



THE CAMFORD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL LESSON PLAN 2023-2024

GRADE : 11

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS (030)

MONTH	CHAPTER NO. AND NAME	DETAIL CONCEPTS TO BE COVERED	PRACTICALS
APRIL	PART-A Unit 1: Introduction PART-B Units 1 : Introduction Statistics PART-A Unit 2: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand	Unit 1: Introduction Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics What is an economy? Central problems of an economy : what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost. What is Economics? Meaning, scope and importance of statistics in economics Unit 2: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand Consumer's equilibrium – 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.	Selection of topic for project work.

<p>MAY</p>	<p>PART-B Units 2 : collection, organisation and presentation of data.</p>	<p>Units 2 : collection, organisation and presentation of data.: Source of data; primary and secondary how basic data is collected, method of collecting data. Units 2 : collection, organisation and presentation of data. Some important source of secondary data ; Census of India and National sample survey organisation. Organisation of data: meaning and types of variable, frequency distribution.</p>	<p>Preparation of questionnaire</p>
<p>JUNE</p>	<p>PART-A Unit 2: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand</p>	<p>Unit 2: Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve; Consumer Equilibrium and Demand -price elasticity of demand - factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand – (a) percentage- change method and (b) geometric method (linear demand curve); relationship between price elasticity of demand and total expenditure.</p>	
<p>JULY</p>	<p>PART-B Units 2 : collection, organisation and presentation of data. PART-B Unit 3 : statistical tools and interpretation. 1. Measures of Central tendency</p>	<p>Units 2 : collection, organisation and presentation of data: Presentation of data; tabular presentation , frequency diagram and time series graph. Unit 3 : statistical tools and interpretation. Measures of Central tendency: Mean, median and mode.</p>	<p>Collection of data</p>

<p>AUGUST</p>	<p>PART-A Unit 3: Producer Behaviour and Supply</p>	<p>Unit 3: Producer Behaviour and Supply Production function - Short-Run and Long-Run Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product. Returns to a Factor Cost and Revenue: 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 relationship</p>	<p>Analysis and interpretation of data</p>
<p>SEPTEMBER</p>	<p>PART-A Unit 3: Producer Behaviour and price elasticity of supply and its measurement</p>	<p>Supply, 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 – (a) percentage change method and (b) geometric method.</p>	<p>Submission of Project</p>
<p>OCTOBER</p>	<p>PART-A Unit 4: Forms of Market and Price Determination PART-B Unit 4 : Correlation</p>	<p>Unit 4: Forms of Market and Price Determination Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply. Other Market Forms - monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly - their meaning and features. Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling,</p>	
	<p>PART-B Unit 5 : Introduction to index numbers.</p>	<p>price floor. Unit 4 : Correlation ; meaning scatter diagram; measure of correlation – karl pearson’s method and spearman rank correlation. Unit 5 : Introduction to index numbers: meaning , types- whole sale price index ,consumer price index and index of industrial production , use of index number; inflation and index numbers.</p>	