

BUDHADAL PUBLIC SCHOOL , PATIALA

Session (2026-2027)

CLASS – XI ECONOMICS

MONTHS	CHAPTER	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY/INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY	LEARNING OUTCOMES
APRIL	Statistics for Economics What is Economics Meaning, Scope, Functions and Importance of Statistics Collection of Data Organisation Of Data Introductory Micro Economics Introduction	<u>To enable the students to –</u> ➤ Understand the basic nature of the Subject of Economics. ➤ Understand the meaning, definition, content, scope and nature of statistics. ➤ Understand the nature of data according to source ➤ Analysing the method of primary data collection ➤ Know the meaning of Micro Economics ➤ Know the meaning & types of Central problem. ➤ Know the concept of Opportunity cost	<u>Prediction of the economic future of the country through poster making competition</u> ➤ Assignments- Introduction to microeconomics ➤ Initiating collection of data on the basis of methods learnt . ➤ Smart class Module: What is an economy, statistics and economy ➤ Referring to real datas of NSO	<u>Students would understand the –</u> ➤ Functions and application of statistical tools. ➤ Importance of statistics for various sections of society ➤ Limitations of statistics and cases of mistrust ➤ The nature and methods of collection of data and its application in real life ➤ The Concept of PPC ➤ Characteristics, Shifts and Applications of PPC ➤ Concept of Opportunity Cost and its application ➤ Understand the concept of Opportunity cost and Marginal opportunity cost

MAY	Statistics for Economics Tabular Presentation Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation Introductory Micro Economics	<u>To enable the students –</u> ➤ Various ways of presenting the information; simple bar diagrams, multiple bar diagrams, histograms, ogives, polygon. ➤ Understand the objectives of preparing a table and parts thereof. ➤ Application in projects. ➤ The meaning of micro economics ➤ Understand the concept of central problems of economy. ➤ Identify the concept of opportunity cost.	➤ Assignment: ➤ Tabulation, diagrammatic and graphic presentation. ➤ Diagrammatic presentation of “Impact of Covid 19 on Tourism, hospitality and entertainment industry. Smart class module: what is economy, central problems of an economy. Opportunity cost, production possibility curve,	Students would understand the – ☑ relevance of various types of graphs and diagrams. ➤ The key concepts of diagrammatic and graphic presentation. ➤ Importance of tabulation. The concept of PPC. Characteristics, shifts and application of PPC Understand the concept of Opportunity Cost and Marginal Opportunity Cost.
JULY	Introductory Microeconomics	To enable the Students to know –	➤ Assignment – ordinal approach, demand and elasticity of demand.	Students would understand the –

	Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand	➤ Concept of Indifference Curve Analysis ➤ The concept of budget line and budget constraint ➤ Concept of Consumer's Equilibrium ➤ Elaborate the concept of Elasticity of Demand ➤ Concept of elasticity of demand and use of percentage method. ➤ Know the concepts of Demand and its determinants and Types of goods: Normal and inferior goods. □ Differentiate between different types of series - Concept of exclusive and inclusive series	➤ Role play to show and enact preference of consumers for one product over the other- in regular times and during sale times. ➤ Raw data to be organized into various types of series, group discussion on usage of sampling method ➤ Smart class Module: Indifference Curve analysis, organization of data ➤ Peer- Teaching and Learning: Students teaching each other in a variety of ways is another strategy to enhance learning. Some of the ways through which students learn from each other	➤ Consumer Equilibrium conditions in case of one good & two good ➤ Understanding the significance of indifference curves ➤ Understanding the reason behind downward demand sloping budget line ➤ The role of budget line and its application in everyday life ➤ Understand the usage concept of Elasticity of Demand in Business ➤ Concept of universe and sample
AUGUST	Statistics for Economics	To enable the students to –		Students would understand the- □

	Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean Introductory Microeconomics Producer's Behaviour and Supply	➤ Meaning of arithmetic mean and weighted mean, along with their computations. Application of various methods to calculate mean (direct, short cut, step deviation) ➤ Differentiate between stock and supply ➤ State and explain Law of supply and factors affecting supply. ➤ Know the meaning of production function ➤ Importance and concept of Law of Variable Proportion		➤ Differentiate between long run and short run ➤ The phases of law of variable proportion with the help of TP & MP ➤ Compiling the situation where law of variable proportion is applied in everyday life. Application of measures of Central Tendency in everyday life. Application of Averages in industry and business
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SEPTEMBER	Half yearly Exams.			

OCTOBER	Introductory Microeconomics Producer's Behaviour and Supply Costs	➤ Learning the concept of cost in economics producers and differentiating between fixed and variable cost, implicit and explicit cost. Relation between different kind of costs.	➤ Pair Learning: This strategy is particularly effective when revision needs to be undertaken before an examination. For instance, in order to revise the different equilibria studied in microeconomics – consumer, producer and market	Apply the concepts of Cost in Everyday Life. Application of Fixed Costs and Variable Costs in everyday life.
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NOVEMBER		To enable the students to- ➤ Learn diagrammatic depiction of revenue concepts and the trends in schedules Concept of GST- Goods and Services tax	➤ Smart Class Module ➤ Peer- Teaching and Learning: Students teaching each other in a variety of ways is another strategy to enhance learning Integrating it with art of exhibiting through Nukkad natak- Its impact.	
NOVEMBER	Introductory Microeconomics Forms of Market	To enable the students to understand the– ➤ Understand the concept of different types of market structure ➤ To compare and contrast the different features of perfect and imperfect market forms ➤ Differentiate between product differentiation and price differentiation ➤ Know about the difference in the revenue curves of perfect competition	➤ Assignment: Application based questions on Market Forms ➤ ➤ Discussion on real examples of Various Market Forms	Students would understand the –

DECEMBER	Introductory Microeconomics Price Determination	To enable students to understand ➤ Dynamics of changes in the equilibrium price and quantity Concept of rationing and minimum support price.	The economics behind the great cricket game- The IPL- Identifying and the decision behind choosing the players ,teams , the pricing of the tickets and the number of games per year.. Assignments - Price determination and application of Index numbers. ➤ Smart Class Module- Market Equilibrium, price control Policies and Index Numbers ➤ wall magazine: Another way of asking children to read and present content is through a wall magazine. Again this task allows students to display their creative skills in displaying the content. It builds team spirit and	Students would understand the – ➤ Changes in equilibrium price and quantity due to changes in factors affecting demand and supply. ➤ Chain reaction under different situations of dynamics of equilibrium ➤ Application of price ceiling and price flooring by the Government
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	STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS CORRELATION INDEX INUMBERS.	To enable the students to : > understand the concept and meaning of correlation. > methods of calculating correlation. > meaning and importance if Index numbers > application of the topic in everyday life.	makes learning enjoyable. Real data investigation: Students collect 2 variables from school: hours of study s marks, height vs weight. Calculate correlation Students make their own “class basket” of 5 items. Maggi, cold drink, bus fare, pen, mobile data. Collect base year price vs current price from shops /online. Calculate simple Aggregate Index. Personal connection. They see inflation in their own spending.	Define correlation and explain it as a statistical tool. Distinguish between positive, negative and zero correlation with real life examples. Define Index numbers and explain it as a statistical tool. State the meaning of base year, current year and price relatives Calculate weighted index numbers using Laspeyre’s, Paasche’s and Fisher’s Ideal formula Compute inflation rate from given CPI and interpret it.
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