

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**DELHI REGION**  
**SPLIT-UP SYLLABUS**  
**SUBJECT- ECONOMICS(030)**  
**SESSION 2022-23**  
**CLASS- XI**

Month	No. of Working Days	No. of Periods required	Name of Units/Chapters	Activities Suggested to attain TLO	Remarks if any
July	15	10+10=20	<b>STATISTICS</b> <b>Unit 1 Introduction</b> What is Economics? Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics.  <b>INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS</b> <b>Unit 4: Introduction</b> Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics; positive and normative economics What is an economy? Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost.	<b>STATISTICS</b> Prepare a list of economic & non economic activities of your family members	Focus on rationality of statistics
August	22	13+16=29	<b>STATISTICS</b> <b>Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data</b> <b>Collection of data</b> - sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected with concepts of Sampling; methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation. <b>Organisation of Data:</b> Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution.  <b>INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS</b> <b>Unit 5: Consumer's equilibrium and Demand</b> <b>Consumer's equilibrium</b> - meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis. Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium-the consumer's budget(budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium.	<b>STATISTICS</b> Prepare a Questionnaire , Collect data related with census of India 2001 for analysis	Focus on equilibrium & consistency
September	25	17+15=32	<b>Periodic Test-1</b> <b>STATISTICS</b> <b>Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data (Contd..)</b> <b>Presentation of Data:</b> 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). <b>STATISTICS</b> <b>Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation</b> <b>Measures of Central Tendency</b> -Arithmetic Mean, Median & Mode	<b>STATISTICS</b> Prepare a table of (i) heights (in cm) and (ii) weights (in kg) of students of your class.  <b>STATISTICS</b> Graphic location of mode & median	Focus on numerical ability
October	14	24	<b>INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS.</b> <b>Unit 5: Consumer's equilibrium and Demand(Contd..)</b> <b>Demand</b> - market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and	Any activity related with topic	Focus on numerical ability

			shifts in the demand curve; price elasticity of demand-factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand –percentage-change method and total expenditure method.		
November	24	18	<p><b>Half-Yearly Examination</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS</b></p> <p><b>Unit 6: Producer Behaviour and Supply</b></p> <p><b>Meaning of Production Function</b> – Short-Run and Long-Run Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product. Returns to a Factor</p> <p><b>Cost-</b> Short run costs - total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationships.</p> <p><b>Project Work in Economics</b></p>	Any activity related with topic	
December	16	17+15=32	<p><b>Unit 6: Producer Behaviour and Supply(Contd..)</b></p> <p><b>Revenue</b> - total, average and marginal revenue - meaning and their relationship.</p> <p><b>Producer's equilibrium</b> –meaning and its conditions in terms of marginal revenue – marginal cost</p> <p><b>Supply</b>-market supply, determinants of supply, supply schedule, supply curve and its slope, movements along and shifts in supply curve, price elasticity of supply; measurement of price elasticity of supply - percentage-change method.</p> <p><b>STATISTICS</b></p> <p><b>Unit3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation(Contd..)</b></p> <p><b>Correlation</b> – meaning and properties, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data), Spearman's rank correlation.</p>	Any activity related with topic	
January	17	25	<p><b>Periodic Test-2</b></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS</b></p> <p><b>Unit7:Formsof Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple application</b></p> <p><b>Perfect competition</b>– Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply.</p> <p><b>Simple Applications of Demand and Supply-</b> Price ceiling, price floor.</p>	Any activity related with topic	Implication part is required
February	22	20	<p><b>STATISTICS</b></p> <p><b>Unit3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation (Contd..)</b></p> <p><b>Introduction to Index Numbers</b>-meaning, types - wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers.</p> <p><b>Revision &amp; Submission of Project in Economics</b></p>	<b>STATISTICS</b> Collect data from the local vegetable market over a week for, at least 10 items. Try to construct the daily price index for the week.	
March			<b>Annual Examination 2022-23</b>		

**NOTE: \*Any activity related with topic as suggested in NCERT may be conducted by teachers.**

**\*Completion of syllabus by 15Feb 2023.**