

11th Economics Lesson Plan Session 2024-25

Subject	Topics/ Chapters No. Of lessons	Learning Objectives
Economics	1. Introduction to economics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to unlimited wants and in relation to its limited resources. • Explanation of problem of choice arising due to scarcity of resources. • Need of making choice. • Emergence of economics due to clash of unlimited needs and limited resources. • Explanation of why consumer produces and society makes choice. • Difference between micro and macro economics. • Difference between positive and normative economics. • Meaning of economy and its types. • Different type of economies and their differences. <p>#SDG- Decent work and economic growth.</p>
	2. Central problems of an economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define an economic problem. • State the causes for an economic problem. • Describe the central problems of an economy. • Understand the meaning of economic problem and its causes. • Understand the three questions of economics. • Understand the central problems of the economy with the help of the Production Possibility Curve. <p>#SDG- No poverty</p>
	3. Consumer's equilibrium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning of consumer equilibrium under cardinal and ordinal measurements. • Meaning of utility and further description of total utility and marginal utility. • Evaluating and analysing consumer

		<p>equilibrium under cardinal measurement in one commodity case and two commodity case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of indifference curve and diagrammatic and tabular presentation of it. • Features of an indifference curve. • Meaning of budget line and its significance along with attainable and non attainable combinations. • Achieving equilibrium under indifference curve analysis theoretically and diagrammatically. • SDG- Decent work and economic growth. • SDG- Sustainable cities and communities.
	<p>4. Theory of demand and price elasticity of demand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of demand and difference between demand and desire. • Meaning of quantity demanded and formulating individual demand schedule and market demand schedule. • Explanation of determinants of demand under individual and market. • Explanation of extension and contraction of demand and increase and decrease in demand. • Bringing out the differences between extension and increase in demand and contraction and decrease in demand. • Meaning of price elasticity of demand numerical presentation of price elasticity of demand. • Understanding the formulation of price elasticity of demand formula and solving the numerical problems. • Diagrammatic presentation of price elasticity of demand. • Price elasticity of demand in extreme cases. • Factors affecting price elasticity of demand. <p>#SDG- Quality education</p>
	<p>5. Concept of Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of economic problem and how

	and significance of statistics in economics	<p>scarcity is the undercurrent of every economic problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three components of economic activities. • Understanding statistics according to singular sense and plural sense. • Explanation of scope of statistics by providing the meaning, nature and limitations of statistics. <p>#SDG- Partnerships to achieve the goal.</p>
	6. Collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of data and classifying it into primary and secondary data. • Understanding the origin of each type of data and classifying it into primary and secondary sources of data. • Analysing the methods of calculating the primary data and locating the primary sources for them. • analysing the methods of calculating Secondary data and the significance of census of India and NSO. <p>SDG- Decent work and economic growth</p>
	7. Census and sample method of collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of collection of data. • Main methods of collecting the data that is census and sample method. • Meaning, significance, merits and demerits of census method. • Meaning, significance, merits and demerits of sample method. • Different methods to collect data under sampling method. <p>SDG- Decent work and economic growth</p>
	8. Organisation of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of organising of data. • Meaning of classification of data. • Types of classification –Geographical, Quantitative, Qualitative etc. • Making of array series • Organising the data into discrete and frequency series. • Further classification of discrete series as in ascending and descending order. • Further classification of frequency series into discrete frequency and

		<p>frequency series.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of simple frequency series into Less than series and more than series and vice versa. • SDG- Quality education
	9. Presentation of data- textual and tabular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of presenting the organised data. • Methods to present the data as textual, tabular and diagrammatic. • Meaning, Significance and method for textual presentation of data. • Meaning, Significance and method for tabular presentation of data. • SDG- Decent work and economic growth
	10. Diagrammatic presentation of data- Bar diagrams and pie diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of diagrammatic presentation of data. • Types of bars- single, multiple, aggregates. • Method to make a bar diagram. • Meaning of pie chart. • Method to make a pie chart • SDG- Decent work and economic growth
	11. Frequency diagrams – Histogram, polygon and ogive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Histogram and method to make a histogram. • Meaning of a polygon and method to make a polygon. • Conversion of series into less than series and more than series. • Making of ogive from less than series and more than series. • SDG- Quality education
	12. Arithmetic line graphs or time series graph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method to construct a graph. • Classifying the graph in four quadrants. • Rules for constructing a graph. • Method to make a one variable and two variable graph. • General rules for constructing diagrams and graph. • SDG- Quality education
	13. Measures of central tendency—arithmetic Mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of calculating Mean or averages. • Classifying series as individual, discrete and continuous. • Methods of calculating mean that are—

		<p>simple Method, assumed mean or shortcut method and step deviation method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical use of all these methods in each types of series. • Calculation of combined mean. • Calculation of weighted mean. • Calculation of correct mean from incorrect mean. <p>#SDG- Quality education</p>
	<p>14. Measures of central tendency—median and mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of median and mode. • Methods to calculate median in each type of series. • Methods to calculate mode in each type of series. • Relationship between mean, median and mode and numerically solving them. <p>#SDG- Quality education</p>