

ECONOMICS

Month	Unit	Topic	Sub Topic
April-May	Part A Unit 1	Microeconomics: Introduction	Microeconomics: 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 Unit 1	Statistics: Introduction	Statistics: What is Economics? Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics
June	Part A Unit 2	Microeconomics: 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. 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.
	Part B Unit 2	Statistics: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data	Collection of data - sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected, with concepts of Sampling; Sampling and Non-Sampling errors; methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey
	UT 1		
July	Part A Unit 2	Microeconomics: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand	Indifference curve(contd.) Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve.
	Part B Unit 2	Statistics: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data	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).
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: Tools and Interpretation	Measures of Central tendency: mean (simple and weighted), median and mode: introduction
August	Part A Unit 2	Microeconomics: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand	Price elasticity of demand - factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand - percentage-change method.
	Unit 3	Producer Behaviour and Supply	Meaning of Production Function - Short-Run and Long-Run Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product. Returns to a Factor
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: Tools and Interpretation	Measures of Central tendency: mean (simple and weighted), median and mode
September	REVISION AND BLOCK TEST I		

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October	Part A Unit 3	Microeconomics: Producer behaviour and supply	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.
			Revenue - total, average and marginal revenue - meaning and their relationship.
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: Tools and Interpretation	Measures of dispersion: absolute dispersion (range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation);
November	Part A Unit 3	Microeconomics: Producer behaviour and supply	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,
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: Tools and Interpretation	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.
	UT 2		
December	Part A Unit 3	Microeconomics: Producer behaviour and supply	Price elasticity of supply; measurement of price elasticity of supply - percentage-change method.
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: Tools and Interpretation	Correlation: meaning and properties, scatter diagram, Measures of correlation – Karl Pearson's method, Spearman's Rank correlation
January	UT 3		
	Part A Unit 4	Microeconomics: Forms of Market and Price determination	Other Market Forms - monopolistic competition, oligopoly - their meaning and features.
			Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling, price floor.
	Part B Unit 3	Statistics: 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 number
	REVISION		
February	Revision and Block Test II		
Theory Paper 80 marks + Practical Work 20 marks			

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Practical work: Project File and Viva

Practical Marks: 20 Marks

Exam	Topics
Block Test 1	Effect on PPC due to various govt policies
Block Test 2	Invisible Hand(Adam smith)

Assessment Criteria

Heading	Marks
Relevance of Topic	3
Research Work/Knowledge content	6
Presentation Technique	3
Viva	8
Total Marks	20