BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, NOIDA
PEDAGOGICAL PLAN FOR ECONOMICS (2020-21)
CLASS – XI

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 **Introductory Micro Economics** Introduction	To enable the students to – ➤ 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	Prediction of the economic future of the country through poster making competition ➤ Assignments- Introduction to microecoomics ➤ 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	Students would understand the – ➤ 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**

Collection of Data

Introductory Microeconomics
Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand | To enable the students –
➢ Analyse the method of Primary data collection
➢ Know about the various methods of random & non random sampling
➢ Advantages and disadvantages of primary and secondary data
➢ Importance of NSSO
Explain the Concept of Consumers Equilibrium through cardinal approach -Explain the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility | ➢ Reference to data from Census and NSSO
➢ Project on collection of some data by each student from a primary source and from a secondary source
➢ Students are also encouraged to read newspapers and magazines. Many a days the last 10 minutes of class are spent in discussing any terminology, ideas or views that students may not 6 have understood. Further, newspapers offer opinions on curriculum related topics which can be used as a basis or tool to facilitate discussions on a given topic. Newspaper and magazine articles make very good case studies (discussed later) when they are without any opinions and views. | Students would understand the –
➢ The nature and methods of collection of data and its application in real life
➢ Understand that conditions of consumer equilibrium
➢ Nature of primary data & secondary data
Understand the difference between Random and Non random sampling
□Nature of sampling Errors |
| 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 **Statistics for** **Economics** Organisation of Data	➤ ==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 ocnsumers for one product over theother- 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** Tabular Presentation Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation	To enable the students to – ➤ Understand the objectives to prepare a table and its application in project reports Know about parts of a table. ➤ ==Various ways of presenting the data diagrammatically and with the help of types of bar Diagrams and graphical presentation==	➤ . **Assignments –** tabulation, diagrammatic and graphical presentation Assignments- production function ==Diagrammatic and graphic presentation of 'The impact of Covid-19 on Tourism, hospitality and Entertainment industry'.==	Students would understand the – ➤ Relevance of various types of diagrams and graphs ➤ Understand the meaning & definition of various concepts and key terms in diagrammatic and graphical presentation Know the meaning of production function

	Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean	➢ 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 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
	Introductory Microeconomics Produer's Behaviour and Supply	➢ 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		

SEPTEMBER	Statistics for Economics Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean	To enable the students to understand the – ➢ Meaning of arithmetic mean and weighted mean, along with their computations. Application of various methods to calculate mean	➢ Smart Class Module- Mean (Exercises) Project based learning: I believe that we are all well versed with project work in Economics and its advantages in delivering content. Under the project based learning approach, students are given a real world situation which they analyse and present using their academic knowledge and creativity. Project work takes the central ideas of a topic beyond the academic curriculum.	To enable the students to understand the – ➢ Meaning of arithmetic mean and weighted mean, along with their computations. Application of various methods to calculate mean
OCTOBER	Statistics for Economics Measures of Central Tendency – Median and Mode Measures of Dispersion	To enable the students to understand the – ➢ Application of Mode and Median in different types of situations ➢ Numerical Computation of Median in different types of series ➢ Application of Partitional value ➢ Application of Mode and its computation by Grouping Method and Analysis Table Method	➢ Smart Class Module: Measures of Central Tendencies (Median and Mode)	Students would understand the – ➢ Application of positional averages (Median) in different spheres of life.

		➢ Meaning of dispersion and its measures (both absolute and relative)		
	Introductory **Microeconomics** Producer's Behvaiour 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.

NOVEMBER		To enable the students to- ➢ Learn diagrammatic depiction of revenue concepts and the trends in schedules <mark>Concept of GST- Goods and Services tax</mark>	➢ **Smart Class Module** ➢ **Peer- Teaching and Learning**: Students teaching each other in a variety of ways is another strategy to enhance learning <mark>Integrating it with art of exhibiting through Nukkad natak- Its impact.</mark>	
DECEMBER	**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 –

JANUARY	**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 makes learning enjoyable.	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