

# ACADEMIC PLAN 2018-2019

D.A.V Public School, Uppal Southend Sector 49, Gurgaon

CLASS XI

ECONOMICS

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks :80

## PART-A: MICRO ECONOMICS

Units		Periods	Marks
1	Introduction	08	04
2	Consumer's equilibrium and Demand	32	13
3	Producer Behaviour and Supply	32	13
4	Forms of Market and Price Determination	28	10
<b>Total</b>			<b>40</b>

## PART-B: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Units		Periods	Marks
1	Introduction, Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data	34	13
2	Statistical tool and interpretation	66	27
<b>Total</b>			<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>80</b>

<b>Project Work</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**APRIL**

**Micro Economics** **(10 periods)**

**Unit 1:**

**CH 1. Introduction**

**Learning Objectives**

- To understand Subject matter of Economics.

**Topics**

- What is an Economy?
- Central problems of an Economy: What, how and for whom to produce.
- Concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost
- Distinction between micro economics and macro economics

**Brain Teasers**

- What gives rise to the central problems of an Economy?
- Why an economic problem does arise?

**MAY**

**Unit 2:** **(25 periods)**

**Chapter 2.Consumer Equilibrium and Demand**

**Learning Objectives**

- **To understand the concept of Cardinal and Ordinal approach**

**Topics**

- Utility Approach: Law of diminishing Marginal Utility, One commodity and two commodity Cases.
- 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.

**Brain Teasers**

- A consumer consumes only two good X and Y. State and explains condition of consumer equilibrium with the help of Utility analysis.
- State the conditions of consumer's equilibrium in indifference curve analysis.

### **Chapter 3: Theory of Demand**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the concept of Law of Demand.

#### **Topics**

- Meaning of Demand
- Factors determining demand for a commodity
- Demand function, Demand schedule and demand curve
- Law of Demand: Assumptions, Exceptions and Reasons of Law of demand
- Change in Demand and Change in Quantity demanded
- Market demand(with Schedule and Curve both)
- Factors affecting Market Demand
- Effect of changes in Income on demand for inferior and normal commodity
- Effect of changes in price of substitute and complementary commodity on demand for a commodity
- Direct and Derived Demand
- Elasticity of Demand: Definition, Degrees of elasticity of demand
- Measurement of Elasticity of demand by Percentage or Proportionate Method
- Elasticity of two intersecting demand curves
- Factors affecting elasticity of demand
- Importance of elasticity of demand

#### **Brain Teasers**

- Explain the effect of rise in the price of 'Related Goods' on the demand for a good X.
- Explain the causes behind the Law of Demand.

#### **Statistics**

### **Chapter 1. What is economics?**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the Nature of Economics

#### **Topics**

- Definitions of Economics
- Nature of Economics-

Positive and Normative science

Science or Art

### **Brain teasers**

- What are the different productive activities?

### **Chapter 2. Introduction – Meaning and scope.**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the importance and limitations of statistics

#### **Topics**

- What is statistics?
- Functions of Statistics
- Importance of Statistics
- Limitations of Statistics
- Misuse of Statistics

**JULY**

### **Unit 2 : Collection and Organization of data**

**(24 Periods)**

#### **Chapter 3: Collection of primary and secondary data**

##### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand how to collect Primary data and Secondary data
- To understand about the inception and functions of NSSO.

##### **Topics**

- What is statistical inquiry
- Primary and secondary data
- Drafting a questionnaire
- Methods of collecting primary data

- Methods of sampling
- Reliability of data
- Census of India
- NSSO

#### **Chapter 4: Organization of data**

##### **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the methods of classification
- To understand the concept related to frequency distribution.

##### **Topics**

- Classification of data
- Objective of classification
- Characteristics of classification
- Methods of classification
- Statistical series

#### **Chapter 5 .Tabular presentation**

##### **Learning Objectives**

- To be able to convert the raw data into tables.

##### **Topics**

- Definitions and objectives
- Definition and Objectives of Tabulation
- Essentials of a satisfactory of Table
- Parts of Table
- Types of statistical Tables

#### **Chapter 6: Diagrammatic Presentations**

### **Learning Objectives**

- To draw the diagram as per the requirement.
- To understand the general rules and limitations of Diagrammatic presentation.

### **Topics**

- Importance and uses of graphs and diagram
- General rules for constructing diagrams
- Types of Diagrams-
- One-dimensional diagrams
- Pie Diagrams
- Limitations of diagrammatic presentation.

### **Chapter 7: Graphic presentations**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- To be able to draw different types of graphs.

#### **Topics**

- Construction of Graphs
- Graphs of frequency distribution-
- Line frequency graph
- Histogram
- Frequency polygon
- Frequency curve
- Cumulative frequency curve
- Graphs of Time series-
- General rules to construct a Line graph
- One Variable graphs
- Two or more variable graphs
- Graphs of different units

**August**

**Unit 3 : Statistical Tools and Interpretation**

**( 23 Periods)**

**Chapter 8: Measure of the central tendency**

**Learning Objectives**

- To be able to comprehend the functions and objectives of an average.
- To enable students to calculate arithmetic, weighted and combined mean.

**Topics**

- Objects and functions of Averages
- Arithmetic Mean:
  - Individual
  - Discrete series
  - Continuous Series
  - Weighted Mean
- Mathematical properties of mean
- Merits and demerits of mean

**Chapter 9: Positional average and partition values**

**Learning Objectives**

- To understand calculation of median and mode
- To explain Graphic location of Median, quartiles and mode.

**Topics**

- Median: its calculation, properties, merits and demerits
- Partition values(Quartiles): Calculation, Meaning, merits and demerits
- Mode

- Determination of mode using-
- Inspection Method
- Grouping method
- Merits and demerits of Mode
- Graphical location of mode.

#### **Brain Teasers**

- Find out Median and Mode for the following data:

5,10,8,7,15,10

- The average weight of 150 students of a class is 80 kg. The mean weight of boys is 85 kg and that of girls is 70 kg. Find out the number of girls in the class.

#### **September**

#### **Revision and First Term Examination**

#### **October**

#### **Unit 3: Producer Behavior and Supply Periods)**

**(20**

#### **Learning Objective**

- To develop understanding among students about factors affecting supply and producer behavior.

#### **Topics**

- Supply
- Meaning of supply and stock
- Factors affecting supply of a commodity
- Supply function ,schedule and curve
- Law of supply: its assumptions, exceptions, reasons for operation of law of supply
- Change in quantity supplies and change in supply
- Market supply and factors affecting it
- Price elasticity of supply: Degrees of elasticity



- Measurement of elasticity of supply
- Production Theory
- Production Function
- Total product(TP), Average Product (AP) , Marginal
- Marginal product (MP)
- Fixed and variable factors
- Returns to a Factor : Law of variable proportion
- Relation between AP and MP
- Cost
- Meaning of Explicit and implicit cost, money and real cost,
- Opportunity cost
- Total fixed cost and total variable cost
- Average variable cost, average fixed cost and average total
- Cost(meaning,diagram,schedule and examples)
- Relationship among TC,TFC and TVC and AC,AFC and AVC
- Marginal Cost –meaning, reasons for U shape ,its relationship between AC and AVC
- Area under  $MC=TVC$
- Rising portion of MC is supply curve
- Revenue- Meaning
- Total Revenue(TR),Marginal Revenue (MR), Average Revenue (AR)
- Relationship between TR,MR under two markets (Perfect Competition, Monopoly/Monopolistic competition)
- Relationship between AR,MR under two markets (Perfect Competition, Monopoly/Monopolistic competition)
- Producer's Equilibrium-meaning, conditions through
- MR and MC approach

### **Brain Teasers**

- Explain the relation between MR and AR when a firm is able to sell more quantity of output:
  1. At the same price.
  2. Only by lowering the price.

**November**

**STATISTICS**

**(17 Periods)**

**Chapter 10: Measures of Dispersion**

**Learning Objectives**

- ☑ To understand the methods of measuring dispersion.
- ☑ To understand the method of constructing Lorenz Curve.

**Topics**

- Objectives of measuring Dispersion
- Absolute and Relative measures of Dispersion
- Range
- Quartile Deviation
- Mean Deviation
- Standard Deviation
- Lorenz Curve
- Properties, Merits, Demerits of each measure of Dispersion

**Brain Teasers**

- For a group of 50 male workers, the mean and standard deviation of their weekly wages are Rs 63 and Rs 9 respectively. For a group of 40 female workers, these are Rs 54 and Rs 6 respectively. Find mean and standard deviation for a combined group of 90 workers.
- Following is the frequency distribution of marks obtained by students in Economics and Statistics. Analyse the data by drawing a Lorenz Curve:

Marks(mid value)	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85
No. of students(Economics)	10	12	13	14	22	27	20	12	11
No. of students Stats	1	2	26	50	59	40	10	8	3

**December**

**Unit 4: Forms of Market and Price Determination Period)**

**(22**

**Learning Objectives**

- To help students relate various market in real life to the main forms of market.
- To explain the working of market mechanism

**Topics**

- Main Market Forms
- ☐ Meaning of Market
- ☐ Perfect competition : its features
- Pure Competition
- ☐ Monopoly :features
- ☐ Reasons for emergence of monopoly
- Shape of Revenue and demand curves
- ☐ Merits and Demerits of monopoly
- ☐ Monopolistic Competition :meaning and features
- ☐ Revenue and Demand curves
- Oligopoly: its features

- Price Determination
- ☒ Price Determination under Perfect Competition
- ☒ Equilibrium price, excess demand and excess supply
- ☒ Effects of shifts in Demand on equilibrium price
- Effects of shifts in supply on equilibrium price
- Effects of simultaneous shifts in Demand and supply on equilibrium price

#### **Brain Teasers**

- Can you think of any commodity on which price ceiling is imposed in India? What may be the consequences of price ceiling?

### **January**

#### **STATISTICS**

**(16 Periods)**

#### **Chapter: 11 Measures of Correlation**

#### **Learning objective**

- ☒ To find the degree of the correlation between two series.

#### **Topics**

- Correlation and causation
- Kinds of Correlation
- Methods of studying Correlation
- Scatter Diagram

#### **Brain Teaser**

- Distinguish between Positive and Negative correlation with the help of an example.
- Rank Correlation

Two judges in a beauty competition rank the 7 entries as follows:

JUDGE1	6	7	5	4	3	1	2
JUDGE2	5	6	7	1	2	3	4

## Chapter: 12 Introduction to Index numbers

### Learning objective

To understand the problems, uses and limitations of Index numbers.

☑ To understand the methods of constructing Index numbers.

### Topics

- Measurement and Definition
- Types of Index Numbers
- Unweighted Index Number
- Weighted Index Number
- Consumer Price Index Number
- General Uses of Index Number
- Limitations of Index Numbers
- Inflation: causes, effects and measures to control inflation

### Brain Teasers

- Calculate price index number for 2008 of the following weighted aggregative using a) Laspeyre's method b) Paasche's method

Commodity	Price(2001)	Quantity(2001)	Price(2008)	Quantity(2008)
A	4	20	6	10
B	3	15	5	23
C	2	25	3	15

D	5	10	4	40
---	---	----	---	----

- Explain the monetary measures to control inflation.

DAVPS, SECTOR-49, GURUGRAM