrisha	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P		P		P		P	
2	Bishal	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
3	Charanjeet	L	A	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
4	Ashwini	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
5	Deepesh	A	L	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
6	Haresh	P	P	L	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
7	Jshaen	A	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
8	Keshav	P	L	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
9	Kaish	P	P	L	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
10	Lavanya	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
11	Mamya	P	L	L	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			A	L	P		P		P	
12	Noor	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	L		L		P		P
13	Nitin	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
14	Purvi	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
15	Raghav	P	A	P	P		P	L	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
16	Rajat	P	A	P	P		P	L	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
17	Ridhima	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
18	Sarangh	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
19	Shivam	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
20	Shivani	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
21	Sourav	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
22	Tanvi	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
23	Tabasya	P	L	L	P		P	L	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
24	Vansh	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P
25	Vanshika	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P		P		P

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE RECORD

CLASS :

SECTION :

SCHOOL : SUBJECT :

Roll No.	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Adarsha	P			P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P			P			P
2	Bishal	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
3	Chasraj	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
4	Dhanu	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
5	Deepesh	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
6	Hrishit	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
7	Ishaan	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
8	Keshav	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
9	Krish	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
10	Lavanya	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
11	Manya	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
12	Noor	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
13	Nitin	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
14	Ravi	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
15	Raghav	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
16	Rajat	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
17	Ridhima	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
18	Saansh	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
19	Shikha	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
20	Shivani	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
21	Souvik	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
22	Tanvi	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
23	Tapasya	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
24	Vansh	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P
25	Vanshika	P			P	P	P	P	P				P		P			P			P

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	During Month	Previous	Total	
I			P		P		P	P						
J			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
I			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P		P	P						
			P		P									

ATTENDANCE RECORD

CLASS :

SECTION :

SCHOOL : SUBJECT :

Roll No.	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Akashha	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
2	Bishal	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
3	Chhangeest	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
4	Dhruv	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
5	Deepesh	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
6	Harshit	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
7	Jshaan	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	A	P			P	P	P	P		
8	Keshav	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
9	Krish	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
10	Lavanya	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
11	Manajya	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
12	Noor	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
13	Nitin	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
14	Ravi	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
15	Raghav	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
16	Rajat	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
17	Ridhima	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
18	Sarangh	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
19	Shivam	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
20	Shivani	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
21	Sousoo	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
22	Tanvi	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
23	Tafasya	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
24	Varsh	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		
25	Varshika	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE RECORD

CLASS :

SECTION :

SCHOOL : _____ SUBJECT : _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

TIME TABLE

Date	P E R I O D							
	Ist	IInd	IIIRD	IVth	Vth	VIth	VIIth	VIIIth
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								

Discussion Lesson

P.T Roll No = 47

Class = IX

Subject = Economics

Topic = Demand

Date = 1-8-18

Time - 35 Min

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

A chart related to the topic

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of logic in pupils
- 2) To motivate pupil to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

Specific
Aim

To enable the students to develop the economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic

Previous
knowledge
assumed

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have the knowledge about the topic

Previous
Knowledge
Testing

Q1) What are the basic needs of human beings?

Ans. Food, shelter and clothing.

Q2) Where does we go to obtain commodity?

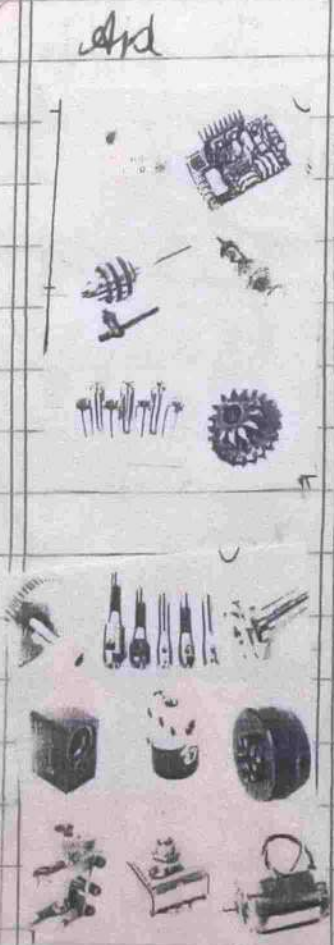
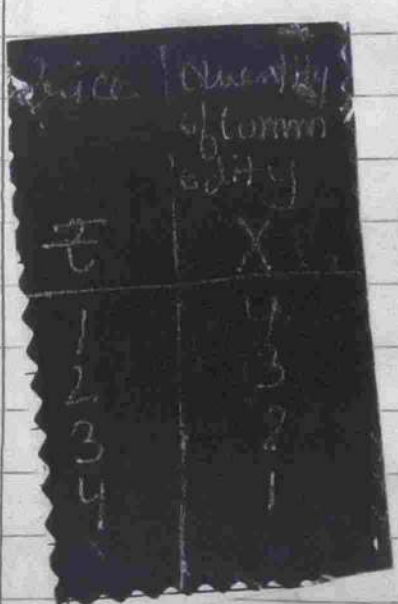
Ans. To the market.

Announce-
ment of the

After getting the student response P.T will announce the topic.

(Presentation)

P.T will present the topic side by side.

Subject Matter	P.T Activity	Teaching	B.B Work
<u>Demand</u> ⇒ Demand is the quantity of a material which a consumer is intended to buy and he is ideal to buy it with a fixed time.	P.T will explain the concept of demand.	And 	

Subject Matter

PT activity

Teaching aid

B.B work

There are five factors of demand of a commodity

- 1) Desire to obtain a goods
- 2) Money to supplement that desire
- 3) Relationship b/w the quantity and price

5) Relationship of the quantity demanded within the time

Q) What is needed to buy commodity?

Q- What is meant by price good



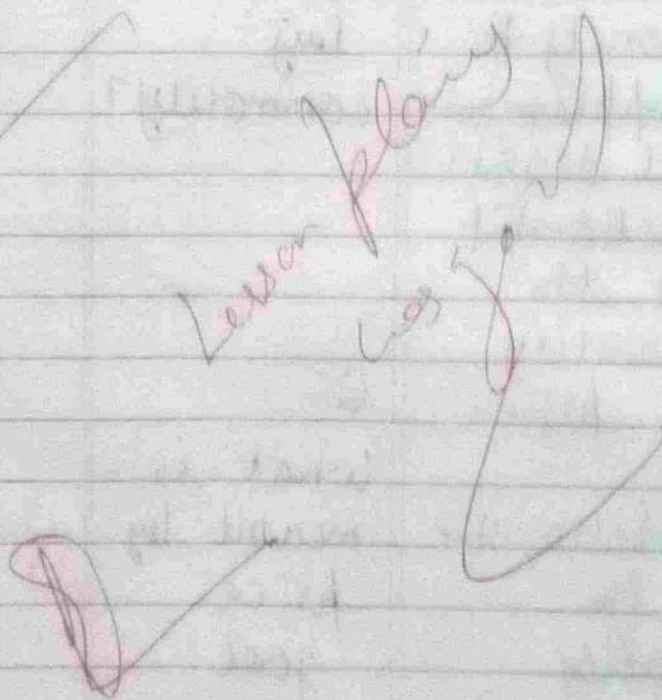
Demand is the quantity of a commodity which a consumer is intended to buy and he is able to buy it within a fixed time period at a fixed price.

1) Desire to obtain a good.
2) Money to supplement that desire.
3) Inclination to spend money.
4) Relationship b/w the quantity and price.
5) Relationship b/w the quantity demanded and time.

(Recapitulation =) What do you mean by demand?

2) What are the five factors of demand of a commodity?

3) Define Law of Demand?



Macro Lessons

Lesson Plan - 1

Date -
Duration - 30 to 35 min
Subject - Economics

P.T Roll No -
Class - XI
Topic - Poverty

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk board, Chalk, duster, pointer.

Specific Aids

The P.T will show the model related to the topic.

General Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupil to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

Previous Knowledge Assumed

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan, assume that the pupil already have the knowledge about the topic.

Q-1) What are the basic problems of India?

Business
Knowledge

Ans-1) Poverty, Unemployment, population

Q-2) What are our basic needs?

Ans-1) Food, Shelter, Clothing

Q-3) If a person is not fulfilling his basic needs then what is this situation called?

Ans-1) Poverty

P.T will present the topic by using direct method and using flash cards.

Presentation
of the
topic

Subject Matter

P.T activity

Pupil Activity

B.B. work

Poverty :-> poverty is the ability to fulfill the basic requirements.

P.T will explain the definition of Poverty

Pupil will listening.

POVERTY
Poverty is the ability to fulfill the basic requirements.

Types of Poverty

- 1) Absolute poverty
- 2) Relative poverty

1) Absolute poverty
:-> It refers to that line which expressed per

1) What is absolute poverty

Pupil write the notebook

Subject Matter

St. activity

Pupil Activity

B. B. work.

Capita average monthly expenditure incurred by the people to satisfy their minimum needs

Q-7
What is relative poverty?

What is Relative poverty?
It refers to poverty in relation to different classes.

2) Relative poverty

⇒ It refers to poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries. People having low level of substances is treated as poor and are poverty line

Causes of Poverty:

Q. What is per capita income

Q. What is per capita income?
It is the average income of individuals.

1) Low level of national products

2) Low rate of growth

3) Heavy pressure of population

Subject Matter	P.T Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B work
4) Unequal distribution of income & wealth	P.T will explain the causes of poverty	Pupil will write the difficult words in the notebook	
5) Unemployment and under employment			
6) Inflation process			
7) Low level of Per capita income			
8) Low Level of the national Income	P.T will explain the reason of reason of poverty	Pupil will listening	<u>Causes of Poverty</u> 1) Unequal distribution 2) Unemployment 3) Low level of per capita income 4) Increase demonstration
9) Increase Demonstration Effects			
10) Low level techniques of the farmer			
11) Lack of the modernization of the techniques			

Recapitulation

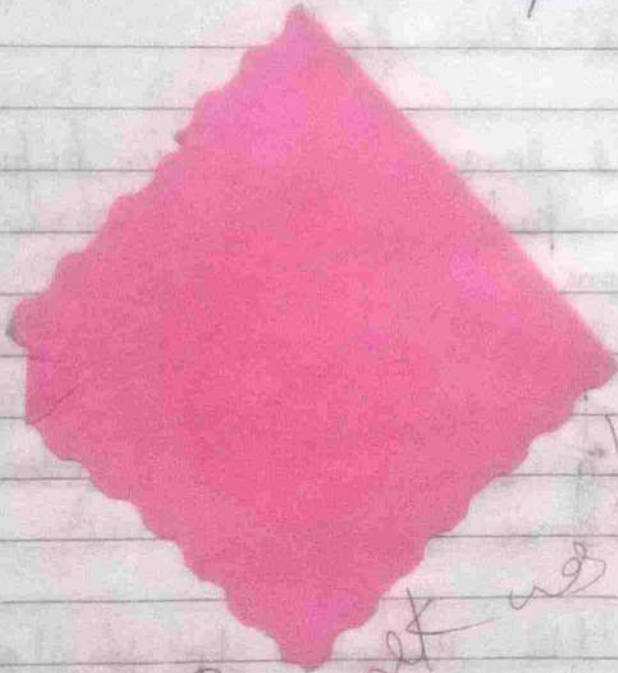
Now P.T will ask few questions from the students.

Q-1) What do you mean by poverty?

Q-2) What are the types of Poverty?

Q-3) What is inflation process?

Q-4) How does heavy pressures of population leads to poverty?



Q. B. Walt is poor

Lesson Plan - 2

Date —

P.T Roll No —

Duration — 30 to 35 min

Class — XII

Subject — Economics

Topic — Product & its classification

General Aims

A well equipped classrooms with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

The P.T will show the model related to the topic

General Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils
- 2) Motivate pupil to become an ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the pupils understood the economic concepts

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic

Previous Knowledge Testing

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson Plan, assume that the

pupils already have the knowledge about the topic

Previous knowledge testing

Q1) What are our basic needs?

Ans. Food, shelter and clothing

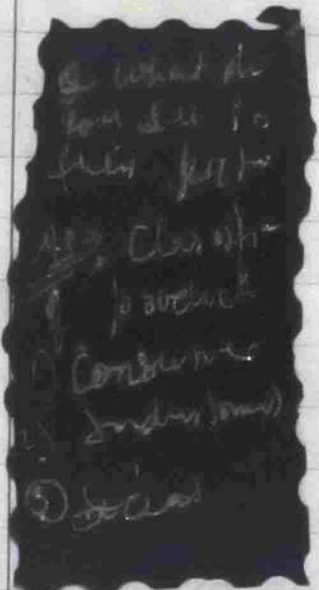
Q2) Where do you go to for purchase an item?

Ans - Market

Presentation of topic

P.T Present the topic by using direct method

Subject Matter	P.T Activity	Teaching Aids	B.B Work
Concept of Product			
⇒ Generally product is used to refer to the physical or long attributes of a product	P.T explain the concept of Products	Teacher will write the difficult words in the Black-board	Generally products are used to refer to the physical or long attributes of products
It satisfies our needs we pay price for it	Q- What is the role of Products		
A product is defined as anything that can			

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Teaching Aids	B.B. Work
be offered to the market to satisfy a want or need	P.T. will show the flash card to explain the prompt	Teachers will be use the black board as a Teaching aids	
Customer decision to buy a product ⇒ There can be three tyhes of benefits on a consumer may seek to satisfy from the products - se of products → Functional → Psychological → Social	(Q-1) What do you see in this picture? (Showing flash cards?)	Teacher will write the diffinult words on the Black board.	
Products are further classified into: ⇒ → Consumer Products → Industrial Products			

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Teaching Aid	B.B. work
→ Consumer product are those purchased for ultimate use "Consumer for satisfied needs"	Q.2 What do you mean by goods or products	Teacher will use the projector as a teaching aid.	Q. What do you mean by goods or products

Recapitulation :- True or False

- 1) Potato and aloo tiki products or burger in Madolams, both are consumer products ☐
- 2) Sunlight is a product ☐
- 3) Service is a product ☐

Home
Assignment

P.T. work
C.B. D. D. 2

Lesson Plan-3

Date —
Duration — 30 to 35 min
Subject — Economics

P.T Roll no —
Class — XI
Topic — Inflation

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

The P-T will explain the model related to the topic

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of logic in pupils
- 2) Motivate pupil to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic

Previous Knowledge

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan, assume that the pupils already have the knowledge

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity Q-2	Teaching Aid	B.B. work
→ Consumer product are those purchased for ultimate "Consumer for satisfied needs"	What do you mean by goods or products	Teacher will use the projector as a teaching aid.	Q. What do you mean by goods or products

Recapitulation :- True or False

- 1) Potato and aloo tikki products or burger in Madolam, both are consumer products ☐
- 2) Sunlight is a product ☐
- 3) Service is a product ☐

HOME
Assignment

P.T. was
checked

about the topic

Unconscious knowledge
testing

Q 1) From where you buy the things?

Ans Market

Q 2) Before buying thing what do you ask the buyer?

Ans Cost of thing

Q 3) What is the price of Colgate?

Ans 40 ₹

announcement
of topic

After getting the student response, P-T will announce the topic by saying well students? today we will discuss about the Inflation

Presentation
of topic

P-T will present the topic by using direct method and using flash cards Chalkboard work done side by side

Subject
Matter

P-T Activity

Teaching
Aid

B. B work

Inflation ⇒

Inflation refers to a situation of increase in

P-T will explain the deflation as a

Teacher will use the Projector as a

Inflation refers to a situation of increase in the general price level in short period

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Activity

B.B. work.

the general price level over a short period of time

of inflation

teaching aid

Causes of Inflation

⇒

- 1) Rise in Demand
- 2) cost push
- 3) Rise in population
- 4) Credit Expansion

P-T will explain by showing flash cards

Pupil will listen active

1) Rise in Demand

⇒ Rise in

Demand may be related to rise in money supply or consumer expectations

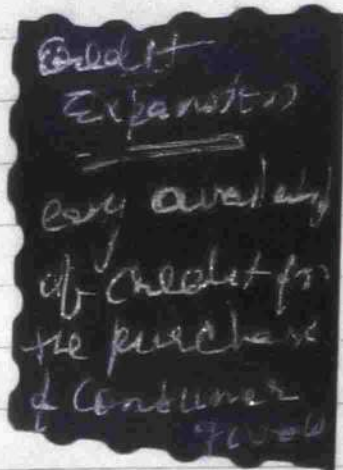
P-T will ask the students by using flash cards

Pupil will active participation in class

2) cost push ⇒

It means with rise in demand cost of product also rise

Causes of Inflation
1) Rise in Demand
2) Cost push
3) Rise in population

Subject matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
3) Rise in population This country is explaining the problem of population	Q:- Which country is most populated country	Pupil will listening the topic carefully.	
4) Credit Expansion ⇒ easy availability of credit for the purchase of consumer goods has raised the level of demand			

Recapitulation

- Q-1) What is inflation?
- Q-2) What are the causes of inflation?
- Q-3) What do you mean by cost push inflation?
- Q-4) What is credit expansion?

Write the definition and causes of inflation

Lesson Plan — 4

Date —

P.T. Roll No —

Duration — 30 to 35 min

Class — XII

Subject — Economics

Topic — Consumer

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalkboard, Chalk, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

A flash card related to the topic.

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop the economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

Previous knowledge Assumed

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the

Privious knowledge testing

pupils already have the knowledge about the topic

Q-1) Which products do you use daily?

Ans -> Tale, Soap, Toothpaste, oil

Q-2) From where do you buy these products?

Ans -> From market

Q-3) Which media help you to know about the new products?

Ans - Television, Newspaper etc

Q-4) What is the motive of these medias by showing these advertisements?

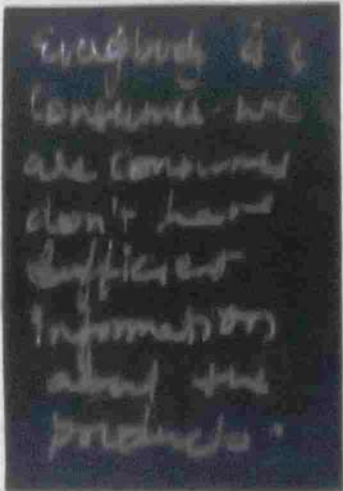
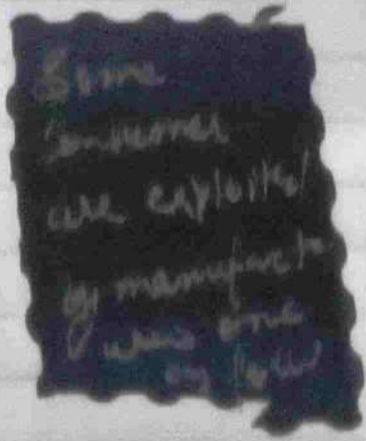
Ans - To give us knowledge, make us aware

Announcement of topic

After getting students response P.T. will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the consumer awareness.

Presentation of topic

P.T. will present the topic by using direct method and using flash cards.

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
Everybody is a consumer we are consumer don't have sufficient information about the products, we normally exploited by the profit makers. Some consumer are exploited by manufactures one as follows	P.T will explain the concept of consumer awareness	Pupil will write the difficult words on the notebook.	
⇒ 1) Substandard quality the goods are sold, some times of substandard quality selling the medicine beyond expiry date etc 2) High price In order to earn profits the trader	P.T will ask the students what do you see in this picture by showing flash cards.	Pupil will write the difficult words on the notebook	

Subject matter	I.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work.
earn profit and very often charge a high price than actual price.	Q: What do you mean by duplicate / fake?	Pupil will listening in classroom	
3) Duplicate articles In the name of general goods fake duplicate items are sold by producer to the consumer	Q: If we put dust in clear water then what will be happen?	Pupil will listening in classroom	If we put dust in clear water then what will be happen?
4) Adulterated products - In order to earn profits costly edible items are adulterated specially ghee, spices			

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. note
5) Unsatisfactory after sale service Many of the high cost durable items such as electronic etc	P.T will explain the topic	Pupil will be listening.	

Recapitulation

- Q.1) What do you mean by the consumer awareness?
- Q.2) Distinguish between the Sub-standard and adulterated?
- Q.3) What are duplicate / artificial?

Home
Assignment

Lesson Plan - 5

Date -
Duration - 30 to 35 min
Subject - Economics

P.T. Roll No. -
Class - X
Topic - Demand

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalk board, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

A chart related to the topic

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of logic in pupils
- 2) To motivate pupil to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop the economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic

Prerequisites

To pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have the knowledge about the topic

Previous knowledge testing

Q-1) What are the basic needs of human being? Ans- food, shelter

Q-2) What are the things that the human being requires to fulfill his basic needs?

Ans- Money

Q-3) Where does we go to obtain a commodity?

Ans- To the market

Announcement of topic

After getting the student response P-T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the law of demand.

Presentation of topic

P-T will present the topic by using direct method and question answer techniques and B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
Demand $\Rightarrow$			
Demand is the quantity of a	P.T will explain the	Pupil will explain the	

Subject Matter	I.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
materials which a consumer is intended to buy and he is able to buy it, with in a fixed time period at a fixed price. There are five factors of demand of a commodity $\Rightarrow$	concept of demand	on the complete in the notebook.	Demand is the quantity of a material which a consumer is intended to buy.
1) Desire to obtain a good 2) Money to supplement that desires 3) Relationship of the quantity and price.	Q- What is needed to buy commodity	Pupil will be listening in the classroom	There are five factors of demand of a commodity
4) Relationship b/w of the quantity demanded within the time	Q- What is meant by ^{price} good?		

Defination

Acc to Dr Vera
Enstey Demand is
that quantity of
commodity that
would be purchased
at a given time
at a given price

P.T will
explain
the
defination
of
law of
demand?

Pupil
will
be
listening
in
the
classroom

Law of Demand: According to prof
Marshall with
the decline in price
the demand gets
increased and with
the rise in the
price the demand
of the commodity
gets decreased

Q. What
will
happen
when price
of
commodity
increase?

Pupil
will write
the
difficult
words
on
the
notebook

Individual Demand Table

Price	Quantity of Demand
-------	-----------------------

1	4
2	3
3	2
4	1

Acc to Dr Vera
Enstey - Demand
is that quantity
of commodity
that would be
purchased at
a given time
at a given price

From the table
come to know
as the price
of commodity
x rises, its
demand decreases
At the price of
Rs 1 per unit
the consumer
demands for
yice sticks and
when ice

stick cost Rs
4 each then the
demand of ice
stick is only

PT will
explain
the
definition
of
law of
demand?

Pupil
will be
listening
in
the
classroom

Acc to Prof.
Marshall -
with the
decl. in price
the
demand
gets incresed

Recapitulation

Q-1) What do you mean by Demand?

Q-2) What are the five factors of
demand of a commodity?

Q-3) Define Law of Demand?

Lesson Plan - 6

Date -

P.T Roll no -

Duration - 30 to 35 min

Class - X

Subject - Economics

Topic - Production

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, sluster, pointer

Specific Aids

A chart related to the topic

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

Previous Knowledge Assumed

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have the knowledge about the today.

Previous knowledge testing

Q-1) What are the necessities of man?

Ans -> Food, shelter, and clothing.

Q-2) What do we acquire to fulfill the needs?

Ans -> Goods.

Q-3) From where do we get all the goods?

Ans:- From Market

Q-4) From where do these goods supply in the market?

Ans:- From producers.

Presentation of topic

After getting the student response P.T will announce the topic by discuss.

P.T will present the topic by using different methods.

Subject Matter	P.T Activity	Teaching aid	B.B work
----------------	--------------	--------------	----------

Production =>

According to Marshall production is to create or add to the utility. It means that

P.T will explain the definition.

Pupil will see the

Production is to create or add to utility. It means that utility is

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Actn	B.B. work
----------------	---------------	------------	-----------

production does not only include produce a new article.	of production	Projecter	
---	---------------	-----------	--

Methods of production :-

1) Production by changing the form $\Rightarrow$ we can increase the utility of an article by changing its form.	Q $\rightarrow$ what do we include production?	P.T will explain the topic by projecter and children write the work.	
--	--	--	--

Methods of Production

- 1) Changing the form
- 2) Change in place
- 3) Change in ownership
- 4) By ...

2) Production by change in place $\Rightarrow$ Value is added by changing the place eg - grains are sold from field to market	Q $\rightarrow$ what is the meaning of production by change in place?	P.T will explain the topic by projecter	
---	---	---	--

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Activity

B.B. wall

1) Big Change in ownership =>

Many times change in ownership increase the utilities of goods

Q-7 who is the leaders of the school?

Pupil write the work in the black board.

Who is the leaders of the school?
Principals
Teachers
managers
owners

4) By Services :-

Doctor, teacher, lawyer etc. add to the utility of others. There is the production by change of services

Q-7 When we are ill where do we go?

Recapitulation

Q1) What is production?

Q2) What are the methods of production?

Q3) What is production by change in place?

Lesson 9/11am - 7

Date -

P.T Roll NO -

Duration - 30 to 35 min

Class - IX

Subject - Economics

Topic - Supply

General aims

A well equipped classrooms with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointers

A chart related to the topic

Specific aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

General aim

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

Specific aim

The pupils teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have the

Previous knowledge assessed

knowledge about the topic

Q-1) What articles are generally seen in the shops?

Ans:-> Products, Things.

Q-2) Who brings these articles in the shops?

Ans:-> Suppliers.

Previous knowledge testing

After getting the students response. P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the production.

Presentation of topic

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer techniques and B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter

Supply :->

Supply is that quantity of the material which is supplied to individuals by the manufactures

P.T activity

Teaching Aid

B.B work

P.T will explain the definition

Students will write the notebook

Supply is that quantity of the material which is supplied to individuals by manufactures

Subject Matter	I.T. Activity	Pupil Action	B.B. work
at different places of supply. at different price. we can say that supply is used in economic to show the relationship between the quantity of a material and its price.	Q-) what is material goods?	Pupil will write the difficult words on the Note-book.	<u>Difficult words</u> 1) articles 2) Relationship 3) Manufactures 4) Economics
The quantity of an articles depend upon its price supply tells the relationship between quantity and price of an articles.	Q-) what will happen when supply increases?	pupil will be listening	
Relationship between price and supply of an articles :- The manufactures will make a greater supply when the prices			

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. wall										
increases. But make less supply when its price decrease.		Pupil will be listening the topic											
Increasing Supply on the basis of profit. The meaning of high price of an article means greater profit but its low price means less profit. This is called rule of supply.	Q - What do you mean by increasing supply?	Pupil will write the difficult words on the note-book	Eg Price units <table><tr><td>4</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>18</td></tr></table> What is Supply on the basis of products	4	10	5	12	6	14	7	16	8	18
4	10												
5	12												
6	14												
7	16												
8	18												
Eg → Price Units	Q. If price increase then what will happen?												
4 10													
5 12													
6 14													
7 16													
8 18													
from above eg													

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Activity

B.B. work

Supply curve clearly shows that when the price of an article rises from Rs 4 to Rs 8, its supply rises from 10 units to 18 units.

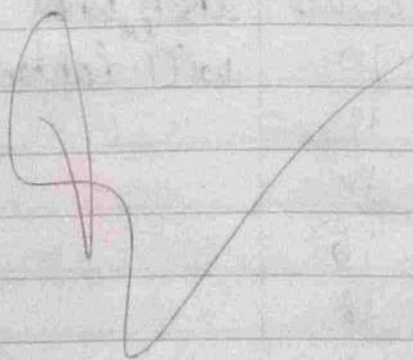
What do you mean by increasing supply

Pupil will listening the topic carefully

Recapitulation

Q1) What is the meaning of supply

Q2) What is the relationship between price and supply of an articles?



Lesson plan - 8

Date -

P.T Roll No. -

Duration - 30 to 35 min

Class - IX

Subject - Economics

Topic - Human Wants

General Aids

A well equipped classrooms with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific Aids

A chart and flash card related to the topic.

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concept.

Specific Aim

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

Previous Knowledge Assumed

The pupil teacher goes ahead with lesson plan assume that the

Previous knowledge testing

pupils already have the knowledge about the topic

Q.1) When we are thirsty what will we do?

Ans. -> Drink water.

Q.2) When we are hungry then what will we do?

Ans. -> Eat food.

Q.3) What we called this in Economics?

Ans. -> Human wants.

Presentation of topic

After getting the students response PT will announce the topic by saying, well students today we will discuss about the human wants.

PT will present the topic by using bilingual methods.

Subject Matter

Meaning of human wants :-> In a layman's language desire and wants are

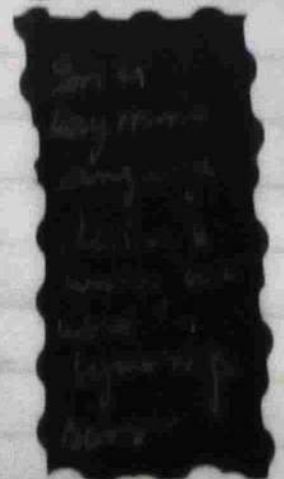
PT Activity

PT will explain students means of

Pupil Att

pupil will be listening carefully

B.B me



Subject matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Act.

B.B. work

used in synonyms sense. But in economics there are different desire is wish to have something but want is effectively desire for particular thing

human wants

Pupil will be listening the topic very carefully.

Classification of wants:-

- 1) Primary wants
- 2) Secondary wants

Classification of wants:-

- 1) Primary wants

(i) Necessities :-

These are these wants which are necessary for ex) human life and maintenance of normal efficiency of the human

(2) What are the basic necessities of the human

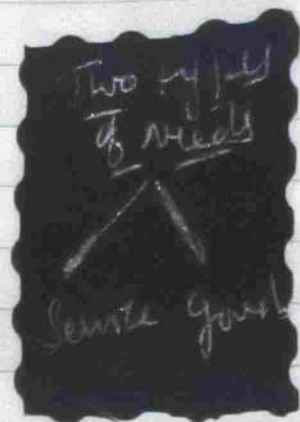
Pupil will be listening the topic very carefully.

Primary wants → necessities & Secondary wants → comforts

- 2) Secondary wants

(comforts :-) These are those goods which

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Which are source of comforts and happiness to people.	P.T. will show the flash card	Pupil will listening the topic carefully.	
Consumptions :-	by saying		
This need to satisfy humans wants they are divided into two categories.	Q- where do you go to obtain in the things?		
Services Goods			



Recapitulation

Q-1) What do you mean by human wants?

Q-2) What are primary wants?

Q-3) What is consumption?

Lesson Plan - 9

Date - _____ P.T Roll No - _____
Duration - 30 to 35 min Class - X
Subject - Economics Topic - Revenue

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk board, chalk, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

A chart related to the topic

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

General
Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic

General
Aims

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have the knowledge about the topic

Q-1) What do you like to eat most?

Ans :- Chocolates

Q-2) How do you get chocolates?

Ans :- From the shop

Q-3) What is that money for the shopkeeper?

Ans :- This source of income.

Announcement of Topic

After getting the student response P.T will announce the topic by saying, well students today we will discuss about the concept of revenue.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and questions answer technique and B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Activity

B.B. work

Revenue :-

Revenue

P.T.

will explain the meaning

Pupil will be active in

refers to the money receipts of a firm from

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
Selling its output In simple words, sale process of a firm refers to revenue	of revenue	the class-room	

Types of Revenue

- 1) Total
- 2) Average
- 3) Marginal

Types of Revenue :-		Pupil will be active
1) Total Revenue	Q -> What do you mean by average?	participation in the class-room.
2) Average Revenue		
3) Marginal Revenue		

Total Revenue :-

It is the amount of a firm receives by selling a given quantity of output

$$TR = P \times Q$$

P - Price of Quantity
Q - Quantity Sold

Average Revenue :-

Total Revenue

$$TR = P \times Q$$

P - Price
Q - Quantity

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	B.B. work
----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------

Average Revenue is the Revenue on per unit price of a commodity

$$AR \rightarrow \frac{TR}{Q}$$

Marginal Revenue is the addition made to total revenue

Marginal Revenue is the addition made to total revenue

Units	TR	AR	MR
1	5	10	5
2	10	10	5
3	15	10	5

Q. What do you mean by commodity?

Pupil will be active participant in the class-room

Average Revenue

$$A.R = \frac{T.R}{Q}$$

Recapitulation

Q-1) What do you mean by Revenue?

Q-2) Name the different types of Revenue?

Q-3) How can we find AR?

(10)

Lesson plan - 10

Date -

P.T Roll No -

Duration - 30 to 35 min

Class - IX

Subject - Economics

Topic - Receipts & Expenditure

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aids

A chart related to the topic.

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand and the economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that we the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic.

P.K.
Assumed

Q-1) Who handles the expenses of family?
Ans: Father.

Q2). On 28 feb of every year what government do?

Ans :- Making Budget.

Announcement
of Topic

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the topic of Budget.

Presentation

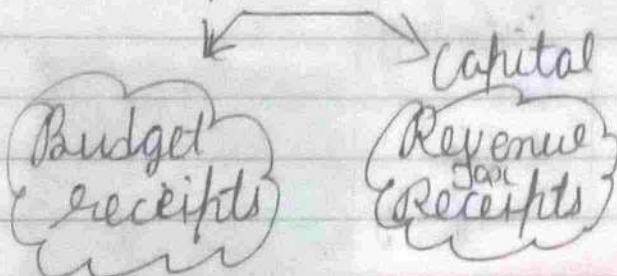
P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer techniques and Black board work was done side by side of the students.

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Act.	B.B work
Meaning :- It is the estimate of the government receipts and expenditure.	P.T will explain the topic of budget	Pupil will be listening.	It is the estimate of the government receipts & expenditure.

Subject Matter

Components =>

There are two components



1) Budget Receipts =>

It is the estimate of money receipts of government under:-

(a) Revenue Receipts =>

It is the money receipts the government is

→ Tax Receipts

→ Non Tax Receipts

2) Capital Receipts =>

It is that monetary receipts which

P.T. Activity

Pupil Act

B.B. work.

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully.

Q -> What do you mean by

Tax?

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully

There are two types of components
Budget Receipts
Revenue Receipts

Subject Matter	LT Activity	Pupil Act	B.B. work
----------------	-------------	-----------	-----------

Reduce the assets of the govt capital Receipts are divided into three categories:-

1) Recovery of Loans

2) Borrowing of liabilities

3) Other Receipts

Budget Expenditure :-

It is the estimation expenditure of government on the programme related to the development related to the development as well as non development expenditure of government as revenue and capital expenditure.

Q- What do you mean by the Budget

Expenditure

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully.

Pupil will listening and writing the topic carefully

Receipts are 3 types
A Recovery of Loan
B Borrowing of liabilities

Budget Expenditure :-
It is the estimation of govt on the programme related to the development

Q1) What do you mean by government budget?

Q2) What are the components of government budget?

Q3) What are budget expenditure?

Lesson Plan - II

Date -

Class - XI

Duration - 30 minutes

Topic - Underdeveloped of the economy

Subject - Economics

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

General Aids

A chart related to the topic

General Aids

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aids

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic.

Q.1) In which country do we live?

Ans: India.

Announcement
of Topic

After getting students response P.T
will announce the topic by
saying well students today we
will discuss about the
underdeveloped of the
economy.

Exposition

P.T will present the topic by
using bilingual method
and question answer
techniques and Black
board work will be done
by side by side by
the active participations
of the students.

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Pupil Act.

B.B. work

An underdeveloped
economy is
that economy
in which owing
to vicious
circle of
poverty

P.T
will
explain
the
meaning

Pupil
will be
listening
the
topic

An under
developed
economy
is which
owing to
viciousness
of poverty

Subject Matter

Pt. Activity

Pupil activity

B.B. work

available resources are not fully utilised. In underdeveloped economies there are low per capita income, low standard of living, backwardness, low level of development of industries.

Features :-

1) Low Per Capita Income :- In underdeveloped countries, per capita real income is very low as compared to developed countries.

ii) Backward Agriculture :- Agriculture is the main occupation in most of the underdeveloped countries.

of underdeveloped economy

carefully and writing the notebook

Q -> What do you mean by income?

Pupil will be listening and writing the topic on the black-board

Features of

1) Low per capita income

2) Backward Agriculture

3) Under-utilisation of natural resources
4) High growth rate of population

iii)

Under-utilisation
of natural
resources :-)

In the
countries minerals,
forest, water are as
either not or utilized

Q -> what
do you
mean
by
natural
resources?

iv) High growth rate
of population :-)
It is the main
features of this
economy.

v) Out dated technique :-)

Techniques of production
is highly
backward in
underdeveloped
economics

Q Explain
the
out
dated
techniques

vi) Unemployment :-)

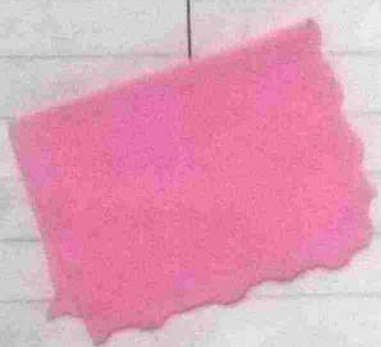
There is a presence
of large scales
unemployment
in underdevelopment.

5) Out dated
Technique
6) Unemployment
are the
features of
underemployment

Q1) What do you mean by under-
developed country?

Q2) Name two features?

Q3) What do you mean by
unemployment?



Teaching
and
learning

Lesson Plan - 12.

Date -

Class - XII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Economy and its types.

Subject - Economics

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific Aims

A chart related to the topic.

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aims

The pupil teacher go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic.

Q-1) In which country do we live?
Ans: India

Q-2) Name some developed countries?
Ans: Canada, U.S.A, America.

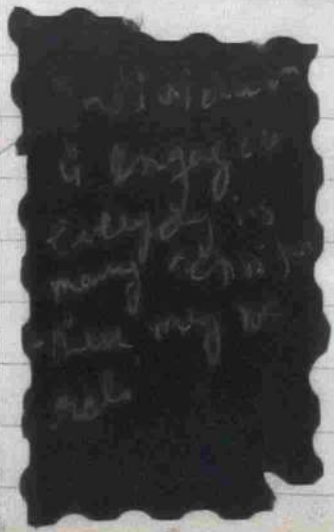
Q-> Why these countries called the developed countries?

Ans- Because these countries are having less population, no poverty.

Announced
Topic

P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the economy and its different types.

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer techniques and Black Board work done side by side.

Subject Matter	Pr. Activity	Pupil Act.	B.B. notes
Introduction => Every individual is engaged everyday in many activities. These may be religion, education etc. All these activities related to wealth.	P.T will explain the introduction of economy.	Pupil will be listening the topic.	

Subject matter
are called economic
activities

P.T.
Activity

Pupil
act.

B.B.
works.

Meaning :- Economy
refers
to the sum total
of economic
activities performed
within the geographi-
cal area of the
concerned countries.
So, economy is a
system of production
consumption investment
as exchange
for making a living.

Q-1) from
to the
goods
supplied
to the
market?

Pupil
will
be
writing
the
topic

Definition :- Acc to
A.J Brown

It is a system by
which people get
a living & satisfy
their wants :-)

Q-2) what
is
that
shopkeepers
as to
the
market?

Pupil
will
listening
the
topic
careful

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B.
work

Types of Economics

i) Capitalist Economy :-

Where there is private ownership of the means of production & profit.

Q What is different types of economy?

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully

ii) Socialist Economy :-

It is where government has full control on the economy.

Q Name different types of economy?

iii) Mixed Economy :-

It is a mixture of capitalist and socialist economy of the country.

Q Name different types of economy?

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully

Recapitulation

Q-1) What are economic activities of the country?

Q-2) Define economy?

Q-3) What are the types of economics?

Home

Assignment

B.B. What as for

13

Lesson Plan - 13

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Class - IX

Subject - Economics

Topic - Infrastructure of Economy

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

A chart related to the topic

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupil to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic

P.T. Assumed

The P.T. will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic

Q-1)

What is the work of Production?

Ans:-> Production of Goods & services.

Q-2) Why does consumer consumes goods ?

Ans:-> For satisfaction of wants.

Announcement of Topic

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the Infrastructure of Economy.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer techniques and B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act.	Pupil Act.	B.B. work
Meaning :-> Capital is the stock of the country which provides us various services is called infrastructure of economy.	P.T will explain the definition of the infrast ructure	Pupil will be listening the topic	

Subject matter

P.T. Act.

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Importance of
Infrastructure:-)

For the development
of every country
infrastructure like
electricity, commun-
ication services etc
play an important
role.

Q-> Name
some
types
of
commu-
nication?

Pupil
will
be
listening
the
topic
carefully.

i) It raises the
productivity
ii) Provides employe-
ment

iii) It includes FDI
iv) Raises availability
of outlook.

v) It facilitates
out sourcing.

vi) It raises size
of the market.

vii) Raises economic
development

Q-1) What
we get
job
from
What
we
call
economy-
ics?

Pupil
will be
active
in
the
class-
room.



Subject Matter

P.T. Act.

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Types :-> There are basically two types of infrastructure :->



- i) Economic ii) Social

Both these infrastructures are complementary to each other and are necessary for the overall development of the economy.

Q-> What are the basic needs of the human being?

Pupil will be active in the classroom

P.T. will be listening in the topic.

Infrastruce in India :->

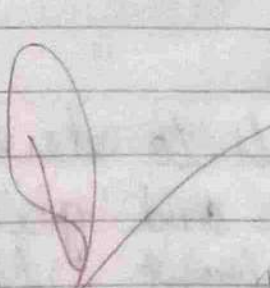
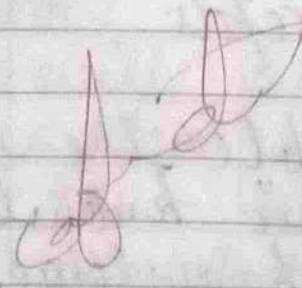
- > 90% rural women are still using biofuels for cooking.
- > Walk long distances to fulfill.

Subject Matter	I.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
their basic needs			
→ Availability of top water is only 10% rural household of the country of the economic development -ent	Q-7 What are the basic needs of the human being?	People will be listening the topic carefully	
→ Renouncing 76 drinks water from the open sources.		Pupil will write the topic carefully	
→ 90% rural women are still using biofuels for cooking.		in the class	

Recap/Phrases

- 1) Define Infrastructure?
- 2) Explain importance of Infrastructure?
- 03) What are the types of infrastructure?



Q. 1. a)  Q. 1. a) 

Lesson Plan - 14.

Date -

Class - IX

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Rent

Subject - Economics

A well equipped classroom with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

A chart related to the topic.

Specific Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

General Aims

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.K. Assumed

The P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge

Amusement
& Entertainment

about the topic.

Rohan and Soham are two friends
Rohan wants to do job and
Sohan wants to do business of
agriculture so he need land for
growing crops. But he want short of
land so his friend give his land. on
the land production becomes possible and
Rohan earn revenue and gave a part
of Revenue to soham.

Q-1) What is paid for the land?

Ans: Rent

PT will present the topic by saying
bilingual method and question
answer.

Subject Matter	PT Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Meaning => Rent is that portion or proportion of the produce which paid to landlord.	P.T will explain the meaning of Rent.	Pupil will write the topic carefully	Rent is that portion which paid to landlord

Subject Matter

T-T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Assumptions $\Rightarrow$

There is difference in fertility of land.

Land is fixed.

Land has only one use of cultivation.

There is competition in the market.

Q- What do you mean by market?

Pupil will be active participation in the class.

The Law of Rent $\Rightarrow$

The law of rent states that the rent of a land site of equal to the economic advantage.

Q-7 What is scarcity?

Pupil Will be active in the Class-room.

Land has only one use of cultivation

Rent

Differential Rent
Quasi Rent
Scarcity Rent

Subject Master:

P.T. Act,

Pupil Act

B.B. work

A	50
B	35
C	20
D	15

Pupil
will
be
active
partici-
pation

B) Scarcity Rent :-)

In this rent arises
due to relative
scarcity of land
in relation of
demand.

Q-7 What
is the
demand
of

class-
room.

c) Quasi Rent :-)

It is given by Marshall. It is
the surplus
earned by the
instrument
of production
other
than the Rent
of land.

anything?

Pupil
will
be
active
in
the
class-
room.

Differential
Rent
Scarcity
Rent

Q1) What do you mean by rent?

Q2) What are the assumptions of rent?

Q3) What is differential means of rent?

Q4) What is demand of anything?

Lesson Plan - 15

Date -

Class - VII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Indian

Subject - Economics

Economy

Resources

A well equipped classroom with chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

A chart related to the topic.

Objectives

- 1) To generate sense of pupils?
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.R. Assume

The P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge

about the topic.

Q1) What place is density of population in India?

Ans: In villages.

Q2) What is the main occupation of Indians?

Ans: Agriculture.

After getting students response well announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the topic of Indian Economy.

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and questions answer techniques and B.B work done side by side.

Subject matter.	P.T. Act.	Pupil Act.	B.B work.
Meaning $\Rightarrow$ Indian economy is that structural framework, under which all economic	P.T. will explain the meaning by	Pupil will be listening	Private sector

Subject Matter	P.P. Act.	Pupil Act.	B.B. work
activities and economic problems can be interpreted eg:- agriculture, industry.	side by side	Pupil will be listening in the class-room.	
Main Sectors :-			Public Sector Primary sector
1) On the Basis of ownership :-			
1) Private Sector :-	Q What are the enterprises?	Pupil will be active participation	
It is that sector that is owned by the private people and organisation and those ownership managements is done to earn profit.			
2) Public Sector :- It is that sector that is under the ownership	Q What is name of nationalised bank?	in the class-room	

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. marks
----------------	----------	-----------	------------

of the government which is arranged and managed by the government

1) On the basis of occupations:-

1) Primary sector:-

It is that sector in which means of natural resources goods are produced. It includes agriculture and fishery etc.

2) Secondary sector:-

It also called a production sector.

3) Tertiary sector:-

It also called services sector.

Q) Which kind of soil is required to show the cotton crop?

Q) What is the means of transport?

Q) What is meant by exchange?

Pupil will be active in the class room.

Pupil will be listening in the class room.

Secondary sector
Tertiary sector

Q-1) What do you mean by the Indian economy?

Q-2) What is difference between public sector and private sector?

Q-3) What is tertiary sector?

Q-4) Which occupation are included in secondary sector?

Home

Assignment

Lesson Plan-16

Date -
Duration - 30 min
Subject - Economics.

Class - VIII
Topic - Demand

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk board, chalk, duster, pointer.

Specific Aids

A chart relates to the topic.

General Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal economics of consumers
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.T. Assume

The P.T. will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils

already have some knowledge about the topic.

P.K.
Testing

a) Suppose price of pepsi rises from Rs 10 to Rs 12 per bottle. So we can assume as there is rise in price, the demand for pepsi bottle will fall.

Q → What does this statement indicate?
Ans Law of demand

After getting students response
PT will announce the topic
PT will present the topic by using bilingual method.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. works
It is a graphical representation of demand schedule. It is the focus of all points showing various quantities of a commodity that a consumer is willing to buy at various level of price.	PT will explain the concept to the students	Pupil will be active in the classroom.	It is a graphical representation.

Subject matter

P.T. Act

Pupil
Act

B.B.
words

Types of Demand:-

1) Individual Demand Curve:- It refers to a graphical presentation of individual demand schedule.

Q-7
Define
Demand

Pupil
will
be
active
participate
in
the

2) Market Demand Curve:- It refers to graphical representation of market demand schedule.

Q-1 What
do you
mean
by
demand
curve?

class
room

Individual
demand
Market
Demand

Law of Demand:-

It states that the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded keeping other factor constant.

Pupil
will
explains
the
topic
writing
on the
note
book

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil
Act

B. B.
Walt.

Expansion in
Demand $\Rightarrow$

It refers rise
in quantity
demanded due
to fall in
price of
commodity other
factors remaini-
ng constant

Q.7 What
is
meant
by
the
expansion
Demand?

Pupil
will
write
the
topic
carefully

Expansion
in demand
construction
in demand

2) Contraction in
Demand $\Rightarrow$

It
refers to fall
in quantity
demanded due to
rise in the
price of
the commodity
other factors
remaining
constant

Q.7 What
is
meant
by
the
contra-
ction
of
demand?

Pupil
will
explain
the
topic
carefully

Recapitulation

Q-1) How will increase in price of petrol affect the demand curve of our?

Q-2) What is Law of Demand?

Q-3) What is meant by expansion in demand?

(b)

Lesson Plan - 17

Date -

Class - VI

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Cost & its

Subject - Economics

Types

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, Chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aids

A chart related to the topic.

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

To develop the students to develop economic knowledge and give the knowledge about topic.

P.K.
Assumed

The P.T will explain with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic.

Q-1) What do you mean by production?

Q-2) What do you mean by the product?

Announcement
at 7:10

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about cost & its types

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer technique and B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter

P.T. Act -

Pupil Act

B.B.
work

Output:
input: There are two types of Input factors & non-input factor cost refers to the expenditure incurred by a producer on the

P.T will explain the students meaning of cost

Pupil will be listening in the class.



Subject Matter

P.T. Ad.

Pupil Act

B.B. work

the factors as well as non-factor inputs.

Fixed Cost :-

Fixed cost are the sum total of expenditure incurred by the production on the purchase of fixed factor of produce.

eg - expenditure on plant & manufacture machinery.

Fixed Cost :-

There are number of ~~same~~ fixed cost on the every unit is the 10. There are the cost of the commodity is 10.

P.T. will explain in by making a table and diagram

Fixed Cost
Variable Cost

Subject Matter

P-T. Act

Pupil

B. B.

Act

work

Variable cost are the expenditure incurred by the producer on the use of variable factors of product.

P-T will explain by making

Variable cost :-

Table and diagram

If a company produces 6 units & incurred variable cost of 0, 10, 18, 24, 28, 32, & 38, 44, 48 respectively.

Expenditure incurred by the producer on the use of variable factor of product.



isaptkhalion

Q1) What do you mean by input?

Q2) What do you mean by output?

Q3) What do you mean by input and output?

Lesson Plan - 18

Date -

Class - X

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Problems of

Subject - Economics

Indian
Agriculture

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

Flash card related to topic

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of pupils

4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

The P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have some knowledge about the topic

Q1) What is the problem of India?

Q2) Which is the sector that grows the crops?

Announcement
of Topic

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the problems of Indian agriculture.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer technique Black board work done side by side.

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work.
Indian Agriculture is dependence on rainfall. It is basically the only means of irrigation in India. As in India farmers do not have enough lands to buy	P.T will explain by writing on Black board and using flash cards	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work-

Such techniques

Problems of Indian Agriculture =>

1) Deficiency of finance => Institution - al finance is extremely scarce in relation to needs of farmer lack of the finance.

Q-> What does bank provide us?

Pupil will be active in the class-room

Deficiency in Finance

2) Conventional Outlook => Indian farmers consider farming as more of means of subsistence and less of a business adventure.

Q-> Which is the basic requirement for agriculture?

Pupil will be active in the class-room

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

3) Small Scattered land holdings:-

Holdings are not only small scattered also small holdings are not conducive for modern technology.

Pupil will be active in the class-room.

Q-7 Where do you go to buy the things?

4) Lack of organised marketing system :-> Marketing system

for crop production is highly are the unorganised. In which marketing is fully free. It has a changes of decision. It has a no govt participation.

Pupil will be listening in the class-room.

Lack of organised Marketing

population

Q1) What are various problems of Indian Agriculture?

Q2) What is deficiency of income?

Q3) Explain small scattered land holdings?



Lesson Plan-19

Date _____

Class - 8

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Utility

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aids

A chart related to the topic.

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aids

To develop the students to develop economic knowledge about give the knowledge about the topic.

P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have the knowledge about the topic.

Announcement
to Presentation

The P.T will call 2 students and 1 glass of water and both of them to drink then 2nd glass of water so on. After drinking 10 glass, they will get not be able to drink more. As they will drink more than their satisfaction levels and their need keeps on diminishing.

After the students activity P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the utility.

Subject Matter

P.T.

Activity

Pupil

Activity

B. B.

Mod.

Meaning $\Rightarrow$

It refers to the wants satisfying power of goods.

It is measured in the terms of cardinal number.

P.T

explain the meaning of utility by



Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Types of Utility :-

1) Total Utility :-

It is the sum total of utility derived from the consumption of all units of production.

writing
on
B.B.

Pupil
will
be
listening
in
the
class-
room.

2) Marginal Utility :-

It refers to additional utility on the consumption of additional units of commodity.

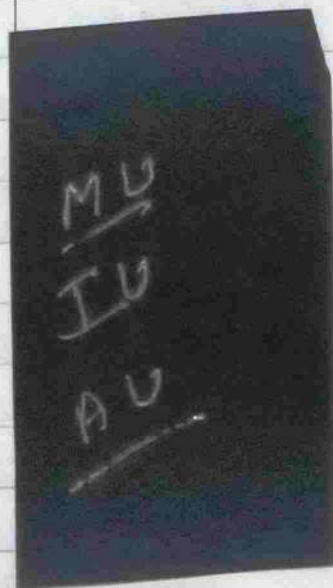
P.T.
will
explain
the
topic
careful-
ly

Pupil
will
be
writing
the
topic
on
black-
board.

Total Utility
Marginal
Utility

Relationship between
total utility and
marginal utility :-

Subject Matter	P.T. Act.	Pupil Act	B.B. work
1) As more and more units of commodity are consumed marginal utility derived from unit diminishes.	P.T. will explain the topic of	Pupil will be active in the	
2) MU is Positive and TU increase	Marginal utility	classroom	
3) TU is Maximum when MU is zero.	Total utility Average utility		
4) TU starts decreasing when Marginal utility is the negative.		Pupil will be listening carefully	



Recapitulation

Q1) What do you mean by utility?

Q2) What are the different types of utility?

Q3) Explain relationship between TU and MU?

Lesson Plan-20

Date -

Class - VIII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Production

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aids

A flash card related to the topic.

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.

- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.

- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and give

the knowledge about the topic

P.T. Assumed

P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have the knowledge about topic

P.R. Testing

Q.1) How humans wants are satisfied

Ans: Through consumption

Q.2) How is consumption possible?

Ans: Through production of goods.

Q.3) Who produce goods?

Ans: Producers

Presentation

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the topic

Subject Matter	P.T. Act -	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Meaning of Production function refers to the functional relationship between the	P.T will explain the meaning by	Pupil will be listening	Production

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
quantity of goods produced and the factors of production necessary to produce it.	writing on Black board	Pupil will be active in the class-room	
Change in Output $\Rightarrow$ It is a producer desire to change the amount of output is obtained by from input. He can do so by making a change in input.	P.T. will explain the topic by showing flash card.	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
Law of return to factor:—When a producer effect			

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B work
a change in his production by increasing or decreasing only the factors of production.		Pupil will be active in the classroom	
Time Period $\Rightarrow$	P.T will explain the topic	Pupil will be listening the topic carefully.	Time Period only some factors changed
In short run, only some factors can be changed.	by showing a flash card.		
Fixed factors like Land cannot be changed. These factors are changeable in particular period. These can be change in long run.			

Recapitulation

Q-1) Define production function?

Q-2) Explain change in output?

Q-3) What is law of return to a factor?

Q-4) What is law of Increasing and decreasing return to scale?

Lesson Plan - 21

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - XII

Topic - Underdeveloped Economy

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

Flash cards related to the topic

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and the knowledge about the topic

P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have the knowledge about topic.

P.K
Testing

Q-1) In which country do we live?

Ans: India

Q-2) Name some developed economies?

Ans: - England, Japan, Canada.

Announcement
Presentation

After getting students' response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about underdeveloped economy.

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer technique B.B work done side by side.

Subject Matter

P.T Act

Pupil Act

B.B work

An underdeveloped economics is that economy in which owing to the vicious circle of poverty available resources are not well explain the meaning by writing

Under
developed
economics.

Subject Matter	T T Ad	Pupil Ad	B.B. work.
fully utilised - The -ere is low per capita income, low standard of living backwardness, low level of develop- ment of industries	on black board	Pupil will be active in the class- room	1) Low per capita income 2) Backward Agriculture
1) Low per capita Income :- In underdeveloped countries per capita income is very low as compared to developed countries	P.T will explain in meaning by writing	Pupil will be active in the class- room.	
2) Backward Agriculture Agriculture is the main occupation in most of the underdeveloped countries. But agriculture is			

Subject Matter	P.T. Action	Refined Act	B.B. work
Very low as compared to other rich	on Black		
<u>Backward Infrastructure</u>	Board	Pupil will be	
In underdeveloped countries the industrial structure is very weak India has 23% share		active in the clay-room	
<u>High rate of Population</u>	Q7 which is		
It is the main feature this economy populated rate	the main occupation of Indian agriculture	Pupil will listen	
<u>Outdated techniques</u>		ing	
Technique of production is highly backward in underdeveloped economies			

High rate of Population

Reproduction

Q-1) What do you mean by underdeveloped economy?

Q-2) What is the backward agriculture?

Q-3) Explain unemployment in India?

Lesson Plan - 22

Date -

Class - XI

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Foreign

Subject - Economics

Trade

General
Aim

A well equipped classroom with chalk, Chalkboard, duster & pointer

Specific
Aim

A chart related to the topic

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand economic concepts.

General
Aim

To enable the students to become economic knowledge and the knowledge about topic.

P.T will go ahead with lesson plan

D.K. Jethi

assume that the pupils already have knowledge about the topic

Q1) What do you mean by trade?

Q2) Which goods are we in trade?

Introduction of topic

After getting students will response PT will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about foreign Trade

Presentation

PT will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer technique and BB work on one side by side

Subject Matter	PT Act	Pupil Act	BB work
----------------	--------	-----------	---------

Foreign Trade is the trade between one country	PT will explain the meaning	Pupil will listening topic	Foreign Trade
--	-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------

Subject Matter	P-T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
with another country	by writing on black board	Pupil will write explaining the topic in the note-book.	
Problems of Foreign Trade =>			
1) Transport (communication) => goods are transported from one place to another.	Q-7 How goods are		1) Transport Communication
2) Risk and Uncertainty => It means goods have to be transported to long distance it involves risk.	Transport in abroad?	Pupil will write the difficult words on the Note-book.	2) Risk and Uncertainty

Subject Matter	P-T-Ad.	Pupil Ad	B.B. work
----------------	---------	----------	-----------

3) Lack of information:-)

It is difficult to obtain information regarding products goods will etc

Teacher will explain the topic by writing on black board.

Pupil will write the topic carefully

Import and

Export restrictions:-)

There will be the restriction of the export and imports of the goods which is send or receive by in our and other countries.

Teacher will write the topic carefully.

Pupil will be listening the topic carefully.

1) Lack of information
2) Import and export restrictions

Recapitulation

Q1) What do you mean by foreign trade?

Q2) What is risk and certainty?

Q3) What is lack of low level of information?

Lesson Plan - 23

Date -

Class - IX

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Problems of Economy

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, Chalkboard, duster & pointer.

Specific
Aids

Flash cards related to the topic

General
Aims

- 1) To generate sense of Pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand economic concepts.

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and the knowledge about topic.

D.R.

Assumed

P.T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils

108
already have knowledge the about the topic.

1 k. Testy
Q-1) When a person do not get a job then what we call that?

Ans -> Unemployment

Q-2) When a person is not fulfill their needs then what we call them?

Ans - Poor (Poverty)

Announcement
After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the topic.

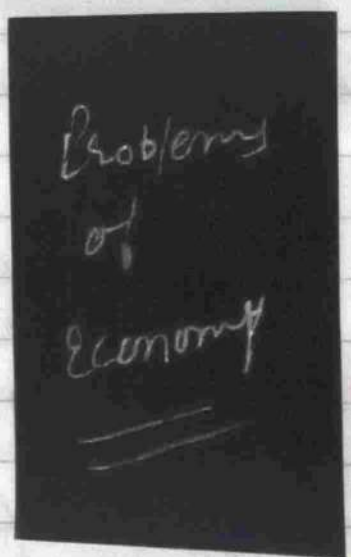
Presentation
P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer methods.

Subject Matter	P.T Act	Pupil Act	B. B. work
----------------	---------	-----------	------------

Economy => Economy refers to the sum total of economic activities performed with in

P.T will explain the meaning

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
the geographical area of the concerned So, It is a system by which people get living and satisfy their needs.	of economy by writing on B. Board.	Pupil will write the topic carefully in the notebook	
Problems of Economy			
1) What to produce.	P.T. will explain the	Pupil will be active in the classroom	
2) How to produce	proper meaning of economic problems		
3) From whom to produce.			
1) What to produce :- The first and for most problem of every economy			



Subject Matter	P.T. Act.	Pupil Act.	B.B. work.
----------------	-----------	------------	------------

is what goods and services should be produced so satisfy our needs.

P.T. will explain the meaning of production

Pupil will be active in the class room.

2) How to produce

The second main problem is how to produce eg- production of a car is possible by the machines

P.T. will explain the Labour Intensive Technique

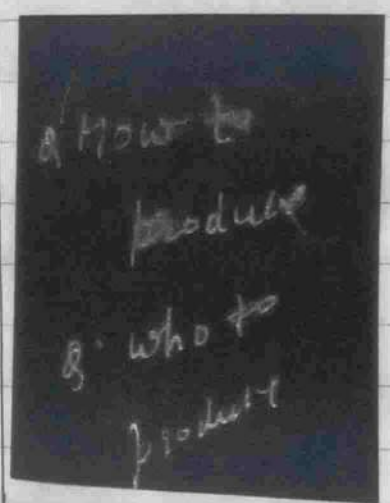
Pupil will be listening in the class room.

These can be adopted are :-)

1) Labour Intensive

2) Capital Intensive

3) For whom to produce



which section
of the
society
to produces
How should
the distribu-
tion
be made
efficient.

P.T will
explain
the
capital
Intensive
Techniques.

Pupil will
able to
write the
topic on
notebook.

Labour
Intensive
Technique.

Q-1) What is the economic problems?

Q-2) What is the problem of how
to produce?

Q-3) What is the problem of
what to produce?

Lesson Plan - 24.

Date -
Duration - 30 min.
Subject - Economics

Class - X
Topic - Capitalistic Economy

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster & pointer

Specific Aids

Flash cards related to the topic

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand economic concepts

Specific Aids

To enable the students to develop economic knowledge and the knowledge about topic
To enable the students to develop economic knowledge

and the knowledge about topic

P.K. Testis

Q-1) What do you mean by economy?

Q-2) In which economy pupil has a money?

Announcement

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss Capitalistic economy.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual and Question answer technique and B.B work done by alone.

Subject Matter	P.T Act.	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Capitalistic Economy refers to the economic system in which there is a private ownership of the means of production and profit is the sole motive of	P.T will explain the meaning of Capitalistic economy by	Pupil will ask question the answer in the notebook	Capitalistic Economy refers to the economic system

Subject Matter

P.T. Act.

Pupil Act.

B.B. used

all commodity
production.

Writing
on
Black
Board

Pupil
will
write
the
topic
carefully

Acc to Lucks &
Hooks $\Rightarrow$ capita-
listic

economy is a
system where
private ownership
of Property exists
and Capital is
used for earning
private property

Q $\rightarrow$
What
do
you
mean
by

property
of
Private?

Pupil
will
be
active
in
the
class-
room.

Features $\Rightarrow$

1) Private property $\Rightarrow$

In this economy
people has right
to acquire
passess and use
the property as
they like.

1) Private
Property
2) Price
Mechanism

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
2) Price Mechanism :- In this economy both producer and consumers are guided by price mechanism	Q-> What do you mean by Price Mechanism?	Pupil will see write the topic carefully.	
3) Freedom of Enterprises :- Every individual has full freedom of their choice			
4) Competition :- In this economy producers compete one another for selling their products	Q-> What do you mean by competition?	Pupil will be able to write the answer carefully.	
5) Profit Motive :- Profit motive is the chief guidance.			

1) Competition
2) Profit Motive

Recapitulation

Q1) What do you mean by capitalis-
-tic?

Q2) Define capitalistic economy?

Q3) What is price mechanism?

Q4) What do you mean by
competition?

BB next to graph

Lesson Plan - 25

Date

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - X

Topic - Determination of Price

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster & pointer.

Specific Aims

chart related to the topic

- 1) To generate sense of pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumers
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts

Specific aims

To enable the students to understand the topic

I will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the students will already have the some knowledge about the topic

Q1) What do you mean by demand?

Q2) What is supply?

Q-3) What is price of supply?

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will saying a discuss about the determination of the price.

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method of and questions answer technique and Black Board work done has been done side by side

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B work
Assumptions :- Supply remain constant It demand increase	P.T will explain the topic by	Pupil will be listening	Assumptions Supply remain constant Demand increase

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

price also increase

Writing Black board

Pupil will be able to write the

If demand decrease price decrease

If show that If the demand rises from OD_0 to OD_1 , then price also increase from OP_0 to OP_1 .

By doing an activity of elastic (Rubber Band)

answer carefully

If demand rises price also falls

Q-2) What do you mean by Change in demand?

Pupil will be active in the class-room.

Change in demand under different situation :-)

1) When Supply

Change in demand in different situation

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil's Act

B.B. work

continuous to be perfectly elastic. Then increase or decrease in demand does not cause any change in price.

Pupil will be active in the classroom.

2) When supply is perfectly inelastic $\Rightarrow$ when supply is perfectly inelastic then increase and decrease in demand affects the price of the commodity.

Q- What do you observe -ing here?

When supply is perfectly inelastic

Pupil will be able to write the note - book

$P \uparrow D \uparrow \rightarrow P \downarrow D \downarrow$

Recapitulation

Q-1) * What are the three basic assumption of price determination?

Q-2) What happen when supply continuous to be perfectly elastic?

Q-3) What happen when supply is ~~perfectly~~ inelastic?



Lesson Plan - 26.

Date -

Class - IX

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Socialistic Economy

Subject - Economics

General
Aim

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster pointer

Specific
Aim

A chart relates to the topic.

General
Aim

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand economic concepts.

Specific
Aim

P-T will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the students will already have some knowledge about the topic.

1 X Text

- 1) What do you mean by economy?
- 2) What is capitalistic economy?

Q3) What are the features of Capitalistic economy?

Q4) What do you mean by the Socialistic economy?

Announcement of Topic

After getting students response P.T announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the topic of Socialistic economy.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer technique and Black board work has been done by side by side.

Subject Matter P.T. Act. Pupil Act. B.B. work

A Socialistic economy is an economy where government has a full control on the

P.T will explain by writing on Black Board

Pupil will be listening in the class.

Subject Matter

P-T Act

Pupil Act

B.B. wave

Economy.

According to

Prof Toad :->

Socialism is like
a hat that
has lost its
shape everybody
wears it.

Features :->

1) Collective ownership :-> In
socialistic economy
all means of
production are
owned by the
community. No
individual can
hold the
capital.

Q -> What
is first
step to
start
the
business?

Pupil
will be
active
in
the
classroom.

Pupil
will be
able to
write
the
topic
of
socialism.

1) collective
ownership

2) Eco
Planning

Subject Matter	P-7. Act.	Pupil Act	B.B. work
2) Economic Planning ⇒ In order to achieve the set goals an economic planning authority is constituted.	Q-7 To whom we pay the taxes?	Pupil will be able to write the topic of socialism	
3) Government full control ⇒ In socialism, plans are formulated and employed under govt control.	Q-7 To test talent of students what is doing the school?	Pupil will be active in the classroom.	
4) Lack of competition ⇒ State being the child entrepreneur there is no competition in capitalistic economy.			

1) Govt. full control
2) lack of competition

Lesson Plan-27

Date -

Class - ~~X~~

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Socialistic
Economy

Subject - Economics

General
Aim

A well equipped classrooms with Chalk
Chalkboard,uster & pointer.

Specific
Aim

A chart related to the topic

General
Aim

- 1) To generate sense of pupils.
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal
consumers.
- 3) To add to the ~~economic~~ knowledge
of the pupils?
- 4) Enabling the students to understand
economic concepts.

Pre-
Assessment

PT will go ahead with lesson
plan assume that the students
will already have some know-
ledge about the topic.

Q-1) What do you mean by economy?

Q-2) What is capitalistic economy?

Q-3) What are the features of capitalistic economy?

Q-4) What do you mean by socialistic economy?

Announcement

After getting students response P-T announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about socialistic economy.

Presentation

P-T will present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer method.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
A socialistic economy is an economy where government has a full control on the economy.	P-T will explain by writing on	Pupil will be listening	

Subject matter

P-T Act

Pupil Act

B.B. note

Meaning of

Market :-)

Black board

Pupil will be able to write the topic carefully.

The students will be able to understand the meaning of market

Where some goods and service are sold that is called a market

Q - What do you mean by perfect competition?

Pupil will be active in the class-room.

Form of

market :-)

1) Perfect

competition :-)

Where some sellers and buyers are sold the goods.

Forms of Market

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B.
work

Monopoly $\Rightarrow$

Which place where
^{one} seller sold
their product
In this market
product are
sell by
different rates

Q

What do
you
mean
by
Monopoly?

Pupil
will
be
listening
Lecture
method

P

Monopolistic

competition $\Rightarrow$

In this market
few sellers and
buyers are
sold their product
In this product
has a product
differentiate -

Q- What
do you
mean
by
Monopolis-
tic
economy
of
market?

Discussion
Method

Pupil
will
be
active

Monopolistic
Competition

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
----------------	----------	-----------	-----------

Meaning of
Market :->

The students will be able to understand the meaning of market

Black board

Pupil will be able to write the topic carefully.

Where some goods and service are sold that is called a market

Q -
What do you mean by Perfect competition?

Pupil will be active in the class-room.

Form of
market :->

1) Perfect
competition ->

Where some sellers and buyers are sold the goods.

Forms of Market

Subject Matter

P.T. Aed.

Pupil Act

B.B.
work

Monopoly $\Rightarrow$

Which place where
^{one} seller sold
their product
In this market
product are
sell by
different rates.

Q

What do
you
mean
by
Monopoly?

Pupil
will
be
listening
Lecture
method

P

Monopolistic

competition $\Rightarrow$

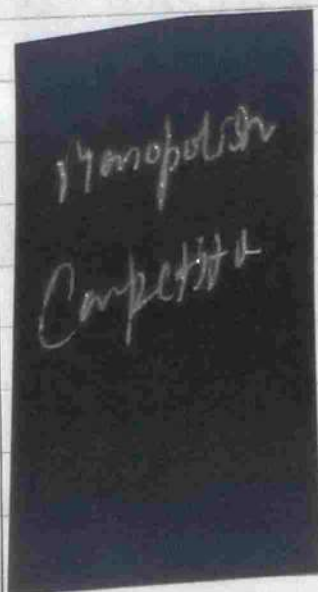
In this market
few sellers and
buyers are
sold their product
In this product
has a product
differentiate -

Q- What
do you
mean
by
Monopolis-
tic
economy
of
market?

Discussion

Method

Pupil
will
be
active



Q-1) What do you mean by market?

Q-2) What do you mean by Perfect competition?

Q-3) What do you mean by monopoly market?

Lesson Plan - 28

Date -

Class - XII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Economics &

Subject - Economics

Non Economics activity

General Aims

A well equipped classroom chalk, duster chalkboard, pointer

Specific Aims

A powerpoint presentation for explanation.

General Aims

1) To generate sense of logic in pupils.

2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer

3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils

4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic

(Q-1) What type of economy is found in India?

Ans.) Mixed Economy.

P.T. Test

(Q-2) What is meant by Economy?

Ans.) Economy is the system to earn livelihood.

(Q-3) How do human beings earn their livelihood?

Ans.) Through different economic activities.

Announcement

After getting students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss the economic and non-economic activities.

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using different types of methods.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
----------------	----------	-----------	-----------

The overall economic activities of a country are described in a structural framework	P.T will explain the meaning of economy	Pupil will be active in the class room.	Economy
--	---	---	---------

Subject matter	P-T. Act.	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Economic Activities ⇒ There are those activities that are related to the utility of money, production, exchange services and goods Types ⇒ 1) Consumption ⇒ 2) Production ⇒ 3) Exchange ⇒ 4) Distribution ⇒ 1) Consumption ⇒ It is that activity which satisfaction for the needs related to consumption	(Q-1) What do you mean by exchange? (Q-2) What is consumption?	Pupil will be listening in the class room Pupil will be active in the class room	Consumption Production Exchange

Subject matter	P-T Act	Pupil Act	B.B wall
2) Production $\Rightarrow$ It is that economic activities that is relates to utility of services.	(2-) What do you mean by	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
3) Exchange $\Rightarrow$ It is the activity related to sale purchase of commodity.	profit?		
4) Distribution $\Rightarrow$ It is related to price of means of production price of land, revenue, cost of labour, wage, capital, price interest and determination of profit.	(2-) What do you mean by Distribution	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	

Distribution
Consumption
Exchange

Perakulatan

Q-1) What are economic activities?

Q-2) What are different types of economic activities?

Q-3) What are non-economic activities?

Q-4) What is economic system, exchange, consumption, production, profit, Distribution

Lesson Plan - 29

Date -

Duration - 30 min.

Subject - Economics

Class - IX

Topic - Cost

General
Aim

A well equipped classroom chalk, duster, chalkboard, pointer.

A powerpoint presentation for explanation.

General
Aims

1) To generate sense of logic in pupils.

2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumers.

3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.

4) To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.K. Approved.

P.K. Telling

Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

P.K. Testing

(2.1) What do you mean by production?

(2.2) What is the value of production?

After getting student response P-T will announce the topic by saying today we will discuss about the topic of cost. This topic was introduced by active participation of the students.

P-T will present the topic by using different types of modern techniques of Teaching like, lecture method, discussion method and (.) etc.

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Meaning $\Rightarrow$

In order to produce a good every firm makes use of factors of production. The

P.T. will explain the meaning of

Pupil will be active in the

Meaning

amount spent
on the use of
factor of produc-
tion is called
cost of production

different
types of
cost.

class-
room

$$C = f(Q)$$

Types of cost

P-T will
explain
the
explicit
cost

Pupil
will
be
listening
in
the
class-
room.

- 1) Explicit Cost
- 2) Implicit Cost

1) Explicit Cost ⇒

All the expenses
that a firm
incurs to make
payment to
others are
called explicit
cost.

P-T will
explain
the
~~Implicit~~
cost

Pupil
will
be
able
to
write
the
topic
carefully

Implicit Cost ⇒

These are the costs

Types
of
Cost

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil as

B.B. note

of an entrepreneur
own factor of
resources. These arise
when a firm makes
use of its own
resources i.e.
use of its own land,
own building, own
capital etc.

Pupil
will be
listening
the
topic
carefully

Total cost =

Explicit Cost +
Implicit Cost

Q-7 What
do you
mean
by

Opportunity
Cost?

Pupil
will be
able to
write
the
topic
in
the
note-
book.

Opportunity
Cost

3) Opportunity Cost =

Opportunity cost of produ-
cing one unit of
commodity X is the
amount of commodity
Y that must be sacrificed
in order to use resources
to produce X rather
than Y.

Q1) What do you mean by cost?

Q2) What is explicit cost?

Q3) What is implicit cost?

Q4) What is opportunity cost?

Page 1/1

Lesson Plan-30

Date -

Class - VI

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Elasticity

Subject - Economics

General Aids

A well equipped classroom, with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer

Specific Aids

A model and chart for recapitulation for explanation

General Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic

P.K. Assumed

The pupil teacher will go ahead with lesson plan assuming that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic

Q1) what do you mean by market?

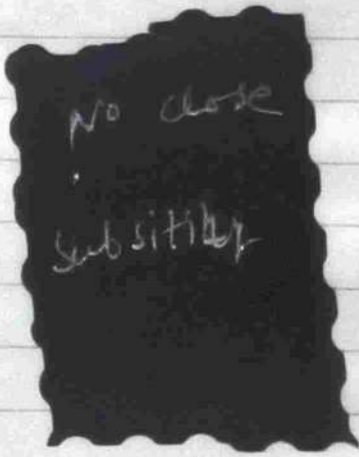
Q2) which types of goods are sold in the market?

Announcement
of topic

After getting the students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about elasticity of different types of demand monopoly power.

P.T will present the topic by using lecture method and by using model. Chalkboard work will be done side by side.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Monopoly $\Rightarrow$ It is that a market situation there is a only one seller of the product	To enable the students to understand	Lecture Method	Monopoly

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
market there are full restriction of the entry of New firm.		Pupil will be listening the	
3) <u>No close substitutes</u> :->	Q-> what do you mean	the topic carefully	
In this market situation there is a full of control and not a close of substitutes of the product. It has a full freedom of a product.	by close substitutes	Pupil will be able to write the difficult words	
<u>Enterprise</u> :-> In this market the enterprise has a full of power in the market situation and activities.	The P.T teacher will be explain the meaning of Enterprise	on the note book	

Q1) What do you mean by the monopoly?

Q2) What do you mean by monopoly power?

Q3) What is the meaning of the Enterprises?

Recapitulation

Home Assignment

Lesson Plan - 31

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - XII

Topic - Elasticity
of Demand

General
Aims

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aims

A model and chart for recapitulation for explanation

General
Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.

Specific
Aims

- 4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic. The pupil teacher will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

P.K. Texting

Q → What are the things that satisfy our needs?

Q → What do you mean by Demand?

Announcement of the topic

After getting the students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about elasticity of demand of interest rate

P.T will present the topic by using lecture method and by using model chalkboard work will be done by side by side

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Learning ⇒ Interest is the price paid for the use of loanable funds. Interest may also be defined as

P.T will explain the meaning of Interest

Pupil will write the topic carefully

Meaning

Subject matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

the income derived from a lending funds

P.T. will explain the

Pupil will be able

Types of Interest:

different types of

to write the

1) Gross Interest =

interest rate

step carefully

Total Payment made by a debtor to his

creditor for the use of capital is called Gross Interest

Q-7 what do you mean

Pupil will be active

2) Net Interest =

by Gross Interest?

in the class-room

Net Interest refers to that amount which is paid for the use of money alone.

Acc to Chapman

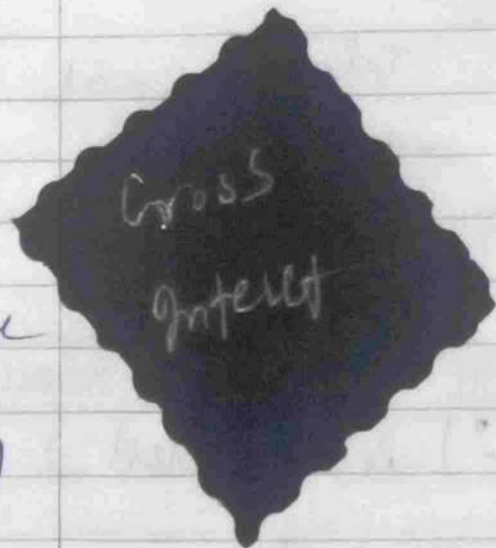
Types of interest

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
----------------	----------	-----------	-----------

Net interest is a payment for the loan of capital when no risk, no inconveniences apart from that which is involved in saving and no work is entered on lender.	Q-7 P.T will explain the Net rate of Interest rate?	Pupil will be able to write the topic carefully.	
---	--	--	--

<u>Constituents of Gross interest</u> =)	P.T will explain the constituent of Gross Interest Rate	Pupil will be active listening in the class-room	
1) Net Interest			
2) Reward for Risk			

3) Business Risk



recapitulation

Q1) What do you mean by Interest?

Q2) What is meant by - Net rate of interest?

Q3) What is meant by gross rate of interest?

Home
work

Lesson Plan-32

Date _____
Duration - 30 min
Subject - Economics

Class - XII
Topic - Elasticity of
different wages

General
aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk
chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
aids

A model and chart for recapitulation
for explanation.

General
aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal
consumers.

Specific
aims

- 3) To add to the economic knowledge
of the pupils.

To enable the students to develop
the imagination power and give
the knowledge about the topic.

The pupil teacher will go ahead
with lesson plan assuming that the
pupil already have knowledge about

Pre-assessment

OK.
Testing

the topic

Q1) What do you mean by labour?

Q2) In which form labour payments?

After getting the students response
PT will announce the topic of
by saying well students today
we will discuss about elasticity
of the different wages.

Presentation

PT will present the topic by using
lecture method and by using
model. Chalkboard work will be done
sidely side.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Meaning $\Rightarrow$ A wage may be defined as a sum of a money paid under contract by an employer to a worker for services rendered.	Q1) Define the meaning of wages?	Pupil will be active in the class- room	Meaning

Subject Matter. Acc to Prof Mc	P-T. Act.	Pupil Act	B.B. work
-----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

concern :-> wages

or wage rate
are the price paid
for the use of
labour.

Q->
What is
the
different
types
of
wages?

Pupil
will
be
active
in
the
class-
room

Types of wages:-

1) Nominal or
money wages =>

Q) Define
the
nominal
wages or
money
wages?

Pupil
will
be
active
in
the
listening
of
topic

Money
Wages

Nominal wages
refers to those
wages which are
paid to the
workers in terms
of money. A
labour gets sent
Rs 1. per day
and a college

Subject Math

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

Lectures P1

8,000 Ru
month, as
wages in
terms of
money. These
are the example
of nominal or
money wages.

Q, what
is the
meaning
of
money
wages?

Pupil will
be
active
in
the
classroom

2/ Real
wages :-)

Real wages refers
to a quantity
of goods and
services which
a labourer
gets in return
for his
money wages.

Purchasing
power of
nominal wages
is called a
real wages.

Q, what
do you
mean
by
Real
wages?

Pupil
will
explain
the
topic
carefully.

Real
wages

Recapitulation

Q-1) What is the meaning of a
Wages?

Q-2) What do you mean by money
Wages?

Q-3) What do you mean by real
wages?

Home
work

Lesson Plan- 33

Date -

Class - X

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Elasticity of Demand

Subject - Economics

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aim

A model and chart for recapitulation for explanation.

General
Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.

Specific
Aim

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

To pupil teacher will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

P.K

Testing

Q-1) What do you mean by goods?

Q-2) What do you mean by production?

Q-3) What do you want if you satisfy our needs?

Announcement
of Topic

After getting the students response P-T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about elasticity of demand of consumption function.

P-T will present the topic by using lecture method and by using model. Chalkboard work will be done by side by side.

Subject matter

P-T Act

Pupil Act

B.B mark

Meaning: -> The amount of money that people spend out of national income on the purchase of goods and services

P-T
will explain the meaning of consumption

Pupil
will be active in the

Subject matter

(T. action)

Pupil's Act

B.B. model

for the direct
satisfaction of
their wants is
called aggregate
consumption

expenditure or
consumption.

It relates to
the mutual
relationship
between aggregate
consumption

expenditure and
national income.

What is propensity

to consume :-)

Consumption refers
-ents the amount
of consumption
expenditure at a
given level of
income.

Whereas the

Q> what
do you
mean
by

propensity
to
consume?

P.T. will
explain
the
topic
by

using
different
types
of
techniques

Class room

Pupil
will be
able to
know
the
topic
carefully

Pupil
will be
listening
in
the
class-
room

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. mark
Propensity to consume C_y is a schedule of consumption expenditure at a given level of income $C = f(Y)$	Q-2) what do you mean by linear consumption curve?	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
D) Different shapes of consumption curve:- 1) Linear consumption curve which does not start point of origin. 2) Non linear consumption curve. 3) Linear consumption curve which starts from the point of origin?	Q-2) what is meant by non-linear consumption curve?	Pupil will be active participation in the class-room.	

per capita

Q1) What do you mean by consumption?

Q2) What is the meaning of propensity to consume?

Q3) What is the meaning of linear consumption curve?



~~per capita~~

Lesson Plan - 34

Date -

Class - VII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Investment

Subject - Economics

A well equipped Classroom with chalk
Chalkboard, duster, pointer

A model and chart for recapitulation
for explanation.

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils
- 2) To Motivate pupils to become Ideal Consumer.
- 3) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

To enable the students to develop
the imagination power and give
the knowledge about the
topic

The pupil teacher will go ahead with
lesson plan assume that the pupil
already have knowledge about the
topic.

Q-1) What do you mean by saving?

Q-2) In which form you save our money?

Announcement

After getting the students response P.T will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about the meaning of Investment

Presentation

P.T will present the topic by using lecture method and by using model of teaching work will be done side by side.

Subject	Matter	P.T Act	Pupil Act	B.B. works
Meaning -> By investment we do not mean the purchase of existing paper securities bonds debentures or		P.T will explain the topic carefully	Pupil will write the difficult words	

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. mark
equities but the purchase of new factories machines and the like.	P.T will be able to explain the topic	Pupil will be able to know about the topic	
Acc to Keynes: $\Rightarrow$ Investment, thus defined therefor all the increment of capital equipment			
Classification of Investment $\Rightarrow$	P.T will explain the topic by differ	Pupil will be able to know about the topic	
1) Induced Investment $\Rightarrow$			
2) Autonomous Investment $\Rightarrow$			
1) Induced Investment $\Rightarrow$			

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. note
Induced investment is that investment which is governed by income and amount of profit. It is induced by changes in income and profit.	P.T. will be able to represent the topic of Investment	Pupil will be active participation in the class room	
2) Autonomous Investment →			
Autonomous investment is that investment which is independent of the level of income or output. It is not induced by income. It is not made of basis of changes in introducing new techniques.	P.T. will be active in the delivering of lesson	Pupil will be listening.	

Investment

Q1) What do you mean by investment?

Q2) What is the meaning of induced investment?

Q3) What is the meaning of autonomous investment?

Lesson Plan - 35

Date -

Class -

Duration - 30 min

Topic -

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalkboard, duster, pointer.

Visual
Aids

A model and chart for recapitulation for explanation.

General
Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils
- 2) To motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) Enabling the pupil understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aims

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.B.
Assigned

The pupil teacher will go ahead will lesson plan already have knowledge about topic.

P.T. teaching

Q-1)

Q-2)

Announcement
of Topic

After getting the students response
P.T. will announce the topic by
saying well students today we
will discuss about the topic of

Presentation

P.T. will present the topic by using
lecture method and by using
model of teaching work will be
done by side by side.

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B. work

P.T.
will
explain
the
topic
carefully

Pupil
will be
able to
know
about
the

Subject matter

P.T. Act

Pupil As

B.B. work

P.T.
will
explain
the
topic
carefully

topic

Pupil
will
be
able
to
know
about

P.T.
will
explain
the
topic
carefully

the
topic
of
students

Pupil
will be
listening

P.T
will
explain
the
topic
carefully

Pupil
will
be
active
to
know
about
the
topic

P.T
will
be
active
partici-
-pation
in
the
class-
room.

Pupil
will be
active
in
the
class-
room.

Recapitulation

Q-1)

Q-2)

Q-3)

Q-4)

Q-5)



Lesson Plan-36

Class - XII

Date -

Duration - 30 minutes

Subject - Economics

Topic - Elasticity of Demand

General Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk board, duster, pointer

Special Aids

A model and chart for recapitulation for explanation.

General Aims

1) To generate sense of logic in pupils

2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.

3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils

4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

P.K. Assumed

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic of Demand.

The pupil teacher will go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupils already have knowledge about the topic

Q1) Name some goods?

Q2) Who produce these goods?

Q3) What producer kept in mind while producing a good?

Announcement

After getting the students response PT will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about elasticity of demand

Deviation

PT will present the topic by using lecture method and by using model

Subject matter	A.T. A &	Pupil A &	B.B work
Elasticity of Demand	By showing a rubber band	Pupil will be active in the classroom	
⇒ When change in quantity demanded is measured with respect to change	PT will ask the		

Subject Matter

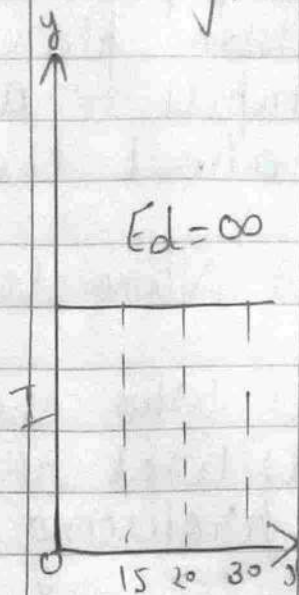
P.T. Act

Elasticity Act

B.B. notes

in price of commodity is called price elasticity of Demand

Student
What
do you
see
here?



* Degree of price

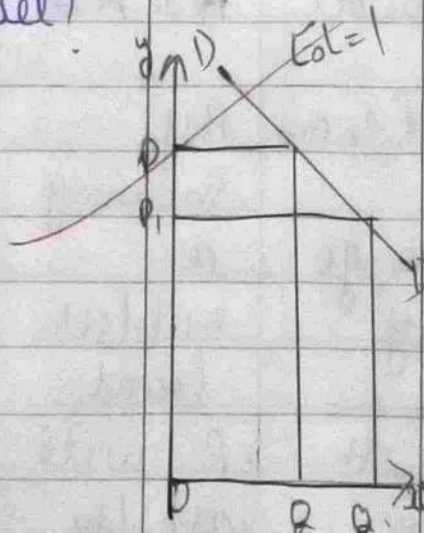
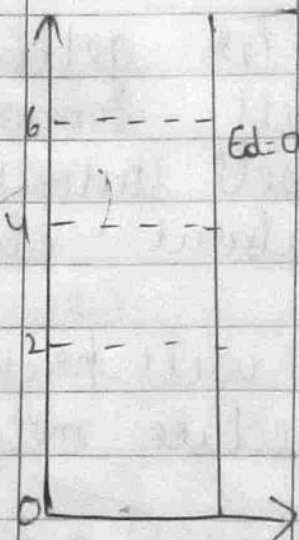
Elasticity of Demand:-

1) Perfectly elastic

Demand :- It is

a situation where the slight rise in price causes the quantity demanded of the commodity to fall to zero.

P.T. will explain the point by using model?



2) Perfectly inelastic
:- It is a

Subject Matter

Situation in which exchange in price causes no change in the quantity demanded.

3) Unitary Elastic $\rightarrow 1$

is a situation when change in quantity Demanded in response to change in price of commodity is such that total expenditure on the commodity remains constant.

4) Less than Unitary Elastic $\rightarrow$ When quantity Demanded in response to change in price

P.T acting

P.T will explain the point by using model

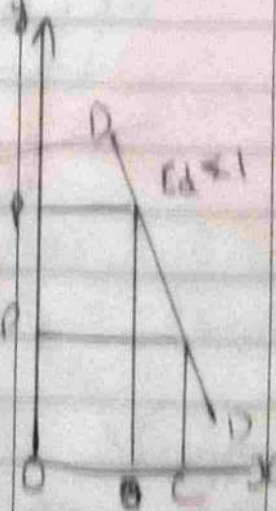
Q) what are primary ingredients used to make any dish?

Q) If the price of antique Carpets rises is there any effect

P.T acting



B.B. model



Match the following :-)

Recapitulation

1) Perfectly Elastic Demand $E_d > 1$

2) Perfectly Inelastic Demand $E_d = 0$

3) Unitary Elastic Demand $E_d < 1$

4) Greater than Unitary Elastic Demand $E_d = \infty$

5) Less than unitary elastic Demand $E_d = 1$

HOME
ASSIGNMENT

J. B. Swast

Lesson Plan-37

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - ~~VI~~

Topic - Goods.

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk - chalk board, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

The P.T will show the model related to the topic - She will be developed her topic by well prepared model and use the chart for recapitulation.

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become a ideal consumer
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils
- 4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Aim

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give

the knowledge about topic.

P.T. Assumed

The pupil teacher shall go ahead with lesson plan, assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the commodities.

P.T. Assumed

Q-1) What do you seen in the class?
Ans:- Chairs, Table, fans, tube light benches.

Q-2) What are the things that we use in everyday life?
Ans: Food, clothes, TV, vehicles.

Q-3) What are all these things called in economics?
Ans:- Goods or commodities

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
In economics the application word good is taken in comprehensive meanings.	P.T will explain the topic	Pupil will be active in the class room.	

Subject matter	P-T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Dr. Marshall $\Rightarrow$			
"Matter are those objects which the person wishes to obtain sense those all goods satisfies human needs."	(Q-) Name some movable things?	Pupil will be able to write the topic carefully.	
Nature of goods:-)	(Q-) Name some		
1) Materialistic goods	touchable - be		
Those goods which can be seen touched and the moved from one place to another.	things?	Pupil will be able to know about the topic.	
2) Non-Materialistic goods:-) Those goods that can not be transferred.			

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Classification of goods:-)			
1) Free goods :-> The goods that obtained free of cost such as oxygen, air	Q-> what will you do when	Pupils will be active in the class-room	
2) Private goods :-> Those goods which are obtained by paying ^{person} price eg: pen, pencil, copy	you are thirsty?		
3) Public goods :-> Which goods are under government possession like railway.	Q-> what do you need to write,	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
4) Economic goods :-> which are obtained by paying price -> pencil, pen	Q- Who owned		
5) Perishable goods; That are perishable by earlier, milk, bread etc	road, bridge?		

P-T will ask few questions from the students:-

Acceptable

Q-1) What is meant by goods?

Q-2) What is meant by perishable goods?

Q-3) Give some example of economic goods?

Q-4) What is meant by free goods?

Home
Assignment

Lesson Plan - 38

Date -
Duration - 30 min
Subject - Economics

Class - VII
Topic - Money

A well equipped classrooms with chalk, chalk board, duster, pointer etc.

The pt will show the model related to the topic. She will be developed her topic by well prepared model and use the chart for recapitulation.

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

The pupil teacher shall go ahead with lesson plan, assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

Q-1) If you want to buy a pen what do you want?

Ans: Money.

Q-2) Suppose you want to see a movie in theater what do you need?

Ans: Money.

Announced
& presents

The P.T will present the topic by using direct method and question answer techniques. So we will use the model to make the topic effecting and interesting. Chalk board work is done by side by side.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil As	B.B. work.
Money $\Rightarrow$ Money means anything which serve as a medium of exchange.	P.T will explain the definition of money.	Pupil will listening	

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Act	B.B. work
money defined as an instrument of medium of exchange, store of value, measures of value & standard for deferred payments.	P.T will write side by side on black board	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
* Functions of Money :-			
1) Medium of Exchange :-		Pupil will be active in the class-room.	
All goods and services are brought and sold through money. That is a medium of exchange. All goods and services are brought and sold through money. That is a medium of exchange.	P.T will explain the topic side by side		
2) Measure of value :-			

Subject Maths

P.T. A at

Pupil At

B.B. Walt

The value of all goods, services is expressed in terms of money. It is a measurable value.

3) Help in future payment: $\Rightarrow$ All types

of loans are received and paid in terms of money. Money is free from both these drawbacks.

4) Store of wealth: $\Rightarrow$

Storage of wealth becomes easy in form of money. There is no fear of perage.

P.T. will explain that money is

helpful in making payments.

Pupil will be active in the classroom.

Pupil will be active in the classroom.

Pupil will be listening.

Now PT will ask a few questions from the students!

Q-1) What is money?

Q-2) What are the functions of money?

Q-3) What is medium of exchange?

Q-4) What is meant by store of money?

Money
Assigned

Lesson Plan - 39

Date

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - X

Topic - Unemployment

General
Aims

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalk board, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aims

The P.T will show the model relates to the model. She will be developed her topic by well prepared model.

General
Objectives

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate students to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the students to understand the economic concepts.

Specific
Objectives

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

P.R.
Assessment

The pupil teacher shall go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

Q1) In which ^{country} we are living?

Ans: India

Q-2) What are the basic problems of India?

Ans: Poverty, Unemployment etc.

The PT will present the topic by using direct method and the question answer technique. She will use the make her topic effective and interesting. PT will ask the question answer of the students.

P-T will also present the topic by using bilingual method and question answer techniques and Black board work done side by side.

Subject matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Act

B.B-board

An individual is considered to be unemployed when he is ready and willing to work at the present

P.T.
will
explain
in the
definition

Pupil
will
be
listening

Lesson Plan - 39

Date

Class - X

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Unemployment

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom with chalk, chalk board, duster, pointer.

Specific
Aids

The P.T will show the model related to the model. She will be developed her topic by well prepared model.

General
Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate students to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the ~~students~~ to understand the economic concepts.

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic.

The pupil teacher shall go ahead with lesson plan assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

P.K.
Assures

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
rate of wages but does not get work this situation is known as unemployment	of Unemployment	Pupil will be active in the class-room	
Types of Unemployment 8=)			
1) Open Unemployment:- It refers to the situation where a worker is willing to work and has necessary ability to work but does not get work	Q-7 What do you mean by willing to work?	Pupil will be active participation	
	Q-7 What do you mean by unemployment?	Pupil will be listening	

Subject matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
2) Structural Unemployment	Q-7 Give one example of unemployment?	Pupil will be active in the class-room	
⇒ It occurs due to structural changes in the economy like when technology changes of Demand changes.			
3) Under Employe-ment :-)	Q-7 Name the various kinds of unemployment?	Pupil will be listening the topic	
It that situation in which a worker gets work for less time then the time he can work is known as underemploye- -yed			

Subject matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	BB work
4) Cyclical unemployment: It occurs due to cyclical fluctuations in the economy like Boom recession etc.	What do you mean by cyclical fluctuations	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	



P.T will ask few questions from the students?

- Q1) What do you mean by unemployment?
- Q2) What are the different types of unemployment?
- Q3) Explain open unemployment?

HOME
ASSIGNMENT

Lesson Plan - 40

Date -

class - VII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Agriculture

Subject - Economics

A well equipped classroom with chalk board, chalk, duster pointer.

Specific Aids

The PT will show the Model related to the topic she will be developed her topic by well prepared model.

General Aims

- 1) To create sense of logic in pupils.
- 2) Motivate pupils to become ideal consumer.
- 3) To add to the economic knowledge of the pupils.
- 4) Enabling the pupils understand the economic concepts.

Specific Aims

To enable the students to develop the imagination power and give the knowledge about the topic of the concepts.

Subject matter	P.T. Activity	Pupil Activity	BB work
4) Cyclical unemployment -> It occurs due to cyclical fluctuations in the economy like Boom recession etc.	What do you mean by cyclical fluctuations	Pupil will be active in the class-room.	



P-T will ask few questions from the students?

Q-1) What do you mean by unemployment?

Q-2) What are the different types of unemployment?

Q-3) Explain open unemployment?

**HOME
ASSIGNMENT**

[Redacted]

The pupil teacher shall go ahead with lesson plan, assume that the pupil already have knowledge about the topic.

Pt. Test

1) In which country do you live?

Ans: India

(2-2) Where India's largest population lived?

Ans:- In villages, Rural Areas.

(2-3) Which is the major occupation in villages?

Ans: Agriculture

Announcement

The P-T will present the topic by using ~~direct~~ method and question answer technique Chalk board work.

Subject matter	P-T Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
Agriculture :- It refers cultivation of crops to produce goods, woods and earn money.	P-T will explain the definition of agriculture.	Pupil will explain the topic carefully.	

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	BB work
----------------	----------	-----------	---------

Feature of Agriculture :-

1) Low Productivity
:- Productivity is out put per hectare of land. It is extremely low in India as compared to advanced nations which implies that India is still backward.

Q-7 What do you mean by Agriculture?

Pupil will be active in the classroom

2) Disguised Unemployment :- It is found on large scale in Indian agriculture because of joint family systems. It refers to numbers of persons unemployed.

Q-8 What do you mean by Unemployment?

Pupil will be active in the classroom.

Subject Matter	P.T. Act	Pupil Act	B.B. work
a piece of land is more than actually needed.	Q-1) What is farming?	Pupil will be active in the class-room	
3) Subsistence farm :- It means primary objectives of farmers is to secure the subsistence and not to earn money.			
4) Dependence on rainfall :- Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on rainfall so production of crops is highly increase	Q-2) What do you mean by technology and give example of technology?	Pupil will be able to know about the topic	
5) Technology :- It is used by Indian farmer which is backward.			

Recapitulation

New PT will ask the few questions from the students,

Q-1) What is Agriculture?

Q-2) Give some features of Agriculture

Q-3) What is substance of the farming?

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Discipline maintained in class.

Lesson Plan - 1

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - VI

Topic - Investment

Teaching Points	Specific objects	Teaching Methods	Teaching Aids	Evaluations
Meaning & definition of the Investment	Students will be able to know about meaning of investment.	Lecture Method	Chart & Blackboard	What do you mean by Investment.
Features of Investment	Students will be able to know about the features of Investment	Explanation method & Question answers with technique	Chart & Blackboard	What is feature of Investment.

Teaching Points :-

Specific Object

Teaching Methods

Teaching Aids

Evaluation

1) Types of Investment :-

1) Induced Investment

2) Autonomous Investment

3) Cross Investment

4) Net Investment

Students will be able to know about the types of Investment

Explanation method & Question Answer technique are used by teachers

Black board writing

How many types of Investment?

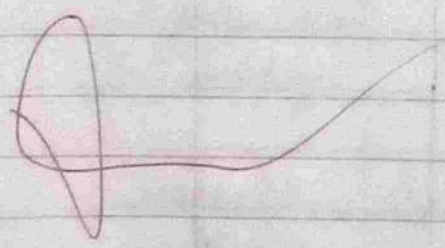
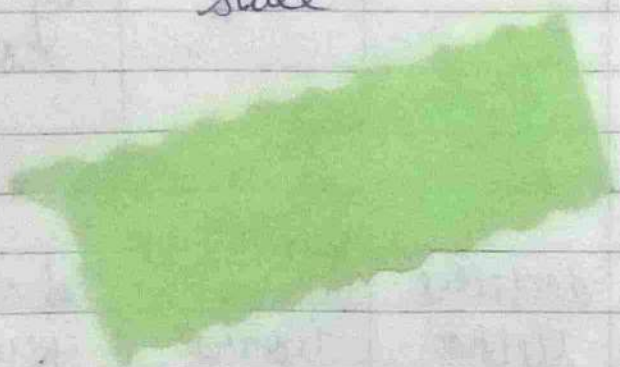
Lesson Plan - 2

Date _____
 Duration - 30 min
 Subject - Economics

Class - VII
 Topic - Cottage

Teaching Points	Specific objects	Teaching Method	Teaching Aids	Evaluation
Meaning of small cottage	Students will be able to know about small cottage.	Lecture Method	Chalk board	What do you mean by small cottage?
Meaning of large scale cottage	Students will be able to know about large scale	Lecture Method	Chalk board	What do you mean by large cottage?

Definition of small cottage	Students will be use to in our daily life	Lecture Method	chalk board	Define any definition in simple language
Difference btw small scale & large scale	Students will be able to define difference btw small & large scale	Inductive Deductive Method	Chalk - Board	Difference btw small scale & large scale



Lesson Plan - 3

Date

Duration - 30 min

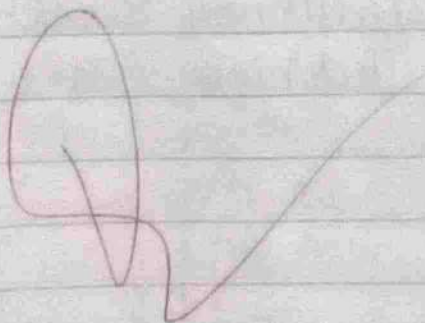
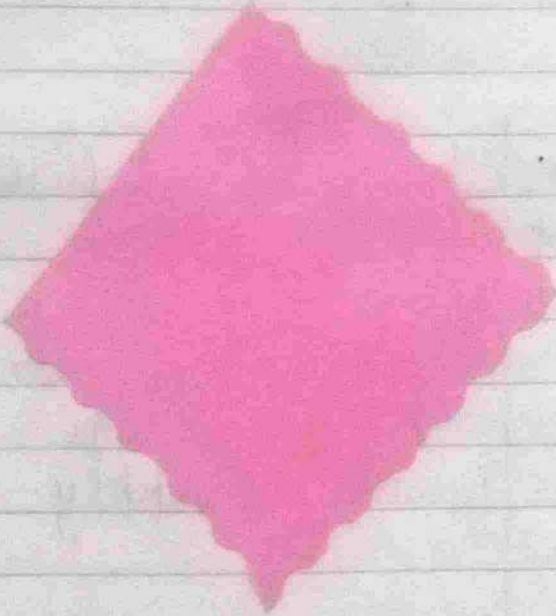
Subject - Economics

Class - VIII

Topic - Supply

Teaching points	Specific Objectives	Teaching Methods	Teaching aids	Evaluation
Meaning of Supply	Students will be able to define the meaning of supply	Lecture Method	Black board	What do you mean by supply?
Definition of Supply	Students will be able to define the meaning & definition of supply	Questioning Technique	Black board	Give any one example of whose effect the supply.
Supply curve	Students will be able to	Questioning & lecture method	Chalk-board	What is the shape of supply curve

draw the
curve of
supply.



Lesson Plan - 4

Date _____
 Duration - 30 min
 Subject - Economics

Class - IX
 Topic - Income

Teaching Point	Specific objects	Teaching method	Teaching Aids	Evaluation
Meaning of Income	Students will be able to define the meaning of Income	Lecture method & Questioning technique	Chalk-board & Currency	What do you mean by Income
Definition of Income	Students will be able to define definition of Income	Lecture method	Chalk-Board	Definition of Income

Features of Income

1) Total Income	Students will be able to define the meaning of Total Income	Lecture Method	chalk board	What do you mean by Total Income
2) Average Income	Students able to define meaning of Average Income	Inductive Deductive Method	chalk-board	What do you mean by Marginal Income
3) Marginal Income	Students able to define meaning of Marginal Income			

Lesson Plan-5

Date _____
 Duration - 30 min
 Subject - Economics

Class - VII
 Topic - Revenue

Teaching Points	Specific Objects	Teaching method	Teaching Aids	Evaluation
Meaning of Revenue	Students will be able to know about the Revenue	Lecture Method	Chalk-Board	What do you mean by Revenue
Definition of Revenue	Students will be able to know the form & Income & its relation	Lecture Method	Chalk board	Describe the definition of Revenue
Concepts of Revenue	Students will be able to know	Lecture cum discussion	Chart & Black	What do you mean by
1) Total Revenue				

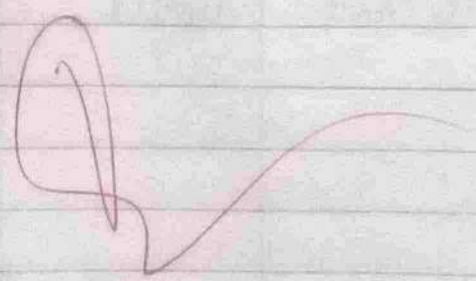
- 2) Marginal Revenue
- 3) Average Revenue

about
TR, MR,
& AR

Method

Board

by TR/
AR / MR.



Lesson Plan - 6

Date _____
 Duration - 30 min
 Subject - Economics

Class - VI
 Topic - firm

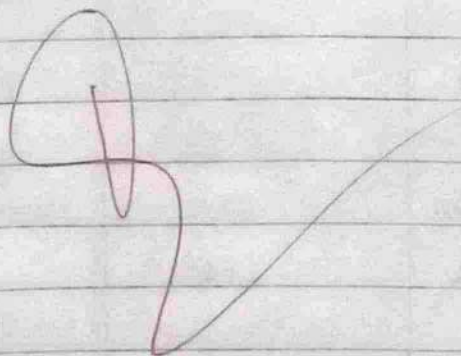
Teaching points	Specific obj.	Teaching Method	Teaching Aids	Evaluation
Meaning of firm	Students will able to define the meaning of profit	Lecture Method	Black Board & chart	What do you mean by Firm
Definition of firm	Students will be able to define the meaning of firm	Lecture Method	Black board	What do you mean by profit
Functions of a firm	Students will be able to know	Lecture discussion	Chalk board	What do you mean by producer?
1) Firm as a producer				

2) Firm as a
Buyer of
factors of
Production

the difference
blw producer
and
consumer

Method

What do
you
mean
by buyers



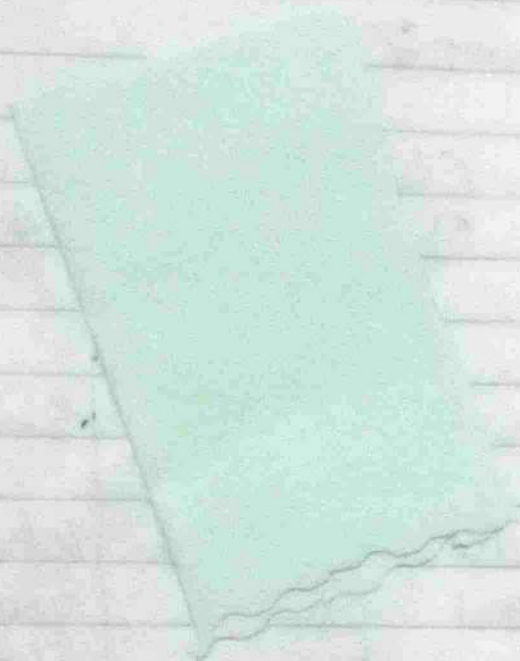
Lesson Plan - 7

Date _____
 Duration - 30 min
 Subject - Economics

Class - VII
 Topic - Indian Agriculture

Teaching KB	Specific obj	Teaching Method	Teaching Aids	Evaluation
Introduction of Indian Agriculture	Students will be able to list down the various problems of Agriculture	Lecture Method	Chalk board	What do you mean by agriculture
Problems				
1) Lack of Permanent means of finance	Students will be able to aware of poor	Lecture cum discussion method	Chalk board	Explain the conditions of Indian Farmers Discuss
2) Deficiency of finance	condition of Indian agriculture			Values problem of Indian Agriculture
3) Conventional outlook				

21st



Lesson Plan - 8

Date -

Duration - 30 min

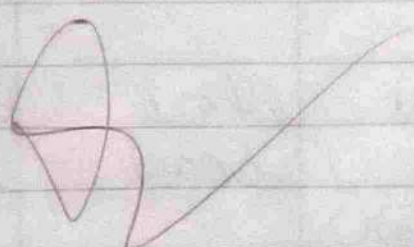
Subject - Economics

Class - X

Topic - Price

Teaching points	Specific objects	Techniques	Materials	Evaluation
1) Price	The students will be able to understand the meaning of price	Lecture Method	Blackboard work	Q-1) What is price?
2) Cost	The students will be able to understand the meaning of cost	Lecture cum question answer Technique	Black board	Q- What do you mean by cost?
3) Revenue	The students will be able to learn the Revenue.	Question Answer Technique	Black board work	Q- What is Revenue

2/2



Lesson Plan - 1

213

Date -

Class - VII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Barter system

Subject - Economics

General Aids :- classroom, chalkboard, duster, pointer
proper sitting arrangement etc.

Specific Aims :- PT will use PPT & chalk-board to explain the topic.

General Aims :- To enable the student to develop the interest in economics.

To develop the understanding power of students.

P.K Testing :- P.K will ask following question to test the P.K of students:-

Q-1) Where do you go to purchase things?

Q-2) What do you give in return of something you purchase?

Q-3) How people use to buy things before invention of money?

Announcement
of the
topic

After getting satisfactory or unsatisfactory response pupil will announce the topic by saying today we will study about Barter system and invention of money.

P.T will present the topic in lecture method will P.P.T to explain the topic by active participation of the students in the class-room.

Subject Matter
Exchange is the central system of human life. An individual life does not produce himself all that he needs before his existence. One depends upon money other for the satisfaction. When wants are not fulfilled.

P.T. Activity
When we give something someone & take something what is called?

Teaching Aids
Pupil will be able to know about the topic.

B.B. work

* Lack of common unit of value

* Lack of system for factor payments

Invention of money was a thing which was commonly accepted as a medium of exchange.

None some kind of money used by human things for the process of exchange.

Pupil will be able to write the topic in the notebook.

Types of Money ⇒

1) Metal coins and gold coins were introduced

2) Paper money was introduced as a medium of exchange

3) A T M were started & plastic money is form

P.T will explain the topic carefully

Pupil will be able to listening the topic

of credit cards
are used as
exchange
system. This
system of
exchange
is known as
Barter system.

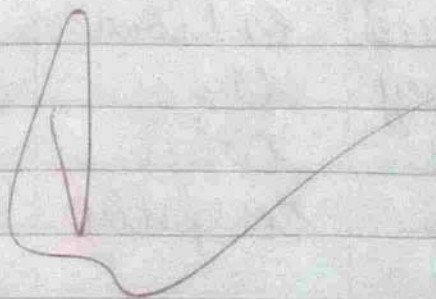
Drawbacks:-

- 1) Lack of
unit of
value
- 2) Lack of
future
payments

P.T will
explain
the topic
carefully.

P.T will be
able to
know about
the topic

Pupil will
be
listening
the
question
and
in the
notebook.



Lesson Plan - 2

219

Date -

Class - VII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Mean of Transport

Subject - Economics

General Aids

A classroom, chalkboard, duster, pointer, chalk etc

Specific Aids

PT will use PPT & chalkboard to explain the topic

General Aims

- * To develop thinking power of students
- * To enable the students to know about economical terms

P.K. Testing

- * Students will be able to define the meaning of transport
- * ~~Students~~ will be able to define different types of transport
- * To enable the students to solve the economic problem of daily life

P.K. Assumed

PT will assume that pupils have basic knowledge about means of

transport

A. Announcement
of Topic

Pupil teacher announce the topic by saying Students today we will discuss about means of Transport.

Presentation

P.T. will present the topic with the help of P.P.T & using lecture method.

Subject Matter

P.T. Activity

Teaching Aids

B-B
work

Economic Infra-
structure :-)

Economic refers to capital stock which offers various types of production services directly to producers.

P.T. will explain the meaning of transport

Pupil will be able to write the topic of transport

Means of Transport :-)

Means of transport facilitate the movement of goods and people

What do you mean by means of transport

from one place to another

1) Railways:-

Railway is the cheapest means of transport first railway line in India was 1853 b/w Bombay and Thana.

Tell me the largest transport medium?

Pupil will be active in the classroom.

2) Road Transport it =>

Road transport is emerging as another important means of transport

What is the cheapest medium of transport?

Pupil will be active in the class-room.

3) Water Transport

- i.e. -> In India

the third
important means
of transport
is water.

Three categories

1) Inland
water transport

2) Coastal
water transport

3) Sea
transport

What is
the
importance
of water
in
our life?

Pupil
will
be
able to
know
about
the
topic of
Transport.

Lesson Plan - 3

221

Date -

Class - VIII

Duration - 30 min

Topic - different form of money

Subject - Economics

General Aids

A well equipped classroom Chalkboard
chalk, duster, pointer etc

Specific Aids

P.T will use P.P.T & Chalkboard to explain the topic

General Aims

- * To create interest in the subject of social economical.
- * To aware the students know about the current affairs.
- * To develop logical thinking among the students

P.K.
Assumed

P.T will be able to understand about the modern forms of money & get knowledge about the ancient currency.

P.H. Inquiry

- Q What is business?
- Q To buy anything what we do?
- Q What is the medium of money?

Announcement
of the Topic

PT will announce the Topic
by saying students today we
will discuss about different
forms of money.

Presentation

PT will use the lecture method
1 PPT to explain the
topic in the classroom with
active participation of
the students.

Subject Matter

P.T. Act

Pupil Ad

B.B. mod

Money is something
that can act as
a medium of
exchange in
transaction before
the introduction
of a coin a
variety of objects
was used for
example.

Q-7) What
was used
as money
in
early
age?

Pupil
will be
listening
in
the
class-
room

Currency $\Rightarrow$
modern
forms of money

introduce currency
paper notes
& coins
unlike the
things that
were used
as money
earlier modern

currency is
not made
of precious
metal such
as gold
silver, copper
and unlike
coin &
cattle.
They are
neither of
everyday.

2) Deposit with
Banks $\Rightarrow$
The
after form
in which

Q2) Which type of
money.
currency we
found in
modern
age?

Pupil
will be
active
in
the
classroom

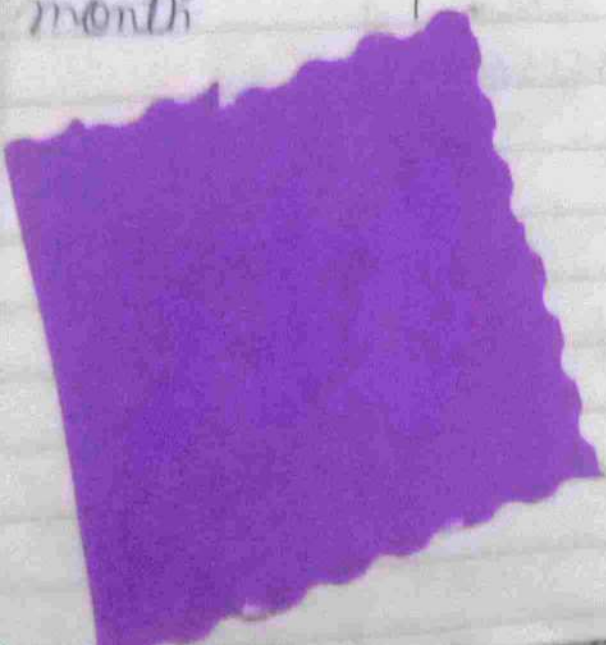
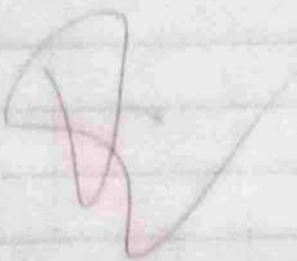
Q3) What
metal is
used to
make
coins?

Pupil
will be
able to
write the
answer of
the
topic
in the
classroom

people hold
money is
deposit with
banks At a
point of time
people need
only some
currency for
their day to
day needs
only some
currency for
their day to
needs for
instance who
receive their
salary at
end of each
month

Q
What do
you mean
by
deposit?

Q
Who use
with draw
money from
the
Banks?



Lesson Plan - 4

225

Date -

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - X

Topic - Features of Agriculture

A well equipped classroom, chalkboard, chalk, duster etc.

PT will appropriately use the black board & PPT.

* To develop the logical thinking among the students

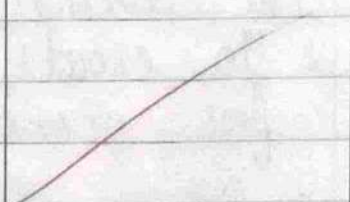
* To create interest of the students for economic subject.

To give knowledge to the students about the features of Indian economy.

Q- What are the importance of Agriculture?

Q- What are the features of Indian Agriculture?

After getting satisfactory answer PT will announce the topic of features of Agriculture.

Subject matter	D-T. Activity	Feeding Aids	BB work
Features of			
Agriculture :-)		Pupil listen very carefully and note down	
Low productivity :-)	PT will use the lecture method	important and points on their note books.	
Productivity means output per hectare of land. It is extremely low in india compared to advanced nations in the world.	SPT to explain the topic		
Disguised unemployment	Q-What do you mean by low	Pupil will be listening.	
It is that a situation of hidden unemployment.	productivity		

It is found
to be on a
large scale
in Indian
agriculture.

Because of
joint family
system no
of persons
engaged
on piece of
land is

much more
than what
is
actually
needed.

Dependence
on
rainfall.

Agriculture in
India is
heavily dependent
on rainfall.

PT explain
the features
of
agriculture
to the
students

Q What do
you mean
by
unemployment
- end?

Pupil will
be
active
in the
class -
room.

Pupil will
be active
in
the
class -
room.

Pupil will
be
listening.

Lesson Plan - 5

2/18

Date -

Class - XI

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Consumer Rights

Subject - Economics

General
Aids

An ordinary classroom consisting of chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer

Specific
Aids

P.T will use PPT and recapitulation chart to explain the topic

General
Aims

* To ensure the students to become rational consumers and rational producer

Specific
Aims

* Students will be able to understand the ways of exploitation.

* Students will be able to explain the rules and rights of consumer.

P.K. Assumed

Pupil teacher assumed that students have general knowledge about consumer rights

P.K.
Testing

- 1) Where do you go to buy things?
- 2) Where do you buy from market?

3) What do you see or check when you buy things?

4) What will you do if they give you wrong quality?

Announcement
of
the
Topic

After getting satisfactory or unsatisfactory answer from students P.T. will announce the topic by saying, Well students today we will discuss about Consumer rights.

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Teaching Aids	B.B. work
The modern era is age of consumer. The definition of consumer right is the right to have information about the quality, quantity, purity, price and standard of goods and services as it may be the case but the	Pupil teacher will explain the meaning of consumer rights.	Pupil will listening the answer of topic.	

Subject Matter

I.T. Activity

Teaching Aids

B.B. note

Consumer is
to be protect
ed against
any unfair
practices of
trade.

Now we discuss
about the
consumer
rights.

1) Right to
Inform :-)

This right
gives consumer
an opportunity
to get
the right
information
about the
product they
are buying.

2) Right to choose :-)

P.T will
show a
wrapper of
product &
ask one of
student to
read what
is
written
on
it?

P.T will
show different
brand of coffee
& ask a
student to
choose
on.

Pupil
will
be
active
in
the
class-
room.

Pupil
will be
listening
the
topic
carefully

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Teaching Aids	B.B. work
consumer has full right to choose the services of product by any company he can't be forced to buy.	What is the function of customer care?	Pupil will be able to write the topic carefully.	
3) Right to education: consumer has right to obtain the know about complaint education	Q- Why do you go to school?	Pupil will be able to write the difficult words	

HOME
WORK

Q1) What is the difference between consumer rights & consumer awareness?

Q2) Where can you complain about unfair practices?

Lesson Plan-5

2/12

Date

Class - XI

Duration - 30 min

Topic - Banking &

Subject - Economics

its type

General
Aids

A well equipped classroom, Blackboard
chalk, duster etc.

Specific
Aids

P.T will use model to explain the topic
banking and its types

General
Aims

- * To create interest of the pupils relate
d to the topic
- * To develop the thinking and reasoning
power of students

Specific
Aims

After the completion of topic students
are expected to understand the topic
Banking & its types

P.K.
Assured

Pupil teacher will assumed that students
have the basic knowledge about
banking & its types

P.K.
Testing

- 1) What are the basic needs of human
beings?
- 2) How can we buy three things?
- 3) How many kinds of banking system there?

Announcement
of topic

After getting satisfactory or unsatisfactory answer P.T. will announce the topic by saying well students today we will discuss about economic banking and its types

Presentation

P.T. will use the lecture method S.P.P.T. to explain the topic in the classroom with active participation of students.

Subject Matter	P.T. Activity	Teaching Aid	B.B. work
Banking => Banking implies accepting deposits of money from the public for the purpose of lending or investment which payable on demand and can be withdrawn by means of cheque, etc.	(Q->) What do you mean by bank?	Deposit of money from the public for the purpose of lending or investment.	

1) Two types of banks are there.

1) Commercial bank

2) Central bank

1) Commercial

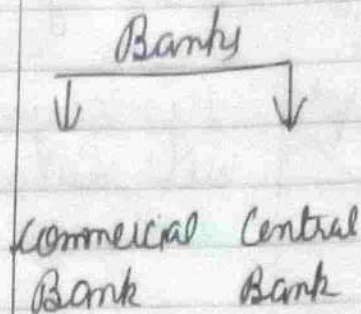
Bank :-> A commercial bank is that bank of financial institution which accepts deposits from the people and gives loans for the purpose of consumption.

2) Central
Bank =>

It means the central of the bank who is

PT will ask the students to note down the types of bank on one note.

PT will explain the topic with the help of examples.



Pupil will be able to write the topic.

the head of
the entire
banking
system in
the country

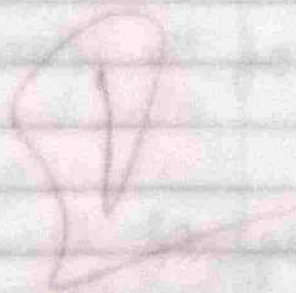
Q2) Who
controls
our govt
banks?

Defunct will
be able to
write the
topic

Q1) What do you mean by Bank?

Q2) What do you mean by Commercial bank?

Q3) What do you mean by Central bank?



Lesson Plan -

Date

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - XI

Topic - Theory of Demand

General
Aids

Classroom, chalkboard, chalk, duster, pointer etc.

General
Aids

P.T will use chalk board and model of explain the topic Theory of Demand.

General
Aims

* To develop the logical thinking among the student.

* To develop interest of the students in economics.

* To give the knowledge of Demand to the students.

* Students are able to solve the economic problem of daily life.

P.K. Assumed

P.T will assumed that students have basic knowledge about demand.

PR
Testing

Q1) what are the basic needs of human beings?

Q2) what do you mean by demand?

Announcement: PT will introduce the topic by saying today
I ~~present~~ will discuss about Theory of Demand

PT will use model and lecture method

Subject Matter

P.T Activity

Teaching Aids

BB work

Concept of
Demand →

PT will
use lecture
method to
explain
the
topic

Pupil
will
write
the
topic
carefully

The term desire
and demand
are used inter
changeable
it in economics
demand has
distinct meaning
supposing you
desire to have
LED TV but
then that desire
will remain
just a wishful

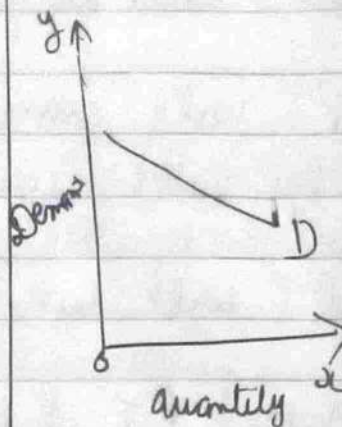
Pupil
will
write
the
difficult
words

Demand and quantity demanded

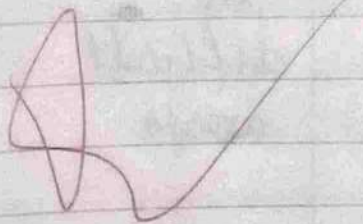
Quantity Demanded refers to a specific quantity to be purchased against a specific price of commodity.

2) Demand schedule:
Table that shows the relationship b/w quantity and demand

PT ask the students what do you mean by quantity?



Price	Demand
1	0
2	5
3	4
4	3
5	2



Lesson Plan -

239

Date

Duration - 30 min

Subject - Economics

Class - XI

Topic - Goods

General Aids

Chalkboard, Classroom, duster, pointer
proper sitting arrangement

Specific Aids

PT will use model to explain the topic

General Aims

- * To develop the thinking ability of students
- * Students power will be understood
- * Students will be able to know about utility.

P.K. Testing

- Q1) What are the basic needs?
- Q2) How can we buy these things?
- Q3) What do you mean by goods?

Announcement of the Topic

After getting satisfactory answer teacher will announce the topic by saying students today we will study about goods

Subject matter
Goods =>
In

Economics
term goods
has a wider
meaning it
includes
both
material
goods &
non material
goods.
Definition =>

Acc to Marshall

" goods are
the desirable
things that
satisfy human
wants are ^{called}
goods."

PT will present the topic in lecture
method with the use of model.
PT Activity Pupil Activity B.B work

P.T will
explain
the meaning
of
goods.

P.T will
explain the
definition of
goods.

pupil listen
to topic
very
carefully

Students
write the
definition
on
their
note-books

Nature of goods

1) Material goods =>

Wheat, rice, clothes etc

2) Non-material goods =>

Doctors, lawyers etc

Classification of goods

1) Free goods

2) Economic

3) Public goods

4) Private goods

Which type of thing we can touch?

Students give the answer of question we can take oxygen with the help of air & mouth

Which things are important for every person?

Lesson Plan -

Date
Duration - 30 min
Subject - Economics

Class - XI
Topic - Export

General Aids	Classroom, Chalkboard, pointer, duster, chalk etc.
Specific Aids	P.T will use model of items of Export.
General Aims	* To develop the thinking power of students. * To enable the students to develop theory of interest in economics.
P.K. Assumed	After completion of the Topic students will know about main items of export.
P.K. Testing	- Q-1 What do you mean by Import? - Q-2 What do you mean by Export? - Q-3 Name some items which are import and export?
Announcement of the Topic	After completion the topic pupils will know about main items of export and teacher announce the items of export.

1) Jute Product:-)

India occupied the first place in the export of jute products.

Q-)

What is the material of vegetable storage bags?

Pupil listen to topic very carefully

2) Tea $\Rightarrow$ India is the largest exporter of tea in the world?

Q-) What is the morning drink of a common in India?

Students write the definition of on the note book

3) cloth $\Rightarrow$ India is export cotton fabrics & garment.

Q-

4) coffee $\Rightarrow$ Export of coffee from India has been using coffee in exported from India to USA

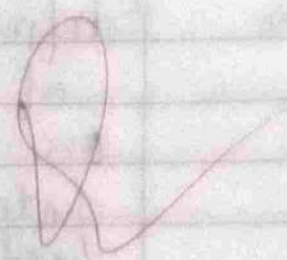
What is the occupational drink?

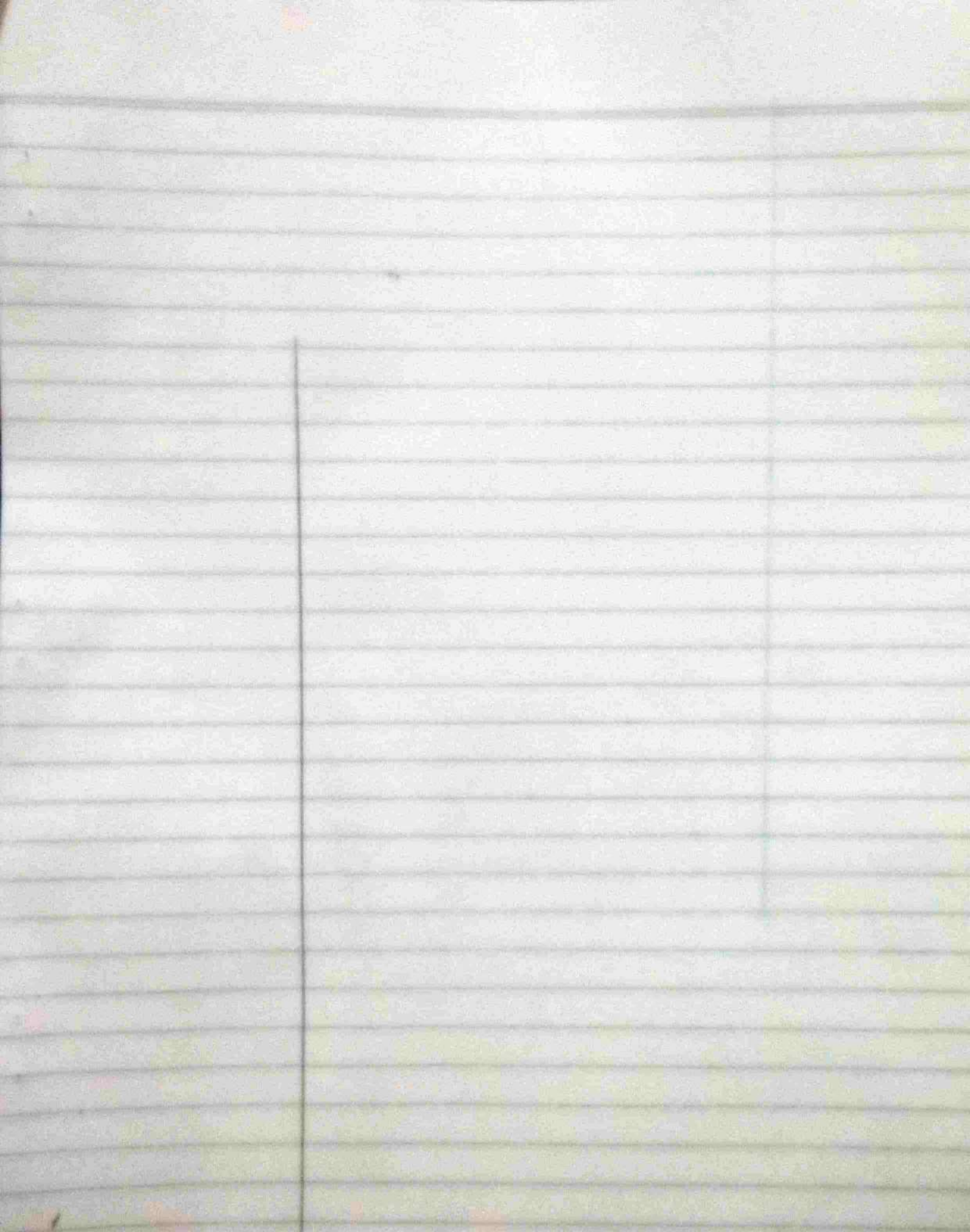
5) Leather products =)

India export leather footwear product to foreign countries.

Which type of material use in your shoes

Pupil will write the topic carefully





**Critical Observations
and Suggestions About Lessons
by
Peer Group**

CRITICAL OBSERVATION OF LESSONS OF PEER GROUP

[illegible]

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 28 Class XII
 Subject Economic Date 15-11-18
 Topic Demand

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
	(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Division into units	✓				
	(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher		✓			
2.	PRESENTATION					
	(a) Previous knowledge testing		✓			
	(b) Introduction of lesson		✓			
	(c) Correlation		✓			
	(d) Reinforcement			✓		
	(e) Discussion			✓		
	(f) Questioning		✓			
	(g) Class management		✓			
	(h) Class activity and student's response	✓				
	(i) Recapitulation and assignment				✓	
3.	Use of Teaching, Aids and Practical Demonstration					
	(a) Relevant to the topic	✓				
	(b) Visibility		✓			
	(c) Correlation with content			✓		
	(d) Practical demonstration		✓			
	(e) Pupil Participation	✓				
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					
	(a) Writing		✓			
	(b) Straight lines			✓		
	(c) Organisation		✓			
	(d) Illustrations		✓			
	(e) Headings and main points	✓				
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
	(a) Expression		✓			
	(b) Voice	✓				
	(c) Class control		✓			
	(d) Self-confidence	✓				
	(e) Appearance and manners		✓			

SUGGESTIONS

- Needs to be improve black board writing
- and voice.
-
-
-

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 42 Class IX
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-18
 Topic Supply

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
(a)	Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
(b)	Division into units	✓				
(c)	Objectives : whether clear to the teacher		✓			
2.	PRESENTATION					
(a)	Previous knowledge testing		✓			
(b)	Introduction of lesson	✓				
(c)	Correlation		✓			
(d)	Reinforcement			✓		
(e)	Discussion			✓		
(f)	Questioning			✓		
(g)	Class management		✓			
(h)	Class activity and student's response		✓			
(i)	Recapitulation and assignment		✓			
3.	Use of Teaching, Aids and Practical Demonstration					
(a)	Relevant to the topic			✓		
(b)	Visibility			✓		
(c)	Correlation with content		✓			
(d)	Practical demonstration		✓			
(e)	Pupil Participation	✓				
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					
(a)	Writing		✓			
(b)	Straight lines		✓			
(c)	Organisation	✓				
(d)	Illustrations		✓			
(e)	Headings and main points			✓		
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
(a)	Expression	✓				
(b)	Voice		✓			
(c)	Class control		✓			
(d)	Self-confidence		✓			
(e)	Appearance and manners		✓			

SUGGESTIONS

- Needs to be bring self confidence?
-
-
-
-

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 31 Class IX
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-18
 Topic foreign trade

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
	(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Division into units			✓		
	(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2.	PRESENTATION					
	(a) Previous knowledge testing					✓
	(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	
	(c) Correlation					✓
	(d) Reinforcement				✓	
	(e) Discussion					✓
	(f) Questioning				✓	
	(g) Class management			✓		
	(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	✓
	(i) Recapitulation and assignment					
3.	Use of Teaching, Aids and Practical Demonstration			✓	✓	✓
	(a) Relevant to the topic			✓	✓	
	(b) Visibility			✓	✓	
	(c) Correlation with content				✓	
	(d) Practical demonstration				✓	
	(e) Pupil Participation			✓		
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					
	(a) Writing				✓	
	(b) Straight lines			✓		
	(c) Organisation			✓		
	(d) Illustrations				✓	
	(e) Headings and main points			✓		
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
	(a) Expression				✓	
	(b) Voice				✓	
	(c) Class control			✓		
	(d) Self-confidence			✓	✓	
	(e) Appearance and manners				✓	

SUGGESTIONS

1.	Overall presentation was good
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 47 Class XI
 Subject economics Date 15-11-18
 Topic cost

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1. PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
(b) Division into units			✓		
(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2. PRESENTATION					
(a) Previous knowledge testing					✓
(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	
(c) Correlation			✓		
(d) Reinforcement				✓	
(e) Discussion					✓
(f) Questioning				✓	
(g) Class management			✓		
(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	
(i) Recapitulation and assignment					✓
3. Use of Teaching, Aids and Practical Demonstration					
(a) Relevant to the topic				✓	
(b) Visibility			✓		
(c) Correlation with content					✓
(d) Practical demonstration				✓	
(e) Pupil Participation					✓
4. CHALK BOARD WORK					
(a) Writing				✓	
(b) Straight lines					✓
(c) Organisation				✓	
(d) Illustrations			✓		
(e) Headings and main points				✓	
5. TEACHER'S TRAITS					
(a) Expression					✓
(b) Voice				✓	
(c) Class control				✓	
(d) Self-confidence			✓		
(e) Appearance and manners					✓

SUGGESTIONS

1. Recapitulation questions must be important
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 88 Class XI
 Subject economics Date 15-11-18
 Topic Inflation

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
	(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Division into units					✓
	(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2.	PRESENTATION					
	(a) Previous knowledge testing					✓
	(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	
	(c) Correlation			✓		
	(d) Reinforcement				✓	
	(e) Discussion					✓
	(f) Questioning				✓	
	(g) Class management			✓		
	(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	
	(i) Recapitulation and assignment					✓
3.	Use of Teaching Aids and Practical Demonstration					
	(a) Relevant to the topic				✓	✓
	(b) Visibility			✓		
	(c) Correlation with content				✓	
	(d) Practical demonstration				✓	
	(e) Pupil Participation					✓
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					
	(a) Writing				✓	✓
	(b) Straight lines					
	(c) Organisation			✓		
	(d) Illustrations				✓	
	(e) Headings and main points				✓	
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
	(a) Expression					
	(b) Voice					✓
	(c) Class control				✓	
	(d) Self-confidence			✓		
	(e) Appearance and manners				✓	

SUGGESTIONS

1. Bring self confidence
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 13 Class IX
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-16
 Topic Production function

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
	(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Division into units				✓	✓
	(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher					
2.	PRESENTATION					✓
	(a) Previous knowledge testing				✓	
	(b) Introduction of lesson			✓	✓	
	(c) Correlation				✓	
	(d) Reinforcement					✓
	(e) Discussion					✓
	(f) Questioning				✓	
	(g) Class management			✓	✓	
	(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	✓
	(i) Recapitulation and assignment					✓
3.	Use of Teaching Aids and Practical Demonstration					
	(a) Relevant to the topic			✓	✓	
	(b) Visibility				✓	✓
	(c) Correlation with content					
	(d) Practical demonstration			✓	✓	✓
	(e) Pupil Participation				✓	✓
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK				✓	
	(a) Writing				✓	
	(b) Straight lines				✓	
	(c) Organisation				✓	
	(d) Illustrations				✓	
	(e) Headings and main points					
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					✓
	(a) Expression					✓
	(b) Voice					✓
	(c) Class control					✓
	(d) Self-confidence					✓
	(e) Appearance and manners					✓
SUGGESTIONS						
1.	improve presentation					
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. W Class X
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-11
 Topic Consumer equilibrium

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

	NI	P	F	G	VG
1. PLANNING					
(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
(b) Division into units				✓	✓
(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2. PRESENTATION					
(a) Previous knowledge testing					✓
(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	
(c) Correlation			✓		
(d) Reinforcement				✓	✓
(e) Discussion				✓	
(f) Questioning				✓	
(g) Class management				✓	
(h) Class activity and student's response					✓
(i) Recapitulation and assignment					✓
3. Use of Teaching, Aids and Practical Demonstration					
(a) Relevant to the topic					✓
(b) Visibility				✓	
(c) Correlation with content			✓		
(d) Practical demonstration				✓	
(e) Pupil Participation					✓
4. CHALK BOARD WORK				✓	
(a) Writing			✓		
(b) Straight lines				✓	✓
(c) Organisation				✓	
(d) Illustrations				✓	
(e) Headings and main points				✓	
5. TEACHER'S TRAITS					
(a) Expression					✓
(b) Voice				✓	
(c) Class control			✓		
(d) Self-confidence				✓	
(e) Appearance and manners					✓
SUGGESTIONS					
1.	full class control				
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 19 Class X
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-11

Topic Economic problems

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
	(a) Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Division into units				✓	✓
	(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2.	PRESENTATION					
	(a) Previous knowledge testing			✓		
	(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	✓
	(c) Correlation					✓
	(d) Reinforcement				✓	✓
	(e) Discussion				✓	
	(f) Questioning			✓		
	(g) Class management				✓	
	(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	
	(i) Recapitulation and assignment				✓	
3.	Use of Teaching Aids and Practical Demonstration					
	(a) Relevant to the topic					✓
	(b) Visibility				✓	
	(c) Correlation with content			✓		✓
	(d) Practical demonstration					
	(e) Pupil Participation				✓	
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					
	(a) Writing					✓
	(b) Straight lines				✓	
	(c) Organisation			✓		
	(d) Illustrations				✓	
	(e) Headings and main points					✓
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
	(a) Expression					
	(b) Voice			✓		
	(c) Class control				✓	
	(d) Self-confidence					✓
	(e) Appearance and manners				✓	

SUGGESTIONS

1. Lines on the black board should be
2. straight
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 10 Class X
 Subject Economics Date 15-11-11
 Topic India's Economy

NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

1.	PLANNING	NI	P	F	G	VG
(a)	Suitability of subject matter	1	2	3	4	5
(b)	Division into units					✓
(c)	Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2.	PRESENTATION					
(a)	Previous knowledge testing					✓
(b)	Introduction of lesson				✓	
(c)	Correlation			✓		
(d)	Reinforcement				✓	✓
(e)	Discussion				✓	
(f)	Questioning					✓
(g)	Class management				✓	
(h)	Class activity and student's response			✓		
(i)	Recapitulation and assignment				✓	
3.	Use of Teaching Aids and Practical Demonstration					
(a)	Relevant to the topic					✓
(b)	Visibility				✓	
(c)	Correlation with content			✓		
(d)	Practical demonstration				✓	
(e)	Pupil Participation					✓
4.	CHALK BOARD WORK					✓
(a)	Writing					✓
(b)	Straight lines				✓	
(c)	Organisation			✓		
(d)	Illustrations				✓	
(e)	Headings and main points				✓	
5.	TEACHER'S TRAITS					
(a)	Expression					✓
(b)	Voice				✓	
(c)	Class control				✓	
(d)	Self-confidence					✓
(e)	Appearance and manners				✓	
SUGGESTIONS						
1.	Meaning and teaching should be properly					
2.						
3.	maintain					
4.						
5.						

PEER OBSERVATION OF LESSON

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 16 Class VI
 Subject Economic Date 15-11-14
 Topic Producer equilibrium
 NI - Needs Improvement P - Poor F - Fair G - Good VG - Very Good

	NI	P	F	G	VG
1. PLANNING	1	2	3	4	5
(a) Suitability of subject matter					✓
(b) Division into units				✓	
(c) Objectives : whether clear to the teacher				✓	
2. PRESENTATION					
(a) Previous knowledge testing				✓	✓
(b) Introduction of lesson				✓	
(c) Correlation			✓	✓	
(d) Reinforcement			✓	✓	
(e) Discussion				✓	
(f) Questioning				✓	✓
(g) Class management				✓	
(h) Class activity and student's response				✓	✓
(i) Recapitulation and assignment					✓
3. Use of Teaching Aids and Practical Demonstration					
(a) Relevant to the topic				✓	✓
(b) Visibility				✓	✓
(c) Correlation with content				✓	✓
(d) Practical demonstration			✓	✓	
(e) Pupil Participation			✓		
4. CHALK BOARD WORK					
(a) Writing				✓	✓
(b) Straight lines				✓	
(c) Organisation				✓	✓
(d) Illustrations				✓	
(e) Headings and main points				✓	
5. TEACHER'S TRAITS					
(a) Expression				✓	✓
(b) Voice				✓	
(c) Class control				✓	✓
(d) Self-confidence				✓	✓
(e) Appearance and manners				✓	✓

SUGGESTIONS

- Needs to improve Confidence and chalk
- board writing
-
-
-