

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
BELLAMPALLY Dist: MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**



STUDENT SEMINARS

2020-21

STUDENT SEMINARS -2020-21

S.No	Academic Year	Name Of The Department	Name Of The Student	Date	Topic Name
1	2020-2021	ECONOMIC	G.Posham	18-03-2021	Balanced Growth Theory
2			K.Sahithya	28-01-2021	Statistics Theory
3			R.Sathish	16-03-2021	Cub Douglas Product Theory
4			G.Anand	23-02-2021	Central Tendency Measurements
5			K. Sandhya	16-03-2021	Economic Growth And Economic Development
6			D.Jyothi	26-02-2021	PQLI & HDI

STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC : Balanced Growth Theory
Delivered by student name : G.Posham
Group : BA
Year : ^{3dr} year
Date : 18-03-2021

Brief report:-

The balanced growth theory can be explained with the views of:

- (a) Rosenstein Rodan and
- (b) Ragnar Nurkse and
- (c) Lewis

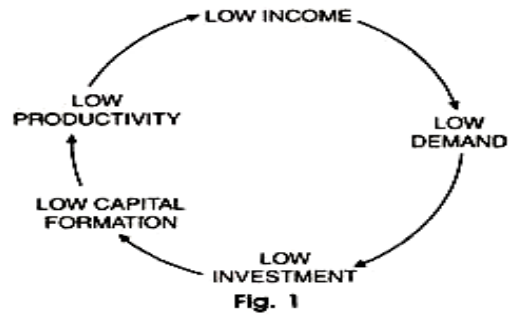
INTRODUCTION: The basic proposition of balanced growth theory is that there must be harmonious or simultaneous development of all the sectors, so that a holistic development in the economy can take place.

Therefore, the propounders of the balanced growth theories suggested that the investment must take place simultaneously in all the sectors of development i.e. agriculture and industry; between domestic and export sector; and between social and economic overhead in order to facilitate balanced development

Benefits of Balanced Growth:

(i) Inclusive growth. (ii) Balanced regional development. (iii) Wide extent of market (iv) Division of labour & specialization (v) Creation of social & economic overheads

BALANCED THEORY:



Student seminar delivered by G.Posham

Name of the student	Signature of the student
1. D. JYOTHI	D. Jyothi
2. K. SANDHYARANI	K. Sandhya Rani
3. O. MANASA	O. Manasa
4. K. VENKATSAI	K. Venkatsai
5. S. THIRUPATHI	S. Thirupathi
6. V. AJAJ KUMAR	V. Ajaj Kumar
7. V. SRAVAN KUMAR	V. Sravan Kumar

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Raj

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC : Statistics Theory

Delivered by student name : K.Sahithya

Group : BA

Year : 2nd year

Date : 28-01-2021

Brief report:-

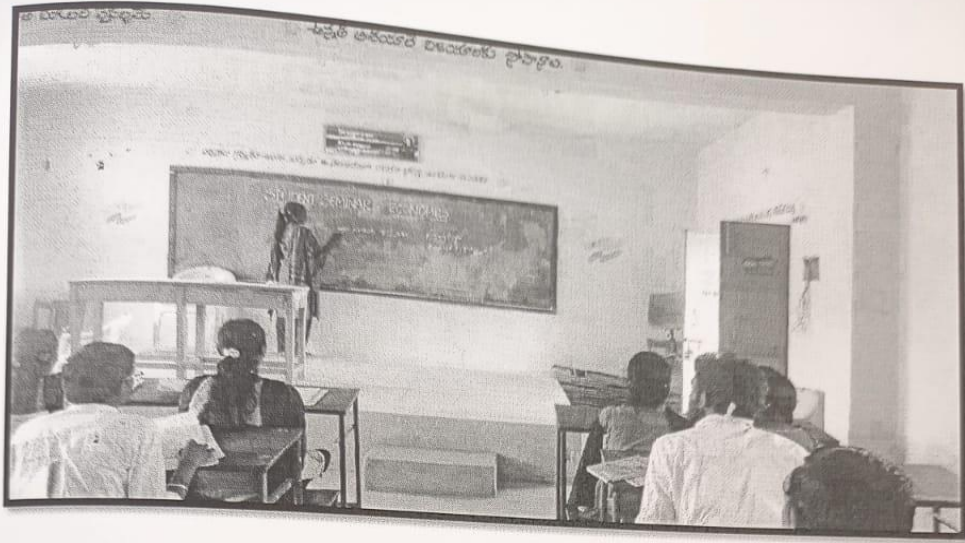
Introduction: Mood, A. M. (1950). *to the theory of statistics*. McGraw-Hill.

Designed as an introductory text in mathematical statistics the author emphasizes the statistical aspects rather than mathematics per se. Illustrations are given from many fields in which statistics may be applied. Concepts of probability theory are first considered and the development then goes on to matters of distributions and sampling. Chapters are devoted to statistical inference including confidence and interval estimation, tests of hypotheses, experimental design, and the analysis of variance. The emphasis throughout is on theory although examples of application are given in the text and practical problems are included in the problems following each chapter

Contents:

Scope:

- 1 Modelling
- 2 Data collection
- 3 Summarising data
- 4 Interpreting data
- 5 Applied statistical inference



Student seminar delivered by K.Sahithya

Student name	Signature of the student
1. E. Swetha	E. Swetha
2. J. Nikhil	J. Nikhil
3. N. Megha mala	N. Megha mala
4. G. Anand	G. Anand
5. G. Mahesh	G. Mahesh

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC : Cub Douglas Product Theory

Delivered by student name : R.Sathish

Group : BA

Year : 1st year

Date : 16-03-2021

Brief report:-

Interdiction :

In economics and econometrics, the Cobb–Douglas production function is a particular functional form of the production function, widely used to represent the technological relationship between the amounts of two or more inputs (particularly physical capital and labour) and the amount of output that can be produced by those inputs.

The Cobb–Douglas form was developed and tested against statistical evidence by Charles Cobb and Paul Douglas between 1927–1947;^[1] according to Douglas, the functional form itself was developed earlier by

Douglas presented the results of these findings, along with those for other countries, at his 1947 address as president of the American Economic Association.



Student seminar delivered by R.Sathish

Formulation:

In its most standard form for production of a single good with two factors, the function is

$$Y = AL^{\beta}K^{\alpha}$$

Y = total production

L = labour input

K = capital input

A = total factor productivity

α and β are the output elasticities of capital and labour, respectively.

Student name	Signature of the student
1. A. Ravi	A. Ravi
2. E. Laxmi	E. Laxmi
3. K. Sujatha	K. Sujatha
4. T. Ramesh	T. Ramesh
5. K. Sai	K. Sai
6. B. Akshay	B. Akshay
7. R. Mamatha	R. Mamatha
8. T. Maheshwari	T. Maheshwari
9. B. Ajay	B. Ajay
10. R. Rajashaker	R. Rajashaker
11. A. Vinay	A. Vinay
12. P. Akhila	P. Akhila
13. K. Srinivas	K. Srinivas
14. P. Mounika	P. Mounika

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC : Central Tendency Measurements
Delivered by student name : G.Anand
Group : BA
Year : 2nd year
Date : 23-02-2021

Brief report:-

Interdiction:

The term measure of central tendency can be described as a single value which is used to define a set of data by classifying the central position within that set of data. That's the reason measures of central tendency is also known as measures of central location. It is also categorised as summary statistics.

Here, the mean (usually known as the average) mostly measure the central tendency which is the most common, apart from the median and the mode.

All three mean, median, and mode are the types of central tendency, however, they have different measures and conditions.

Objectives of Measuring Central Tendency:

- To present a brief picture of data
- Essential for comparison-
- Helps in decision making-
- Formulation of policies-



Student seminar delivered by G.Anand

Student name	Signature of the student
1. N. Meghamala	N. Meghamala
2. K. Rajashaker	K. Rajashaker
3. E. Swetha	E. Swetha
4. G. Mahesh	G. Mahesh
5. J. Nikhil	J. Nikhil
6. K. Sahithya	K. Sahithya

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC : Economic Growth And Development

Delivered by student name : K. Sandhya

Group : BA

Year : 3rd year

Date : 16-03-2021

Brief report:-

Interdiction:

Economic Growth: Economic growth refers to an increase in the real output of goods and services in the country

Economic Development: Economic development implies changes in income, savings and investment along with progressive changes in socioeconomic structure of country (institutional and technological changes).

OBJECTIVES: :

- define the meaning of Economic Growth and Economic Development, and their differences;
- explain the concept of Sustainable Development and Human Development;
- list out the factors affecting Economic Growth; and
- describe the broad Features of the Underdeveloped countries.



Student seminar delivered by K. Sandhya

Conclusion:

- Economic development is a much bigger concept than economic growth. Economic development includes economic growth. Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition of economic development.

While GDP indicates economic growth, economic development is gauged by Human Development Index (HDI)

Student name	Signature of the student
1- O. manasa	O. manasa
2 G. Anjanna	G. Anjanna
2 J. Vinod kumar	J. Vinod kumar
4- G. Vanitha	G. Vanitha
5- D. Jyothi	D. Jyothi
6- G. Posham	G. posham
7. k-venkatasai	K. Venkatasai

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STUDENT SEMINAR 2020-2021

TOPIC	:	PQLI&HDI
Delivered by student name	:	D.Jyothi
Group	:	BA
Year	:	3rd year
Date	:	26-02-2021

Brief report:-

Interdiction: Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI):

The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) was developed for Overseas Development Council in the mid-1970s by Morris David Morris. It was created due to dissatisfaction with the use of GNP as an indicator of development. The Physical Quality of Life Index measures the quality of life or well-being of a country based on three variables- basic literacy rate, infant mortality, and life expectancy at age one. All equally weighted on a 0 to 100 scale.

PQLI might be regarded as an improvement but it also shares the general problems of measuring quality of life in a quantitative way. It has also been criticized because there is considerable overlap between infant mortality and life expectancy. The UN Human Development Index is a more widely used means of measuring well-being.

Human Development Index (HDI):

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living.

PQLI& HDI Difference :

PQLI and HDI are similar, the main difference between the two being the inclusion of income in HDI and exclusion of the same from PQLI. In a sense, HDI represents both physical and financial attributes of development and PQLI has only the physical aspects of life. Mark as branliest plzz.



Student seminar delivered by D.Jyothi

Student name	Signature of the student
1. G. Posham	G. Posham
2. O. Manasa	O. Manasa
3. V. Sravan Kumar	V. Sravan Kumar
4. K. Anusha	K. Anusha
5. S. Thirupathi	S. Thirupathi
6. K. Sandhya Rani	K. Sandhya Rani
7. K. Venkata Sai	K. Venkata Sai

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