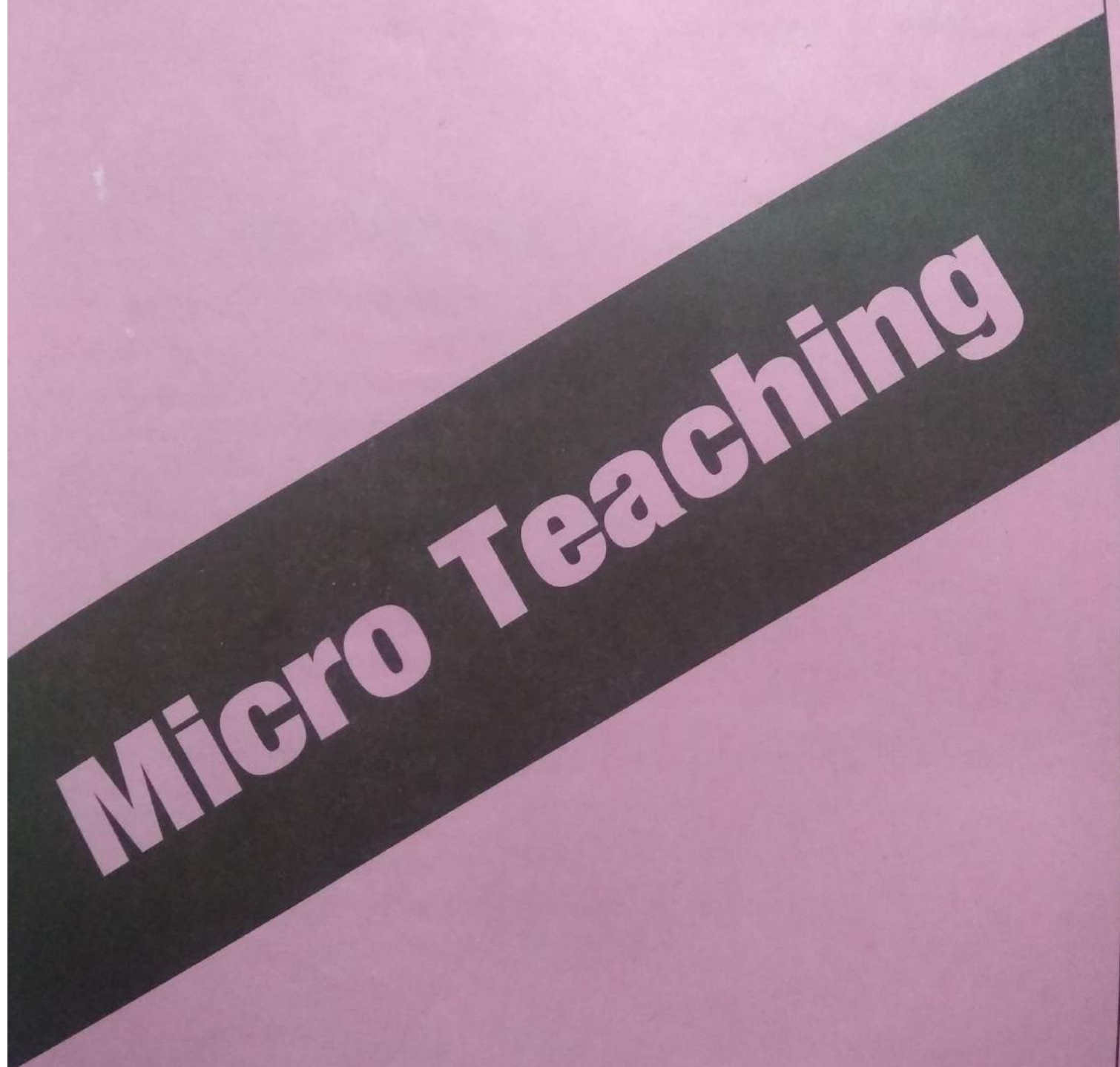


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Micro Teaching

MICRO TEACHING

SKILL OF INTRODUCING THE LESSON

MICRO PLAN No. 1

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza

Date : 24/10/17

Roll No. :

Class : XIIth

Subject : Economics

Topic / Concept : Banking - Skill of questioning

Session : Teach/Reteach

Supervisor :

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
Ques 1. What is Banking?	Bank is a place where we deposit our money	The teacher make use of previous knowledge of the student
Ques 2. What are the functions of a bank?	Deposit of money, lending of money, loans etc.	
Ques 3. What kinds of loan provided by a bank?	Home loan, Car loan, education loan, agricultural loan, Business loan etc.	The teacher make use of appropriate device and techniques.
Ques 4. What is interest	Amt of money we get on our deposits.	

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
<p>ques 5. How many types of Accounts in a bank</p>	<p>Saving Accounts Current Account Fixed deposit Accounts.</p>	<p>Maintenance of continuity.</p>
<p>ques 6. what is economics?</p>	<p>Any deed or action which relates with income and satisfy human needs is called economics or the study of these activities</p>	<p>Relevance of verbal and non verbal Behaviour.</p>
<p>ques 7. who fulfills our demand</p>	<p>No response.</p>	

MICRO TEACHING
SKILL OF EXPLANATION

MICRO PLAN No. 2.....

Name of Pupil Teacher: Shahjahan Reza Date: 25/10/17
 Roll No.: _____ Class: XII
 Subject: Economics Topic / Concept: Market/Bank
 Session: Teach/Reteach Supervisor: _____

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
Today we will discuss about bank and its function before that I will put down some general questions.	we are ready for that	using of appropriate beginning statement.
1. Have you visited to a bank	Yes with parents	
2. Have you opened a account in a bank?	NO, we don't have	covering important points
3. What kind of documents are required for opening a new account?	ED Proof, Ration Card etc.	
4. What are ED proofs?	Bank Statement Passport, Voter ID	Interestful

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
Now we will discuss about a market.		
1. what is a market	It is place where we buy or sell	
2. what are the types of market	monopoly, oligopoly, Duopoly	fluently in Language.
3. who is consumer and a customer	A person who consumes any product is a customer customer is a person who buys from a shop.	Testing Students understanding.
4. what is demand. Define it in your own words.	If we need anything this is called demand.	using appropriate concluding statement.

MICRO TEACHING

SKILL OF QUESTIONING

MICRO PLAN No. 3

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza Date : 26/10/17

Roll No. :

Class : XIIth

Subject : Economics

Topic / Concept : Skill of Reinforcement

Session : Teach/Reteach

Supervisor :

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
<p>We will discuss about law of demand</p> <p>what is the law of demand</p>	<p>Ready to listen and answer the question</p> <p>The Law of demand tells the drives relations between the price & demand.</p>	<p>Seeking maximum information</p>
<p>Here are some exceptions of law of demand who will tell</p>	<p>1. Necessary goods 2. fear of shortage</p>	<p>Re-focusing.</p>
<p>What is the exception of the Law of demand? Define the Exception</p>	<p>Generally it happen when price raise demand decreases and when price reduced demand increases.</p>	<p>Re-direction.</p>

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
<p>demand decreases exception is the situation when it doesn't happen.</p>	<p>Given goods are the goods whose demands decrease when the income increases</p>	<p>Prompting</p>
<p>What are the given goods</p> <p>What is substitute? Define it with example</p>	<p>when we can use something at the place of other things. Ex- when we don't colgate we use Pepsodent.</p>	<p>critical awareness</p>
<p>What are inferior goods</p>	<p>when the salary increases the demand of a particular things reduce.</p>	<p>Refocussing</p>

MICRO TEACHING
SKILL OF ILLUSTRATION WITH EXAMPLES

MICRO PLAN No. 4

Name of Pupil Teacher: *Shahjahan Reza* Date: *27/10/17*

Roll No.:
Subject: *Economics*

Class:
Topic / Concept: *Skills of reinforcement*
Supervisor:

Session: Teach/Reteach

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
Name of the few banks & write their functions.	ICICI, SBI, PNR etc. They deposit given loan	Formulating simple example
Give example to define micro & macro economics	micro - It deals single unit. Ex a single consumer, a farmer, a producer, a factory	using appropriate method
What is consumer behaviour give some example?	What is the reaction of a consumer after consuming of a product → Does he require again → Does he complain?	Students cited interesting examples.

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
What is marginal utility give some example.	Psebomonic	
What is demand & give example	Demand means requirements of anything which you can buy & also available in the mkt	using appropriate method.
What is excess supply	mkt price is higher than equilibrium	formulating relevant example
When does a change in demand not effect the equilibrium price	When supply is perfectly elastic.	?

MICRO TEACHING
SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

MICRO PLAN No... 5

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shalqaban Reza Date : 28/10/17

Roll No. : Class :

Subject : Topic / Concept : Skills of stimulus variation.

Session : Teach/Reteach Supervisor :

Teacher's Activity / Behaviour	Student Behaviour	Component
What factors majority influence the demand of a product	Price of the product	Gestures.
Does the demand for all goods respond same to change in price	No, they respond differently	focusing.
What is the measurement of responsiveness of demand to change in price called	Price elasticity of demand	movements.
$E_d = 1$ unit	Students listening and writing in their not book	pausing.
$E_d = \infty$ perfect elastic		

MEGA LESSONS

MEGA PLAN NO. 1

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza Date : 30/10/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XB
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Law of demand School : _____

General Objectives : i) Students can understand what is demand is

ii) what is extension & contraction of demand

Specific Objectives : i) Knowledge → Students get aware about demand and its functions

ii) Students get aware about its extension and contraction (iii) understanding :- pupil can define demand and its various aspects (iv) Students

understand the relation between price and supply Application :- Students can apply the law of demand

Skills :- Students get aware about his/her demands and changes in demand

Previous Knowledge Assumed : _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What is demand	Some requirements.
What is Law of demand	No reply
What are the limitation or exception	No response
What are normal & inferior good	problematic.

Statement of Aim : _____

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS
LAW OF DEMAND

It is a very important Law of economics. It tells about the inverse relation between price and demand

LIMITATION
OR
EXCEPTION

In-Necessary Goods:- The commodity which are necessary for the life their demand not decrease after the increase in their price

a fear of shortage of goods when we have fear of shortage we buy the commodity at a higher price

Giffen goods The demand does not increase after the increase in price

Ignorance and Consumer:- Some ignorance consumers believe that the commodity which has high price must be good and cheap commodity is not a good

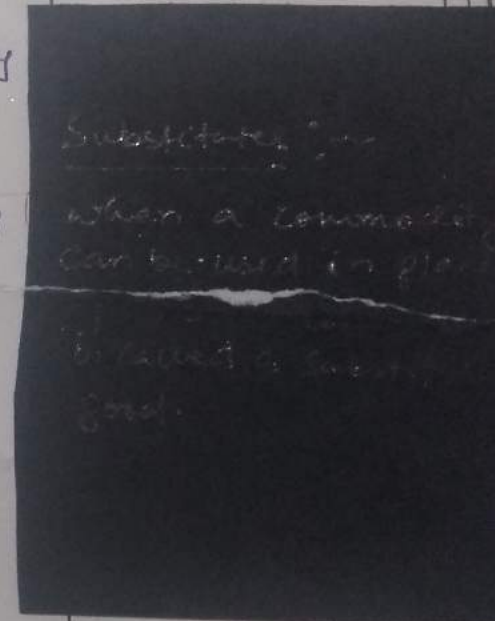
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK B

Students will listen carefully.

All the pupil ~~listening~~ carefully and note down in their note book

PRESENTATION	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p data-bbox="179 175 358 239">TEACHING POINTS</p> <p data-bbox="112 606 358 782">NORMAL AND INFERIOR GOODS</p>	<p data-bbox="425 175 963 271"><u>ARTICLE & DISTRIBUTIES</u></p> <p data-bbox="403 287 963 574">The commodity which has some appeal that law doesn't apply on that. Eg demand dollars etc. only rich people can buy it</p> <p data-bbox="403 574 694 638"><u>Normal goods</u></p> <p data-bbox="403 638 940 861">The demands which has increased demand when the income increases it called normal goods.</p> <p data-bbox="403 877 739 941"><u>Inferior goods :-</u></p> <p data-bbox="380 925 963 1212">The commodity which has less demand when the income increases and when the income decreased its demand increases</p>
<p data-bbox="112 1420 224 1468">PLAN</p>	<p data-bbox="425 1452 470 1500">D</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES	CHALK BOARD WORK
<p data-bbox="1052 239 1299 303"><u>Substitutes</u></p> <p data-bbox="1052 287 1657 430">When a commodity can be used at the place of another commodity.</p> <p data-bbox="1052 462 1635 558">Students will listen carefully</p> <p data-bbox="1052 622 1635 782">Pupil listening carefully and note down in note book</p> <p data-bbox="1052 957 1612 1117">Listening and pupil putting questions.</p>	<p data-bbox="1657 175 1971 223">CHALK BOARD WORK</p> <p data-bbox="1657 526 2105 877">  </p>
<p data-bbox="1523 1436 1568 1484">E</p>	<p data-bbox="1836 1436 2038 1484">MEGA PLAN</p>

PRESENTATION

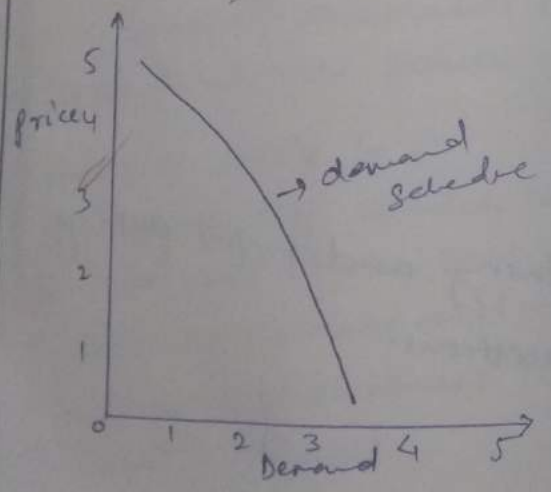
PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

Graphical presentation of Demand Schedule.

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

Demand schedule



STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD

Students writing in their note book

Evaluation: ^{is} What does the Law of demand?

Q. What are the causes of operation of Law of demand

Q. Why does the demand curve slope downward

Home Assignment:

Q. What are the limitations & exceptions.

Q. What are the exceptions of demand

Q. What is contraction of demand.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

MEGA PLAN NO. 2

Name of Pupil Teacher : _____ Date : 2/11/17
Roll No. : _____ Class : XII
Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
Topic : Economics & economy School : _____

General Objectives: 1) Pupil will get aware about economics

1) Pupil can differentiate about economics & economy

11) Pupil can understand many general things.

- Specific Objectives:
- 1. Knowledge:- 1) Pupil will get aware about economy. 11) Pupil will get aware about nation
 - 2. Understanding:- Student can learn how to describe economy and economics. 111) Pupil get aware about economy.
 - 3. Applications 1) Pupil can apply solution to the economic problems 11) Pupil can use economic words.
 - 4. Skills:- Pupil can give solution to economic problems.
 - 5. Instructional material 1) General material -> chalk, dust etc. 11) Specific material -> Text books, charts.

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What is economy	NO response
What are micro economics and macro economics.	problematic
Differentiate between micro & macro.	problematic

Statement of Aim: _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

STEP-1

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Study of wants → efforts → wealth → Satisfaction
A man does no. of things in a day so that he can earn & satisfy his needs.

Study of human behaviour to end the scarce means

Human has less resources & the no. of desires are more

What is micro & macro economics
micro is the study of single unit
single person or single consumer
or producer supplier etc.
micro is the study of groups
ex- group of companies, producer
consumer

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening carefully and note down

Listening carefully and ask questions.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Micro economics
Study of single
unit or individual
business concerns

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

What is economics

Economics can be define as follows.

Economics is the study of economy :-

A human being does no of things in a day like, spiritual, social, political etc. but economy does not study about these things. Any deeds which relates with income and satisfy human that is called economic activities.

What are economic problem

man is a creature of needs
man has unlimited needs to fulfill then man has a limited resources that is called economic problem.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Listening carefully and note down and putting some small small questions.

Economic problem
Three economic
problems are
1) How to produce
2) What to produce
3) For whom to produce

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

Causes of economic problems.

Human wants are unlimited recurring and differ in urgency.

Limited means with alternative uses

Adjustments between wants and needs.

What is economy?

Economy is the system in which man earns his livelihood and satisfy his needs.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening carefully and asking questions.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Causes of economic problems
Human wants are unlimited
limited means with alternative uses
Adjustment between wants and needs

Evaluation: Q What is Economics

Q Give the definition of economics

Q what is micro economics

Q what is macro economics

Home Assignment:

Q Difference between micro and macro economics

Q what is economic problems

Q what are the cause of economic problem.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

MEGA PLAN NO. 3

Name of Pupil Teacher :

Date : 4/11/17

Roll No. :

Class : XIIth

Subject :

Economics

Period : 3rd

Topic :

BANKING

School :

General Objectives : (I) To develop economic attitude among students (II) To develop their interest in economics. (III) To develop their creative power (IV) To make them understand and appreciate the utility of economics (V) To develop their confidence and to enable them to solve problems of economics

Specific Objectives: Knowledge :- pupil will be able to explain role of bank in daily life Understanding :- pupil will be able to know & classify the functions of banks They can know the role of banks in individual life and commercial life. Applications :- pupil can explain the causes of need + importance of banks Skill :- The pupil will be able to study about the functions of bank and take benefits in their life. Instructional material -> chalk duster. Specific material -> Books

Previous Knowledge Assumed :

Set Induction/P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

Why does poor people go to banks

for the safety + interest

what are the other functions of bank

problematic

Statement of Aim :

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

STEP 1

Functions of banks

Banks functions can be divided in three parts

1. Primary functions
2. Accept deposits
3. Loans

1. Deposits:- In this fixed accounts, current accounts, saving accounts

2. Loans:- Bank also provide loan after taking some security

Get Receipts from the Cashiers.

1. Collection of cheques & bills.
2. According to customer orders
3. Transforming money from A/c
4. Sale & purchase of security.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening ~~Carefully~~

CHALK BOARD WORK

functions of banks
1. primary
2. accept deposits
3. loans

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p>General functions of Banks</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Provide Locker → Travellers cheque → under write → foreign bills of exchange → Earning interests → Informational <p>These all are the general functions of banks</p> <p><u>Provide Locker</u>:- Banks provide the Locker facilities to their customer in which they can deposit and safe, they give us give of that Locker.</p> <p><u>Travellers cheque</u>:- If we are customer going at some place due to some business trip so that we can use this travel cheque.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES	CHALK BOARD WORK
<p>Pupils listening carefully and note down in copy.</p> <p>Note down all the steps in their note book</p>	<p>Locker facility Locker facility are provided by banks to their premium customer on payment of fee.</p>

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

3.

foreign bills of exchange used mainly in shipping business transactions.

4.

Earning interest:- Interest are earned when banks lend money to the customer.

5.

Information:- pass on information to the customer about various schemes.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Listening Carefully

1) provide loans
 2) provide cheque
 3) provide bill of exchange
 4) Earning interest
 5) Information to customer about various schemes

MEGA PLAN NO. 4

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza Date : 6/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIth
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Poverty School : _____

- General Objectives: (i) To develop students to know poverty
 (ii) How poverty line is fixed in India
 (iii) To know number of poor and their percentage
 (iv) To know what is poverty

- Specific Objectives: Knowledge (i) Students will get awareness about poverty (ii) Student will have the causes of poverty
Understanding: Students can understand the reasons of remaining poor, students can understand why a person is poor
Skills: - To develop their intelligence
 (iii) To develop their interest in helping to remove poverty. Applications Students can apply their focus on reasons of poverty. Instructional material
 General - chalk, duster, marker Specific - Text book charts.

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____
 P.T will ask some previous knowledge based questions.

Set Induction / P.K. Testing: _____

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What is poverty	When some one can't fulfill their daily needs
What is poverty line	Problematic
How many categories of poverty.	Problematic
Statement of Aim: _____	

Evaluation:

- Q What is the definition of bank
 Q What are the primary functions of the banks
 Q What are the general functions of a banks.
 Q Types of banks with their functions.

Home Assignment:

- Q What are the benefits of the banks in providing loans.
 Q Role of the bank in the life
 Q Types of Accounts in a bank.

Remarks:

[Signature]
 Supervisor's Signature

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
STEP - 1 Definition	<p>Poverty :- It is the inability to fulfill the basic requirements of life.</p>
STEP - 2	<p>Two variants of poverty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relative poverty absolute poverty. <p><u>Relative poverty</u> :- It refers to the poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries</p> <p><u>Absolute poverty</u> :- This refers to that line which expresses per capita average income and expenditure incurred by the people to satisfy their minimum needs</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening carefully & making notes.

CHALK BOARD WORK

variants of poverty

- Relative poverty
- Absolute poverty

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

STEP- 3

CHRONIC POORS

Example

TRANSIENT POORS

NEVER POORS

STEP 4

Categorising Poverty

Those who are always poor and those who are usually poor.

Landless worker + casual worker

(1) These who are churning poor mainly in and out in poverty like seasonal workers who are occasionally poor

They are categorised as non-poor people

TRENDS of poverty in india.
Number and percentage of poor.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Examples:
chronic poor
landless worker
casual worker

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

STEP 5

Causes of poverty

↓ Low level of national productivity
Income

Net national income in India
is miserable ~~low~~ compared to
size of its population

Low rate of growth
Law of growth of the economy
has been quite low during
five year plan in India

Heavy Population growth
Population is rising in India
at rapid rate

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Causes of poverty
1) Population
2) Low level of
national productivity
3) Low rate of
growth

Evaluation:

- Q1. what is the definition of poverty
- Q2. How many variants of poverty. Define.
- Q3. Define the categories of poverty
- Q4. what are the causes of poverty

Home Assignment:

- A1. Define chronic poor, Transient poor & new poor.
- A2. Define trends of poverty in india
- A3. what does it mean low rate of growth

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

MEGA PLAN NO. 5

Name of Pupil Teacher : _____ Date : 7/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XII
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Environment School : _____

- General Objectives : (1) To develop awareness about environment
 (2) To develop their mentality to save the environment
 (3) To maintain environment rules.

Specific Objectives : Students get awareness about environment
 Students get ideas to save the environment
 students will know the importance of environment
 students will know the causes of pollution

Instructional material → chalks, dusters, marker
 Text books, charts.

Previous Knowledge Assumed : PT will ask questions based on previous knowledge.

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

what is environment	The nature, The rivers, The mountain
what do you say is our environment clean or not	NO it is not clean
How can you save it	Some answers.
How many kinds of pollutants.	Some responses.

Statement of Aim:

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Concept of environment	Environment includes living elements or biotic elements which make up our surroundings and impact on our existence and the quality of our life.
Functions of environment	Environment offers resources for production. Environment includes physical resources minerals woods water soil & others.
	Environment sustains life. Production and consumption activities generate wastes. This occurs mostly in the form of garbage where does it go? Environment absorbs it.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Environment
Environment includes living elements or biotic elements which make up our surroundings and impact on our existence and the quality of our life.

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Environment enhances quality of life.
Surrounding includes rivers, oceans, mountains, desert. Human being enjoys the surrounding adding to the quality of life.

Problems

Basic problems related to environment

1. problem of pollution
2. Air pollution
3. Water pollution
4. Noise pollution

Excessive exploitation in the form of
Soil erosion

Deforestation

Burning of fuels.

Degradation of Lands.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

problems of environment
1) problem of pollution
2) Air pollution
3) water pollution
4) noise pollution

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Population explosion	<p><u>Causes of environmental Degradation</u></p> <p>over growing of population year by year which leads to massive pressure on the environment to fulfill the needs of people.</p>
Poverty of masses	<p>Percentage of people in the poor category is on rise. A large section of the people are living in poor conditions.</p>
Increase urbanisation	<p>It has caused pressure on housing and other civic amenities. People are migrating to cities from villages creating extra burden on the cities.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES	CHALK BOARD WORK
	<p>Causes of environmental degradation</p> <p>1. Population explosion</p> <p>2. Pollution</p> <p>3. Deforestation</p>

Evaluation:

Q1. What is environment

Q2. What is pollution

Q3. What is pollution and how many kinds of pollutants are there?

Q4. How can we save our environment.

Home Assignment:

Q. What are the causes of environment degradation?

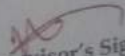
Q. What are the basic problems related to environment

Q. What is population explosion

Q. What is increasing urbanisation

Q. What is poverty of masses.

Remarks:


Supervisor's Signature

Discussion Lessons

LESSON PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahgahan Reza Date : 14/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIth
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Employment and unemployment School : _____

General Objectives : Knowledge (i) students explain employment and unemployment (ii) students can have their cases of it. understanding students can understand who is worker and what is employment students can explain between self employed and hired employments Application + students can draw the charts about the given date of employed & unemployed

Specific Objectives : P.T will ask question to the students so that they can have the basic idea how much they know about the topic & how to frame the environment of the class.

Instructional material :- Black board, chalk, duster, charts, text books, markers etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed : _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing : _____

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
<u>who is workers</u>	<u>A person who does work in factory, office etc.</u>
<u>what is employment</u>	<u>By doing some ^{work} money</u>
<u>who are self employed and hired employment</u>	<u>problematic.</u>

Statement of Aim : _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<u>Workers</u>	A working in an individual who is in some employment to earn a living.
<u>Type of workers</u>	<p><u>Self employed</u> :- These are the people working in their own business or profession they are profit or reward for their services.</p> <p><u>Hard workers</u> These are people hired by others and are paid wages/salaries as a reward for their services.</p> <p><u>Casual workers</u> These are the daily earners & not on permanent basis of the employer & not entitled to social security benefits</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES	CHALK BOARD WORK
	<p><u>Types of workers</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Self employed 2) Hard workers 3) Casual workers 4) Regular workers

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Work force	<p><u>Regular workers</u> These are on permanent roles of their employer and are entitled to social security benefits.</p>
No. of person employed	<p>It refers to the no. of person actual working</p>
Rate of employment	<p>Labour force - work force</p> $\frac{\text{No. of persons unemployed}}{\text{Size of labour force}} \times 100$
	<p>Percentage distribution of workers as (self-employed and hired) according to region.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Rate of employment

$$= \frac{\text{No. of persons employed}}{\text{Size of labour force}}$$

Evaluation:

Q we studied what is employment and unemployment

Q what are causes of employment

Q what can be done to remove unemployment

Home Assignment:

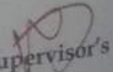
Q what is employment

Q How many kinds of workers are there?

Q what is work force

Q classify unemployment in india

Remarks:


Supervisor's Signature

Real Teaching

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : _____ Date : 7/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XII
 Subject : Economics. Period : 3rd
 Topic : BANKING School : _____

General Objectives : (I) TO develop economic attitude among the students (II) TO develop their interest in economics. To develop their creative power. To make them understand and appreciate the utility of economics

Specific Objectives : Knowledge :- Students will be explain all main role and function of banks. Understanding Students are able to classify the function of bank They can know the role of bank in individual life and commercial life. Application pupil can understand the causes & needs & importance of banks. Skills :- The pupil will be able to study about the function of bank instructional material chalk duster etc

Previous Knowledge Assumed : _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
where your family members deposit money	In the bank
Bank name in your area	SBI
Is it a joint bank or private bank	Govt.

Statement of Aim : _____

PRESENTATION

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

TEACHING POINTS

Functions of bank

We can define bank function in 3 parts.

- (1) primary function (Deposit)
- (2) Accept deposit
- (3) Loan

(1) Deposit:- Deposited money in Saving, fixed & current account

(2) Loan:- Bank provides loan after taking some security

(3) collection of cheque & bills of exchange

(4) According to customer order

(5) Transfer of money from one account to another

(6) Sale & purchase of security

→ provide locker

Get receipt and do work related to receiver

General function of bank

01/07

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Students listening carefully & writing in their note book

~~Students are listening carefully~~

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p><u>function of banks</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Travel cheque → underwrite bills. → foreign bills of exchange → Earning goodwill → Collect economical information <p>1. Provide locker :- provides Locker facility to the individuals so that we can keep our valuables with the safe custody of bank</p> <p>2. Travellers cheque :- mainly use by tourists to travel different parts of the world. Act like a money can be used for shopping, eating & paying bills.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listening attentively & making notes.

Putting some question in between of the class to clear their doubts.

CHALK BOARD WORK

Travellers cheque
 Traveler used by
 different parts of the world
 to travel to different
 parts of the world.

Evaluation:

Q what is the meaning of bank

Q what are the primary functions of banks

Q what are the General functions of bank

Home Assignment:

Q what are the benefits of bank

Q Define all primary function of bank

Q Define all General function of bank

Q Role of bank in daily life.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL PLAN

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher

Date: 8/11/17

Roll No.

Class: XIIth

Subject

Economics

Period: 3rd

Topic

New economic policy

School:

General Objectives: (I) To develop economic attitude among the students.

(II) To develop their interest in economics.

(III) To make understand of new economic policy

(IV) To know what is policy.

Specific Objectives: Knowledge:- Students will have the knowledge about policy (II) Students will develop their interest in reforms.

Understanding:- Students can understand the need of policy It will develop thought process in students.

Applications:- Students can apply ideas (II) Students can explain the need of policy Skills:- Students can explain the course of reforms Students can explain 3 reforms.

Instructional material chalk, pointer, duster Text books charts flash cards.

Previous Knowledge Assumed:

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

What is reform

make the development plan by Govt.

What is need of economic reforms.

problematic

Do you know any policy of Govt

yes Ladki yojna for girls

Who makes these policies

Govt.

Statement of Aim:

REAL PLAN

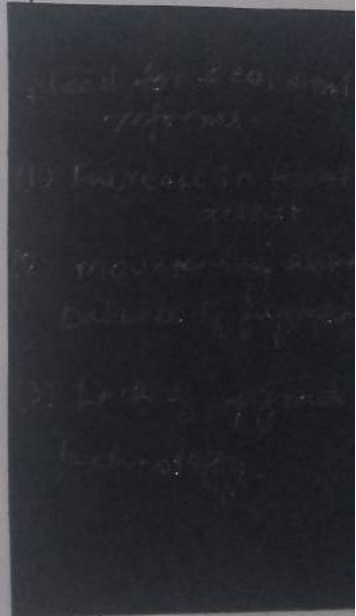
PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Need for economic reforms	<p>Need for economic reform or the need for economic policy was felt mainly because of the following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="492 430 1108 654">1. Increase in fiscal deficit It means difference between total expenditure and total receipts minus loans.<li data-bbox="492 654 1108 1021">2. Mounting adverse balance of payments Balance of payments is the difference between total exports and total imports of a country<li data-bbox="492 1021 1108 1481">3. Elements of New economic policy<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="492 1133 1108 1212">• Liberalisation • privatisation<li data-bbox="492 1212 1108 1292">• GlobalisationThese are the main elements of NEP.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listened carefully.

CHALK BOARD WORK



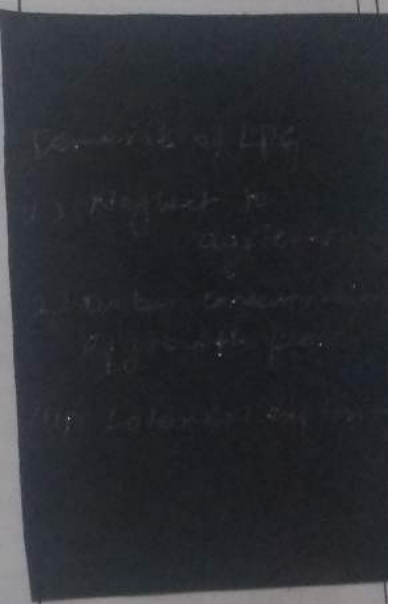
PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
	<p>AN APPRAISAL OF LPG POLICY</p> <p>Briefly appraisal of Lps policy the term implies policies related to liberalisation, privatisation and stabilisation.</p> <p>Positive impact of the LPG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) A vibrant economy(ii) A check on inflation(iii) Flow of private foreign investments <p>Negative impact of LPG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Neglect of agriculture.(ii) Urban concentration of growth process(iii) Colonial explosion.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

<p>Students listening carefully.</p>

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation: we studied what is reform & what are the needs for economic reform.

Home Assignment:

1. what are the positive & negative impact of LPG policy.

2. what is fiscal reforms.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : _____ Date : 10/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : Xth
 Subject : Economics. Period : 3rd
 Topic : Theory of consumer behaviour. School : _____

General Objectives: (i) Consumer behaviour is very important aspects of economical structure.

(ii) To improve the product or services after knowing the customer's response.

(iii) To take care of the prices according to the uses of product or services by economics.

Specific Objectives: Knowledge:- Try to recognise the behaviour of the consumer's regarding the goods & services. Understanding Distinguish the services and goods and fulfill the requirement. Explain the consumer needs. Applications:- Give proper demo to the consumer before selling the product or service. modify the goods according to the consumer need. Skills:- Listen carefully the complaints from the consumer and analyse what to do & how material - Chalk duster, Blackboard, etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What are the types of utility	marginal utility & total utility
Who is a consumer	The person who uses the product
What is consumer behaviour	problematic
Statement of Aim: _____	

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

Details of consumer and his behaviour

Three main points of consumer efficiency

Types of utility

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

The Pt. will tell the Pupil about the consumer its definition, existence importance etc. The consumer behaviour has two questions the 1st is why the consumer demands for special product or services and the other one is how the consumer spend his limited salary on things or products or services so that they get maximum satisfaction.

1. Satisfaction of using products
2. Price of products
3. Income of consumer

Marginal utility :- It is the addition to the total utility by consuming one more unit of a commodity

or

The rate of change in total utility.
 formula :- $MU^{nth} = TUn - TUn-1$

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Pupil listened properly and actively and note down all the matter in their note book

Pupil note down these three points in their note book

CHALK BOARD WORK

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS

PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Total utility :- It is sum of marginal utility of various units of a commodity.

$$\text{Formula } TU = \sum MU$$

Description of utility

Need Satisfying power of a commodity. utility is called when a product or service has the capacity to fulfill the human needs.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

pupil listened carefully and note down both the formulae in their note book

~~Listened carefully.~~

Evaluation:

- Q Who is a consumer
- Q What is consumer behaviour explain it
- Q What are the types of utility
- Q What is marginal utility.

Home Assignment:

- Q Explain the types of utility
- Q Definition of consumer + consumer behaviour
- Q What is utility

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahgahan Reza Date : 13/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIIth
 Subject : Economics. Period : 3rd
 Topic : Demand School : _____

General Objectives: (i) To know about demand and its importance (ii) To create interest among students. (iii) To create knowledge about demand among the students (iv) To know we demand to fulfill our needs.

Specific Objectives: Knowledge:- Demand of any good refers to the quantity of that good which will be purchased at a particular price during a particular period of time. Understanding Demand and its other parts like individual demand and market demand. Application demonstrate demand with the help of example for better understanding.
Skill:- Analyse the demand from its origin or its requirement.

Previous Knowledge Assumed: The pupil teacher will ask some questions about the subject from the students.

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What is demand	The need of basic things (most probably right but not proper answer)
What is individual demand	No response
Who demand + from whom	The needy demands to the person or group who can fulfill demand

Statement of Aim:

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES												
Defination	<p>P.T will define demand</p> <p>"The demand of anything at a given price is the amount of it which will be bought per unit"</p> <p>The demand schedule shows the goods of different prices at different quantity</p>												
Demand schedule	<table border="1" data-bbox="515 901 940 1316"><thead><tr><th>Price</th><th>Qty</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>As the price decreases Qty increases.</p>	Price	Qty	5	1	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	5
Price	Qty												
5	1												
4	2												
3	3												
2	4												
1	5												

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Pupil listned carefully and note down the Concepts

Pupil listned attentively & note - it

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Demand curve	The graphic presentation of demand schedule is called the demand curve.
Types of demand curve	Demand curve has two types 1. Individual demand curve 2. Market demand curve
Law of demand	This is very important law of economics The Law of demand shows inverse relationship between price and demand when price increases demand decreases and if the price increases demand decreases.

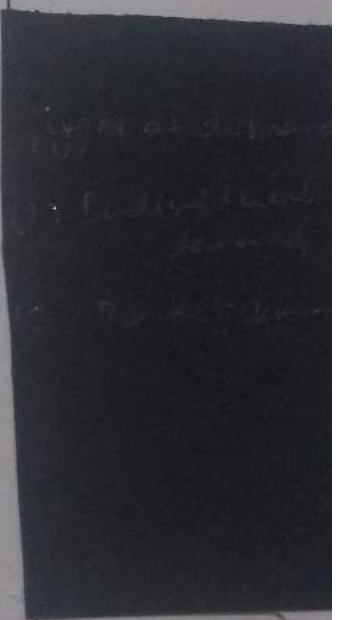
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening carefully

Listened attentively & note down in their note book

Listening & note down.

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation:

Definition of demand
 what is demand schedule
 what is demand curve
 Types of demand curve
 Law of demand

Home Assignment:

Draw the graph of individual demand curve.
 what is market demand curve with graph
 what is the law of demand

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahgaham Reza Date : 14/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIth
 Subject : _____ Period : 3rd
 Topic : Market School : _____

General Objectives : To create interest among student to know more about the market what is it, how does it work and its importance in daily life.
Define mkt and marketing
Understanding the function of market

Specific Objectives : Knowledge: pupil will know about the market very well it is very important to know about our markets and how does it work.
Understanding: It explains all the questions of market !!! It tells what is required to make a market
Application: mkt is a sign of development as the market develops areas also develops.
Skills market means a place where lots of business is done.
Instructional material: chalk, blackboard etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed : The pupil teacher will ask some questions from pupil on based their previous knowledge

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
What is market	from where we buy things
How many types of mkt	Some response
What is the concept of marketing	Some response.

Statement of Aim: _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Meaning of market	A place where goods are exchanged for money. Exchange of goods & services in a area is called market.
Essentials of market	<p>The essentials of market are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A commodity or item which is dealt with (ii) The existence of buyer and seller (iii) A place be it a certain region, a country, or the entire world. (iv) Interaction between buyer & seller to facilitate transaction
Geographical area of market	<p>Market has geographical area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Local market (ii) Regional market (iii) National market (iv) Global or world market

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Listened carefully & note down

Listened carefully and asked some questions

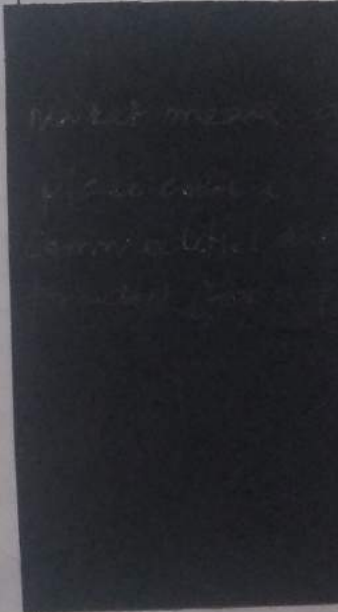
PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p>Chief characteristics</p>	<p>following are the major characteristics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The number and size distribution of sellers (ii) The number and size distribution of buyers (iii) product differentiation (iv) Condition of entry & exit
<p>The term market hence implies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existence of commodity to be traded (ii) Existence of seller & buyer (iii) Establishment of contact between the seller & buyer (iv) Existence of a price at which the given commodity is to be bought and sold.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

pupil listened carefully and note down in note books.

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation:

Q Differece between market and marketing

Q chief characteristic of market

Q what makes a market

Q How does it develop area?

Home Assignment:

Q what is market

Q what is marketing

Q How many types of market

Q Essentials of market

Q Geographical area of market?

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahgahan Reza

Date : 15/11/17

Roll No. :

Class : XIIth

Subject : Economics

Period : 3rd

Topic : Non competitive mkt

School :

General Objectives: (i) To know more about monopoly oligopoly and duopoly.

- (ii) To create interest among students about market
- (iii) To know what is market its type and how it works

Specific Objectives: Knowledge :- The reason for the emergence of monopoly market (i) what is monopoly markets and its features understanding - application of its laws skill the people with have the skills how to enter and exit how to deal with and how to know more about the market Instructional material: Chalk, duster, roller, board etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed:

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

What is monopoly

No response

What is monopoly market

No response

Features of monopoly mkt

No response

What is duopoly

Some response.

Statement of Aim:

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Monopoly market	A single seller who has complete control over the price of the product and supply of the commodities.
Features of monopoly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Single seller (II) NO close substitutes. (III) Barrier of entry (IV) Effective control on supply (V) Independent price policy (VI) Price discrimination (VII) Different average and marginal revenue curve
Reasons for the emergence of monopoly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Govt restrictions (II) License (III) Patent right (IV) Merger (V) Cartel.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listened carefully and note down

listened actively and question

Note down in their note book

CHALK BOARD WORK

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Monopolistic	<p>Large number of firms. Product differentiation Freedom of entry & exit Sellers Costs</p> <p>Each firm is a monopolistic for its products.</p>
Oligopoly	<p>It is market structure with small number of firms - There is no precise upper limit to the number of firms in an oligopoly, but the number must be low enough that the actions of one firm significantly influence the other</p>
Duopoly	<p>A market situation where two companies own all or nearly all of the market for a given product or service</p> <p>A market dominated by small number of companies</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Listened carefully and note down in their book

Listened carefully and note down

Listened carefully and note down

Evaluation:

Q Differentiate between perfect competition and monopolistic competition

Q Differentiate between monopoly & monopolistic competition

Q Differentiate between oligopoly & monopolistic competition

Home Assignment:

Q Define monopoly and its feature.

Q Definition of monopoly competition.

Q Differentiate between perfect competition and monopoly

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza Date : 16/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIIth
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Central problems of eco. School : _____

General Objectives : Development of General knowledge among the student
Development of economic view in students
mental development in students
Decision making power increases in students.

Specific Objectives : Knowledge :- pupil get aware about the economical problems pupil learn about the economic problems
Understanding :- Student learn how to describe the problem student learn how to solve the problem
Application :- student learn how to investigate the problem pupil learn how to demonstrate the problem
Skills :- pupil learn how to give the views. They get clear understanding of the problem
functional material :- chalk, duster, marker, black board etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

What is meant by central economic problems.

Some response

How we can overcome those problems.

No response

Statement of Aim: _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Meaning of central economic problem	Production, distribution and disposition of goods and services are the basic economic activities of life. In the course of these activities every society has to face scarcity of resources. Because of this scarcity every society has to decide how to allocate the scarce resources.
Types of central problems	Following central economic problems faced by every economy (1) what to produce? (2) how to produce? (3) for whom to produce? These problems are called central problems because these are the most basic problems of an economy. All other problems revolve around them.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Pupil listening and making notes

Note down in note book

CHALK BOARD WORK

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p>Three aspects of central problems. ↓</p>	<p>1. What to produce? It involves selection of goods and services to be produced & quantity to be produced about each selected commodity. Every economy has limited resources and thus cannot produce all the goods. More of one good or services means less of others.</p>
	<p>2. How to produce? The problem refers to selection of techniques to be used for production of goods and services. A good can be produced using different techniques of production.</p>
	<p>3. For whom to produce? It refers to selection of the category of people who will ultimately consume goods i.e. whether to produce goods for more-poor and less-rich or more-rich and less-poor.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listing & writing in note books

CHALK BOARD WORK

~~understanding the basic problems of the economy.~~

Evaluation:

Q How many types of central problem

Q How to overcome the central problems.

Home Assignment:

Q What are central problems.

Q Describe briefly each central problems.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL PLAN

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shalgham Reza Date : 17/11/17
Roll No. : _____ Class : XII^K
Subject : Economics Period : 2nd
Topic : Supply analysis School : _____

General Objectives : (i) pupil can understand well what is supply
(ii) Differentiate between supply and stock
(iii) Differentiate between supply & quantity.

Specific Objectives : Knowledge → Pupil get aware about supply
pupil will know the difference between supply
and stock. Students learn to know use the
stock wisely. Application :- How supply of product
the demand & price of the products
Skills :- How to manage the supply of a particular
product in the market Instructional materials :-
chalk, duster, black board, text books etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed : _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

What do you mean
by supply

Some responses

How supply affects
the prices of a product


No response

Statement of Aim : _____

REAL PLAN

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
<p>Basic terminology</p> <p>Ceteris paribus means</p>	<p>Stock → Total quantity of a particular commodity that is available with the firm at a particular point of time.</p> <p>Supply → Qty of a commodity that a firm willing and able to offer for sale at each possible price during a given period of time.</p> <p>Market Supply :- Qty of a commodity that all firms are willing & able to offer for sale at each possible price during a given period of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ price of other things remains constant→ Technology should not be changed→ cost of production remains unchanged

STUDENT ACTIVITIES	CHALK BOARD WORK
<p>9</p>	

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Expansion in Supply	<p>→ It is based on Law of Supply which states that Qty supplied of a commodity rises due to rise in price of the commodity</p> <p>→ The rise in qty supplied due to the rise in price of the commodity is called expansion</p>
Law of Supply	<p>Direct relationship between Qty supplied and Price when price rises Qty supplied increases but when price falls supply also falls.</p>
Contraction of Supply	<p>It is based on Law of supply which states that Qty supplied of a commodity falls to the fall in price of commodity</p> <p>The fall in the Qty supplied due to the fall in the price of the commodity is known as Contraction</p>

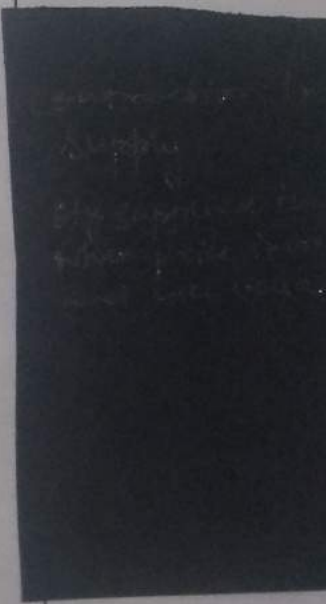
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening & making notes

putting some questions.

writing in note book

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation:

Q what is supply

Q why supply concept is important for the economy.

Q contraction & expansion of

Home Assignment:

Q what is ceteris paribus?

Q Draw the diagram of contraction of supply

Q Draw the diagram of expansion of supply

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahjahan Reza

Date : 18/11/17

Roll No. : _____

Class : XIth

Subject : _____

Period : 3rd

Topic : Economics & its branches

School : _____

General Objectives: Pupil will know what is economics
Pupil will know the function of economics
Pupil will know how to use the use the national resources in the most effective and efficient manner. Pupil will know the behaviour of individual consumer and organisation.

Specific Objectives: Knowledge :- It focuses on demand and supply, pricing & output of individual organisation. It deal with issues related to national income, employment pattern, inflation recession & economic growth. Application - Application of economic concepts in demand supply consumption competition allocation of resources Skills - Economics help in determining the impact of different economic events on the performance of an organisation Materials - chul et

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

what is economics

Some response

what are the branches of economics

Systematic

Statement of Aim: _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Branches of economics	<p>There are two branches of economics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Micro economics (2) Macro economics
Micro economics	<p>Branch of economy that examines the performance and behaviour of individual organisation & consumer in an economy. It covers the study of decision making process of individual organisation & consumer.</p>
Macro economics	<p>It refers to a branch of economics that studies the performance and behaviour of the whole economy. It undertakes the study of aggregates such as change in employment, National income, rate of growth.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CHALK BOARD WORK

Listening and writing.

Making notes

Making notes

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Types of economy	Socialist economy Capitalist economy Mixed economy
Socialist	This economy works for the benefit of the society
Capitalist	The main motive of this economy is to earn maximum benefits
mixed	Co-existence of socialist and mixed economy
Marginal rate of returns	It can be defined as how many units of good x have to stop being produced in order to produce an extra unit of good y while constant the use of prod ⁿ factors and the technology being used. $MRT_x^y = \frac{dx}{dy}$

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

pupil listened and written down in their note book

Making notes and listening carefully

CHALK BOARD WORK

Evaluation:

- Q what is economy & why it is important
- Q what ^{are the} types of economy
- Q Explain micro & macro economy.

Home Assignment:

- Q Define economy
- Q what is marginal rate of transformation along with formula
- Q Types of economy with example

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Stalyahan Reza Date : 26/11/17
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XII*
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Central problems School : _____

General Objectives : pupil will aware about the economy.
pupil can differential about economy and economics
pupil will develop skills to understand many general things

Specific Objectives : knowledge pupil get aware about the economics - pupil understand the economical topics understanding. pupil will understand how the economy functions.
Application - pupil will understand what is the need of economics. Skills - pupil will apply the knowledge of economics in their day to day life.
Instructional material - chalk, duster, roller pointer etc.

Previous Knowledge Assumed :

Set Induction / P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)	(STUDENT ACTIVITY)
Q what is economics	No response
Q what are the general objectives of economy?	No response

Statement of Aim :

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
What is economics	<p>Economics can be defined as follows economics is the study of economic activities</p> <p>A person does a number of things in a day like, spiritually, social, political etc. but economy does not study about these things. Any activity which relates with income and satisfy human that is called economic activities.</p> <p>Study of wants \rightarrow efforts \rightarrow wealth \rightarrow satisfaction</p> <p>All these terminologies have different meaning in relation to economy</p> <p>Study of human behaviour in relation to ends and scarce resource is called economics.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students listening carefully

listened carefully and note down.

CHALK BOARD WORK

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
micro economy	Study of single unit is called micro economics.
macro economy	Study of economy as a whole is called macro economics.
What is economic problems	<p>What to produce?</p> <p>How to produce?</p> <p>For whom to produce?</p> <p>Man is a creature of needs. A man has an unlimited needs and to fulfill them has limited resources that is called economic problem</p>
Causes of economic problems	<p>Human wants are unlimited</p> <p>limited needs with alternative use</p> <p>Adjustment between wants & means.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening and writing

Listening carefully

CHALK BOARD WORK

Evaluation:

- Q what is central problem
- Q Give different definition of economics
- Q what is micro economic
- Q What is macro economic

Home Assignment:

- Q Differentiate between micro and macro economic
- Q what is economic problem.
- Q what are the cause of economic problem

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shahgahan Reza Date : 24/03/18
 Roll No. : _____ Class : XIIth
 Subject : Economics Period : 3rd
 Topic : Law of demand School : _____

General Objectives : Pupil will understand the concept of demand and its application.
pupil will understand what is Law of demand
what is expansion & contraction of demand

Specific Objectives : Knowledge :- pupil get aware about demand and its function. pupil get aware about extension and contraction of demand. ^{understanding} Pupil understand the relation between price and supply
Application :- pupil can apply Law of demand
pupil can demand intelligently after knowing the concept of Law of demand
Skills :- pupil get aware about his own need and demand
Instructional material :- chalk, duster, black board etc.
 Previous Knowledge Assumed : _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing :

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

what is demand

To ask for requirements

what is Law of demand

Some response

what are the limitations of demand

No response

what are normal & inferior goods

problematic

Statement of Aim : _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Law of demand	There is an inverse relation between qty demanded & price. when the price go up demand decreases and prices fall demand increases. This Law refers to the direction in which qty demanded changes due to change in price
<u>Assumptions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in prices No change in qty demanded No substitutes available No change in price of related goods
<u>Exceptions</u>	<p><u>Inferior goods</u>:- when price decreases demand also decreases when price increases demand also increases</p> <p><u>Ignorance of consumer</u>:- A Low Priced commodity is considered as inferior and less qty is purchased</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

listening & writing

~~listening carefully and writing in note books~~

CHALK BOARD WORK

[Redacted area]

PRESENTATION

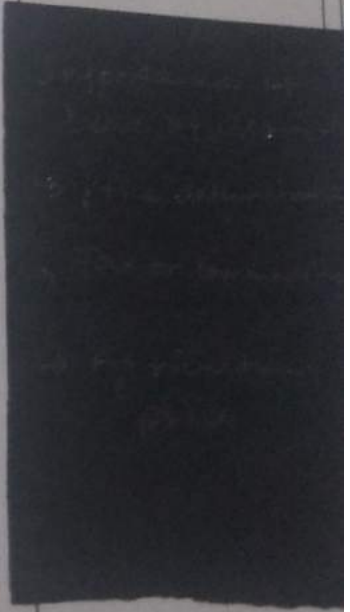
TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Importance of the Law of demand	<p>Price determination The Law helps in knowing the effect of demand due to increase or decrease in price</p> <p>Tax on commodity The effect of tax on different commodities is checked The commodity must be taxed if the demand is relatively inelastic</p> <p>Agricultural Price It helps in determining the agricultural price. when there are good crops the price goes down due to change in demand.</p>

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Listening and asking questions

Asking questions in between

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation:

Q what is demand

Q what is Law of demand

Q what are the assumptions of demand

Home Assignment:

Q Draw demand schedule & diagram with the help of book.

Q what are the exceptions of demand

Q what is the relevance of demand.

Remarks:

Supervisor's Signature

REAL TEACHING PLAN NO.

Name of Pupil Teacher : Shadgahan Reza

Date : 26/03/18

Roll No. : _____

Class : XIth

Subject : Economics

Period : 3rd

Topic : Concept of Cost

School : _____

General Objectives: Pupil will know about production
Pupil can understand the function of production
Pupil can understand the concept of total production and marginal production & Average production

Specific Objectives: Knowledge:- pupil can understand what is the cost and how it is calculated Understanding -> They can know how the cost affects the price. Application production depend on total cost of the product. Skills -> To calculate cost skillfully. General materials -> chalk, duster, pointer.

Specific Methods -> Text book charts

Previous Knowledge Assumed: _____

Set Induction / P.K. Testing:

(PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITY)

(STUDENT ACTIVITY)

what is cost?
what is production cost
what is cost curve
what is behaviour of cost in short period

price
No response
No response
Problematic

Statement of Aim: _____

PRESENTATION

TEACHING POINTS	PUPIL TEACHER ACTIVITIES
Law of diminishing marginal product	The Law states that with the increase in variable factor keeping all other factor constant the marginal product of a variable factor diminishes after a certain level of production
Reason for operating the Law	(1) optimum combination (2) change in factor combination
Long run	The time period in which the firm can change all the factors of production is termed as long run
Short run	The time period during which a firm in order to change in its production can change only in its variable factor but not in its fixed factor is termed as short run

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Pupil listening and making notes

writing in their note book

listening carefully

CHALK BOARD WORK



Evaluation :

Q what is cost

Q what are the factors of production

Q what is long run

Q what is short run

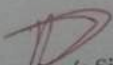
Home Assignment :

Q what is total, marginal & average product.

Q why the law of diminishing return operates

Q what is Law of diminishing return

Remarks :


Supervisor's Signature

Observation Lessons School Report