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Nai Talim

Experimental Learning
Work Education

१०९५

School Subject Economics

Teaching based on school education pedagogical new training - experiential teaching work teaching.

Date :→ 12/12/2022

Time :→ 7:30 am

Topic :→ Trade

Sub-Topic :→ Types of Trade

Nai Talim :→ 1

Lesson Outcome

* cognitive competencies :-

- 1] The pupil recalls the concept of Trade.
- 2] The pupil recognises the types of trade.
- 3] The pupil explain the Barter system.
- 4] The pupil states the types of trade.

* Psychomotor Competencies :-

- 1] The pupil enacts the concept of trade.
- 2] The pupil prepare a charts of trade and types of trade.

* Affective Competencies :-

- 1] The pupil is sensitized about trade
- 2] Pupil get aware about the types of trade.
- 3] Pupil is sensitized about Barter system.

* Content Analysis :-

- 1] Activity conducted for clarity
- 2] charts modes for more clarity

Previous Knowledge	Teaching Approaches
1] Why is trade important for the economy?	Teacher are asking about trade and the consequence of trade.
2] What are the type of trade?	
3] What are 3 reason for trade?	

* Main concept / Steps	Teaching Approaches.
The teacher the teacher the content through various activity and questions.	The teacher present the story in front of students.

* Steps	Teaching Approaches
Trade :-	
Trade is an age-old concept. Trade was done	The teacher narrates:- When there is buying

through the barter system
In this trade was an exchange of goods with other goods.



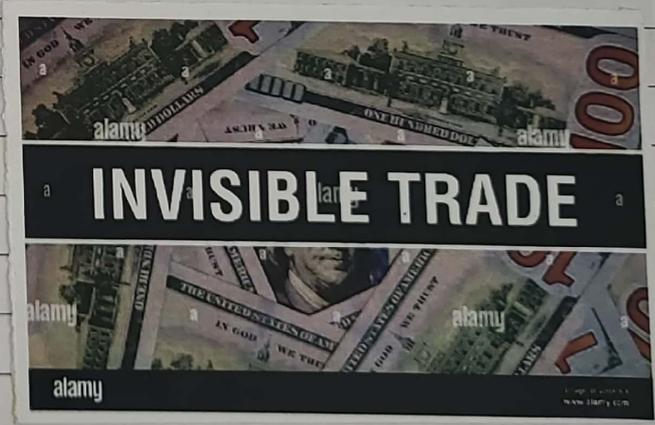
and selling of goods, it is called visible trade.



In this modern age, trade is called out with the help of currency only but barter system is still prevalent to a small extent in remote areas amongst the tribal people.

On the other hand, when there is an exchange of services, it is called invisible trade. Trade involves selling and buying of goods.

Trade can also take place without goods.
1] We get vegetables from the vegetable vendor when we pay him money.



2] We get books for which we pay money.

Types :-

According to the quantity of goods :-

3] When we travel by a vehicle, we pay the fare. Do we get any commodities from it?

4] We have to give remuneration in lieu of the advice we take from lawyers/ doctors. Do we get any commodity from them?

Depending on the quantity of goods, there are two types of trade: Wholesale trade and retail trade, Whole sale trade:- Traders buy commodity on a large scale directly brought from the producers. The commodities are also sold on a large scale to retail traders.



Retail Trade: When the traders buy goods from wholesale traders and sell it directly to consumers, then it is known as retail Trading.

We have various needs in our day-to-day life. We buy various things to satisfy, these, wants when we buy them we create a demand for them.

To fulfill the demand for these products, the production of these goods is carried out. The producer supplies these goods. In other words he sells them to wholesale trader.

Buyer and seller, buy and sell the goods respectively.

* Reflection and Evaluation :-

- 1] Make a list of commodities which you use daily?
- 2] From where do you buy these commodities?
- 3] Which trade can bring have some limitations?

Conclusion :-> Today, we will learn concept of trade, its mean and types of trade.

Lesson plan based on pedagogy
School subject Economics

Teaching based on school education pedagogy
new training - experiential teaching work
teaching.

Date :→ 4/11/2023

Time :→ 8:30 am

Topic :→ Urbanisation

Sub-Topic :→ Pollution

Nai Talim :→ 2

Lesson Outcome

* Cognitive Ability :-

- 1] People remember the concept of urbanisation.
- 2] People determine the effect of urbanisation.
- 3] People describe the problems of urbanisation.
- 4] Students clear the consequence of urbanisation.

* Functional Ability :-

- 1] Students approach the subject of urbanisation
- 2] People create tables of consequence of urbanisation
- 3] Students participate in the urbanisation and pollution discussion.

* Emotional Ability :-

- 1] Students know the effect of pollutions.
- 2] People create a example of pollution.
- 3] Students are sensitive about urbanisation & pollution.

* Main concepts / steps

Teaching Approach

The teacher teaches the content through various activity and questions.

The teacher present the story in front of students.

* Steps

Teaching Approach

Urbanisation:-

The teacher narrate:-

Urbanisation refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the porportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.

Talking of the urbanise tion in india, the urban population has been incre sing consistently from 1961 to 2011. from 196-1981, this growth was around 5.5% only but from 1981-2011, this growth was around 13.73%. This means tha the urban population is increasing rapidly in india. urbanisation occur because of many reason

Although the two concepts are sometimes used inter changeably, urbanisation should be distinguished from urban growth.

urbanisation is the increase in the porportion of people living in towns and cities.

Various amenities and facilities develop in urban areas because of urbanisation. Transportation, communication, educational and medical facilities, fire brigade, etc. are very important. Because of good transportations facilities journey becomes easier.

Its positive effect is also seen on freight transport, markets, trade, etc.

Problems of urbanisation:

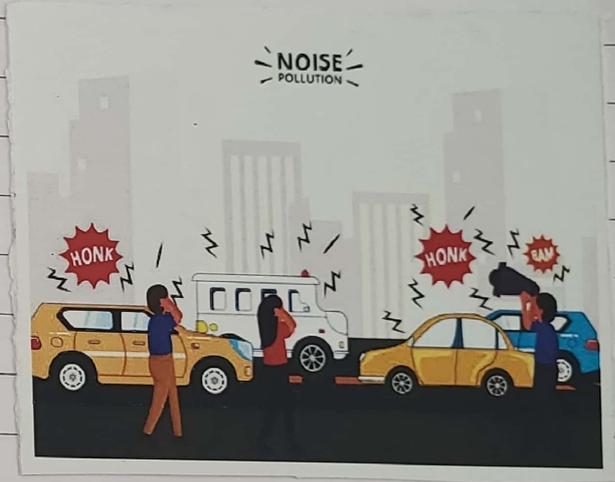
Because of urbanisation the characteristics of a region change largely. We can experience the difference in land use, for example, the land under agriculture is now under industries or residential use.





Problems of urbanisation:
 Because of urbanisation the population in cities increase rapidly. But the housing facilities do not increase in the same proportion as the population.

Pollution is a major problem in the cities. It has adverse effects on urban life. Air pollution, Noise pollution and water pollution are clearly visible.



* Reflection and evaluation :-

- 1] What you understand from above discussion?
- 2] What you understand about pollution?
- 3] Is traffic Jam are a regular routine problem of urbanisation.

* Conclusion:-

Today, we learn about urbanisation means, Problems and effect.