

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
BELLAMPALLY Dist: MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



STUDENT SEMINARS

2021-2022

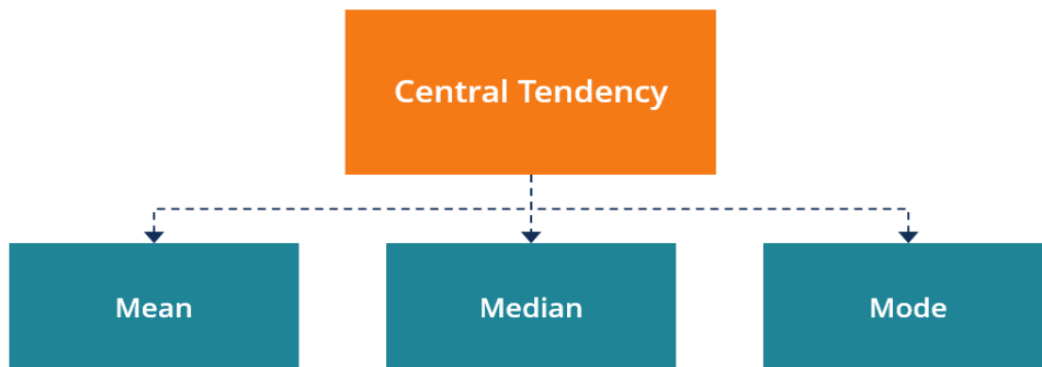
S.no	Academic year	Name of the department	Name of the student	Date	Topic name
1	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>ECONOMICS</u>	E. Laxmi	28-10-2021	Central tendency
2			N. Megamala	15-11-2021	Agriculture economics
3			D.Harika	22-11-2021	Consumer behaviour
4			S. Ravinder	05-01-2022	Concept of cost & revenue
5			T. Sujatha	06-01-2022	Index number
6			A. Manjula	03-12-2021	Law of variable theory
7			K. Sravani	03-06-2022	Theory of income & employment
8			V.Ajay	03-06-2022	Industrial policy 1991

STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC : Central tendency
Delivered by student name : E. Laxmi
Group : BA
Year : 2nd year
Date : 28-10-2021

Brief report:-

Central tendency is a descriptive summary of a dataset through a single value that reflects the centre of the data distribution.




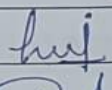
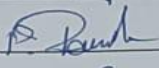

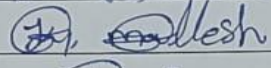
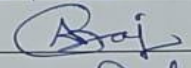
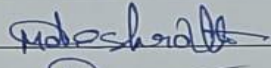

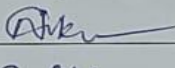
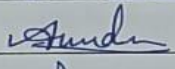
- **Mean (Average):** Represents the sum of all values in a dataset divided by the total number of the values.
- **Median:** The middle value in a dataset that is arranged in ascending order (from the smallest value to the largest value). If a dataset contains an even number of values, the median of the dataset is the mean of the two middle values.
- **Mode:** Defines the most frequently occurring value in a dataset. In some cases, a dataset may contain multiple modes, while some datasets may not have any mode at all.



Student Seminar E.Laxmi

Conclusion:-

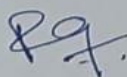
Measures of central tendency are **measures used to represent a midline of a data set**. The most commonly used measures of central tendency are mean, mode and median. Mean is a calculated value that lies at the centre of a data set.

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1	K. Sujatha	
2	Elkadi Loremi	
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4	M. Rakesh	M. Rakesh
5	D. Rajkumar	
6	Athimela Pami	A. Pami
7	Athimela vijay	A. vijay
8	B. soumya	B. soumya
9	K. Rajashwari	K. Rajashwari
10	Kola. mallesh	
11	Allevi Sai	
12	M. Rakesh	M. Rakesh
13	G. Raghuraman	G. Raghuraman
14	Md. Eshwarth	
15	N. Meghamala	
16	J. Nikhil	
17	E. Swetha	E. Swetha
18	G. Anandh	
19	Bhuvana	Bhuvana
20	A. Rakesh	A. Rakesh
21	K. vasanth	K. Vasanth
22	K. vinay	K. Vinay
23	A. Arjay	A. Arjay

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC : Agriculture economics
Delivered by student name : N. Megamala
Group : BA
Year : 3 rd. year
Date : 15-11-2021

Brief report:-

. Definition:

1. Agricultural economics is an applied field of science in which the principles of choice are applied in the use of scarce resources such as land, labour, capital and management in farming and allied activities.
2. Agricultural economics, is a the science in which the principles and methods of economics are applied to the special conditions of agricultural industry (Prof. Grey).
3. Agricultural economics is the study of relationships arising from the wealth getting and wealth using activity of man in agriculture. (Hibbard)
4. Agricultural economics is an applied social science dealing with how human choose to use technical knowledge and the scarce production resources such as land, labour, capital and management to produce food and fibre and to distribute it for consumption to various members of the society over a time (Cramer & Jensen)

What Is Agriculture?

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating natural resources to sustain human life and provide economic gain. It combines the creativity, imagination, and skill involved in planting crops and raising animals with modern production methods and new technologies.

Why Is Agriculture Important?

A key to why agriculture is important to business and society is its output — from producing raw materials to contributing to the global supply chain and economic development.

Importance of Agriculture in Everyday Life:

For thousands of years, agriculture has played an important role in everyday life. Before agriculture, hunting and gathering enabled humans to survive. It wasn't until the transition to the planned sowing and harvesting of crops that humans began to thrive. Humans developed tools and practices to improve agricultural output with more efficient means of sustaining themselves. From there, innovations that created industries led to the modern era.



Student Seminar N. Megamala

Student Name	Signature Of The Student
E. Swetha	Swetha
G. Anand	Anand
G. Nagarjuna	N.G
J. Nikil	Nikil
K. Sahithi	Sahithi
G. Mahesh	Mahesh

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC : Consumer behaviour
Delivered by student name : D.Harika
Group : BA
Year : 1st year
Date : 22-11-2021

Brief report:-

Definition:

Consumer behavior is the process whereby individuals decide what, when, where, how and from whom to purchase goods and services.

Importance of Consumer Behaviour:

It is important for marketers to study consumer behaviour. This helps marketers to investigate and understand the way in which consumers behave.

Conclusion:

These two above mentioned demand analysis approaches are not in competition with each other, but during the analysis of consumer behaviour, they represent two levels of sophistication. Both cardinal and ordinal utility are vital to assess and analyse consumer demand for a good or service, irrespective of the purpose.

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CARDINAL UTILITY	ORDINAL UTILITY
Meaning	Cardinal utility is the utility wherein the satisfaction derived by the consumers from the consumption of good or service can be expressed numerically.	Ordinal utility states that the satisfaction which a consumer derives from the consumption of good or service cannot be expressed numerical units.
Approach	Quantitative	Qualitative
Realistic	Less	More
Measurement	Utils	Ranks
Analysis	Marginal Utility Analysis	Indifference Curve Analysis
Promoted by	Classical and Neo-classical Economists	Modern Economists



Student Seminar D.Harika

Student Name	Signature Of The Student
B. Soumya	B. Soumya
P. Sanjana	P. Sanjana
K. Savani	K. Savani
D. Shyamala	D. Shyamala
S. Mallesh	Mallesh
D. Dirakar	Dirakar
K. MALLASH	Mallesh
G. Pothuvaran	G. Pothuvaran
K. Vasanth	K. Vasanth
K. Vinay	K. Vinay
K. Rakesh	K. Rakesh
B. Aray	B. Aray
A. Rakesh	A. Rakesh
K. Manasa	K. Manasa
G. Pranav Sai	G. Pranav Sai
V. Shadini	V. Shadini
K. Bhuvana	K. Bhuvana.
A. Santhosh	A. Santhosh
A. Prasad	A. Prasad
B. Rajkumar	B. Rajkumar
B. Akhil	B. Akhil

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC : Concept of cost & revenue
Delivered by student name : S. Ravinder
Group : BA
Year : 1st year
Date : 05-01-2022

Brief report:-

Introduction:

Cost and revenue analysis refers to examining the cost of production and sales revenue of a production unit or firm under various conditions. The objective of a firm is to earn profit, and not to make loss. However, a firm's profit or loss is primarily determined by its costs and revenue. In simple terms, profit / loss is defined as the difference between the total revenue and the total cost i.e., Profit (or) Loss = Total Revenue - Total Cost. As costs and revenue are very important to decide the production behaviour of a firm and its supply behaviour in the market, it is necessary to understand the cost and revenue concepts.

Total Costs, Fixed Cost, Variable Cost Total Cost (Tc) } The Sum Of Cost Of All Inputs
Used To Produce Goods And Services. } Total Cost (TC) Also Defined As Total Fixed Cost
(TFC) Plus Total Variable Cost (TVC).

$$TC = TVC + TFC$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q}$$

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

$$MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$

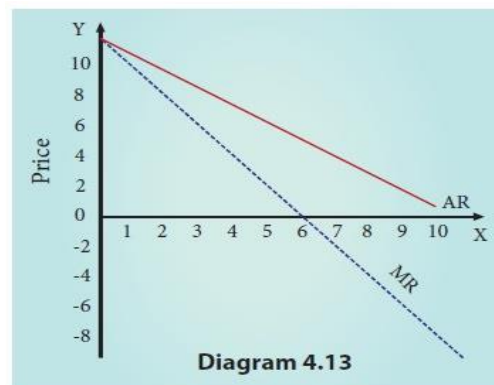
MARGINAL COST (MC) :The change in total cost that results from a change in output; the extra cost incurred to produce another unit of output:

$$MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$



Student Seminar S. Ravinder

Relationship between AR and MR Curves:




Marginal Revenue:

$$MR = TR_n - TR_{n-1} \text{ (or) } TR_{n+1} - TR_n$$

Sl.no	Name of the student	Signature of the student
1	k. sravan?	k. sravan?
2	P. sanjana	P. sanjana
3	B. soumya	B. soumya
4	B. shirisha	B. shirisha
5	m. Rajashekar	m. Raj
6	G. Raghuvasan	G. Raghuvasan
7	Gopalan Sai	G. Premaw
8	D. Pauli	Pauli
9	E. mounika	E. mounika
10	K. Bhuvana	K. Bhuvana
11	P. Harika	Harika
12	S. Ravinder	Ravinder
13	M. muthu Bai	muthu bai
14	T. Sangreetha	Sangreetha
15	T. vijaya	vijaya
16	K. mallesh	mallesh
17	P. Anyama	Anyama
18	K. Vinay	K. Vinay
19	B. Ajay	Ajay
20	A. prasad	Prasad
21	D. Shyamala	Shyamala
22	G. Nagaraju	G. Nagaraju
23	B. Rajkumar	Rajkumar

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC	:	Index number
Delivered by student name	:	T. Sujatha
Group	:	BA
Year	:	2 nd year
Date	:	06-01-2022

Brief report:-

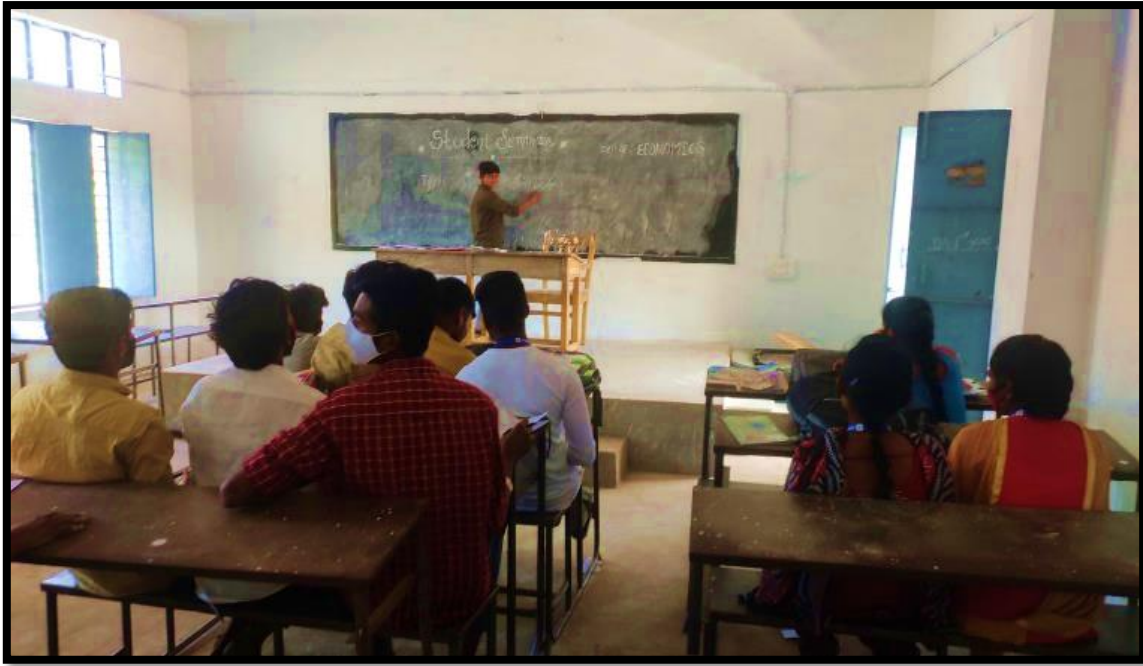
Meaning of Index Numbers:

The value of money does not remain constant over time. It rises or falls and is inversely related to the changes in the price level. A rise in the price level means a fall in the value of money and a fall in the price level means a rise in the value of money. Thus, changes in the value of money are reflected by the changes in the general level of prices over a period of time. Changes in the general level of prices can be measured by a statistical device known as 'index number.'

Features of Index Numbers:

There are two methods of computing the index numbers:

- (a) Simple index number and
- (b) Weighted index number.



Student Seminar T. Sujatha

1. Simple Aggregative Method

The formula is as follows:

$$P_{01} = \frac{\Sigma P_1}{\Sigma P_0} \times 100$$

Where:

P_{01} is the index number.

ΣP_1 is the sum of all prices in the year for which one has to compute the index number.

ΣP_0 is the base year.

i) Lapser's (ii) Pascha's (iii) Dorkish-Bowley and (iv) Fisher's formulae

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, the uses index numbers are enormous. Its uses and importance goes beyond the field of statistics and economics but also applicable in policy formulation, governance and so on. Methods which can be used to study the statistic is also diverse as different variants have been proposed by statisticians and economics alike.

Name of the student	Signature of the student
Elkai haxemi	huf
f.t. Sathya	f
Pulo Pameh	P.Pameh
m. Rakesh	m. Rakesh
Athimela Pan	A. Pan
velpula Ajay kumar	v. Ajay
Athimela vijay	A. vijay
D. Raj kumar	D. Rajkumar
B. soumya	B. soumya
k. Rajeshwari	k. Rajeshwari
Ayuri Sai	Ayuri Sai
Joti. mallesh	Joti. mallesh
M. Rajashekey	M. Rajashekey
G. Raghavaram	G. Raghavaram
mol. Eshwath	mol. Eshwath
N. Meghamala	N. Meghamala
J. Nikil	J. Nikil
R. Sahiti	R. Sahiti
D. Shyam Sundha	Shyam Sundha
E. Anun Kumar	Anun Kumar

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2021-2022

TOPIC : Law of variable theory

Delivered by student name : A. Manjula

Group : BA

Year : 1st year

Date : 03-12-2021

Brief report:-

Definitions:

An increase in some inputs relative to other fixed inputs will in a given state of technology cause output to increase, but after a point the extra output resulting from the same additions of extra inputs will become less and less." Samuelson.

Assumptions:

i) Constant Technology:

(ii) Factor Proportions are Variable:

(iii) Homogeneous Factor Units:

(iv) Short-Run:

Total Product	Marginal Product	Average Product
Stage I First increases at increasing rate then at diminishing rate.	Increases in the beginning then reaches a maximum and begins to decrease.	First increases, continues to increase and becomes maximum.
Stage II Continues to increase at diminishing rate and becomes maximum.	Continues to diminish and becomes equal to zero.	Becomes equal to MP and then begins to diminish.
Stage III Diminishes	Becomes negative.	Continues to diminish but will always be greater than zero.



Student Seminar A. Manjula


Conclusions

- While adding units of an input (labor), the marginal product goes through three stages:
- Stage I (Increasing returns): marginal product increases throughout.
 - This means that every additional unit increases productivity as well as total output.
 - This is shown on the graph by an increasing slope.

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k. melleh	k. melleh
k. jayanth	k. Jayanth
k. vinay	k. vinay
S. Ravindar	S. Ravindar
P. Sanjana	P. Sanjana
K. Bhuvana	K. Bhuvana
K. Rakeesh	K. Rakeesh
K. Rajeshwari	K. Rajeshwari
B. Soumya	B. Soumya
A. prasad	A. prasad
C. Raghuvanan	C. Raghuvanan
Bshirisha	B. shirisha
M. Rajashekar	M. Rajashekar
T. vijaya	T. vijaya
A. Manjula	A. Manjula
T. Sangeetha	T. Sangeetha
k. manasa	k. manasa
D. shyamala	D. shyamala
S. RAJKUMAR	S. RAJKUMAR
S. RANI	S. RANI
D. Raj kumar	D. Raj kumar
B. AJAY	B. AJAY
M. Madhani	M. Madhani
A. Santhosh	A. Santhosh
P. Anjana	P. Anjana
ch. Rajashekar	ch. Rajashekar
K. mary Roseleena	K. mary Roseleena

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TOPIC	: Theory of income & employment
Delivered by student name	: K. Sravani
Group	: BA
Year	: 1 st year
Date	: 03-06-2022

Brief report:-

According to *Say's Law of Market*, "The supply creates its own demand". It is an automatic mechanism which establishes equilibrium between aggregate demand and aggregate supply.

The implication of the classical system is that there will never be a possibility of over-production or under- production in the economy.

Effective demand means the level of income where aggregate demand and aggregate supply are equal.

Aggregate Demand

Aggregate Demand (AD) = Consumption Demand (C) + Investment Demand (I)

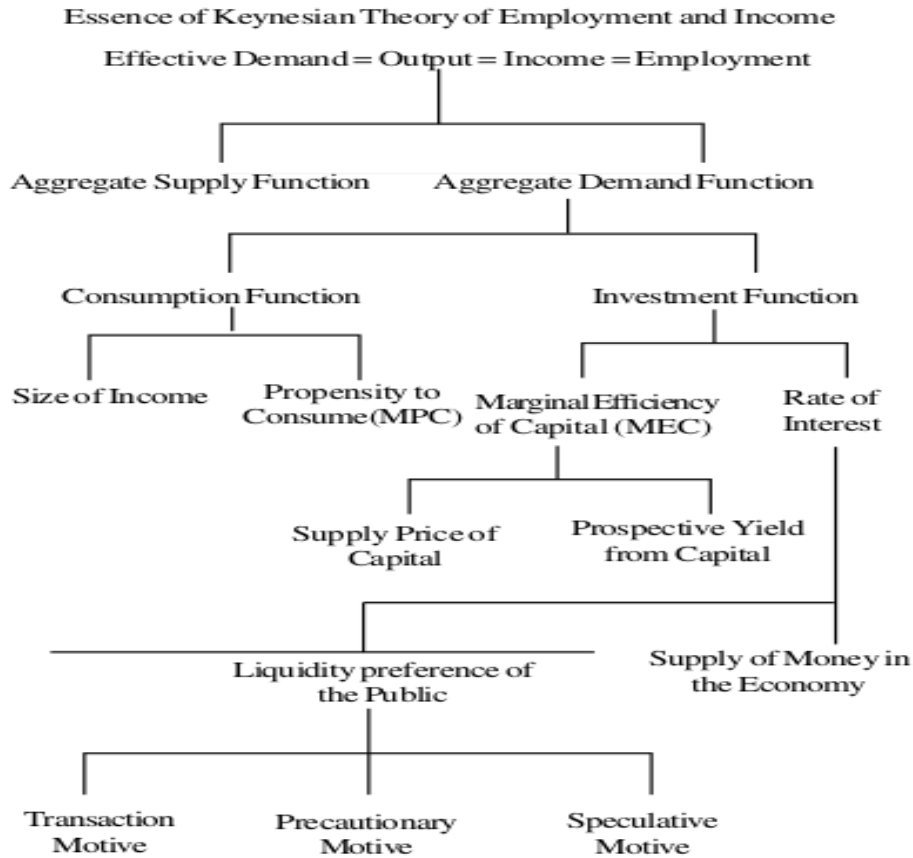
$$AD = C + I$$

$$Y = C + I$$

Aggregate Supply: Aggregate Supply = Domestic Product = Total Factor Incomes = National Income

Aggregate Supply (AS) = Consumption (C) + Saving (S)

$$Y = C + S$$

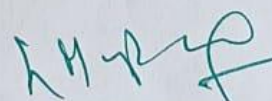


Student Seminar K. Sravani

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K. Bhuvana	K. Bhuvana
K. Vinay	K. Vinay
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K. Malesh S. Sai Kumar	K. Malesh S. Sai Kumar
K. Rakesh	K. Rakesh
K. Rajeshwari B. Soumya	K. Rajeshwari B. Soumya
A. Prasad C. Rajkumar	A. Prasad C. Rajkumar
B. Shri Sha	B. Shri Sha
M. Rajashree	M. Rajashree
T. Sangeetha	T. Sangeetha
T. Vijaya	T. Vijaya
A. Manjula	A. Manjula
K. Manasa	K. Manasa
D. Shyamala S. Arjun	D. Shyamala S. Arjun
J. RAJ KUMAR	J. RAJ KUMAR
J. RANI	J. RANI
D. Rajkumar	D. Rajkumar
S. Malesh	S. Malesh
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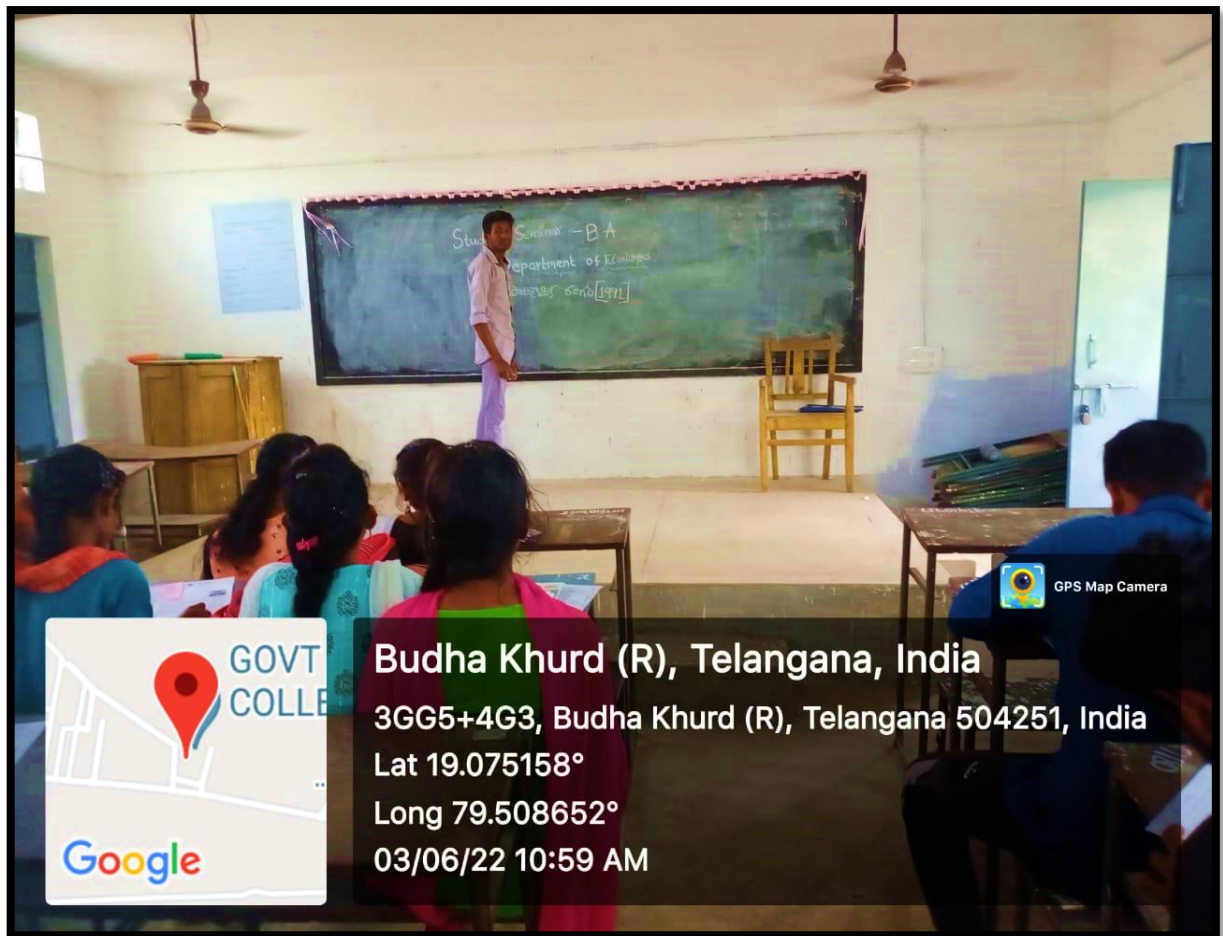
TOPIC	: Industrial policy 1991
Delivered by student name	: V.Ajay
Group	: BA
Year	: 2 nd year
Date	: 03-06-2022

Brief report:-

The Government of India announced its new industrial policy 1991 on July 24, 1991, with the goal of correcting the distortions and weaknesses in the country's industrial structure that had developed over four decades, raising industrial efficiency to international levels, and accelerating industrial growth. The economic reforms that were started in the early 1990s were centred on the New Industrial Policy of 1991. The new industrial policy served as the foundation for all subsequent reform initiatives such as Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. This article pertains to the New Industrial Policy 1991 which is important for aspirants preparing for the UPSC examination.

Objectives of New Industrial Policy 1991

- The primary objectives of the New Industrial Policy of 1991 were to promote efficiency and provide facilities for market forces.
- The bigger roles were played by
 - L – Liberalization (Reduction in Government Control.)
 - P – Privatization (Increasing the Private Sector's Role & Scope.)
 - G – Globalisation (Economic Integration between India and the rest of the world)



Student Seminar V.Ajay

Conclusion:

Various steps undertaken by the New Industrial Policy 1991 led to the abolition of industrial licensing, dismantling of price controls, dilution of reservations for small-scale industries and the virtual abolition of the monopolies law, relaxation of restrictions on foreign investment, etc. All such steps helped in the removal of restrictions and benefitted in economic growth and development of the country.

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1	R. Sathish	R. Sathish
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6	B. Lingaiah	B. Lingaiah
7	L. Prakash	L. Prakash
8	K.T. Sujatha	K.T. Sujatha
9	T. Maheshwari	T. Maheshwari
10	R. Mamatha	R. Mamatha
11	A. Ravi	A. Ravi
12	V. Ajeekumar	V. Ajeekumar
13	M. Dakech	M. Dakech
14	D. Rajkumar	D. Rajkumar
15	M.D. Eshwarth	M.D. Eshwarth
16	E. Anur Kumar	E. Anur Kumar
17	A. Vijay	A. Vijay
18	P. Vinay Kumar	P. Vinay Kumar
19	K. Sai	K. Sai
20	B. Akshay	B. Akshay
21	M. Shriya	M. Shriya
22	M.D. Harikan	M.D. Harikan
23	S.K. Suman	S.K. Suman

Head of the department

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