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Economics

Class XI

Part- I Micro Economics

Part- II Statistics for Economics

Class XII

Part-I Macro Economics

Part- II Indian Economic Development

Class XI

Part- I Micro Economics

1. Introduction
2. Demand, supply & Market Mechanism.
3. Elasticity
4. Behavior of consumers & Producers.
5. Form of Market & Price Determination

Part- II Statistics for Economics

1. Introduction
2. Collection, Presentation and Organisation of Data
3. Statistical Averages and Dispersion
4. Correlation, Index Numbers and Time series
5. Project on Application of Statistics in Economics.

Class XII

Part-I Macro Economics

1. Introduction
2. National Income and related Aggregates: Basic Concepts and Measurement.
3. Theory of Income and Employment
4. Money and Banking
5. Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy and Government Budget.

Part- II Indian Economic Development

1. Introduction
2. Structural Changes in the Indian Economy After liberalization.
3. Current challenges facing Indian economy
4. Planning and Economic Development in India .
5. Economic Growth and Development.

Detailed Syllabus**Class XI**

Part- I Micro Economics

1. Introduction
2. Demand, supply & Market Mechanism.
3. Elasticity
4. Behavior of consumers & Producers.
5. Form of Market & Price Determination

Unit 1: Introduction

Definition of Economics, Positive & Normative Economics, Micro & Macro Economics, Factors of production- Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneur, Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost, Difference between Accounting Cost & Opportunity Cost, Economic Systems – Basic Features .

Unit 2: Demand, supply & Market Mechanism

- **Demand:** Demand and its determinants, law of demand, Individual and Market Demand, Demand Schedule, Demand Curve, , movement along and shifts in the demand curve, Exception to Law of Demand.
- **Supply** – Supply and its Determinants, Law of Supply , Individual and Market supply, supply schedule, supply curve, movements along and shifts in supply curve, Exception to the law of Supply.
- **Market Mechanism** – Equilibrium and Disequilibrium ,Shortage and Surplus, Application of Demand and Supply Analysis.

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Unit 3 Elasticity. (a) Price Elasticity of Demand.

(b) Income Elasticity of Demand.

(c) Cross Elasticity of Demand.

***(definitions only)**

Factors Affecting the Elasticity of Demand.

Methods of Calculating Price Elasticity –

1. Percentage Method
2. Geometric Method
3. Total Expenditure Method

Simple Numerical Problems on Each Method.

Elasticity of Supply – Measurement of Elasticity of Supply,

1. Percent change Method
2. Geometric Method

Unit 4. Behavior of Consumers & Producers.

- **Consumer Behavior**- Meaning of Utility, Total Utility, marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Consumer's Equilibrium .
- **Cost** - Concepts and Relationship Between Short Run and Long Run Costs (all costs total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost)
- **Revenue** - Total revenue Average Revenue Marginal Revenue. Producer's Equilibrium-meaning and its conditions-under (a) Total Revenue-Total Cost Approach and (b) Marginal Revenue-Marginal Cost Approach

Unit 5. Form of Market & Price Determination

Forms of Market – Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly and monopsony – their meaning and basic features.

Price determination under perfect competition

Part- B Statistics for Economics

1. Introduction

2. Collection, Presentation and Organization of Data
3. Statistical Averages and Dispersion
4. Correlation, Index Numbers and Time series
5. Project on Application of Statistics in Economics.

Unit 1 : Introduction

Meaning, Scope, Importance and limitations of Statistics with special reference to Economics.

Unit 2 : Collection, Presentation and Organization of Data

Collection of Data - Source of Data - Primary and Secondary, Method of Collecting Data. Some Important Sources of Secondary Data, Organization of Data - Meaning and Types of Variables, Frequency,

Presentation of data – Tabulation, Diagrammatic presentation (bar diagrams, pie-diagrams, line graphs, histogram, polygon and Ogive Curves).

Unit 3: Statistical Averages and Dispersion

Mean, Mode, Median and Quartiles.

Dispersion- Measures of Dispersion (range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation) and co-efficient of variation.

Unit 4: Correlation and Index Numbers

Meaning and significance, Scatter diagram, Measure of correlation – Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation.

Introduction to index numbers, meaning Laspeyre's & Paasche's & Fisher's index- Wholesale price index, Consumer Price Index and Index of Industrial Production, uses of index numbers.

Unit 5: Project on Application of Statistics in Economics.

Preparation of a Project Report on

- (i) Consumer Awareness amongst households through collection of Primary Data by designing a questionnaire.

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Productivity Awareness amongst enterprises through use of statistical data from statistical tables from Newspapers/RBI Bulletin/Budget/Census Reports/Economic Survey, etc.

OR

Study of a Cooperative institution like milk Cooperatives / Credit Cooperative etc.

Detailed Syllabus

Class XII

Part-I Macro Economics

1. Introduction
2. National Income and related Aggregates: Basic Concepts and Measurement.
3. Theory of Income and Employment: Basic concept and Determination of Income and Employment
4. Money and Banking
5. Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy and Government Budget.

Part A

Unit 1 : Introduction

Macroeconomics: Its meaning and scope viz Central Problems: - Growth, Inflation, Employment. Some basic concepts of macroeconomics: Business Cycle, Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply, Consumption goods, Capital Goods, Final Goods, Intermediate Goods; Stocks and Flows; Gross Investment and Depreciation.

Unit 2 : National Income and related Aggregates: Basic Concepts and Measurement.

Circular flow of income; Methods of calculating National Income – Value Added or Product method, Expenditure method, Income method.

Concepts and aggregates related to National Income: Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross and Net Domestic Product (GDP and NDP) – at market price, at factor cost; National Disposal Income (gross and net), Personal Income and Personal Disposable Income; Real and Nominal GDP. GDP and Welfare.

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Simple Numerical Examples.

Unit 3: Theory of Income and Employment

Aggregate demand and its components. Consumption Function and Investment Function, Propensity to consume and propensity to save, equilibrium output, Types of Unemployment.

Unit 4 : Money and Banking

Money – Meaning, Functions and types. Supply of money – Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks- Definition and Functions, Money and Credit Creation by Commercial banks . Central Bank – Meaning and Functions.

Unit 5 : Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy and Government Budget.

Monetary policy – Meaning types and tools.

Fiscal policy- – Meaning types and tools.

Government budget – meaning, objectives, components and types. Classification of receipts – revenue receipt and capital receipt; classification of expenditure – revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Various measures of government deficit – revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, primary deficit: their meaning and implications.

Part- II Indian Economic Development

1. Introduction
2. Structural Changes in the Indian Economy after liberalization
3. Current challenges facing Indian economy
4. Planning and Economic Development in India.
5. Economic Growth and Development.

6. ~~Goa Economy~~

Unit-1 : Introduction

- **Parameters of Development** –Per capita Income, Human Development in India
- A brief introduction of the state of the Indian economy on the eve of independence. Main features, problems and policies of agriculture and Foreign Trade.

Unit-2 : Planning and Economic Development in India

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Objectives, Targets, Achievements and drawbacks of different Five Year Plans in India (A brief account).

Unit-3: Structural Changes in the Indian Economy after liberalization.

Meaning, Need, Significance and Features of Liberalization, Globalization, Disinvestment and Privatization, Present Features of Indian Economy.

Unit-4 : Current challenges facing Indian economy

- * Poverty – absolute and relative; Main programmes for poverty alleviation: A critical assessment; Rural development: Key issues – credit and marketing – role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification; alternative farming- organic farming.
- * Human Capital Formation: How people become resource; Role of human Capital in economic development; Growth of Education Sector in India. Informal Economy Employment: Problems and Policies.
- * Sustainable Economic Growth : Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment.

Unit-5 : Economic Growth and Development.

Economic Growth and Development-Meaning and Difference, Comparative Study of India and China on; the Following Indicators: i) unemployment ii) GDP growth; iii) GDP per capital iv) GDP purchasing power parity, v) amount in direct foreign investment, vi) inflation; vii) poverty.

Unit-6 Goan Economy

Goan Economy-Introduction, Historical back ground, The Goan economy on the eve of Liberation, Development of Goan Economy since liberation- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Mining, Fishing, Industry Information Technology policy, Food processing, Role of Small Scale Industries in Goa, Cottage Industries and Handicrafts, Sick units/Closed Units, Tourism, Human resource development. The Goan economy and Infrastructure, Communities and Goan Economy