

Lesson Plan

Name of Teacher Dr .Meenu Anand

Subject Economics


Session 2023-24

	B.A Ist	B.Com/B.Sc Ist	B.A Ist	B.A IInd	B.A IIIrd.
Months/Sub	Macro Economics (201) (Major)	INDIAN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT MDC (204)	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY (202) (Minor)	MACROECONOMICS - II	INDIAN ECONOMY - II
Jan				Keynesian Multiplier: Concepts 1.2. Relation between Multiplier, MPC and MPS 1.3. Comparative Static and Dynamic Process. 1.4. Working of Multiplier in UDC'S. 1.5. Acceleration Principle and Concept of Super Multiplier.	Role of Industrialization. 1.2 Industrial Policy – 1991 onwards. 1.3 New Economic Reforms – Conceptsi) Liberalization ii) Privatization, iii) Globalization . 1.4 Small and Large Scale Industry – Growth and Problems. 1.5 Growth of Knowledge Based Industry – IT, Software Consultancy.
Feb	Nature and Scope of Macro Economics, Difference between Micro and Macro Economics Importance of Macro Economics. Concepts, Measurement and limitations of National Income Statistics, Circular flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy	Elements of micro & macro environment; PESTLE analysis. Economic growth & development; primary, secondary and tertiary sectors; structural changes & emerging sectors of the Indian economy	Overview of the Indian Economy: Introduction to the Indian economy: size, growth, and significance, Key sectors of the Indian economy; Agriculture: importance, challenges, and government initiatives, Industry: manufacturing, mining, and construction sectors, Services: IT, telecommunications, finance and tourism. India's position in the global economy	1.1 Keynesian Multiplier: Concepts 1.2. Relation between Multiplier, MPC and MPS 1.3. Comparative Static and Dynamic Process. 1.4. Working of Multiplier in UDC'S. 1.5. Acceleration Principle and Concept of Super Multiplier.	Meaning and Classification of Labour. 2.2. Characteristics of Industrial Labour. 2.3. Industrial Disputes Causes, Measures for Settlement. 2.4. Social Security Measures in India.
March	Say's law of Market, Classical Theory of Income and	Review of five year plans in India, planning strategy and	Major Economic Challenges in India: Poverty and Income Inequality: Causes	3.1 Meaning, Causes and Effects of Inflation 3.2 Types of Inflation 3.3 The Classical	1.4. Meaning, Concepts, Need and Objectives. 1.5. Types of

Kamlesh
Principal
GCW (Bastara) Gharaunda

MS

	Employment. Keynesian Theory of Income and Employment, Principle of Effective Demand, Comparison between Classical and Keynesian Theory of Employment	objectives. Current trends in industrial growth, industrial and licensing policy, growth of private sector, problems of public sector units, policy changes for industrial growth; environment for the SME sector	and consequences of income inequality: Government initiatives and policies to reduce poverty and inequality. Unemployment and Skill Development: Types and causes of unemployment in India, Youth unemployment and the demographic dividend. Government schemes and initiatives to promote employment and skill enhancement.	Theory of Inflation 3.4 Demand Pull and Cost Push Inflation. 3.5 Phillips Curve in Short run and Long run.	Planning, Merits and Demerits. 1.6.Objectives, Achievements, and Failures of Five Year Plans. 1.7.Objectives of ongoing Five Year Plan
April	Consumption Function: Meaning and Technical Attributes, Significance of MPC, Relationship between APC & MPC, Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption and its Implications, Short-run & Long-run Consumption functions	Design and strategy of economic reforms and liberalization: India's growth post liberalization. Main trends in imports and exports, balance of payments in recent years, environment for foreign capital and investment.	Infrastructure Development: Importance of infrastructure in economic development, Challenges in transportation, energy, and urban infrastructure, Government initiatives such as Smart Cities Mission and Bharatmala Project. Environmental Sustainability: Environmental challenges in India, including pollution and climate change, Importance of sustainable development and green initiatives.	Meaning, Nature and Features of Business Cycles 4.2. Types and Phases of Business Cycles 4.3. Keynes View of Trade Cycles 4.4. Theories of Trade Cycles (Hicks and Samuelson). 4.5. Rate of Interest: Classical and Keynesian Theories of Interest.	4.1.Trends and Composition of India's Imports. 4.2.Trends and Direction of India's Exports 4.3.EXIM Policy of India in relation to Trade Liberalization and its Impacts 4.4.FDI, FII and MNCs in India 4.5.External Borrowings and BOP Problem in India 4.6.International Institutions (IMF, WB, ADB, WTO) and the Indian Economy.
May	Meaning of Capital and Investment, Types of 1260 Investment, Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC). Relation between MEC and MEI, Factors affecting Inducement to Invest	Intellectual property rights and R & D environment. Banking reforms and challenges; Monetary & Fiscal Policies; meaning, importance & instruments.; SEBI;	Economic Reforms: Need, objectives and features before 1991; New Economic Policy (Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation) reforms after 1991: achievements and failures; NITI Aayog: need, objectives		


 Principal
 GCW (Bastara) Gharaunda

