

NO OF PERIOD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	ASSESSMENT / ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
Unit-1(5 Periods)	Introduction	What is Economics? Meaning, scope and importance of statistics in Economics		Equipment with basic tools of economics and statistics to analyse economic issues. This is pertinent for even those who may not pursue this course beyond senior secondary stage.
Unit-2 (26 Periods)	Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data	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).	A project can be given to the student on any topic where they can conduct a survey in the school,(eg how many teachers cast their vote, collect the data and can present the data in the form of table and graph)	To develop the skill of data collection, organisation and presentation. It also aims to equip the learners with some basic statistical tools so that they can easily analyse, and comprehend any economic information and illustrate appropriate conclusions. The units deals with chapters on the meaning of economics as well as the meaning and scope of statistics in economics, data collection, organization and presentation and statistical tools and interpretation. There is a separate unit that deals with developing projects in economics. Here the students are expected to develop projects, which have primary data, secondary data or both. The students are also instructed about how to conduct Case study and its relevance in the real life.

NO OF PERIOD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	ASSESSMENT / ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
Unit-3 (58 Periods)	Statistical Tools and Interpretation	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.	Worksheets and numericals on Measures of Central Tendency and Measures of Dispersion	The students are made familiar about measures of central tendency any various methods to calculate mean median and mode in various series
Unit-4(31 Periods)	Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991	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:Need and main features - liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation; An appraisal of LPG policies.	Article on new economy policy.	Students are made familiar with the economic condition of the nation from the period before independence since today along with some basic statistical tools to understand these broader economic realities.

NO OF PERIOD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	ASSESSMENT / ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
Unit-5(57 Periods)	Current challenges facing Indian Economy	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.	Group Discussion and Debate on plans and policies of Government regarding poverty, employment, human capital formation etc.	Realisation of learners' role in nation building and sensitivity to the economic issues that the nation is facing today. Major Issues like poverty, unemployment, health. Human Capital Formation, rural development, infrastructure, environment and sustainable development etc are dealt in details so that the learners can easily assess the real situation of Indian Economy.
Unit-6 (15 Periods)	Development Experience of India	A comparison with neighbours India and Pakistan India and China Issues: growth, population, sectoral development and other developmental indicators.		Comparing India's economic performance with the neighbouring nations, this chapter also gives opportunities to know the present status of Indian Economy in this globalized world.