

## **ECONOMICS**

### **SYLLABUS FOR HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE**

#### **Rationale:**

Economics is one of the social sciences which has a lot of influence on each individual yet but received little attention in the school curriculum in India. As economic life and the economy go through changes, the need to ground education in children's own experience becomes essential. While doing so, it is imperative to provide them with opportunities to acquire analytical skills to observe and understand the economic realities. Bringing in economics as an abstract knowledge in the early stages of school education would promote rote learning of the subject.

At the higher secondary stage, learners are in a position to understand abstract ideas, exercise the power of thinking and to develop their own perception. It is at this stage that learners are exposed to the rigour of the discipline of economics in a systematic way.

Economics courses are being introduced in such a way that in the initial stage, the learners are introduced to the economic realities that the nation is facing today along with some basic statistical tools to understand these broader economic realities. In the later stage, the learners are to be introduced to economics as a theory of abstraction.

The economics courses also contain many projects and activities. These will provide opportunities for the learners to explore various economic issues both from their day-to-day life and also issues which are broader and invisible in nature. The academic skills that they acquire in these courses would help to develop the projects and activities. The syllabus is also expected to provide opportunities to use information and communication technologies to facilitate their learning process.

#### **Objectives :**

- ❖ Understanding of some basic economic concepts and developing economic reasoning which the learners can apply in their day-to-day life as citizens, workers and consumers .
- ❖ Realisation of learners' role in nation building and sensitise them to the economic issues that the nation is facing today .
- ❖ To equip learners with basic tools of economics and statistics to analyse economic issues. This is pertinent for even those who may not pursue this course beyond the higher secondary stage.
- ❖ To develop an understanding that there can be more than one view on any economic issue and to develop the skills to argue logically.

The details of the syllabus of economics for the two years HS course are as follows:

**H.S. First year :** (i) Introductory Microeconomics.  
(ii) Statistics for Economics.

**H.S. Second year :** (i) Introductory Macroeconomics.  
(ii) Indian Economic Development.

**ECONOMICS****SYLLABUS FOR HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR COURSE****One Paper****Time : Three hours****Marks : 100****Unitwise Distribution of Marks & Periods :**

| <b>Unit</b>                                 | <b>Topics</b>                                   | <b>Marks</b> | <b>Periods</b> |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Part-A Introductory Microeconomics :</b> |   |              |                |
| Unit-I                                      | Introduction                                    | 04           | 08             |
| Unit-II                                     | Consumers Equilibrium and Demand                | 13           | 25             |
| Unit-III                                    | Producer Behaviour and Supply                   | 15           | 30             |
| Unit-IV                                     | Forms of Market and Price Determination         | 10           | 20             |
| Unit -V                                     | Simple Applications of Tools of Demand & Supply | 08           | 12             |
| <b>Part-B Statics For Economics</b>         |   |              |                |
| Unit-VI                                     | Introduction                                    | 05           | 08             |
| Unit-VII                                    | Collection, Organization & Presentation of Data | 15           | 22             |
| Unit-VIII                                   | Statistical Tools & Interpretation              | 30           | 55             |
| <b>Total :</b>                              |   | <b>100</b>   | <b>180</b>     |

**Unitwise Distribution of Course Contents:****Part A : Introductory Microeconomics**

This course introduces the learner to economics as a science of abstraction and reasoning. It introduces some basic concepts and tools to understand economic issues of an individual or a firm and how decisions are taken in variety of markets. It also intends to provide exposure to the learners on how choices are made and how a variety of statistical tools are used to optimally allocate the resources.

**Unit-I : Introduction : Marks : 04**

What is microeconomics?  
Central Problems of an economy, Production possibility curve and opportunity cost.

**Unit-II : Consumers Equilibrium and Demand : Marks : 13**

Consumer's Equilibrium : Meaning and attainment of equilibrium through Utility Approach : One and two commodity cases.  
Demand : Concept of demand, Determination of demand, Demand schedule, Demand curve, Market demand, Movement along and shifts in demand curve, Price elasticity of demand, Measurement of price elasticity of demand—percentage, Total expenditure and geometric methods.

**Unit-III : Producer Behaviour and Supply : Marks : 15**

Production function : Returns to factor and returns to scale.  
Supply : Market supply, Determinants of supply, Supply schedule, Supply curve, Movement

along and shifts in supply curve, Price elasticity of supply, Measurement of price elasticity of supply- percentage and geometric methods.

Cost and Revenue : Concept of cost, Short run cost curve (fixed and variable cost, total, average and marginal cost); concept of revenue – total, average and marginal revenue and their relationship, Producer's equilibrium – with the help of MC and MR.

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**Unit-IV : Forms of Market and Price Determination : Marks : 10**

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Forms of market – perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition – their meaning and features.

Price determination under perfect competition – equilibrium price, effects of shifts in demand and supply.

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**Unit-V : Simple applications of Tools of Demand and Supply Curves : Marks : 08**

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Change in cost conditions and its impact on the firm's and market supply.

Geometric method to determine the elasticity of supply.

Effects of taxation : Per unit tax, Lump Sum Tax, Price ceiling and price floor.

**Part B : Statistics for Economics**

In this course, the learners are expected to acquire skills in collection, organisation of quantitative and qualitative information pertaining to various, but 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.

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**Unit-VI : Introduction : Marks : 05**

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Definition, nature and scope of economics.

Meaning and scope of statistics, importance of statistics in Economics.

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**Unit-VII : Collection and Organisation of Data : Marks : 15**

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Collection of data : Sources of data – Primary and Secondary, 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 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)

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**Unit-VIII : Statistical Tools and Interpretation : Marks : 30**

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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 and 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) and Spearman’s rank correlation.

Introduction to Index Numbers : meaning, types – wholesale price index, consumer price index of industrial production, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers (For all the numerical problems and solutions, the appropriate economic interpretation may be attempted. This means that students need to solve the problems and provide interpretations for the results derived)

- Prescribed textbooks :**
1. Microeconomics, Published by NCERT
  2. Statistics for Economics, Published by NCERT
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1. ব্যক্তিবাদী অর্থবিজ্ঞান পৰিচয়, Published by AHSEC
  2. অর্থনীতিৰ বাবে পৰিসংখ্যা, Published by AHSEC

[**Note :** The textbooks are available in Bangla Medium also]

