LESSON PLAN - 22
TOPIC - DEMAND

Instructional Objectives

After the instruction are over, learners will be able to –
1) Define the term Demand
2) Explain the features of demand
3) The demand schedule
4) The demand curve

Entry behaviour

It is assumed that the students know about the need

Instructional Aids

1. Transparency showing demand.
2. Over head projector
3. Black-board, chalk, duster and pointer etc.

Content Sequence

1. Define Demand: Quality of commodity will be purchased at a particular price and not merely the desire of a thing.
2. Feature of Demand:
   a) Difference between desire and demand
   b) Relationship between demand & price
   c) Demand at a point of time
3. Demand Schedule: The table of price & quantity demanded is called demand schedule.
4. Demand Curve: Demand curve is that which shows relationship between demand & price

Graphic organizer

Instructional Program

Content Sequence

Teacher tells the students
   “Today we learn about the demand

“Teacher asks learners
   “From where we buy goods?”
   “What is demand?”

Students respond

Teacher Explain

Generally, people refer to you want or the desire for a thing as demand. But more demand for a thing is not demand in Economics. However, demand in economics necessitate there thing as:

1) Desire for a commodity
2) Willingness buy and
3) The purchasing power to buy. Therefore, according to human “ by demand, we mean the quality of a
commodity that will be purchased at a particular price and not merely the desire of a thing. So can say that demand is always for a dedeputining quality at a price and for a given period of time.

Teacher asks students

“What is meaning of demand?”

“Who give the d of demand?”

Students Demand

Conformation/corrective feedback is provided on and when required.

**Content Sequence (Q1)**

Teacher tells students

“Next, we will learn about features of demand.”

Teacher asks learners

“What is difference between desire & demand?”

“What are the feature of demand?”

Students respond

Teacher explains

Demand consists of the following main features:

1. **Difference between desire & Demand**: There is a difference between desire and demand as former is only a wish, while demand implies that consumer has the willing at a given price.

2. **Relationship between Demand & Price**: Demand is always at a price per unit of time without price, the demand for a commodity has no meaning. In fact, every consumer must know at what price, he is reading to demand commodity.

3. **Demand at a point of Time**: Another feature of demand is that it is always referred at a given period of time.

Teacher asks Students

“What is the relationship between price & demand?”

“What are the feature of demand?”

Students respond

Conformation/corrective feedback is provided on and when required.

**Content Sequence (Q2)**

Teacher tells students

“Next, we will learn about demand schedule.”

Teacher asks learners

“What do you by schedule?”

“What is demand schedule?”

Students respond

Teacher explain

Demand schedule is a schedule which establishes a relationship between price and quantity bought.
DEMAND

The demand for particular good is the amount that will be purchased at a given price at a given time.

FEATURES OF DEMAND

→ Difference between demand and price.
→ Relationship between price and demand.
→ Demand at a point of time.

REPRESENTATION OF DEMAND

DEMAND SCHEDULE

Which establishes a relationship between price and quantity bought.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEMAND CURVE

Which shows relationship between demand and quantity.

D’D’ is the demand curve which shows the relationship between price and demand. D’D’ slopes downward, which shows the inverse relationship between demand and price.

Quantity demanded (kg)
All to sauelson,” the table relation which shows the relation of price and quaintly demanded is called demand schedule. In table 20.1, there is a relation when price increases these the demand decrease & when price decreases then demand increases. It is represented by a demand curve D’D’ in 12.2. Demand curve is that curve which shows relationships between demand and price. the demand curve is the graphic relationship of demand schedule. In fig 12.2, when price is Rs. 1, quantity demanded is 4. kg of when price increase i.e. Rs.4 , then the quantity demanded decrease to 10 kg . The demand curve slope down word from left to right, which indicates that with the decrease (fall) in price, quantity demanded rises and then the price increases then the quantity demanded falls.

Teacher asks learners
“What is demand curve?”
“Why demand curve goes down word?”

Students respond
Conformation/corrective feedback is provided on and when required.

Between price and quantity demanded is 30, 20, and 10 respectively.
Teacher asks students
“What do you mean by demand schedule?”
“Why demand decreases?”

Students respond
Conformation/corrective feedback is provided on and when required.