

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOLS RANCHI ZONE**SYLLABUS : ECONOMICS CLASS – XI (2019-20)**

Theory: 80 MARKS

Project: 20 Marks

UNITS		Term-I	ANNUAL
PART A	Introductory Microeconomics		
	Introduction	10	4
	Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand	30	13
	Producer Behaviour and Supply		13
	Forms of Market and Price Determination under perfect competition with simple applications		10
	Total	40	40
Part B	Statistics for Economics		
	Introduction	10	13
	Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data	20	
	Statistical Tools and Interpretation Statistical Tools and Interpretation(Only Simple mean, combined mean and weighted mean)	10	27
	Total	40	40
PART C	Project work		20

JUNE 19

Part A : Introductory Micro Economics

Unit 1: Introduction

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

Part B: Statistics for Economics

Unit 1 : Introduction to Economics

What is Economics?

Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics

JULY 19

Unit 2: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand (Part A : Introductory Micro Economics)

Consumer's equilibrium - meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis. 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. 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.

Unit 2 : Part B : Collection of Primary and Secondary Data

AUGUST 19

Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data

Concept of Sampling. 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).

Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation

Measures of Central Tendency- mean (simple and weighted)

(To be completed before 2nd week of August)

SEPTEMBER 19

Summative assessment -1

Unit 3 median and mode

Unit 3: Producer Behaviour and Supply

Meaning of Production Function – Short-Run and Long-Run Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product.

Returns to factor ; Coast and concept of cost.

OCTOBER 19

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. Revenue - total, average and marginal revenue - meaning and their relationship.

NOVEMBER 19

UNIT 3 Measures of Dispersion - absolute dispersion (range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation); relative dispersion (co-efficient of range, co-efficient of quartile-deviation, co-efficient of mean deviation, co-efficient of variation); Lorenz Curve: Meaning, construction and its application.

UNIT 3 Producer's equilibrium-meaning and its conditions in terms of marginal revenue-marginal cost. Supply, market supply, determinants of supply, supply schedule, supply curve and its slope, movements along and shifts in supply curve, price elasticity of supply; measurement of price elasticity of supply - percentage-change method.

DECEMBER 19

UNIT 3 Correlation – meaning and properties, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation.

Unit 4: Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple applications Perfect competition monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly - their meaning and features.

JANUARY 20

Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply

Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling, price floor.

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.

Part C: Developing Project in Economics 20

The students may be encouraged to develop projects, as per the suggested project guidelines. Case studies of a few organisations / outlets may also be encouraged. Under this the students will do only ONE comprehensive project using concepts from both part A and part B. Some of the examples of the projects are as follows (they are not mandatory but suggestive): (i) A report on demographic structure of your neighborhood. (ii) Changing consumer awareness amongst households. (iii) Dissemination of price information for growers and its impact on consumers. (iv) Study of a cooperative institution: milk cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, etc. (v) Case studies on public private partnership, outsourcing and outward Foreign Direct Investment. (vi) Global warming. (vii) Designing eco-friendly projects applicable in school such as paper and water recycle. The idea behind introducing this unit is to enable the students to develop the ways and means by which a project can be developed using the skills learned in the course. This includes all the steps involved in designing a project starting from choosing a title, exploring the information relating to the title, collection of primary and secondary data, analysing the data, presentation of the project and using various statistical tools and their interpretation and conclusion.

FEBRUARY 20

Revision.

BLUE PRINT (2019-20)

CLASS XI

PART A	1marks	3 marks	4 marks	6marks
Unit 1	1	1		1
Unit 2	3	1	3	2
	1x4=4	3x2=6	4x3=12	6x3=18
Part B	1marks	3 marks	4 marks	6marks
Unit 1	1	1		1
Unit 2	3	1	2	1
Unit 3			1	1
	1x4=4	3x2=6	4x3=12	6x3=18