

Name of the School Jawahar Lal Nehru Sr. Sec. School, Gohana.

Class : IX

TIME-TABLE

DAY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
MON	Social Studies	Hindi I	Maths I	(Bio) Science I	English I	Sanskrit	(Chem) Science	Drawing
TUE	Social Studies	Hindi I	Maths I	Science I	English I	Sanskrit	"	"
WED	Social Studies	Hindi I	Maths I	Science I	English I	Sanskrit	"	"
THU	Social Studies	Hindi II	Maths II	Science II	English II	Sanskrit	(Phys) Science	Drawing (Crab)
FRI	Social Studies	Hindi II	Maths II	Science II	English II	Sanskrit	"	"
SAT	Social Studies	Hindi II	Maths II	Science II	English II	Sanskrit	"	"

Signature

Name of the School Jawahar Lal Nehru Sr. Sec. School, Gohana

Class : IX

TIME-TABLE

DAY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
MON	Maths	English	Commerce	Eco.	Accounts	Accounts	Computer	Business Studies
TUE	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr
WED	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr
THU	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr
FRI	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr
SAT	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr	cr

Signature

ATTENDANCE CHART

School Jawahar Lal Nehru Sr. Sec. School, Gohana

Class : IX

Subject : Economics

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE CHART

School Jawahar Lal Nehru Sr. Sec. School, Gohana

Class : IX Subject : Economics

[illegible]

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MICRO TEACHING LESSONS

Lesson No : 1

Date 5.10.14

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > IX

Average Age of the pupils > 15

Subject > Economics

Topic > Importance of Agriculture

SKILL OF NARRATION

Criteria of the Skill :→

- (1) Introduction of idea to the students.
- (2) Establishing structural relationship in language for the flow of idea and thought.
- (3) Conveying main idea of the content or concepts.
- (4) Keeping optimum normal speed in narrating.
- (5) Change of voice.

Component of the Skill :→

- (1) Opening statement
- (2) Closing statement
- (3) Movement in the class
- (4) Using visual technique
- (5) Covering main ideas

Teaching points	Pupil's Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. Work
Opening statement	Well students today we are going to study about Agriculture and its importance to Indian economy. First of all let us understand the meaning of Agriculture - we according to website dictionary	write main pts in note book.	
Meaning of Agriculture	"Agriculture is the art or science of production of crops and livestock on a farm."	listen carefully	
Importance of Agriculture	(1) National Income - Agriculture contributes significant ly to national income about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of India's national income is derived from Agriculture.		
(2) Supply of wage goods	wage goods are the necessities of life such as wheat, Rice, maize etc.		
(3) Provide Employment	In India Agriculture is the main source of employment 64% of working is engaged in agriculture sector.		

(4) Source of Raw Material	Agriculture provide Raw Material to several industries jute, cotton, sugarcane etc.	listen carefully.
(5) Contribution in Foreign Trades	Contribution of agriculture products in the total export of India is very large and there by foreign change.	Try to understand
(6) Trans-port	Agriculture forms good for trans-port.	

Observation Rating Scale :->

Components	Tallies	Rating Scale
1. Use of Introductory state.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
2. change in form of Aspects.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
3. Use of suitable language.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
4. change in voice.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
5. Use of gestures.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
6. continuities in Narration.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
7. Movement in class.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
8. Use of concluding statement: statement.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 0

Lesson No : 8

Date : 6.10.14

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name : Hema Loyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No : 9575303

Class : XII

Average Age of the pupils

Subject : Economics

Topic : Factors affecting Demand

SKILL OF PROBING QUESTION

Criteria of the Skill : →

1. Structuring the language of the Question appropriately.
2. Developing Critical awareness among students.
3. Encouraging students to Respond.
4. Maximum participation of the students.
5. Improving the correctness of Response.

Component of the Skill : →

1. Prompting
2. Seeking further Information
3. Refocussing
4. Redirection

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activity	C.B. works
Prompting	Well students do you eat chocolates?	Yes Mam	
	what happen to the demand of chocolates if its price rises from 10 to 20 ₹?	we will buy less no. of chocolates	
	what happen if its price falls from 10 to 5 ₹?	we will buy more chocolates	
Seeking Further Information	Does Demand of a product is only demand on its own price only?	No Response	
	Ok, students can you tell me what happen to the demand of chocolate if your monthly income increases, from ₹ 500 to ₹ 750.	The demand will be increased	

Redirecting

Can you tell me that do you drive or travel in car?

Yes Mam.

Can you tell me students that do you like to consume those goods which do not suits your tastes and habits?

No Mam.

What happen to the present demand of product if you expect fall in price of the product in near future.

We will buy less in present.

Increasing
Critical
Awareness

Can you tell me whose demand is more a small city or big city.

Lesson No : 3

Date 1 8.10.14

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XII

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject > Economics

Topic > Perfect competitions

SKILL OF NARRATION

Criteria of the Skill :->

1. Introduction of the idea to the skill.
2. Establishing structural relationship in a language for the flow of idea or thought.
3. Covering main idea of the context or the concepts.
4. Keeping optimum normal speed in narrating.
5. Change in voice.

Component of the Skill :->

1. Opening statement.
2. closing statement.
3. Movement in the class.
4. Using Visual Technique.
5. covering main idea.
6. Use of gesture.

Teaching
points

Pupil Teacher Activities

Pupil
activities

C.B. work

Introductory
statement

Good Morning students today we are going to study about the perfect competition market and its feature. First of all let us understand the meaning of perfect competition market.

listen
carefully

Meaning

Perfect competition market is that market in which there is perfect competition between buyers and sellers.

Features of
Perfect (1)
Competition

Large no. of buyers and sellers. The number is so large that no. single buyer or seller can affect the market. So, they have to accept the price prevailing in market.

(2)

Homogeneous Products :>

In this market the firm produces some type of product.

listen
carefully

(3) Freedom of Entry :→

In this market any new firm can enter into the industry.

(4) Perfect ~~permi~~ knowledge :→

In this Market there is perfect knowledge to the buyers and sellers regarding market conditions i.e. price and commodities.

listen carefully

Observation Cum Rating Scale :->

Components		Tallies	Rating Scale
1.	Use of Introductory state		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
2.	Use of suitable language		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
3.	change in the form of aspect.		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
4.	change in voice		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
5.	Use of gesture		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
6.	Movement in class		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
7.	Use of visual Technique		0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Lesson No : 4

Date 11.10.14

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class XI

Average Age of the pupils

Subject Economics

Topic Meaning of fixed Variable and Avg. cost

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATIONS

Criteria of the Skill :

1. Getting pupil's attention.
2. Classification of the context.
3. Creating interest among the students.
4. Maximum involvement of the students.

Component of the Skill :

1. Movements
2. Gesture
3. Voice Modulation
4. Shifting sensory channels
5. Pausing

Context

Pupil Teacher Activity

Pupil
Activity

C.B.
Work

Introduction
of the
Topic :→

Good morning students can you tell me why you pay for the product you purchase. Ok I tell you because producer incurs many expenses in producing the product and in exchange of these expenses he want some money.

So, today we will discuss about these expenses thus today's topic is meaning of fixed variable Avg. cost.

First of all let us understand the meaning of fixed cost.

Fixed cost do not change with the change in the quantity of production. They remain fixed whether the out-put is increased or decreased or even it becomes zero.

Meaning
of
variable
Cost

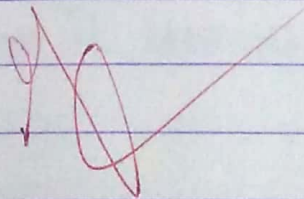
(1)

Payment of the variable factor of production is known as variable cost. It changes with the change in the quantity of output. eg: → wages of temporary labourers cost of raw materials etc.

UNITED SECULAR SOCIETY

Observation Cum Rating Scale >

Components	Tallies	Rating Scale
Movements		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Gestures		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Change in Voice		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Focussing		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Pausing		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Students physical participation		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Oral visual switching		0 1 2 3 4 5 6



Lesson No : 5

Date 12.10.14

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XI

Average Age of the pupils

Subject > Economics

Topic > Determinants of Demand

SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

Criteria of the Skill =>

1. Getting pupil's attention.
2. Classification of the context.
3. Creating interest among the students.
4. Maximum involvement of students.

Component of the Skill =>

1. Movements
2. Gesture
3. Voice Modulation
4. Shifting sensory channels
5. Pausing

Teaching points

Pupil's Teacher Activity

Pupil Activity

C.B. work

Introductory statement

Well students today we are going to learn about demand, its determinants and its factors.

How different factors influence the demand of a product which factor majorly influence the demand of a product?

Price of Product

Price of commodity has inverse relation with its demand.

Does the demand for its goods depend on its goods depend on its price only?

Price of related goods

Demand for a commodity depends also upon prices of related goods

Related goods are of two types.

These goods can be substituted for each other such as tea and coffee.

If price of goods is increased demand for other will also increased.

Income of the consumer

Normally there is a true relation between income and demand of the consumer.

Try to understand

Taste and preference

Does your factor and preference has any affect on your demand of the consumer.

listen carefully

conclusion statement

Thus today we learnt about demand and its determinants a factor.

Observation Cum Rating Scale :->

	Component	Tallies	Rating scale
1.	Movements		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
2.	Posture		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
3.	Change in Voice		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
4.	Focussing		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
5.	change in interaction		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
6.	Pausing		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
7.	students physical participation		0 1 2 3 4 5 6
8.	Annual Visual Switching		0 1 2 3 4 5 6

W

MEGA TEACHING LESSONS

Lesson No :1.....

Date 15.10.14

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XI

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject > Economics

Topic > Population Explosion.

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk Board, chalk, Duster, Painter

Instructional Aids :- chart showing causes of population explosion, Roller Board.

Instructional objective :- At the end of the lesson will be able to knowledge :-

- (1) Recall the definition of the population.
- (2) Recognise the causes of population explosion.

Understanding :-

- (1) Understand the meaning of population.
- (2) Generalise the reasons of the population explosion.

Application :->

- (1) analyse it and list out the different causes.
- (2) apply the knowledge in context to Indian economy.

Previous Knowledge Testing :->

- (1) what do you mean by the term population?
- (2) what we call a situation when population increase at rapid rate?

Announcement of the Topic :->

'well students' we are going to study about the population explosion.

Presentation :->

Population explosion

Population explosion means the rapid increasing rate of population.

listen carefully

For example :-> In the period of 1951-61, population growth rate is increased by 7 more 82 lakh which is 21.6% more than the previous year. And in 2001 population because 102 cr. 70 lakh.

Reason of High Birth Rate :->

- 1) Child Marriage
- 2) Illiteracy
- 3) Poverty

→

Causes

The major cause which are responsible for the rapid growth. They are - high Birth rate.
- low Birth rate.

listen carefully

Birth Rate :-> It is the number of births per 1000 population during a year.

Death Rate

Death rate $\Rightarrow$ It is the number of deaths per 1000 populations during the year.

write points
in notebook

Reasons of high birth Rate $\Rightarrow$

The main reasons of high birth rate are $\Rightarrow$

Child Marriage $\Rightarrow$

In rural areas it is custom that, parents married their children in their early age.

listen
carefully

Poverty $\Rightarrow$

It is also a main causes of high birth rate.

Causes
of
Decreasing
Death
Rate :>

The main reasons of decreasing death rate.

Try to
understand

Control of Epidemics :>

Our scientists get success in controlling the epidemics due to this. Death rate starts decreasing.

More Medical Facilities :>

Our Government provides more medical free of cost in rural areas.

Balance diet :>

Now people get balance diet which is helpful in reducing death rate.

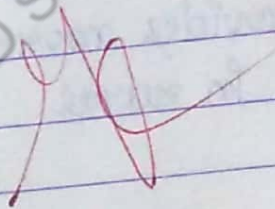
listen
carefully

Recapitulation :->

- (1) what do you mean by population explosion?
- (2) what are the main causes of population explosion?

Home assignment :->

Explain population explosion and its causes.



Lesson No : 2

Date 16.10.14

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XI

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject > Economics

Topic > Causes of unemployment

General Teaching aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, pointer.

Instructional aids :-

chart related to the topic Roller Board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :-

At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :-

- (1) Recall the causes of unemployment.
- (2) Recognise the causes of unemployment.

Understanding :-

- (1) Explain the causes of unemployment.
- (2) Formulate relationship of different causes of unemployment.

Application 8 →

- (1) Construct or interpret causes of unemployment.
- (2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous Knowledge assumed 8 →

Students are expected to have knowledge about the term unemployment and etc.

Announcement of the Topic 8 →

Well students, today we will study about different types of unemployment in India.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activity	Pupil Activity	C.O.B. Work
Meaning of unemployment →	A man is unemployed only when he is both without a job and also desires to be employed.	listen carefully	
Types of unemployment in India →	How many types of unemployment present in rural areas? In rural areas mainly seasonal and disguised unemployment are present and in cities there is technical unemployment.	Two Types	
Causes of unemployment	(1) <u>Slow Economic Growth</u> country is a developing economy That's why it can't provide proper opportunities to the man power. By this unemployment increases.	will try to group this content.	

Rapid
growth of
Population
→

Growth of population is the
main reason for employment

Agriculture
→

Agriculture is a seasonal
industry. In agriculture
disguised unemployment is
mainly exist.

listen
carefully

Joint
family
System
→

In joint family system
disguised unemployment is
present. In family

Decline of
cottage
small
industries

Due to the attention gives
more to the large scale
industries.

less
Savings
and
less
Investment

In our country we face the problem of capital. This problem is derived from less saving and less savings leads to less investment.

Taking
Notes in
the Note
Book.

Because of improper capital the chances of employment also less investment.

Type of
unemployment

caste
System →

In India caste system is negative factor which create a negative factor which create a difficulty in which a job go to unfit person of deserving.

listen
carefully

1) Seasonal

2) Disguised

3) Technical

Recapitulation :->

- (1) what do you mean by unemployment?
- (2) state any two causes of unemployment.

Home assignment :->

write a short note on causes of unemployment in India!

✓

Date 17.10.14.

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Loyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XII

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject > Economics

Topic > Development stages of Economics.

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, Pointer.

Instructional Aids :-

Chart related to the topic and roller board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :-

At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of economics.

(2) Recognise the various types of economics.

Application :-

(1) Analyse the development stages of economics.

(2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous knowledge Assumed :->

Students are having knowledge about the meaning of economics activities and how money plays an important role in life.

Announcement of the Topic :->

Well students today we are going to learn about the meaning and development and stages of economics.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activity	C.B. work
Develop -ment Economics <u>Stages</u> →	Our activities to generate income are termed as economics activities which are responsible for the origin and development of economics as subject Adam Smith generally known as the father of Economics.	Take interest in lesson	
Developm -ent stages of Economics	Economics as a subject has developed in the following stages.	listen carefully	
1) wealth concept	According to this concept, the study of economics enable us to know what is wealth, how the volume of wealth can be increased.		

2) welfare concepts →

According to the concept economics is not the science of wealth but it is concerned with human welfare. It studies and emphasises wealth as a means of satisfying human wants not as an end of human activities.

3) Scarcity concept →

The pre-founder of this concept was Lionel Robbins. According to him economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends of scarce means which have alternative uses.

The important features are: >

- (1) Our wants are limited.
- (2) Our resources are limited.
- (3) Resources can be put to alternative uses.

listen
carefully

Inability of satisfy unlimited wants with limited resources creates the problems of choice making.

Development
stages of
Economics
→

Develop-
ment &
growth
oriented
concepts →

The pre-pioneer of this concept is professor Samuelson. According to him Economics is the study of how man and society choose with or without the use of money to employ.

- 1) wealth concept
- 2) welfare concept
- 3) scarcity concept
- 4) Development growth oriented concept

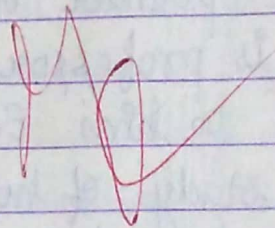
Recapitulation :->

State true or False :->

- (1) Adam Smith is known as father of Economics.
- (2) Wealth concept is known as IInd stage of Economics.

Home Assignment :->

Write a brief note on stages of development Economics as Subject ?



Lesson No : 4

Date 19.12.14

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9515303

Class XI

Average Age of the pupils

Subject Economics

Topic Expenditure

General Teaching Aids $\Rightarrow$ chalk, chalk Board, Pointer, Duster

Instructional Aids $\Rightarrow$ chart related to the topic and waller board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives $\Rightarrow$

At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to $\Rightarrow$

Knowledge $\Rightarrow$ (1) Recall the definition of Budget.

(2) Recognise the definition of Expenditure.

Comprehension $\Rightarrow$ (1) Give examples of Expenditure.

(2) Understand the concept of Expenditure and its various types.

Application :- (1) Reason out role of expenditure in Economics.

(2) Apply the knowledge of expenditure in context to Indian economy.

Previous knowledge assumed :-

Students are having knowledge about Budget and two main types include in Budget.

Announcement of The Topic :-

"Well students" today we are going to learn about "Expenditure".

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Budget	Budget is an annual statement of estimate receipts and expenditure of the govt over the financial year. The government has several policies with it want to policies with it want to implement.	listen carefully	
Expenditure	Expenditure may be classified in the three ways -	listen carefully	
Different types of expenditure	1) <u>Revenue Expenditure</u> :-> Revenue expenditure is expenditure for the normal running of government departments that's why any expenditure that does not result creation of assets.		

2) Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is mainly an acquisition of assets like land, building etc.

listen
carefully

Plan

Expenditure →

Is that public expenditure which represents current development and investment outlays whereas.

Non Plan

Expenditure →

are all other expenditure.

Development
Expenditure →

Includes expenditure on
Post Railways,
Tele - communication,
Agriculture, Industries etc.

Try
to
Understand

Transfer
Expenditure
→

Are these expenditure by the government which are not related to the production of goods and services or generation of income with economy.

These expenditure out of cause transfer of income from government to the individuals and households. Eg: → scholarship and unemployment allowances by the government.

listen
carefully

Non
Transfer
Expenditure
→

Are those expenditure which result the exchange of goods and services for money. These includes mainly the payments made by good on the use of factors services for production.

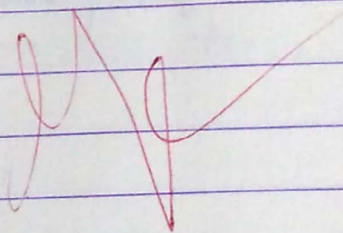
Try to
Understand

Recapitulation :->

- 1) What do you mean by Budget?
- 2) What do you mean by Expenditure?
- 3) How many types of Expenditure?

Home Assignment :->

- 1) Write a short note on expenditure?
- 2) Write a difference between plan and Non-plan Expenditure?



Lesson No : 5

Date: 21.10.19

Duration of the period:

Pupil Teacher's Name: H. V. Goud

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 9575303

Class: XI

Average Age of the pupils:

Subject: Economics

Topic: Types of Resources

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk Board, chalk, duster, pointer.

Instructional Aids :- chart showing types of resources and roller board.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- 1) Recall the definition of Resources.

2) Recognise the various types of Resources.

Application :- 1) Reason out the role of different types of Resources.

2) Apply this knowledge in context to Indian Economy.

Previous knowledge assumed :-

Students have some knowledge of Resources.

Announcement of this topic :-

After getting confirmation answers pupil teacher will announce the topic "well students today we are going to learn about types of Resources."

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil activities	C.B. work
Meaning of Resources	Any material that contributes parts of the earth and which human needs and value is called Resources. Eg: Soil, River, plants and animals.	Note it down	
Types of Resources	We have 3 types of Resources. Natural Resources, Human Resources which Human Made Resources.	listen carefully	
Natural Resources	Any matter is derived from the environment and is used by living things including human such as soil, water, etc is called Natural Resources. It is classified in 3 ways → 1) Potential Resources 2) Actual Resources 3) Reserves Resources	listen carefully	

Potential Resources →

Resources which are found in a region but are not put to proper use.

Actual Resources →

Resources which are surveyed and quantified for actual use.

That part of actual resources which can be developed with available technology.

Renewable Resources →

Resources which are renewed are called Renewable Resources. Some Renewable Resources are continuously in nature like wind and some in flow like crop, water, forest.

Human
Resources
→

Human being perform some useful activities represent human Resources. Human beings transfer physical material in to valuable Resources.

Human
made
Resources
→

Resources which are created by people of utilising the physical material of the environment.

Eg :-> Able tools, Machines, houses etc.

Concluding
Material
→

So students today we have learnt about different resources.

Recapitulation :->

- 1) Name three categories of Resources?
- 2) What do you mean by human made Resources?

Home Assignment :->

- 1) write difference between Natural and Human Resources.

MS

UNITED STATES YOUTH SOCIETY

DISCUSSION LESSON - I

Lesson No :1.....

Date.....25.12.14.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....9575303.....

Class.....> XII.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....> Economics.....

Topic.....> aspect of utility.....

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, Pointer

Instructional Aids :- chart showing aspects of utility recaller board for recapitulation

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of utility.

(2) Recognise the aspects of utility.

Application :- (1) compare the aspects of utility.

(2) Apply the knowledge in this practical life.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

Pupil Teacher will assumed that students understand the price Mechanism and have some knowledge about utility.

Announcement of This topic :->

After getting some satisfied or unsatisfied answers pupil teacher will announce the topic by saying.

"Well students" today we are going to discuss about the various aspects of utility.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Meaning of utility →	The want satisfying capacity of commodity is termed as utility. Utility only refers to satisfaction. It may or may not be satisfied.	students will listen carefully	
Q: →	Give an example when utility is not useful for the consumer? Yes, smoking and drinking gives satisfaction to the smokers or drinkers but it certainly not good for health.	smoking or drinking Try to understand	
Cardinal utility analysis →	According to these numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. cardinal numbers are those definite numbers which can be added or subtracted.		

Aspects
of
utility
→

From the point of view of its measurement utility has two aspects. Totality Marginal utility.

Total
Utility
→

Total utility refers to the entire amount of satisfaction obtained from consuming various quantities of commodities.

Try to understand

Marginal
utility
→

Marginal utility is the addition made to total utility by consuming one more unit of commodity.

Suppose by the consumption of first piece of bread you get its utility of by consumption of second piece of bread your total utility goes up to 25 utils.

Positive
Marginal
utility
→

If by consuming additional units of a commodity total utility goes on increasing then the marginal utility of these units will be +ve.

listen
carefully

Zero
Marginal
utility
→

If the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity causes no change in the total utility marginal utility of the additional unit is zero.

Try to
understand

1) Marginal utility +ve may rigid utility.

2) Zero Marginal utility

Negative
Marginal
utility
→

If the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity causes a fall in total utility.

3) Negative Marginal utility.

Explanation
with
Example
→

It means that marginal utility of that unit is negative.

$$TU = MU$$

Total utility is equal to summation of marginal utility.

$$TU = MU_1 + MU_2 + MU_3 + MU_4 + MU_5 + MU_6$$

$$= 5 + 6 + 4 + 2 + 0 + (-2)$$

$$= 18$$

$$MU = \frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta Q} \text{ or } MU_n = \frac{TU_n - TU_{n-1}}{1}$$

$$MU_4 = \frac{TU_4 - TU_{4-1}}{1}$$

$$= TU_4 - TU_3$$

$$MU_4 = 20 - 18$$

$$= 2 \text{ units}$$

Concluding
state
ment
→

well students today we have
learnt about the aspects of
utility i.e. total and marginal
utility.

Try to
Understand

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Recapitulation :->

- 1) what do you understand by utility?
- 2) what are the two main aspects of utility?
- 3) what do you mean by Marginalised utility?

Home Assignment :->

Write a brief the various aspects of utility with the help of Table?

HA ✓

DISCUSSION LESSON - II

Lesson No : 2

Date

Duration of the period

Pupil Teacher's Name

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class >

Average Age of the pupils

Subject > Eco

Topic > concept of short run costs

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, Pointer.

Instructional aids :- Chart showing various short run ruler board shows table of different cost and Recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of cost, fixed cost variable.

(2) Marginal cost.

Application :- Analyse the relationship of various cost to output?

Previous knowledge assumed :->

- (1) Students are having knowledge about the fixed expenditure they have occurred in their life.
- (2) Students also know about the expenditure they have occurred in routine and day to day life.

Announcement of the Topic :->

Well students today we are going to study about various short run cost.

Teaching Points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activity	C.B. work
Meaning of cost →	Inputs multiplied by their respective prices and added together give the money values of the inputs i.e. cost of production.	listen carefully	
	Short run cost is the divided into three main parts.		
Satisfaction of short run cost: →	Total cost is the cost of all the resources to produce any	Taking into Notes.	
Meaning of Total cost →	In other words the total costs are the sum of total fixed costs and total variable costs.		

Meaning
of
fixed
cost
→

Fixed costs are costs which do not change in the quality of output.

listen
carefully

$TFC = \text{Units of fixed factors} \times \text{prices of the factors.}$

Production may be maximum or zero unit fixed costs remain the same.

Example
of fixed
cost
→

Fixed cost generally (1) Rent
(2) Depreciation and Maintenance
(3) salary of administrative staff
etc.

Meaning
of
Variable
cost
→

V.C. are those costs which are increased on the use of variable factors of production.

listen
carefully

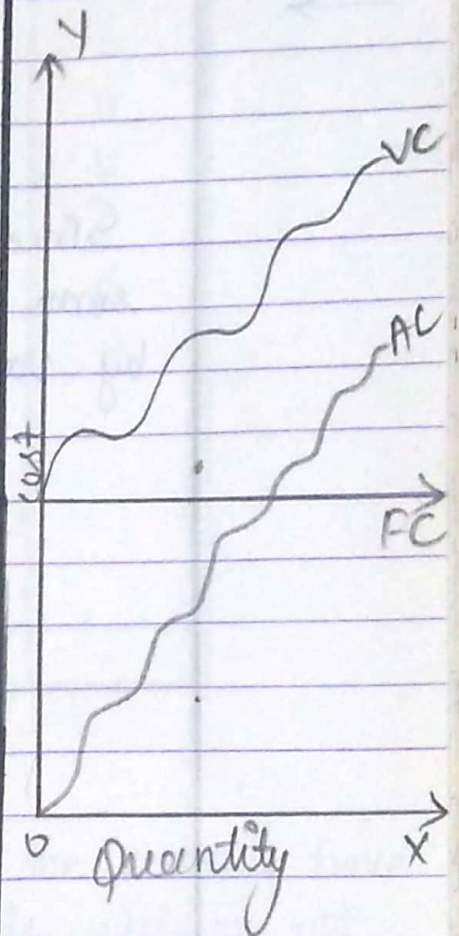
VC varies with the level of output $\rightarrow$ It is full then costs variable costs.

Average
fixed
cost

AFC is calculated by dividing fixed costs to level of output.

$$AFC = \frac{FC}{Q}$$

AFC cost by giving the value of output to increase the input device.



Meaning
of marginal
cost: $\rightarrow$

Marginal cost is the increase in total cost when output is increased by one unit.

Since fixed cost remain the same there is only affected by variable costs.

Students
will try
to group
the
context.

Units of O/P	FC	VC	TC	AC	MC
0	10	0	10	—	—
1	10	10	20	20	20
2	10	18	28	14	8
3	10	24	34	11.3	6
4	10	28	38	9.5	4
5	10	32	42	8.4	4
6	10	38	48	8	6
7	10	46	56	8	8
8	10	62	72	9	10

Recapitulation → To check whether the students have understood the topic will or not the Pupil Teacher will ask certain questions from them.

H.W —

[Signature]

SCHOOL TEACHING PRACTICE LESSONS

Lesson No : ...2.....

Date... 1.11.12.

Duration of the period... 30 min

Pupil Teacher's Name... Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 9575303

Class... > XII

Average Age of the pupils... 17-18 yrs.

Subject... > Economics

Topic... > Exceptions to the law of Demand

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk, chalk Board, duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- chart showing main points of exceptions, flash cards, roller board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- 1) Recall the meaning of exceptions.

(2) Recognise the points of exception law of Demand.

Application :- Analyse between goods of ornamentation and necessity.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

It is assumed that students are having knowledge about demand and law of demand and also tell the slope of Demand curve.

Announcement of the Topic :->

After getting the satisfied or unsatisfied answers the Pupil Teacher will announce the topic by saying:

'well students' Today we are going to learn about the exceptions to the law of Demand.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. Work
Brief description of law of Demand →	The pupil Teacher will first give a brief lecture on the law of demand to make it fresh in the mind of students.		Exceptions to the value of Demand →
Meaning of Exception →	Exceptions means certain situation where a law of demand does not hold good.	listen carefully	1) Inferior goods 2) Goods of observation 3) Necessities goods. 4) Ignorance 5) Extra ordinary situation
Exception to the law of Demand	It means which price demand also decreasing and vice versa	Try to understand	
Inferior goods	Inferior good are those things whose demand decrease with fall in price and vice versa.		

2) Goods of ostentation

Ostentation goods are those goods whose increase or decrease in price does not make a difference to its demand.

This is demand because of the prestige value attached to them. There are easily items like demands.

3) Necessities of goods
→

Certain goods are necessities of life. Source have to purchase these goods.

4) Expected changes in price
→

We manufacture large quantity of goods inspite of their rising price. If we anticipate that the price will go still higher in future.

5) Extra ordinary situation famine are the extra ordinary situation where consumers behaviour becomes abnormal and they may purchase commodities at any price law of Demand does not operate in these abnormal situation.

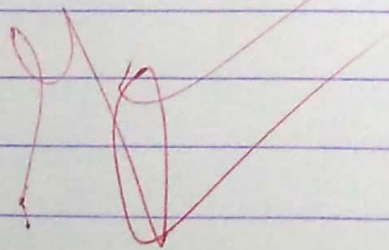
6) Changing in fashion habit and purchase → Suppose a person has a habit of drinking too at any high price he buy it.

Recapitulation :->

- Q.1 -> what is the shape of the demand curve?
- Q.2 -> Give any example of ostentation goods?
- Q.3 -> Give any example of extra ordinary situation?

Home Assignment :->

- Q.1 -> Briefly explain the "Exception of law of Demand" with example?



Lesson No : 3

Date 2.11.14

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Class > XII

Subject > Economics

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs

Topic > Factors affecting the supply of a commodity

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- chart showing different factors affecting the supply
roller board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of supply.

(2) Recognise the relation between price of commodity of its supply.

Application :- (2) Analyse the relation between price of substitutes of supply of commodity.

Previous Knowledge Assumed :->

It is assumed that students are having knowledge that whatever they require or need to available in the market.

Announcement of The Topic :->

well students, today we are going to learn about the two concept of supply and various factors that affected the supply of commodity.

Teaching points

Pupil Teacher Activities

Pupil Activities

CoB work

Meaning of supply

Supply refers to the quantity of goods. It is the price which affects the supply of goods.

Try to understand

More goods are offered for sale at increased price. The relation between price and supply of commodity. Pupil Teacher will call a student and tell him to assume himself as producer. Now ask him, whose production will you increase.

listen carefully

Supply refers to the questions of goods available for sale at certain price and specified time.

Factors affecting the supply

Various factors increase that affects the supply of a commodity is discussed here.

Supply of commodity is very much depend on its price.

If price increase supply of commodity also increase and vice versa.

The supply of a particular commodity is inversely related with the price of other commodity.

Can you tell me if the cost of producing a product is increased what will you do?

Expected
change
in
price

Being a producer. what will
you do if you expect an
increase in price in more
future?

listen
carefully

The production of the commodity
is decreased if hearing duty
on its production is imposed.

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Recapitulation :->

State True or False

- (1) If tax rates are high on supply of goods then its supply will increase.
- (2) There is a positive relation between price and supply of commodity?

Home Assignment :->

Explain in at least two lines all factors that affect the supply of goods?

NO

Date... 5-11-14.

Lesson No : ... 4

Pupil Teacher's Name... Helma Gargal

Duration of the period... 30-35 min

Class... XIIth

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 9575303

Subject... Economics

Average Age of the pupils... 17-18 yrs

Topic... → classification of goods

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- chart with picture showing classification of goods.
Roller board for recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the two main types of goods.

(2) Recognise the various types of economics.

Application :- (1) Analyse the difference between single use and durable goods.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

Students also having knowledge about that some goods are consumed for short period of some other goods are consumed for many period.

Imp :->

After getting satisfied or unsatisfied answers, well students today we are going to discuss about those goods and its classification.

Teaching points

Pupil Teacher Activities

Pupil Activities

Co-Bo work

Meaning of Goods

Goods are commodities which satisfy our wants. They can be consumed immediately or stored for future consumption. Goods can be of different kinds. They may be classified as under:

Classification of Economic Goods

Classification of Goods

Economic Goods

Economic goods are those goods which have the following characteristics i.e., scarcity, transferable and utility.

1) Scarcity

2) Transferable

3) Utility

Meaning of Non-Economic Goods

Non Economic goods are of free nature.

Supply we don't have to pay for these goods. These goods are available to every living being free of cost.

Classification
of
Economic
Goods: →

Economic goods can be classified as under: →

- 1) Consumer Goods
- 2) Producer Goods.

Can any one from you tell me that what do you mean by consumer goods?

Classification
of
Consumer
Goods: →

Consumer goods are further classified into a) Single use C.G./

These Consumer goods used once they are meant for single.

(ii) Semi Durable Consumer Goods →

These goods which are used for about one year. These goods are relatively more Natural.

(iii) Durable use Consumer Goods →

These consumer goods are repeatedly used for many years.

Goods used in the production or manufacture of other goods are known as producer capital goods

Classification of goods →

1) Economics Goods

2) Non-Economics Goods

Recapitulation : >

Fill in the blanks >

- 1) Economies goods have three characteristics i.e., scarcity, usefulness and
- 2) Examples of durable use consumer goods are and

Home Assignment : >

Write two difference between single used multiple use goods.

M

Lesson No : 6

Date: 6.11.14

Pupil Teacher's Name: Hema Goyal

Class: XII

Subject: Economics

Duration of the period: 35 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 9575303

Average Age of the pupils: 17-18 yrs

Topic: Consumer Awareness

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- Black Board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- Chart related to the topic
Roller Board for Recapitulation

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the meaning of consumer.
 - (2) Recognise the concept of consumer awareness.

- Application :-
- (1) Find the affects of consumer is aware.
 - (2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous knowledge assumed :-

Students are expected to have basic knowledge of the term consumer and consumer exploitation.

Statement of aim :-

Well students, today we are going to learn about the concept of consumer awareness.

Teaching points	Pupil Teaching activities	Pupil activities	Cob work
consumer →	Any person who buys any thing from the market and uses it, is called consumer.		
consumer explanation →	When a consumer is cheated in any kind of way either by the shopkeeper by giving him improper quality or charges more.		Try is only producer or seller of a particular commodities in the market.
Factor's causing consumer explanation →	What is the reason that the consumer is cheated by a shopkeeper? (By showing chart) (a) Consumers are lack of knowledge to judge. (b) New products are entirely in the market.		

(c) All effects of advertisement

Satisfactory
Answer.

(d) Consumers are quite
of their regular duties.

way of
consumer
Exploitation
→

Well students can you tell me
the different ways of consumer
exploitation.

Listen
carefully

The different ways of
consumer exploitation are →

(a) High price charging

(b) Quality of the product is not
as per student.

(c) Under weight under measurement

(d) False and incomplete information

Consumer
Awareness
→

We can make a conscious effort
to develop awareness among
consumers.

Need
for
consumer
awareness
→

(1) Due to ,

(2) Some trades play with the health of consumer. So, it is necessary to awake the consumer

Taking
Notes.

concluding
statements
→ well students to ^{day} we have learnt about consumers exploitation and consumer awareness

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Recapitulation :-

State True or False

- (1) A person who buys or sells things called consumers.
- (2) Generally, consumers is exploited by charging high price.
- (3) Government has not taken any step for consumer awareness.

Home Assignment :-

Learn and write definition of consumer, consumer exploitation and consumer awareness.

N

Date 7.11.14

Lesson No : 9

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Duration of the period 35 min

Class XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9515303

Subject Economics

Average Age of the pupils 18 yrs

Topic → utility aspects

Teaching aids →

Black board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional aids →

Recapitulation.

chart showing aspects of utility, Roller board for

Instructional objectives →

At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to →

Knowledge →

Recall the meaning of utility
Recognise the aspects of utility.

Analysis →

Compare the aspects of utility apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous knowledge assumed $\Rightarrow$

Students understand the price mechanism and have some knowledge about utility.

Announcement of the Topic $\Rightarrow$

Well students, today we are going to study about the aspects of utility.

Teaching points	Pupil Teaching activities	Pupil activities	Co-work
Meaning of utility	The want satisfying capacity of a commodity utility only refers to satisfaction.		
	It may or may not be useful. According to the analyses	Try to understand	Marginal utility
Cardinal utility Analysis	Utility can be measured in cardinal numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. Cardinal no. are those definite numbers which can be added or subtracted utility.	listen carefully	1) Positive M.V. 2) zero M.V. 3) Negative M.V.
Aspects of utility	From the point of view its measurement utility has two aspects. 1) Total utility 2) Marginal utility		

Total utility
→

Total utility refers to the entire amount of satisfaction obtained from consuming various quantities of a commodity.

Marginal utility
→

Marginal utility is the addition made to total utility by consuming one more unit of commodity.

1) Positive Marginal utility
→

If by consuming additional units of commodity total utility goes on increasing then the marginal.

2) zero marginal utility
→

If the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity ceases.

3) Negative Marginal utility
→

No change this is the situation point. If consumption of an additional unit of a commodity causes a fall in total utility.

Explained
- for
Example

$$TU = MU$$

$TU =$ ~~Now~~ ~~Situation~~ Summation
of MU

$$TU_6 = MU_1 + MU_2 + MU_3 + MU_4 + MU_5 + MU_6$$

$$= 8 + 6 + 4 + 2 + 0 + (-2)$$
$$= 18$$

$$MU = \frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta U} = MU_n = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$$

$$MU = TU_n - TU_{n-1} = 3$$
$$= 20 - 18$$
$$= 2 \text{ units}$$

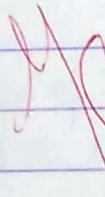
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Recapitulation :->

- (1) what is utility?
- (2) what are the two aspects of utility?
- (3) what do you mean by zero marginal utility?

Home Assignment :->

write the various aspects of utility in your note book.



Date 9.11.18

Lesson No : 10

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Class XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Subject

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs.

Topic → Production and its method.

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- chalk Board, chalk, Duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing methods of production. of Roller Board for Recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the meaning of production.
 - (2) Recognise the technique of production.

Application :- Analyse the various teaching of production.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

Students are already familiar with the meaning of different goods and services.

Aim of the Statement :->

After getting satisfied or unsatisfied answers the pupil teacher will announce the topic by saying.

Well students, today we are going to study about production and its methods.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.O. work
Meaning of Production →	what do you mean by production? "Production increases the utility of an article." According to Marshall, production is to create or add to the utility It means that man does not produce a new article he only adds to the utility of an existing article.	listen carefully	
Methods of Production →	Now we will study about the methods of production. There are in methods of production which we will study.		

Production
by changing
the
forms:→
→

We can increase the utility of
an article by changing its
form has Eg → a

Try to
Understand

we can add to the value of an
article by changing its article
Eg ⇒ taking wood from
forests to citizes. In many
cases change of ownership
of an article to the addition
to its utility. This is called
production by change of
ownership.

Production
by change
of
time.

Every article is not available
at a particular time. we get
those article in different
senses.

listen
carefully

Eg 8 ⇒ Apples are available
in summer making
them available in winter
with the help of cold storage
is called production by change
in time.

Production
is to
create or
add the
utility
marshall.

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Recapitulation :->

- (1) what is production?
- (2) what are the two aspects of utility?
- (3) what do you mean by zero marginal utility?

Home Assignment :->

Write the short note on production and its method?

M

Lesson No : 13

Date 10.11.14

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Class XII

Subject Economics

Duration of the period 35 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 9575803

Average Age of the pupils

Topic → unemployment

Teaching Aids →

General Teaching Aids → Black Board, chalk, Duster, Pointer

Instructional Aids → chart showing features of perfect competition market
Roller Board.

Instructional objectives → At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to →

- Knowledge →
- (1) Recall the meaning of unemployment.
 - (2) Recognise the features of unemployment.

- Application →
- (1) Analyse the different types of unemployment.
 - (2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous Knowledge / Assumed :-

Students are having knowledge about the meanings of Economics activities and how many plays an important role in life.

Announcement of the topic :-

After getting some satisfied or unsatisfied answers. The pupil teacher will announce the topic by saying.

'well students' today we are going to learn about the meaning and development stages of economics.

Meaning
of
unemploy-
ment

Unemployment refers to a situation where the person who are able and willing to work, fail to secure work or activity which gives them income or vice-versa

Types of
unemployment

1) Cyclical

2) Technologi-
-cal

3) Seasonal

4) Structural

5) Frictional

6) Disguised
unemployment

Causes
of
Unemploy-
ment

P.T. will explain the various causes of unemployment one by one.

(1) Slow Rate of development.

(2) High growth rate of population.

(3) Slow growth of Industry.

(4) Slow growth of Agriculture.

(5) In appropriate technology.

Types of
Unemployment

(2) Cyclical unemployment.

During depression

Meaning
of
unemployment

Unemployment refers to a situation where the ~~the~~ person

listen
carefully

Technology
Unemployment

The main cause of this unemployment is the use of new technology of production.

Seasonal
unemployment

change in season causes discrepancy between demand and supply of article and this gives rise to unemployment.

Structural
unemploy-
ment

It is the result of backwardness and low state of economic development of a country.

Frictional
unemploy-
ment

It is the temporary unemployment which exists during the period of the transfer of labour from one occupation to another.

Try to understand

Conclusion

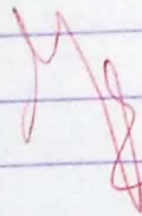
Definitely unemployment labour. So students today. We have learnt about unemployment.

Recapitulation :-

- (1) what is unemployment?
- (2) Mention any three causes of unemployment?
- (3) what are the various types of unemployment?

Home assignment :-

write a short note on unemployment of day to find out the type of unemployment.



Date 16.11.24 Lesson No : 14

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Duration of the period 35 min

Class XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 9575303

Subject Economics

Average Age of the pupils

Topic > Development stages of economies

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- Chart related to the topic and smaller board for Recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of Economics.

(2) Recognise the various stages of economics.

Application :- Analyse the development stages of Economics.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

Students are having knowledge about the meaning of economic activities and how many plays an important role in life.

Announcement of the topic :->

After getting some satisfied or unsatisfied answers the pupil teacher will announce the topic by saying.

'well students' today we are going to learn about the meaning and development stages of economics.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activities	C.B. work
Development of Economics of subject →	Our activities to generate income are termed as economic activities which are responsible for the origin and development of economics as subject. Adam Smith is generally known as father of economics.		Development stages of Economics.
Development of stages of Economics - CS	Economics as a subject has developed in the following stages :>		Development of Economics as Subject.
Wealth concept	What is wealth how the volume of wealth can be increased. Wealth refers to material goods.		

with human welfare. It studies and emphasises wealth as a means of satisfying human wants not as end of human activities.

Scarcity Concept

Marshall, was the pointer of welfare throughout. According to him "Economics is the study of mankind in the ordinary business of life."

welfare concept was also criticised by the pioneers of the scarcity concept.

3) Scarcity concepts

Can you tell me what do you mean by Scarcity?

Economics is the Science.

development
and
growth
oriented
concept
→

Economics is the study of how man of society choose with or without the use of money to employ scarce resources which could have alternative uses to produce various commodities over time distribution them for consumption low.

concluding
statement
→

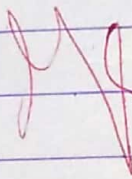
So, students today we have learnt about various development stages of Economics a subject.

Recapitulation :->

- (1) Adam Smith is known as features of Economics.
- (2) wealth concept is known as ~~2nd~~ second stage of Economics?
- (3) scarcity definition is related to unlimited wants of limited resources.

Home Assignment :->

write a brief note on stages of development of Economics as a subject.



Lesson No : 15

Date 19.11.24

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Class XII

Subject Economics

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 95750303

Average Age of the pupils

Topic > Price elasticity of Demand

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- Black Board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing different situations of price elasticity of demand.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the term elasticity of demand.
 - (2) Recognise the different types of elasticity.

Application :- Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

Students are having knowledge about elasticity of demand and its concept.

Announcement of the Topic :->

well students today we are going to study about various types of price elasticity of demand.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Meaning of price elasticity of demand →	Price elasticity of demand is the measure of responsiveness of quantity demanded of goods to change in the goods price other things being equal. Eg = $\frac{\% \text{ change in Q.D.}}{\% \text{ change in price.}}$	listen carefully	$E_p = \frac{\% \text{ change in QD}}{\% \text{ change in price.}}$
Situation of price of demand → zero price elasticity →	There are two extreme situation and three normal situations of price elasticity Extreme situations are/- when in response to any change in price		

Indefinite
price
elasticity
→

When a very small change in price cause an infinite change in quantity demanded it is a situation of infinite elasticity. It is called perfectly elasticity demand.

Normal studies are/- It is a situation in which total expenditure of the commodity remains constant with increase or decrease of price of the commodity.

lesser
than
utility
→

Total expenditure of the commodity decrease in its price.

when price is OY the total expenditure is $OY \cdot MP$ and when price falls to OY_2 total expenditure will be $OY_2 \cdot MP_2$. Area of $OY_1 \cdot MP_1$ and $OY_2 \cdot MP_2$

listen carefully

concluding statement
→

So students today we have learnt about price elasticity of demand.

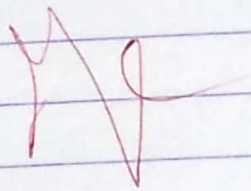
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Recapitulation :>

- (1) what do you mean by price elasticity of demand.
- (2) what are the two extreme situations of price elasticity?

Home Assignment :>

write a short note on price elasticity of demand and its types!



Date 20.11.14

Lesson No : 16

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Class XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 9575303

Subject Economics

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs

Topic → Poverty

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- chalk Board, Ouster, chalk, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing cycle of poverty, roller board for Recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the various problems of our country.
 - (2) Recognise the definition of poverty.

- Application :-
- (1) Predict various remedial measures to control poverty.
 - (2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous knowledge assumed :->

It is assumed that students have some knowledge about the term poverty of its ill effect on our economy.

Announcement of the topic :->

After getting satisfied or unsatisfied answers pupil teacher will announce the topic by saying.

Well students' today we will study about the poverty and its measures to remove it.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Definition of Poverty →	Poverty is the inability to get the minimum consumption requirement for life health and efficiency.	Try to Understand	Measures of Remove Poverty
Vicious circle of Poverty →	What do you mean by vicious circle of poverty. Poverty is that which brings more poverty. It is called vicious circle of poverty. Eg: → Man is poor, he will not have under fed his health, be weak being physically work, His working capacity.	Listen Carefully	1) Reduction in inequality of income 2) Reduction in growth rate of population.

There are four major methods.

Measures
of remove
poverty
→

(1) High rate of growth.

(2) Reduction inequality of income.

(3) Reduction in growth ratio of population.

(4) Other measures.

listen
carefully

High
Growth
Rate
→

Economic growth is the most important measure for poverty.

It is important to bring about a large part of economic growth in agriculture activities.

Reduction
in inequality
of income
→

It is essential to redistribute income in a way that the income.

For this family planning programme has to be effectively implemented.

listen
carefully

Other
Measures
→

Other measures to remove poverty are :-

- (1) Development of agriculture.
- (2) stability in the price level.
- (3) change in technique products
-on.

Recapitulation :->

- (1) what is poverty?
- (2) what do you mean by vicious circle of poverty?
- (3) Name the measures to remove poverty?

Home Assignment :->

Make a chart showing vicious circle of poverty.

Lesson No : 18

Date: 21.11.24

Pupil Teacher's Name: Hema Goyal

Class: XII

Subject: Economics

Duration of the period: 30 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No: 9575803

Average Age of the pupils: 17-18 yrs

Topic: → Population

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- chalk Board, chalk
duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing causes of
population explosion. Roller
Board

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the
lesson pupil will be
able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the definition of population
 - (2) Recognise the causes of population explosion.

- Application :-
- (1) Analyse ^{its} ~~the~~ list out the
different cause
 - (2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life
and in context to Indian Economy.

Previous Knowledge Assumed :->

P.T. will assumed that students are having the basic knowledge of population.

Aim of the statement :->

Well students today we are going to study about the population explosion.

Teaching points

Pupil Teacher Activities

Pupil activities

C.B. work

Population Explosion
→

It means that rapid increasing rate of population

In the period of 1951-61 population growth rate is increase by 7 crore 82 lakh which is 21.6% more than the previous year and in 2000 of population become 102 crore 70 lakh. This shows the rapid increment of population of a country.

listen carefully

They are :-

- (1) High Growth Rate
- (2) Low Death Rate

Death Rate
→

Death Rate :-

It is the number of deaths per 1000 population during the year.

The main reasons of High Birth Rate :-

write down points in their notebooks.

Reasons
of High
Birth Rate
→

Child Marriage :-

In rural areas it is a custom that parents married their children in their early age.

Illiteracy :-

Due to illiteracy people not have any knowledge about the import once of family planning.

The main reasons of decreasing death rate are :-

Control of Epidemics =>

Our scientists get success in controlling the epidemics due to this death rate starts decreasing.

Talking
into
Notes.

More Medical facilities =>

Our Govt. provides more medical facilities. Free of cost in rural areas. It is helpful in reducing death rate.

listen
carefully

Causes of
population
Explosion.
→

(1) High
Birth Rate

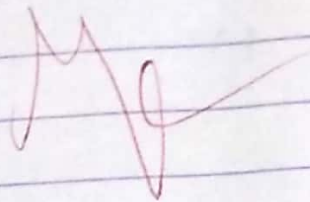
2) Low Birth
Rate

Recapitulation :->

- (1) what do you mean by population explosion?
- (2) what are the main causes of population explosion?

Home Assignment :->

Explain population explosion and its causes.



Date... 23.11.24

Lesson No : 20

Pupil Teacher's Name... Hema Goyal

Duration of the period... 30-35 min

Class... XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 9575303

Subject... Economics

Average Age of the pupils... 17-18 yrs

Topic... > Concept of Revenue

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- chalk board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing three main components or concept of Revenue, Roller Board.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the meaning of Revenue
 - (2) Recognise the concepts of Revenue

Application :- Calculate the average, total and marginal Revenue

Previous knowledge assumed :->

It is assumed that students have some knowledge about revenue.

Previous knowledge Testing :->

P.T. will ask some questions to test the previous knowledge of students.

- (1) After production of goods.
- (2) From selling these goods what is earned?

Announcement of the Topic :->

Well students today we are going to study about the concept of Revenue.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Meaning of Revenue →	The total amount of money that a firm gets by the sale of its production is called its Revenue	Student will listen carefully	
Definition of Revenue →	<u>According to Duley :-</u> The revenue of a firm is its sale receipts. The three main concepts of revenue are :- (1) Total Revenue (2) Average Revenue (3) Marginal Revenue		$P = Rs. 5$ $Q = 6 \text{ units}$ $T.R. = P \times Q$ $= 5 \times 6$ $= 30 Rs$
Total Revenue →	Total Revenue may be defined as the amount of money that the firm receives from the sale of its output.	Talking into class.	
	$TR = P + Q$		

So, what will be the total Revenue. Good, Total Revenue will be Rs. 30, TR. will be calculated by either average Revenue is multiplied by the no. of units sold or marginal revenue of all the units is added up.

Try to understand

$$\boxed{TR = MR}$$

Average Revenue
→

Average Revenue is defined as the Revenue per unit of output. In the words of MC.

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q} = \frac{P \times Q}{Q} = P$$

Marginal
Revenue
→

It is defined as the change in total Revenue on account of sale of one more unit of the commodity.

listen
Carefully

According to Ferguson :-

Marginal Revenue is the change in total Revenue which results from more or one less units of output.

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$$

Recapitulation :->

- (1) what do you understand by Revenue?
- (2) what are the three main concepts of Revenue?
- (3) what is Marginal Revenue?

Home Assignment :->

Write a short note on the concepts of Revenue.

M

Lesson No :

Date 26.11.14

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class > XII

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs

Subject > Economics

Topic > Pollution and its types

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk, chalk board, duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :-
- (1) Recall the meaning of population
 - (2) Recognise the concept of population and its type.

- Comprehension :-
- (1) Differentiate between various types of population.
 - (2) Interpret various causes of population.

Application :- Predict the future consequence of population.

Previous Knowledge Assumed :->

P.T. assumed that the students have some knowledge about population and various ways in which population can be caused.

Announcement of the Topic :->

After getting the previous knowledge of students P.T. will announce the topic by saying.

Well students today we are going to study about pollution and its types.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher activities	Pupil activities	C.B. work
Definition of Pollution →	what are the pollution? Pollutants are substances foreign to the medium in which they are present. They do not get sufficiently dissolved and causes problem to the animal world.	Not Satisfied whenever listen carefully	
Cleaning of Pollution →	Excessive presence of certain causes and human waste wastes and increase in less beyond capacity. well told. (1) Air Pollution (2) water pollution (3) Noise pollution.		
Air Pollution →	Increasing power consumption mediatization increasing along with.		

Burning of refuse worsen
air quality.

Excessive presence of certain
cause and suspended
material particular pollute
air.

Taking
Notes.

Water
pollution
→

Water quality gets damaged
due to three major viz-domestic
and human waste water and
agriculture run off.

Industries major polluting
are chemical, textiles etc.

Noise
Pollution
→

Increasing in loudness beyond
capacity to hear, leads to
the noise pollution. loud
sound of horn, radio etc.
constitutes noise pollution.

Concluding
statement
→

So students today we have
learnt about pollution
and its types

Noise
↑
Pollution
↓ ↓
Air Water

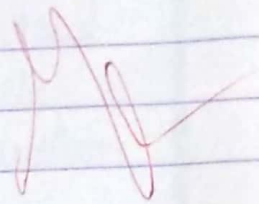
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Recapitulation :->

- (1) what do you mean by pollution?
- (2) Define pollutants?
- (3) Explain the types of pollution?

Home Assignment :->

write short note on different types of pollution.



Date 27.11.24

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Class → XII

Subject → Economics

Duration of the period 30 min

Pupil Teacher's Roll No 9575303

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs

Topic → Consumer Awareness

Teaching Aids :-General Teaching Aids :- Black Board, chalk, Duster, pointerInstructional Aids :- chart related to the topic.
Roller Board for Recapitulation.Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

- Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of consumer.
- (2) Recognise the concept of consumer awareness.

Application :- (1) Find the affects of consumer exploitation when consumer is aware.

Previous Knowledge assumed :->

Students are expected to have basic knowledge of the term consumer of consumer exploitation.

Aim of the Statement :->

well students today we are going to learn about the concept of consumer awareness.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Consumer	They Any person who buys anything from market and use it is called consumer.	listen carefully	
Consumer exploitation →	When a consumer is cheated to any kind of either by the shopkeeper or the producer by giving him improper quality or charges more price for a service or commodity.		Steps taken by Govt. are → 1) MRTP Act 2) Consumer protection Act. 3) Public distributed
	What is the reason that the consumer is cheated by a shopkeeper?		

Way of
consumer
exploitation
→

The difference way it
consumer exploited are: →

- (1) High price charge.
- (2) The product is not as per studies.
- (3) Under weight of under measurement.
- (4) False and incomplete information.

listen
carefully

Consumer
Awareness
→

We can make a conscious
effects to develop as
awareness among consumers.

Need
for
consumer
awareness
→

(1) Due to serious result of
it :->

(2) Some trades play with
the health of consumer.
So, it is necessary to
aware the consumer.

(iii) To some sight to get
good quality product at
reasonable price.

concluding
statement
→

well students to we have
learned about consumer
exploitation and consumer
awareness.

listen
carefully

Taking
Notes

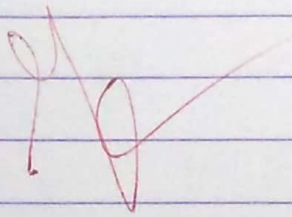
Recapitulation :->

State True or False

- (1) A person who buys or sells things called consumer.
- (2) Generally consumer is exploited by charging high price.

Home assignment :->

learn and write definition of consumer, consumer exploitation, consumer awareness.



Lesson No :

Date 29.11.14

Duration of the period 30-35 min

Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal

Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303

Class XII

Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs.

Subject Economics

Topic Economic problems

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- Chalk Board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- Chart related to the topic, Roller board for Recapitulation.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of Economic problems.

(2) Define the Economic problems.

(3) List the various problems of economy.

Application :- (1) Discuss the different Economic problem.

(2) Apply the knowledge in their practical life.

Previous Knowledge assumed :->

If you have need for a commodity then what will you do?

What factors affected you must while purchasing goods.

Statement at the Aim :->

Well students today we going to learn about the problems of an Economy.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Introduction statement →	Before a detailed study of cultural problem of an Economy. It is necessary to know that is meant by economic problems. Tell me some economic problem w/c. to! →	listen carefully	
Definition →	Robbert " Economic problem is the relating to the necessary of choosing what now's for whom to produce and now to achieve economic growths.	listen carefully	
Reason behind Economic problem →	There are 3 main principal reason behind economic problems. (1) unlimited wants. (2) Scarcity of Resources. First problem is that every economy faces is what goods and services be.		

Produced with the scarce resources so that maximum wants of the people are satisfied.

Try to understand

How to produce
→

It is based on the first problem. The next decision relates to how to produce. This is concerned with the choice of technique.

For whom to produce
→

This problem deals with the question how to now an economy distributes its total production among different economic units.

How to attain efficiency in production of distribution
→

It is the offshoot of How to produce of for whom to produce.

listen carefully

How
to
achieve
Eco
Growth
→

One of the main problem
of the economy is the
problem to increase production.
This problem refers to
problem of economic growth.

Well, students today we
learn about the central
problem of an economy.

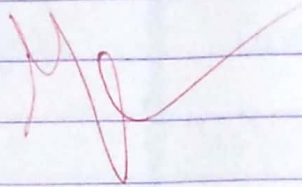
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Recapitulation :->

- (1) State two reasons behind economic problem.
- (2) What are economic problems.
- (3) Name some economic problems.
- (4) What do you understand by the problem of what to produce?

Home Assignment :->

Write different Economic problem in your notebook.



Date... 29.11.14

Lesson No :

Pupil Teacher's Name... Hema Goyal

Duration of the period... 30 min

Class... XII

Pupil Teacher's Roll No... 9575303

Subject... Economics

Average Age of the pupils... 17-18 yrs

Topic... Types of Resources

Teaching Aids :-

General Teaching Aids :- chalk Board, chalk, Duster, pointer

Instructional Aids :- Chart showing types of resources and Roller Board.

Instructional Objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the definition of Resources.

(2) Recognise the various types of Resources.

Comprehension :- (1) Give example of various types of resources.
(2) Discriminate between types of resources.
(3) Classify the type of Resources.

Application :- (1) Reason out the role of different types of Resources.

(2) Apply the knowledge in context to Indian Economy.

Previous Knowledge presumed :-

Students are having some knowledge about resources.

Announcement of the Topic :-

After getting unsatisfied or satisfied answers pupil teacher will announce the topic. Well students today we are going to learn about types of Resources.

Teaching points	Pupil Teacher Activities	Pupil Activities	C.B. work
Meaning of Resources →	Any material that constitutes parts of the earth which human need and value called resources. Eg → Soil, River, plants.	listen carefully.	
Types of Resources	we have three types of Resources. Natural Resources. Human Resources Human made resources.	Try to understand.	Types of Resources 1) Natural Resources 2) Human Resources 3) Human Made Resources
Natural Resources →	Any matter which is derived from the environment and is used by living things is called Natural Resources.		

Potential
Resources
→

Resources which are found in a region but are not put to proper use.

listen
carefully.

Actual
Resources
→

Resources which are surveyed and quantified determined properly for actual use.

Reserve
Resources
→

That part of actual resources which can be developed for profitably with available test.

Try to
understand.

Types of
Natural
Resources
→

Natural Resources are derived into 1- Renewable resources and Non-Renewable Resources.

Renewable
Resources
→

Resources which can be renewed are called Renewable Resources.

Non Renewable Resources
→

Non Renewable Resources are built over a long period of time. Some non-renewable resources are in nature like to soil fuels.

Taking Notes.

Human Resources
→

Human being perform. Some useful human resources. Human being ~~are~~ transform physical material into valuable resources.

Types of Natural Resources
→

1) Renewable Resources

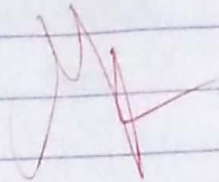
2) Non-Renewable Resources.

Recapitulation :->

- (1) Name three categories of Resources.
- (2) What do you mean by human made Resources.

Home assignment :->

Write difference between natural and human resources.



Lesson No :

Date 30-11-19
Pupil Teacher's Name Hema Goyal
Class XII
Subject Economics

Duration of the period 30-35 min
Pupil Teacher's Roll No. 9575303
Average Age of the pupils 17-18 yrs.
Topic Perfect Competition

Teaching aids :-

General Teaching aids :- Black Board, chalk, duster, pointer

Instructional aids :- chart showing features of perfect competition market. Roller Board.

Instructional objectives :- At the end of the lesson pupil will be able to :-

Knowledge :- (1) Recall the meaning of perfect competition market.

(2) Recognise the features of perfect competition market.

Application :- (2) Analyse the various features of perfect competition market.

(3) Apply the knowledge in this practical life.

Previous Knowledge assumed :->

Students are having knowledge about the meaning of market and various forms at market.

Announcement of the Topic :->

After getting some ~~is~~ satisfied or unsatisfied answers. Well students today we are going to learn about the meaning.

Pupil Teacher activities

Pupil activities

C.B-work

Perfect competition is a market in which there are many firms selling identical products with no firm large enough relative to the entire market to be able to influence market price.

Try to understand

Main features are follows :-
The number of buyers and sellers is very large but each buyers and each seller is so small.

listen carefully

Main features
large number
but small
size
buyers
and
sellers

Homogeneous
product
→

Under perfect competition all seller sell products.

It means there is no difference b/w product sold by two different firm.

Because of this reason firm operating under the perfect competition is merely a price taker not a price maker.

Perfect knowledge
→

Buyers have perfect knowledge about the price being charged by the seller.

listen
carefully

There is no legal or social restriction on the entry of new firms.

Lack of
selling
cost
→

Under perfect competition a seller does not spend on advertisement and publicity etc. It is so because all firms sell homogeneous product.

Hence,

There is no need on the part of a firm to incur selling cost.

Each seller charges the same price for same product.

Price is determined by the industry. All firms have to sell their products at this price.

Same
or
uniform
price
→

listen
carefully.

Features
of perfect
competition
Market.

1) Large
buyer or
seller.

listen
carefully

2) Homogeneous
3) Free
entry and
exit of
product.
lack of
selling
cost.

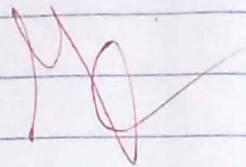
Recapitulation :->

State True or False

- (1) There are no large no. of buyers and sellers in perfect competition market.
- (2) Perfect mobility is not possible in perfect competition market.
- (3) Uniform price rate is change under perfect competition market.

Home assignment :->

Write in brief the meaning and features of perfect competition market in your home work notebook.



OBSERVATION LESSONS

Observation Lesson No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....
Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
Class..... X..... Average Age of the pupils.....
Subject..... Hindi..... Topic..... मान व उसके मूल

- 1) Proper P.k. Testing
- 2) Introduction of lesson was done.
- 3) Presentation was satisfactory.
- 4) class maintenance was good.
- 5) C.B. work was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....
Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....
Class..... VII..... Average Age of the pupils.....
Subject..... Maths..... Topic.....

- 1) P.k. Testing was done in proper way.
- 2) Introduction of lesson was given at right time.
- 3) Proper illustration was not given.
- 4) words were not proper visible on charts.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class..... VII..... Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject..... ~~III~~ English..... Topic..... Adjective

- 1) P.K. testing was good.
- 2) P.T. used illustration method.
- 3) Recapitulation was good.
- 4) Home assignment was given.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date..... Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name..... Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class..... VII..... Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject..... (Poem) English..... Topic..... Poem

- 1) Introduction of poem was good.
- 2) P.T. was finally confident.
- 3) Recapitulation was done.
- 4) Home work was given.
- 5) Overall lesson was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Class.....

Subject.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Topic..... Measure to remove unemployment.

- 1) Chalk Board writing was good.
- 2) P.T. used illustration method.
- 3) Recapitulation was good.
- 4) Home assignment was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Class.....

Subject.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Topic..... Price elasticity of Demand

- 1) Introduction of poem was good.
- 2) P.T. was fully confident.
- 3) Recapitulation was done.
- 4) Home work was given.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....XII.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....Maths.....

Topic.....

- 1) P.k. testing was done.
- 2) Introduction of lesson was given.
- 3) Presentation was good.
- 4) Voice was clear.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor

Observation Lesson No.

Date.....

Duration of the period.....

Pupil Teacher's Name.....

Pupil Teacher's Roll No.....

Class.....VI.....

Average Age of the pupils.....

Subject.....Eng.....

Topic.....Determiners.....

- 1) P.k. testing was done in a proper way.
- 2) Recapitulation was good.
- 3) Presentation was good.
- 4) Home work was done.
- 5) C.B. work was good.

Sign. of Pupil Teacher

Sign. of Supervisor