

SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE NARAYANAPURAM

EXTENSION LECTURES

Department of Economics

SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE NARAYANAPURAM EXTENSION LECTURES							
S.NO	ACADEMIC YEAR	DATE	SUBJECT	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON NAME & ADDRESS	GROUP/YEAR	NO.OF STUDENTS
1	2022-2023	11-7-2023	Economics	World Population Day	Nirmala Jyothi	2023	
2	2022-2023	16-12-2022	Economics	Economic Development	Nirmala Jyothi	2022	
3	2022-2023	27-02-2023	Economics	Indian Banking System	Nirmala Jyothi	2023	

Extension Lectures

World Population Day

A guest lecture was conducted by the Department of Economics on 11.07.2023. This activity enables students to engage in the discussion of topic for the aim of gaining a better insight into the subject. This activity aims to increase people's awareness on various population issues such as the importance of family planning, gender equality, poverty, maternal health, and human rights.

Why World Population Day:

To raise awareness about the global population issues, including population control.

Aim of World Population Day:

The aim of the celebration is to pay great attention towards the reproductive health problems of the community people as it is the leading cause of the ill health as well as the death of the pregnant women worldwide. The campaign of the World Population Day every year increases the knowledge and skills of the people worldwide towards their reproductive health and family planning.

Through this great awareness celebration, people are encouraged to take part in the event to know about population issues like importance of family planning towards the increasing population, gender equality, maternal and baby health, poverty, human rights, right to health, sexuality education, use of contraceptives and safety measures like condoms, reproductive health, adolescent pregnancy, girl child education, child marriage, sexually transmitted infections, etc.

Sexuality related issues are very necessary to solve among youth, especially those between 15 to 19 years of age. Access to safe, voluntary family planning is a human right. It is also central to gender equality and women's empowerment and is a key factor in reducing poverty. Investments in making family planning available also yields economic and other gains that can propel development forward.

Objective of celebrations:

Some of the objectives of celebrating the world population day are:

- It is celebrated to protect and empower youths of both gender-like girls and boys.
- To offer them detail knowledge about the sexuality and delay marriages till they become able to understand their responsibilities.
- Educate youths to avoid unwanted pregnancies by using reasonable and youth friendly measures.
- Educate people to remove the gender stereotypes from society.
- Make sure about the access of equal primary education to both girls and boys.

జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత

ప్రపంచ జనాభా దినోత్సవం సందర్భంగా జల్లాలో అవగాహన రావీలు

సింధుబాబు, కార్పీ II: జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత అని పేటుపై దినోత్సవం జల్లాలో నిర్వహించబడి ఉన్నది. దీనిని ప్రపంచ జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత అని పేటుపై దినోత్సవం జల్లాలో నిర్వహించబడి ఉన్నది. దీనిని ప్రపంచ జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత అని పేటుపై దినోత్సవం జల్లాలో నిర్వహించబడి ఉన్నది.

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అశ్రు నియంత్రణ ప్రారంభించాలని, జాలూ పేటు రంగే విచిత్రమధ్య నియంత్రణ ద్వారా జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత అని పేటుపై దినోత్సవం జల్లాలో నిర్వహించబడి ఉన్నది. దీనిని ప్రపంచ జనాభా నియంత్రణ అందరి బాధ్యత అని పేటుపై దినోత్సవం జల్లాలో నిర్వహించబడి ఉన్నది.

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World Agriculture Day

A Guest Lecture was organised by the Department of Economics on 20-03-2023. The slogan is 'Agriculture belongs to YOU' as agriculture is everybody's concern, from the agricultural farmers to the consumers. This is observed to honour and acknowledge the contribution of farmers in our lives.



Economic Development

A guest lecture was conducted by the Department of Economics on 16.12.2022. This activity enables students to engage in the discussion of topic for the aim of gaining a better insight into the subject. This activity aims to increase awareness on the topic Economic Development.

Definition of Economic Development:

Development economics is a branch of economics that focuses on improving fiscal, economic, and social conditions in developing countries. Development economics considers factors such as health, education, working conditions, domestic and international policies, and market conditions with a focus on improving conditions.

Why Economic Development is Important:

Attracting and growing businesses strengthens our economy providing locally produced goods and services. Strong businesses pay taxes that go for vital services such as schools, roads, fire, and police.

Role of Economic Development in India:

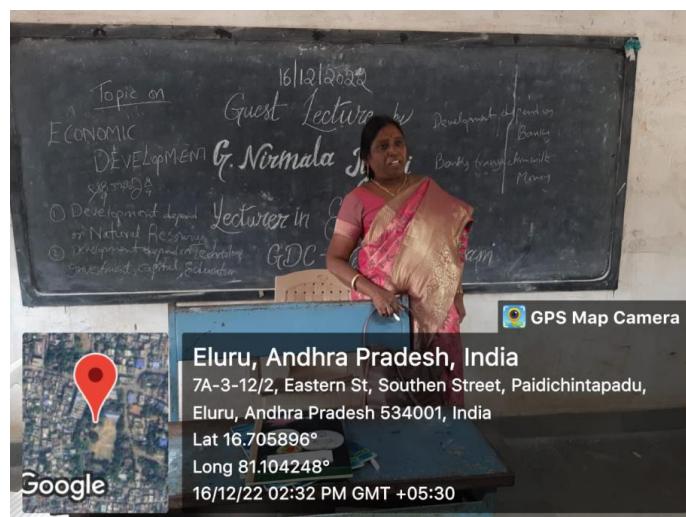
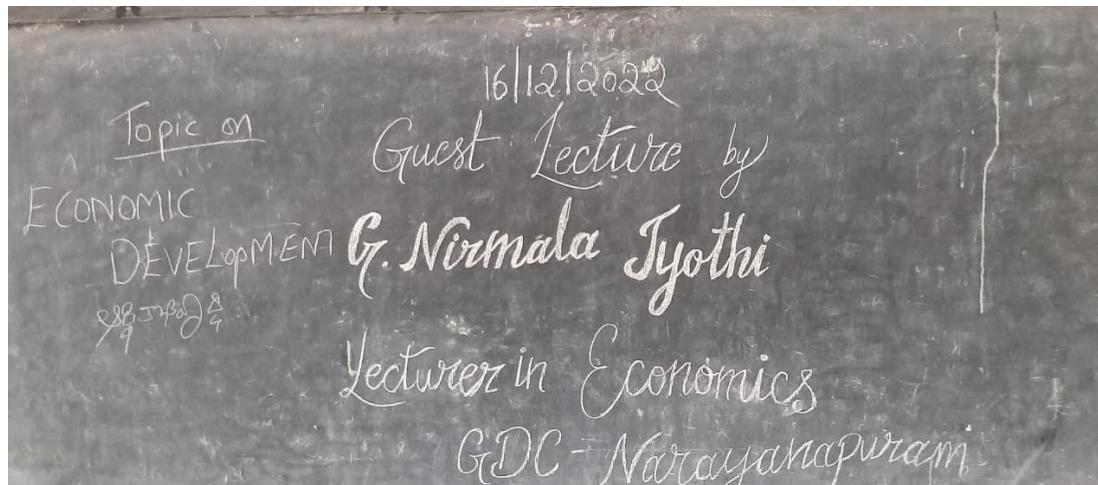
The goal of economic development is to reduce poverty, reduce wealth gaps, increase productivity, and ensure an adequate supply of goods and services in the economy.

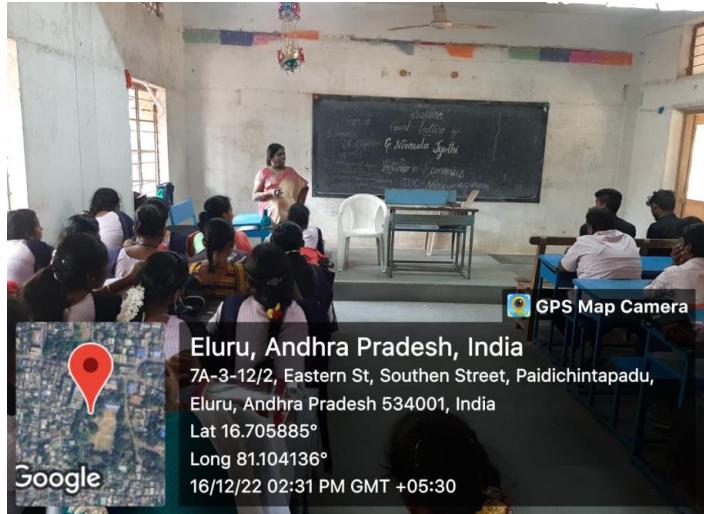
Major Theories of Economics:

The 3 major theories of economics are Keynesian economics, Neoclassical economics, and Marxian economics. Some of the other theories of economics are monetarism, institutional economics, constitutional economics etc.

Features of Economic Development:

Economic development is defined as an increase in a country's wealth and standard of living. For example, Improved productivity, higher literacy rates, and better public education are all consequences of economic development in a country.





Indian Banking System

A Guest lecture was organised by the Department of Economics – Indian Banking System on 27-02-2023. The main objective of the Guest lecture is to enhance the functions of commercial banks and functions of Reserve Bank of India

Abstract:

Banks play a key role in India's financial system and underpin economic growth. However, during the 2010s, the health of Indian banks deteriorated significantly and a subsequent decline in credit growth contributed to a slowdown in economic activity. Although Indian authorities have taken several steps to strengthen the banking system, progress has been difficult and has been further curtailed by the COVID-19 pandemic. While financial linkages between Australia and India remain limited, India is an increasingly important trading partner for Australia, and continued weakness in its banking system is likely to weigh on India's demand.

What is Indian Banking System:

The Indian Banking System includes commercial banks, regional rural banks, urban cooperative banks, and primary agricultural credit societies. India's modern banking began in the 18th century. The State Bank of India is the biggest and oldest surviving bank. It began as the Bank of Calcutta in mid-June 1806.

Components of Indian Banking System:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), commercial banks, cooperative banks, and development banks comprise India's banking system (development finance institutions). The core of India's financial system is these institutions, which serve as a meeting point for savers and investors.

Types of Banks:

The 4 different types of banks are Central Bank, Commercial Bank, Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks. You can read about the Types of Banks in India – Category and Functions of Banks in India in the given link.

Importance of Indian Banking System:

The Indian banking sector is one of the most active sectors that provide loans to individuals and institutions. The Indian economy has a huge impact on active loans. It is crucial in providing funds to different priority sectors like small-scale industries, agriculture, trading enterprises, real estate, etc.

Main Role of a Bank:

Although banks do many things, their primary role is to take in funds—called deposits—from those with money, pool them, and lend them to those who need funds. Banks are intermediaries between depositors (who lend money to the bank) and borrowers (to whom the bank lends money).





Markets

A Guest lecture was organised by the Department of Economics – Markets on 21-10-2022. The main objective of the Guest lecture is to enhance the markets in which buyers and sellers can gather and interact. A high number of active buyers and sellers characterizes a market in a state of perfect competition. The market establishes the prices for goods and other services. These rates are determined by supply and demand.

Different Types of Markets:

Economic market structures can be grouped into four categories:

- 1. Perfect competition**
 - a. Perfect competition occurs when there are many sellers, there is easy entry and exiting of firms, products are identical from one seller to another, and sellers are price takers.

2. Monopoly

- a. A market structure characterized by a single seller, selling a unique product in the market. In a monopoly market, the seller faces no competition, as he is the sole seller of goods with no close substitute.

3. Monopolistic competition

- a. Monopolistic competition exists between a monopoly and perfect competition, combines elements of each, and includes companies with similar, but not identical, product offerings. Restaurants, hair salons, household items, and clothing are examples of industries with monopolistic competition.

4. Oligopoly

- a. A market structure that consists of a small number of firms, who together have substantial influence over a certain industry or market. While the group holds a great deal of market power, no one company within the group has enough sway to undermine the others or steal market share.



Memorandum of Understanding

Between

The Department of Economics
SAS, Government Degree College, Narayanaapuram

And

The Department of Economics
DRG Government Degree College, Tadepalligudem, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets the terms for understanding between

The Department of Economics
SAS, Government Degree College, Narayanaapuram

And

The Department of Economics
DRG Government Degree College, Tadepalligudem, W.G. Dist, Andhra Pradesh

Collaborate in curriculum designing, content generation and sharing of research & human resources for academic excellence

Background

As both the institutions are non-profit oriented, the **Department of Economics, SAS, Government Degree College, Narayanaapuram** being a co-education college located in urban geographical context and the **Department of Economics, DRG Government Degree College, Tadepalligudem** being located in urban geographical context, catering to the needs of young minds aspiring for innovation to serve the political, electoral, legal and academic fields in particular and the society in general, the Departments aforesaid of these institutions have identified each other as ideal partners in bringing forth academic excellence. As both the departments of these two institutions have well qualified and certified teachers and teacher trainers in student centred methods and also similar Programmes and Courses in Political Science, the MOU facilitates sharing of resources for mutual benefit.

Purpose

This MOU will contribute for academic quality among students and professional support for faculty through curriculum designing, content generation and sharing of human resources in curriculum transaction.

The above goals will be accomplished by undertaking the following activities:

PTO

- Curriculum design
- Material development
- Developing e - content
- Faculty Exchange
- Guest Lectures/workshops for students and faculty
- Student exchange programmes
- Extension of support to run certificate courses & seminars/workshops

The In-charges of both the Departments will monitor the programme Reporting

The IQAC Coordinators of both the institutions will monitor the effectiveness of the programme.

Funding

There is no financial commitment.

Duration

This MOU has been in effect from October,2022 and will and may be modified by mutual consent of authorized officials from **The Department of Economics, DRG Government Degree College, Tadepalligudem, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh And The Department of Economics, SAS, Government College, Narayanaapuram.**

This MOU shall become effective upon signature by the authorized officials from both the institutions, namely, the **Lecturer in Economics, S A S Government College, Narayanaapuram** and the **Lecturer of the Economics, DRG Government Degree College, Tadepalligudem**, and will remain in effect until modified or terminated by any one of the partners by mutual consent. In the absence of mutual agreement by the authorized officials this MOU shall end on 21-10-2025.

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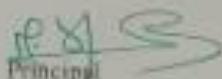
G. Nirmala Rani
21/10/2022

Date
(Partner Signature)
(Partner name, organization, position)

T. J. Sri

Date
(Partner Signature)
(Partner name, organization, position)


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