MONTH	UNIT/CHAPTER/TOPIC	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	PEDAGOGY TOOLS USED	E-CONTENT	LEARNING OUTCOMES / SKILLS LEARNT BY STUDENTS
APRIL	**STATISTICS – Chapter 1: Introduction (Statistics)** ● **Meaning of Economics** ● **Classification of eco-activities** ● **Meaning of Statistics in plural and singular sense** ● **Functions, importance and limitations of statistics**.	Students will be able to: 1. Know the subject of Economics is about. 2. Understand how economics is linked with the study of economic activities in consumption, production and distribution. 3. Understand why knowledge of statistics can help in describing consumption, production and distribution. 4. Learn about some uses of statistics in the understanding of economic activities.	1. Students may be asked to list different activities of members of their family, different kinds of scarcities that they face in their daily life, list examples of qualitative and quantitative data. 2. Students may be asked to make a questionnaire, collect data on different issues from different sources, read different survey reports. 3. Students will be told to bring their last year mark sheet and tell them to collect the data subject wise after forming a group.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1h_bJCkRg145RP089dckhooNoly0woxEz?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	Students will learn: ● Basics of economics and co-relate with economics problem. ● Various economic activities, economic problems and its reasons. ● Statistics in and how statistics help in the understanding of economics about what the data is and its types, the uses of data, methods of data collection and agencies collecting data in India. ● Critical thinking. Problem solving, communication skill. ● Confidence will increase ● Maintaining public relations ● Patience and respecting people ⮚ Research oriented
	MICRO ECONOMICS **Unit 1 – Chapter 1: Introduction and Central problems of an Economy** ● **Introduction** ● **A types economy** ● **Micro & Macro economics**	1. The students will be able to understand the meaning of economy. 2. The students will know the terms micro &	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Show Videos to the class Art integration Students will be given to prepare play role of an economy and decide PPC of a country.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	● Development of economic reasoning which the learners can apply in their day to day life as citizens, consumers & workers. ● Understanding some basic concepts & development of economic reasoning which

	• **Positive & normative economics** • **Central problems on an economy** • **Production Possibility Curve (PPC)**	macroeconomics & their difference. 3. They will be able to identify difference between positive & normative economics 4. The students will elaborate with solutions the central problems of economy, what to, how & for whom to produce, allocation of resources & growing the resources dealing with them. 5. They will be able to identify PPC and various diagrams of PPC. Opportunity cost.			the learners can apply in their day to day life as citizens, consumers & workers. • Realization of learner's role in nation building & sensitivity to the economic issues that the nation is facing today. • Equipments with basic tools of economics to analyse economic issues. This is pertinent fervent those who may not peruse this course beyond senior secondary stage. • Development of understanding that there can be more than one view on any economics issue & necessary skills to argue logically with reasoning.
MAY	**STATISTICS** **Chapter 5: Measures of Central Tendency** • **Mean** • **Median** • **Mode**	1. Understand the meaning and purpose of central tendency. 2. Distinguish between mean, median & mode. 3. Know the hoe to calculate averages and positional value. 4. To be familiar with techniques of calculating central tendency. 5. Know about difference between	The practical use of the three will be shown and discussed in the class, for better understanding of the three measures of central tendency.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1h_bJCkRg145RP089dckhooNoly0woxEz?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	Students will learn: • Basics of economics and co-relate with economics problem. • Various economic activities, economic problems and its reasons. Statistics is and how statistics help in the understanding of economics. About what the data is and its types, the uses of data, methods of data collection and agencies collecting data in India.

		averages and positional values.			
JULY	**STATISTICS** **CHAPTER 2: COLLECTION OF DATA** ● **Sources of data – primary & secondary** ● **How basic data is collected with concepts of sampling.** ● **Methods of collecting data** ● **Some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation.** **CHAPTER 3: ORGANISATION OF DATA:** ● **Meaning and types of variables.** ● **Frequency distribution.** ● **Types of series.** ● **Conversion of series.** **CHAPTER 4 – PRESENTATION OF DATA** ● **Tabular presentation** ● **Diagrammatic presentation of Data: Geometric forms (bar diagrams and pie diagrams)** ● **Graphical Presentation of Data: (i) Frequency diagrams (histogram, polygon and Ogive)**	1. Understand the meaning and purpose of data collection. 2. Distinguish between primary and secondary sources. 3. Know the mode of collection of data; distinguish between census and sample surveys. 4. To be familiar with techniques of sampling. 5. Know about some important sources of secondary data.	Students will be told to bring their last year mark sheet and tell them to collect, organize and present the data subject wise after forming a group. Art Integration Students will be asked to prepare a questionnaire on a topic selected by them, collect the data, and organize it then using statistical tools present the data. As a project.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1h_bJCkRg145RP089dckhooNoly0woxEz?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	Students will learn: ● Basics of economics and co-relate with economics problems. ● Various economic activities, economic problems and its reasons. ● Statistics is and how statistics help in the understanding of economics. About what the data is and its types, the uses of data, methods of data collection and agencies collecting data in India. ● Critical thinking, problem solving, communication skills. ● Confidence will increase. ● Maintaining public relations. ● Patience and respecting people. ● Research oriented

	and (ii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph)				
	MACRO ECONOMICS UNIT II – CHAPTER 2 – Consumer's Equilibrium ● **Introduction** ● **Theory of consumer behavior** ● **Cardinal Approach/ Indifference Curve Analysis** ● **The consumer's budget** ● **Preferences of the consumers**	1. Students will be able to learn the concept of MU and TU. 2. Consumer's equilibrium – one & two commodity. 3. The students will be able to explain & present consumer's budget using beudget set, budget line & changes in budget set. 4. The students will learn preferences by studying monotonic preferences, substitution between goods, Diminishing rate of substitution, indifference curve, it's shape & indifference map, utility, optimal choice.	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Black-Board and Lecture Method & Solving sums. Students will be asked to prepare table on MU and TU on their personal experiences.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	1. Appreciate the difference between cardinal and ordinal utility. 2. Determine the equilibrium of the consumer on the basis of the cardinal utility theory. 3. Explain the concepts of indifference curve and the budget line. 4. Derive the equilibrium of the consumer using these above two concepts and dictate the price effect and split it up into substitution effect and income effect. 5. Clear with the concept of budget line and changes in budget line. 6. Concept of equi-marginal will be clear.
AUGUST	**CHAPTER 3 – Theory of Demand** ● **Introduction** ● **Demand schedule** ● **Demand curve** ● **Demand function**	1. The students will learn the concept of demand. 2. Law of demand, factors affecting law of demand.	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Students will be asked to compare the price and demand of the any product during the lockdown period and same product during	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	● Appreciate the difference between Normal and inferior goods. ● Explain the concepts of law of demand and expectations to law of demand.

	● **Determinants or factors affecting Demand** ● **Law of Demand** ● **Change in Demand** **CHAPTER 4 - Price Elasticity of Demand** ● **Definition** ● **Degree of price elasticity** ● **Methods to calculate Elasticity of demand** ● **Factors affecting elasticity of demand**	3. Normal & inferior goods, substitute & complimentary goods. 4. Shift in demand curve, movement along demand curve. 5. Why does demand curve slope downward?	regular period and try to find the reasons of the same.		● Clear with the concept of substitute goods and complementary goods will be clear. ● Clear with the concept of downward sloping of demand curve. Clear with the concept of effect of increase or decrease in price on demand.
	MICRO ECONOMICS **UNTI III** **Chapter – Theory of Supply and Price elasticity of Supply.** ● **Meaning** ● **Supply schedule and supply curve.** ● **Factors affecting supply.** ● **Supply function.** ● **Change in supply.** ● **Degrees of elasticity of supply.** ● **Methods to calculate elasticity of supply.** ● **Factors affecting price elasticity of supply.**	1. The students will be able to understand the supply. 2. Law of supply, factors affecting law of supply. 3. Shift in supply & moment along supply curve. 4. Price elasticity, methods and sums.	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Show videos in the class. Students will be asked to observe the supply and it price during a normal period during a particular situation.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	● Supply and supply curve in relation to price. ● Determinants of supply curve. ● Extension and contraction of supply. ● Elasticity of supply and its factor affecting supply. ● And able to solve numerical questions based on it. ● Problem solving skill ● Relatedness ● Interdependency ● Being futuristic ● Decision making Analytical skill
OCTOBER	**MICRO ECONOMICS** **CHAPTER 5 – Production function** ● **Introduction** ● **Meaning of Production Function – Short – Run and Long - Run.**	Production function Short Run & Long Run The students will be able to know Meaning - Short Run, Long Run. Difference between them, concept of product, law of variable proportions, diminishing	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Numerical will be solved.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	The students will be able to know Meaning, short run, long run, difference between them, concept of product, law of variable proportions, diminishing returns, relation between TP & MP, relation between MP & AP ⬛ Critical thinking skills.

	● **Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product.** ● **Law of variable Proportion / Returns to a Factor.**	returns, relations between TP & MP, relations between MP & AP.			▢ Understand prevailing market conditions. ▢ Problem solving. ▢ Change ability. Budgeting.
	MICRO ECONOMICS **CHAPTER 6 – Theory of Cost** ● **Short run costs – total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost.** ● **Average cost, Average fixed cost, Average variable cost.** ● **Marginal cost – meaning and their relationships.** **CHAPTER 7 – Concept of Revenue** ● **Total, Average and Marginal Revenue.** ● **Meaning and their relationship.** **CHAPTER 8 – Producer's equilibrium** ● **Meaning** ● **Conditions in terms of marginal revenue and marginal cost.**	The students will be able to understand meaning, short run costs, average costs, marginal cost and relationships between short run costs, Sums. The students will be able to understand meaning, TR, AR, MR, relationship between them. The students will be able to identify meaning of profit, producers, Short term & Long term equilibrium. MR – MC approach	Students will be asked to draw Diagrams related to cost and revenue. Art Integration - Students will be motivated to present the cost curves revenue curves in a creative way.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	● The students will be able to understand meaning, short run costs, average costs, marginal cost and relationships between short run costs, Sums. ● Critical thinking skills ● Problem solving ● Change ability ● Budgeting The students will be able to understand meaning, TR, AR, MR, relationship between them. The students will be able to understand the concept of equilibrium of producers with the help of MR – MC approach.

NOVEMBER	STATISTICS CHAPTER – Correlation • **Meaning of correlation** • **Types of correlation** • **Degrees of correlation** • **Scatter diagram** • **Measures of correlation – Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation.**	• To measure variability and standard deviation. • To analyze the data to make generalizations about the measures of dispersion. • To explain that the standard deviation is an accepted statistic to measure the dispersion of data about the mean. • To derive a formula for finding standard deviation of data sets. • To practice arithmetic skills and understand the different methods of calculating correlation.	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Black – Board and Lecture Method & Solving Sums.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1h_bJCkRg145RP089dckhooNoly0woxEz?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	• Learn about calculating correlation. • Learn different methods of calculating correlation. • Learn to collect, organize & display data. • Learn to use technology to compute the correlation for a set of data and interpret correlation in relation to the context or problem solution.

	MICRO ECONOMICS **UNTI IV** **CHAPTER – Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition** ● **Perfect competition – Features.** ● **Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply.** ● **Other market forms – monopoly, monopolistic competition – their meaning and features.** ● **Simple Applications of demand & Supply – price ceiling, price floor.**	The students will be able to understand meaning of market, perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, differences between them, oligopoly, and comparison between different market structures.	Text pages of NCERT & Notes. Black-board & lecture method. Students will be asked to find products in various markets and discuss it in the class.	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfugxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1uHEt8RBTMJP8ueh0lj0GVLB_5jSWcPOf?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a	1. In order to successfully demonstrate this knowledge, the student must apply their knowledge to distinguish between the four major market types (perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly & monopoly) 2. The student must be able to identify the output that will be produced by the firm, the price that will be charged by the firm and the amount of profit that will be earned by the firm. 3. The student must also be able to explain the difference between the short – run and long-run equilibrium in the various types of market structures. 4. Comprehend the nature of demand, changes in quantity demanded, changes in demand and the factors that affect demand. 5. To understand the nature of supply, changes in quantity supplied, changes in supply and the factors that affect supply. 6. Explain how markets reach equilibrium --- the point at which demand and supply meet.
JANUARY	**STATISTICS**	1. To define index numbers.	Numerical will be solved	https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1BN2xfu	● Learn to define index numbers.

| CHAPTER – Introduction to Index Numbers
• **Meaning**
• **Simple and weighted index numbers**
• **Wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production.**
• **Uses of index numbers, inflation and index numbers.** | 2. To explain the uses of index numbers.
3. To identify and use the following methods for construction of index numbers. (i) Aggregate method (ii) simple average of relative method.
4. To explain the advantages of different methods of index numbers.
5. To understand different methods of calculating index numbers. | Worksheet will be provided for practice of the concept at Google classroom. | gxOM6ZUVpH0fIotXzwzKU680lz/1h_bJCkRg145RP089dckhooNoly0woxEz?usp=drive_link&sort=13&direction=a | • Learn different methods of calculating index numbers.
• Learn to understand different uses of index numbers.
• Learn to collect, organize and display data. |