CLASS - XI (2013-14)

Paper 1   3 Hours

90 Marks

Units	Periods	Marks
Part A: Statistics for Economics		
1. Introduction	7	15
2. Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data	27	
3. Statistical Tools and Interpretation	66	30
	100	45
Part B: Indian Economic Development		
4. Development Experience (1947-90)	18	8
and Economic Reforms since 1991	16	10
5. Current Challenges facing Indian Economy	60	20
6. Development experience of India-A comparison with neighbours	14	7
	108	45
Part C: Project Work	12	10

Note: The question paper will include a Section on Open Case studies based-questions on two case studies, each from Part A and Part B of 8 marks, a total of 16 marks. The case studies will be supplied to students in advance. These case studies are designed to test the analytical and higher order thinking skills of students.

Part A: Statistics for Economics

In this course, the learners are expected to acquire skills in collection, organisation and presentation of quantitative and qualitative information pertaining to various simple economic aspects systematically. It also intends to provide some basic statistical tools to analyse, and interpret any economic information and draw appropriate inferences. In this process, the learners are also expected to understand the behaviour of various economic data.

Unit 1: Introduction   07 Periods

What is Economics?

Meaning, scope and importance of statistics in Economics

Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data   27 Periods

Collection of data - sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected; 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   66 Periods

(For all the numerical problems and solutions, the appropriate economic interpretation may be attempted. This means, the students need to solve the problems and provide interpretation for the results derived.)

Measures of Central Tendency- mean (simple and weighted), median and mode

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

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

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.

Some Mathematical tools used in Economics: Equation of a line, slope of a line, slope of a curve.

Part B: Indian Economic Development

Unit 4: Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991:

18 Periods

A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence.

Common goals of Five Year Plans.

Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy, etc.), industry (industrial licensing, etc.) and foreign trade.

Economic Reforms since 1991:   16 Periods

Need and main features - liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation;
An appraisal of LPG policies

Unit 5: Current challenges facing Indian Economy: 60 Periods

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

Employment: Formal and informal, growth and other issues: Problems and policies.

Inflation: Problems and Policies

Infrastructure: Meaning and Types: Case Studies: Energy and Health: Problems and Policies- A critical assessment;

Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment, including global warming.

Unit 6: Development Experience of India: 14 Periods

A comparison with neighbours

India and Pakistan

India and China

Issues: growth, population, sectoral development and other developmental indicators.

Part C: Developing Projects in Economics   12 Periods

The students may be encouraged to develop projects, which have primary data, secondary data or both. Case studies of a few organisations / outlets may also be encouraged. Under this the students will do one project each from 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.

Suggested Question Paper Design
Economics (Code 030)
Class XI (2013-14)
March 2014 Examination

Marks 90   **Duration: 3 hrs.**

S. No.	Typology of Questions	Very Short Answer MCQ 1 Mark	Short Answer II 3 Marks	Short Answer I 4 Marks	Long Answer 6 Marks	Marks	%
1.	**Remembering-** (Knowledge based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; Identify, define, or recite, information)	-	2	1	2	22	25
2.	**Understanding-** (Comprehension –to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)	1	2	1	2	23	25
3.	**Application** (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	2	2	1	1	18	20
4.	**High Order Thinking Skills** (**Analysis & Synthesis-** Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information, Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)	2	2	1	1	18	20
5.	**Evaluation and Multi-Disciplinary-** (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)	0	1	-	1	9	10
	TOTAL	5x1=5	9x3=27	4x4=16	7x6=42	90 (25) + 10 Projects = 100 Marks	100

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