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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