ECONOMICS (030)
CLASS – XI (2019-20)

THEORY : 80 MARKS   **3 HOURS**
PROJECT : 20 MARKS

Part A	Statistics for Economics	Marks
Unit 1	Introduction	13
Unit2	Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data	
Unit3	Statistical Tools and Interpretation	27
Part B	**Introductory Microeconomics**	**40**
Unit 4	Introduction	4
Unit 5	Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand	13
Unit 6	Producer Behaviour and Supply	13
Unit 7	Forms of Market and Price Determination under perfect competition with simple applications	10
Part C	**Project Work**	**20**

MONTH	UNIT	DETAILED SPLIT UP	EXPECTED NO. OF WORKING DAYS	TENTATIVE NO OF PERIODS
JUNE	**Part–A Statistics for Economics Unit 1: Introduction** **Part – A Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data**	What is Economics? Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics **Collection of data** – sources of data – primary and secondary; how basic data is collected, with concepts of Sampling.	10	6 8
JULY	**Part–A Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data** **Part B: Introductory Microeconomics Unit 4: Introduction**	**Collection of data**-Sampling and Non-Sampling errors; methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation. **Organisation of Data**: Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution. **Presentation of Data**: Tabular Presentation and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data: (i) Geometric forms (bar diagrams and pie diagrams), (ii) Frequency diagrams (histogram, polygon and ogive) and (iii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph). Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics; positive and normative economics. What is an economy? Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost.	26	7 7 12 9

AUGUST	**Part –A** **Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation**	**Measures of Central Tendency**– mean (simple and weighted), median and mode.	20	10
	Part- B **Unit 5: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand**	**Consumer's equilibrium** – meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis.		20
SEPTEMBER	**Part – B** **Unit 5: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand**	**Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium**-the consumer's budget (budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium.	23	8
		Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve; price elasticity of demand – factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand – percentage-change method.		10
	Part- A **Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation**	**Measures of Dispersion** – absolute dispersion (range, quartile deviation, mean deviation) relative dispersion (co-efficient of range, co-efficient of quartile-deviation and mean deviation) **Commencement of Project Work**		15
OCTOBER	**Part- A** **Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation**	**Measures of Dispersion** -absolute dispersion (standard deviation); relative dispersion (co-efficient of variation); Lorenz Curve: Meaning, construction and its application.	17	6
	Part- B **Unit 6: Producer Behaviour and Supply**	**Meaning of Production Function** – Short-Run and Long-Run		4
		Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product.Returns to a Factor		6
		Cost: Short run costs – total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationships.		9
		REVISION FOR HALF YEARLY EXAM		

DECEMBER	**Part- A** **Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation**	**Correlation** – meaning and properties, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation – Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation.	17	5
	Part- B **Unit 7: Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple applications.**	**Perfect competition** – Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply. **Other Market Forms** – monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly – their meaning and features. **Simple Applications of Demand and Supply**: Price ceiling, price floor.		20
JANUARY	**Part-A** **Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation**	**Introduction to Index Numbers** – meaning, types – wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers. **Completion of Project Work**	11	15
FEBRUARY		**REVISION For SEE 2020**		

MARKS: 80   **DURATION: 3 HRS.**

SN	Typology of Questions	Objective Type/ MCQ 1 Mark	Short Answer I 3 Marks	Short Answer II 4 Marks	Long Answer 6 Marks	Marks
1	**Remembering:** Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	5	1	2	1	22
2	**Understanding:** Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas.	5	1	2	1	22
3	**Applying:** Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	5	1	1	1	18
4	**Analysing and Evaluating:** Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria. **Creating:** Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	5	1	1	1	18
	Total	20X1=20	4X3=12	6X4=24	4X6=24	80 (34)

There will be **Internal Choices** in questions of 1 mark, 3 marks, 4 marks and 6 marks in both sections (A & B). In all, Total 8 internal choices