

****************** 米 ************************ **ECONOMICS** LESSON - 1 (WEEK - 1) **INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** LESSON .NO: 1 **UNIT NAME: INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the To acquire a fundamental knowledge on the subject of Economics and to understand its nature and scope To understand the meaning of some of the basic concepts of Economics and to observe how they are applied in the various definitions formulated on the science of Economics **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on meaning, definition, nature and scope of economics and some basic economic concepts **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words *****************

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RECALLING KNOWLEDGE:

- What is economics
- Why is it important to learn economics

INTRODUCTION TO THE LESSON:

"Economics is everywhere, and understanding economics canhelp you make better decisions and lead a happier life" –Tyler Cowen

LESSON DEVELOPMENT:

A good introduction to a subject, besides containing the meaning of its title, should have an explanation of the nature and whether the subject is traditional or modern, static or dynamic .

Economics: Meaning

The term or word 'Economics' comes from the Ancient Greek oikonomikos (oikos means "households"; and, Nemein means "management", "custom" or "law").

Economics: Its Nature

- ✓ Smith's Wealth Definition, representing the Classical era;
- ✓ Marshall's Welfare Definition, representing the Neo-Classical era;
- ✓ Robbins' Scarcity Definition, representing the New Age; and,

✓ Samuelson's Growth Definition, representing the Modern Age.

ALL THE DEFINITIONS, FEATURES AND CRTICISMS ARE TO BE EXPLAINED CLEARLY DURING THE CLASS HOURS.

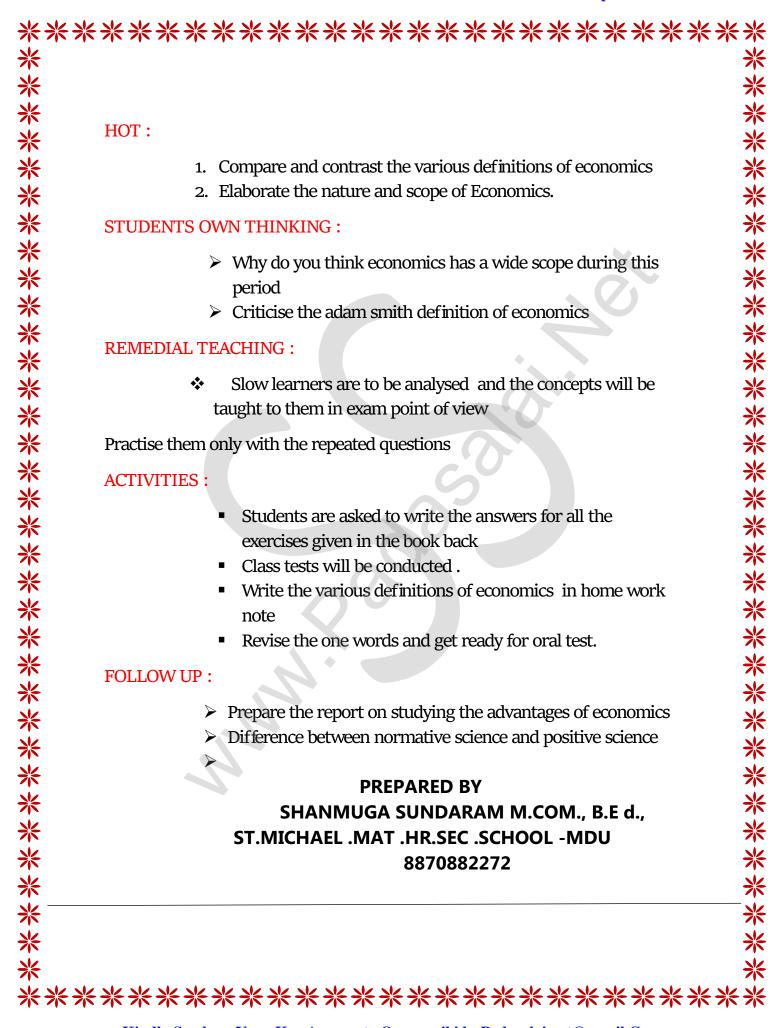
Scope of Economics:

The scope of the subject of Economics refers to on the subjectmatter of Economics. It throws light on whether it is an art or a science and if science, whether it is a positive science or a normative science.

Kindly Send me Your Key Answer to Our email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.Com

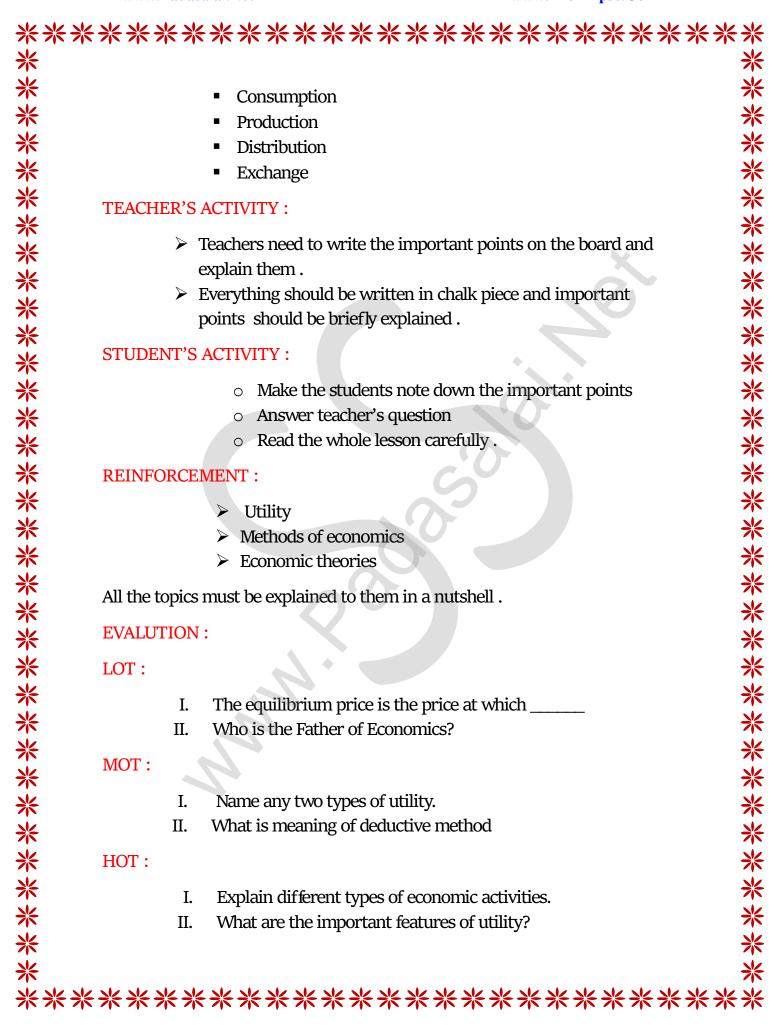
Economics: Its Subj	ect- Matter :
Economics is an Art	 Wants Efforts Production Distribution & exchange Consumption and a Science : Economics as an Art
	ii. Economics as an science
Economics: Positive Positive Economics	e Science and Normative Science :
	An increase in money supply implies a price-rise in are economy. As the irrigation facilities and application of chemical fertilizers expand, the production of food-grains increases.
Normative Economi	ics:
>	Inflation is better than deflation. More production of luxury goods is not good for a less developed country.
Basic Concepts in E	conomics:
Goods and Services	
In Ecalso, unless specified	onomics, the term 'goods' implies the term 'services' otherwise.
Kinds of Goods :	
	Free and Economic goods Consumer goods and Capital goods:

Kinds of Serv	vices:
	 Intangible
	 Heterogeneous:
	 Inseparable from their makers
	o Perishable
ΓEACHER'S A	ACTIVITY:
Γ <	Teachers need to write the important points on the board and
e	explain them .
	Everything should be written in chalk piece and important
p	points should be briefly explained.
STUDENT'S	ACTIVITY:
	 Make the students note down the important points
	 Answer teacher's question
	o Read the whole lesson carefully.
REINFORCE	MENT:
	Definitions of economists
	➤ Basic concepts
	Kinds of goods and services
All the topics 1	must be explained to them in a nutshell.
EVALUTION	
LOT:	
	d is an assest
	nomics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life' -
1S Un	e statement of
MOT:	
1	. Define - wealth definition
2	. What is meant by goods



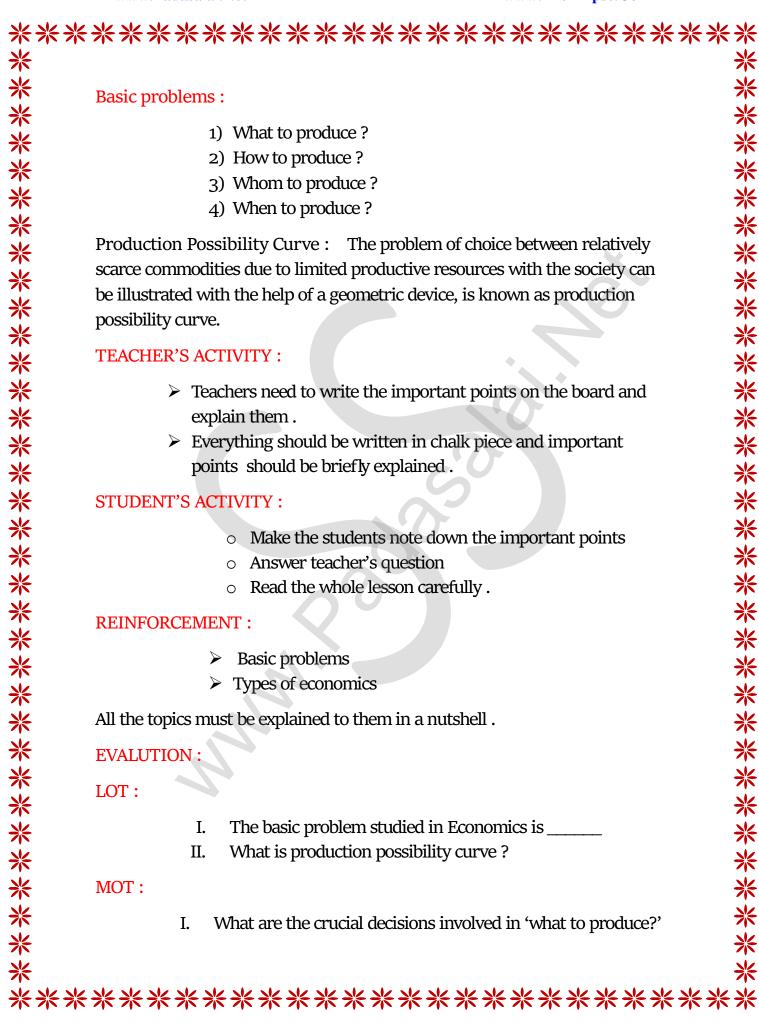
****************** 米 *** **LESSON - 1 (WEEK - 2)** INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** ******************* LESSON .NO: 1 **UNIT NAME: INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the To acquire a fundamental knowledge on the subject of Economics and to understand its nature and scope To understand the meaning of some of the basic concepts of Economics and to observe how they are applied in the various definitions formulated on the science of Economics. To gain knowledge on utility and it's types Different methods of economics To know about the revenue, income, cost, market of the economics **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on meaning, definition, nature and scope of economics and some basic economic concepts **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words ****************

RECALLING KNO	WLEDGE ·
RECALLING KIVO	
	Explain welfare definitionWhat is meant by scarcity
INTRODUCTION	TO THE LESSON:
UTILITY – USEFU	JLNESS
Types of Utility:	
	Form utility Time utility Possession utility Place utility
Characteristics of	futility:
• Util• Util• Util	ity is psychological. ity is not equivalent to usefulness. ity is not the same as pleasure. ity is the function of the intensity of human want. ity is a subjective concept
PRICE , MARKET briefly during cla	, COST , REVENUE , INCOME are to be explained ass hours
Equilibrium:	
	✓ Stable equilibrium✓ Particular Equilibrium and General Equilibrium
Economics: Its M	ethods, Facts, Theories and Laws :
Methods of Econo	omics: Deduction and Induction
	 Deductive Method of Economic Analysis Inductive Method of Economic Analysis
	TIVE METHOD AND DEDUCTIVE METHOD , NATURE OF AND THEORIES ARE TO BE EXPLAINED CAREFULLY
Economics: Its Su	b Divisions





****************** 米 米 **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** ****************** LESSON .NO: 1 **UNIT NAME: INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the Economic and the types of economics > To understand about the production possibility curve Basic problems studied in economics **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on types of economics, production possibility curve, and the basic problems studied in it. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING KNOWLEDGE: Explain utility What is meant by equilibrium. State it's types INTRODUCTION TO THE LESSON: **ECONOMICS - IT'S TYPES:** Micro economics Macro economics Public economics International economics Developmental economics Health economics ****************

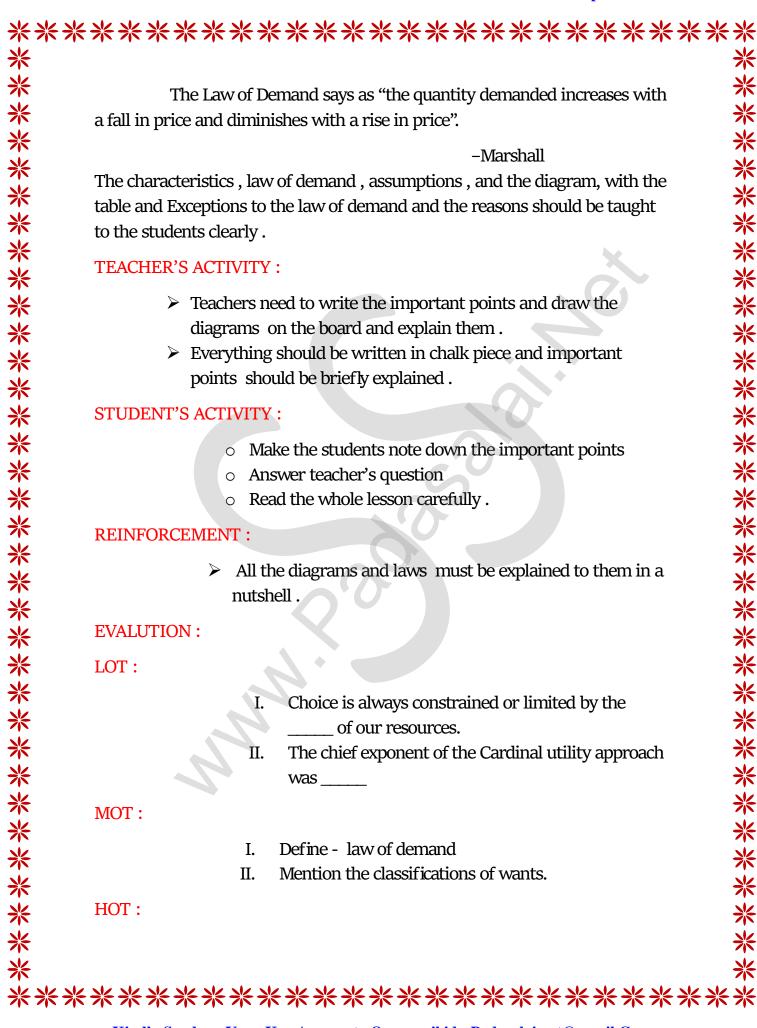


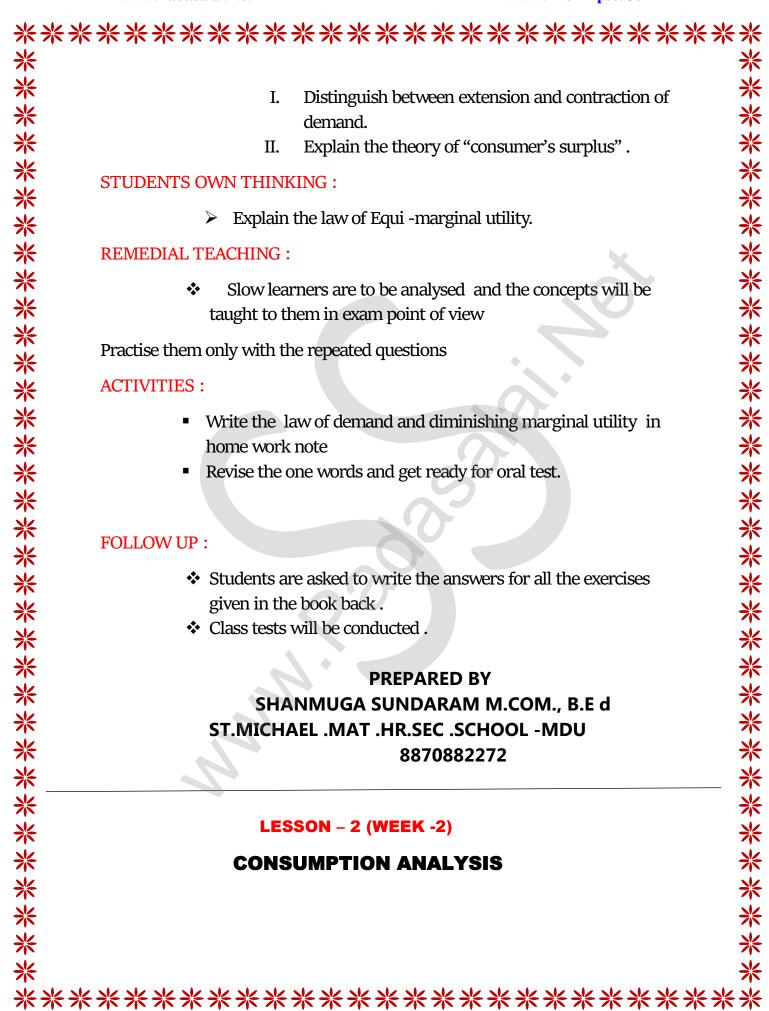
****************** 米 ************************ Distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics. II. HOT: I. Explain basic problems of the economy with the help of production possibility curve. STUDENTS OWN THINKING: ➤ How can the basic economic problem be solved **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be ** taught to them in exam point of view Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** Write the Distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back Class tests will be conducted. PREPARED BY SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 LESSON - 2 (WEEK -1) **CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS** *****************

****************** ************** **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** LESSON .NO: 2 **UNIT NAME: CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand the consumer behaviour when price changes. > To perceive the consumer equilibrium in terms of cardinal and ordinal approaches. **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on consumer behaviour when price changes, perceive the consumer equilibrium and original approaches. TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) ********** QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** Basic economic problem Micro economics Scope of economics INTRODUCTION TO THE LESSON: Consumption is an essential economic activity. The quantity and quality of consumption determine the standard of living of the people. Consumption is the act of satisfying one's wants. Consumption is

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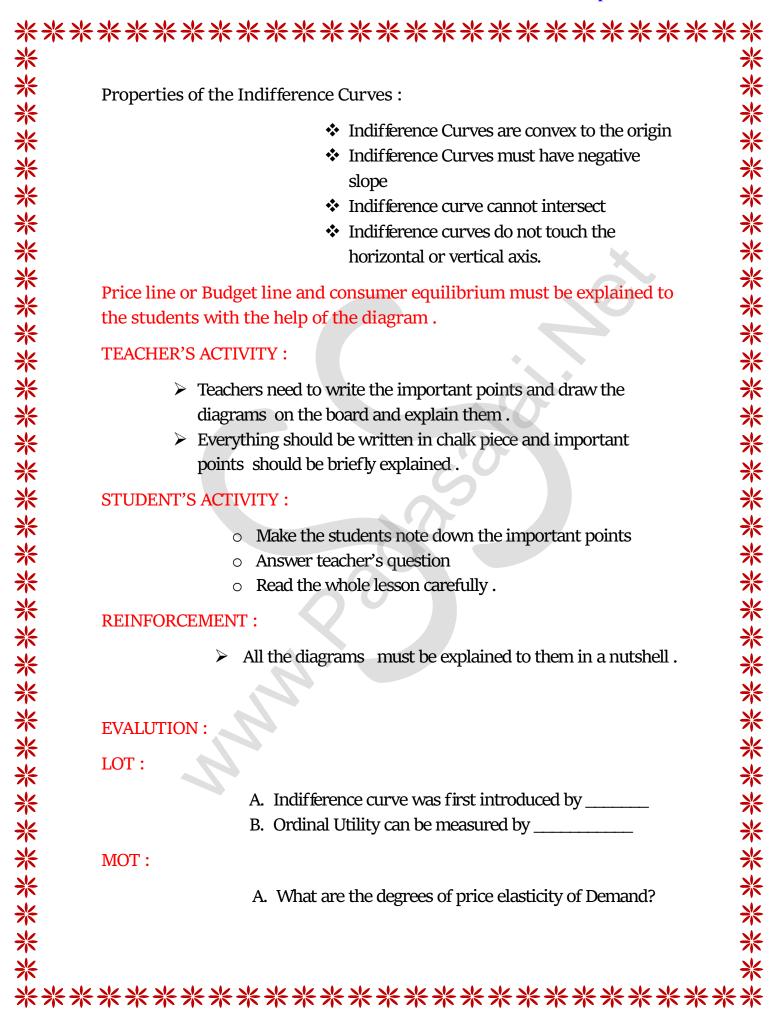
*	defined as "the use of goods and services for satisfying wants". In economics, consumption is studied both at micro level and macro level.
米	LESSON DEVELOPMENT:
米	Human Wants **
*	Characteristics of Human Wants :
************	defined as "the use of goods and services for satisfying wants". In economics, consumption is studied both at micro level and macro level. LESSON DEVELOPMENT: Human Wants Characteristics of Human Wants: a) Wants become habits b) Wants are unlimited c) Wants are Satiable d) Wants are alternative e) Wants are competitive f) Wants are recurring g) Wants are complementary Classification Of Goods: Necessaries Comforts Luxuries Cardinal Utility Analysis
* * * * *	Classification Of Goods: > Necessaries > Comforts > Luxuries
※	Cardinal Utility Analysis
* *	Are need to explained clearly with the diagram to the students in the class the assumptions, criticisms also need to be explained to them.
※	Consumer's Surplus:
*	✓ Consumer's surplus = What a person is willing to pay - What he actually pays.
* *	Consumer surplus also need to be explained with the clear diagram and the assumptions, criticisms also need to be explained to them.
***************************************	The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility (DMU) The Law of equi -Marginal Utility Are need to explained clearly with the diagram to the students in the class the assumptions, criticisms also need to be explained to them. Consumer's Surplus: ✓ Consumer's surplus = What a person is willing to pay - What he actually pays. Consumer surplus also need to be explained with the clear diagram and the assumptions, criticisms also need to be explained to them. Law of Demand: ※
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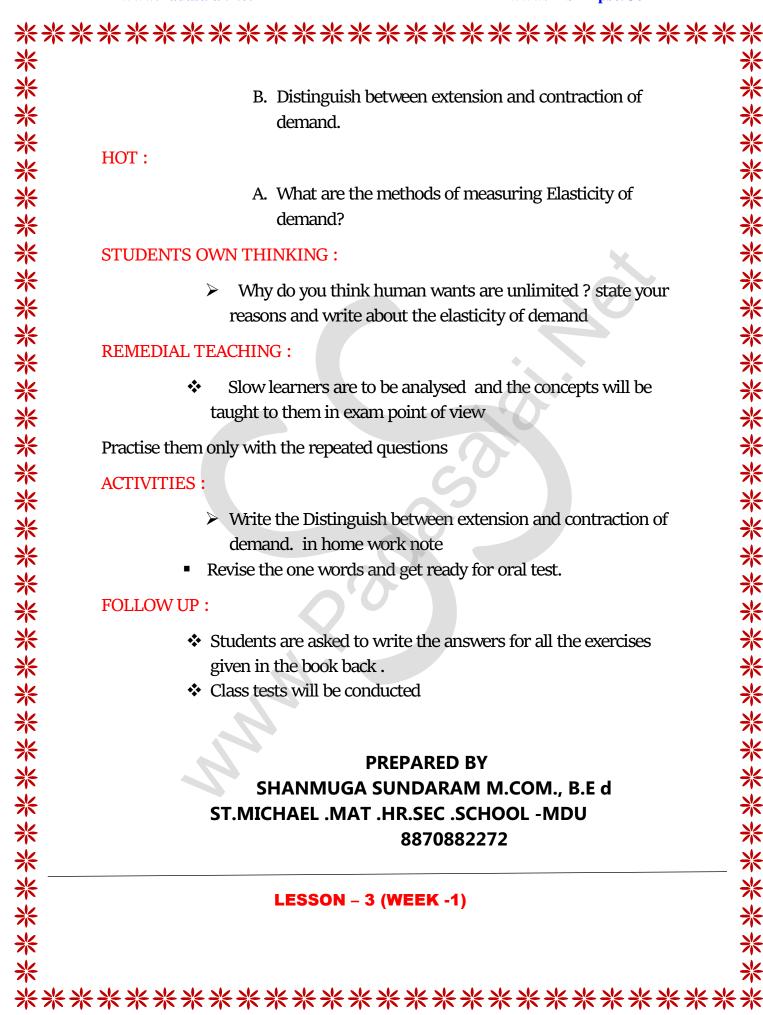




****************** 米 ************************ **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO: 2 UNIT NAME: CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand the consumer behaviour when price changes. To perceive the consumer equilibrium in terms of cardinal and ordinal approaches. **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on consumer behaviour when price changes, perceive the consumer equilibrium and original approaches TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** Basic economic problem Micro economics Scope of economics INTRODUCTION TO THE LESSON: Elasticity of Demand: "Elasticity of demand is, therefore, a technical term used by the Economists to describe the degree of responsiveness of the Quantity demand for a commodity to a change in its price". ******************

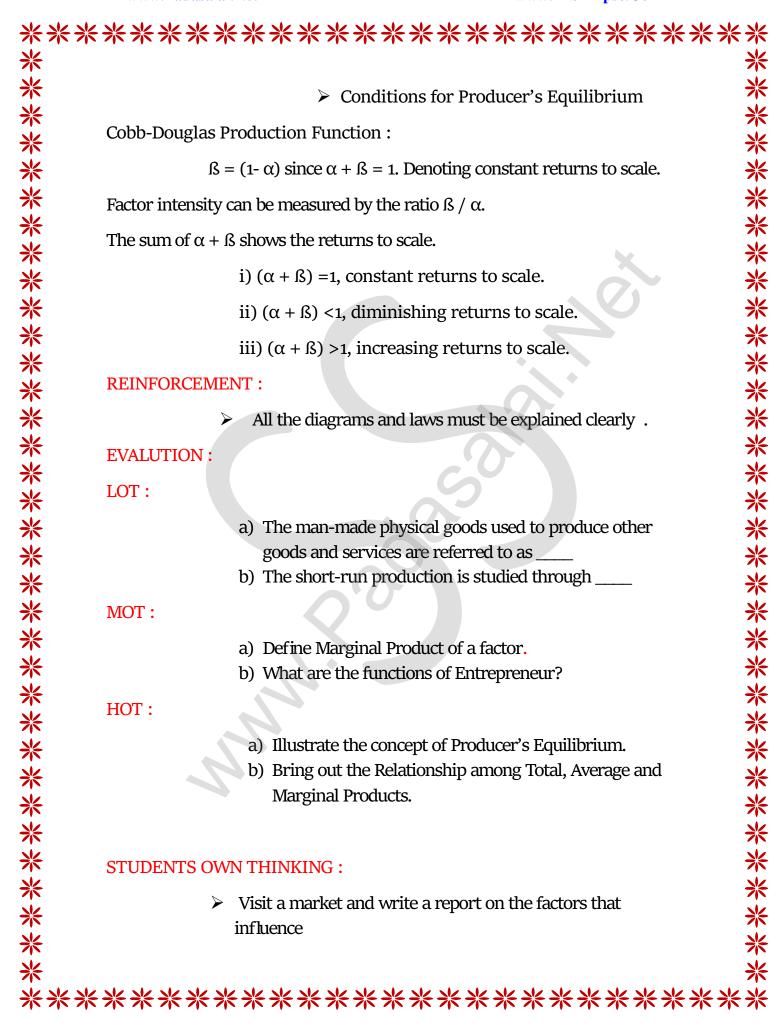
*	Types of Elasticity of Demand :
* * * *	 ✓ Price Elasticity of Demand ✓ cross Elasticity of Demand ✓ Advertising Elasticity of Demand
**	Levels or Degrees of Price Elasticity of Demand :
***	a) Perfectly Elastic Demand (Ep = ∞) b) Perfectly Inelastic Demand (Ep = 0) c) Relatively Elastic Demand (Ep>1) d) Relatively Inelastic Demand (Ep<1) e) Unitary Elastic Demand (Ep = 1) **
*	Determinants of Elasticity of Demand :
**************	Types of Elasticity of Demand : ✓ Price Elasticity of Demand ✓ cross Elasticity of Demand ✓ Advertising Elasticity of Demand ※ Levels or Degrees of Price Elasticity of Demand : a) Perfectly Elastic Demand (Ep = ∞) b) Perfectly Inelastic Demand (Ep = 0) c) Relatively Elastic Demand (Ep>1) d) Relatively Inelastic Demand (Ep<1) e) Unitary Elastic Demand (Ep = 1) Determinants of Elasticity of Demand : 1. Availability of Substitutes 2. Proportion of consumer's income spent' 3. Number of uses of commodity 4. Complementarity between goods 5. Time ** Measurement of Elasticity of Demand : ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
*	Measurement of Elasticity of Demand :
	1 The Percentage Method
****	✓ Price fixation ✓ Production ✓ Production ✓ Distribution ✓ International trade ✓ Public finance ✓ W
************* **	2. Total Outlay Method 3. Point or Geometrical Elasticity ** Importance of Elasticity of Demand: ** Price fixation Production International trade Public finance ** Ordinal Analysis (or) Ordinal Utility Approach (or) Hicks and Allen Approach (or) Indifference Curve Analysis, indifference curve, indifference map, marginal rate of substitution must be explained briefly during the class hours. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **



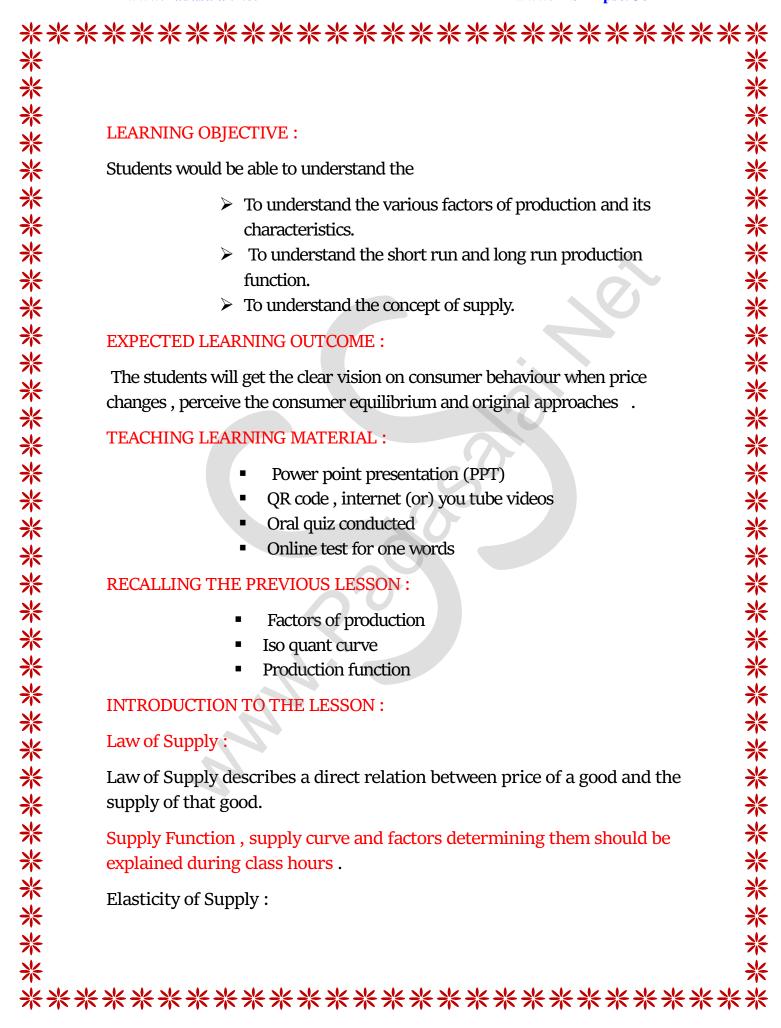


****************** 米 ******************** **PRODUCTION ANALYSIS CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO: 3 UNIT NAME: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand the various factors of production and its characteristics. To understand the short run and long run production function. To understand the concept of supply. **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on consumer behaviour when price changes, perceive the consumer equilibrium and original approaches. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** Reasons of demand curve Elasticity Indifference map INTRODUCTION TO THE LESSON:

米 ********************* Production is a process of using various material and immaterial inputs in order to make output for consumption. Factors of Production: Land Labour Capital Entrepreneur FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION MUST BE EXPLAINED CLEARLY. **Production Function:** According to George J. Stigler, "Production function is the relationship between inputs of productive services per unit of time and outputs of product per unit of time." Law of Variable Proportions & Law of returns to scale are to be explained with the help of the diagram **Economies of Scale:** ❖ Internal Economies of Scale External Economies of Scale Dis -Economies of Scale: Internal dis- Economies of Scale External dis - Economies of Scale ISO QUANT CURVE & IT'S PROPERTIES, ISO QUANT MAP, ISO COST LINE are need to explained by drawing the diagrams on the board . the tables are need to be explained to the students carefully. Producer's Equilibrium: Optimum Combination of Factors implies either *****************



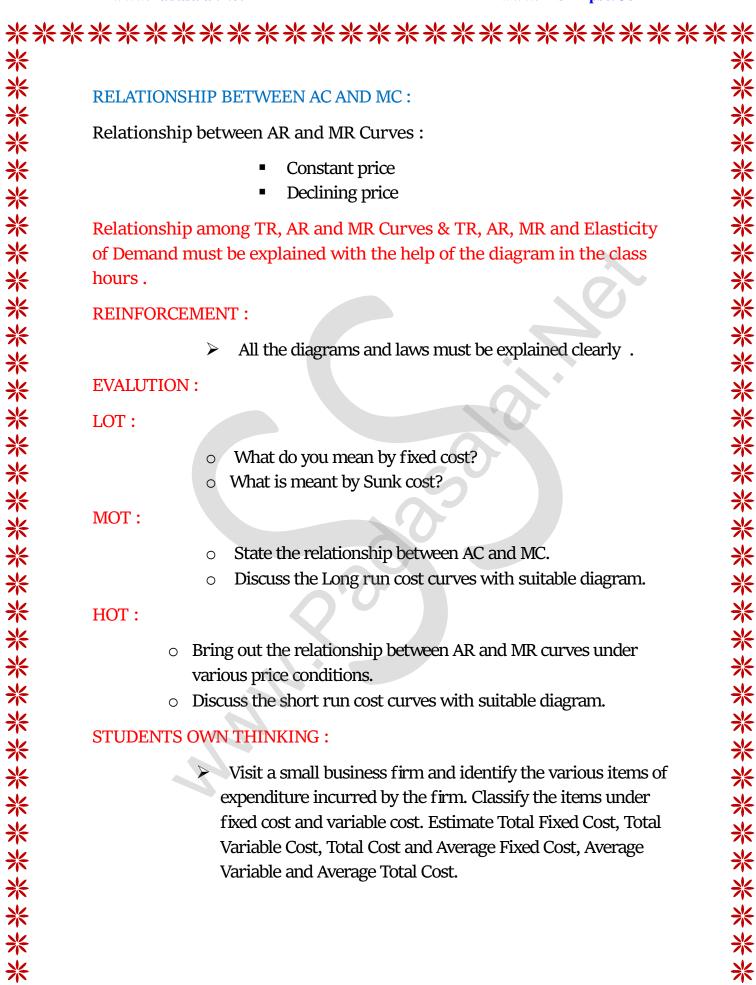
****************** 米 ************************ the quantity of supply of a commodity of your locality. **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** List out the properties of iso-quants with the help of diagrams in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted. PREPARED BY *********** SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 LESSON – 3 (WEEK -2) PRODUCTION ANALYSIS **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO: 3 UNIT NAME: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS** DATE: *****************



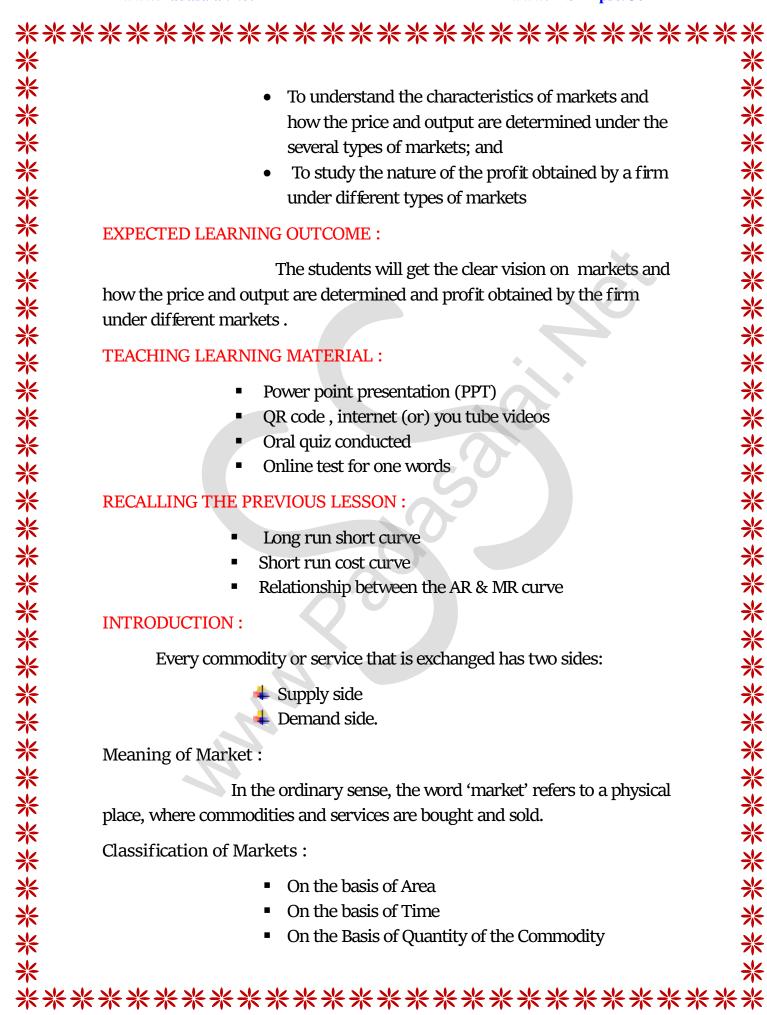
***	·*************************************				
	·				
*	Elasticity of supply may be defined as the degree of responsiveness of change				
*	in supply to change in price on the part of sellers.				
*************	Elasticity of supply may be defined as the degree of responsiveness of change in supply to change in price on the part of sellers. Types of Elasticity of Supply: Palatively elastic supply Relatively inelastic supply Perfectly elastic supply Perfectly elastic supply Perfectly elastic supply Punitary elastic supply Nature of the commodity Nature of the commodity Time factor Technical condition Cost of production REINFORCEMENT: All the diagrams and laws must be explained clearly . EVALUTION:				
**	Relatively elastic supply				
*	> Relatively inelastic supply				
*	 perfectly elastic supply perfectly elastic supply 				
*	Unitary elastic supply				
※	Factors governing elasticity of supply :				
*	 Nature of the commodity 				
*	 Time factor 				
*	 Technical condition 				
*	 Cost of production 				
※	REINFORCEMENT:				
ボンと	All the diagrams and laws must be explained clearly .				
**	EVALUTION:				
*	LOT:				
*	o Producer's equilibrium is achieved at the point where				
*	*				
※	 The long-run production function is explained by 				
ボンと	MOT:				
*	What are the conditions for producer's equilibrium?				
*	What are the factors governing elasticity of supply?				
*	HOT:				
*	 State and explain the elasticity of supply. 				
* *	Examine the Law of Variable Proportions with the help of a				
7K 2k	diagram.				
**********	 Producer's equilibrium is achieved at the point where The long-run production function is explained by MOT: What are the conditions for producer's equilibrium? What are the factors governing elasticity of supply? HOT: State and explain the elasticity of supply. Examine the Law of Variable Proportions with the help of a diagram. ** 				
*	**************************************				

****************** ************* **LESSON .NO: 4 UNIT NAME:** COST AND REVENUE ANALYSIS DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the ✓ To identify the cost involved in the production of any commodity or service and to present the ways; ✓ In which it is utilized, combining with revenue in the calculation of profit of the firm; and ✓ To point out how revenue is realized at the sale of the goods and services **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on production of any commodity, which is it utilized combining with the revenue, calculation of profit, when the revenue is realized at the sale of the goods and services. TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** Labour Entrepreneur Factors of production **INTRODUCTION:** ****************

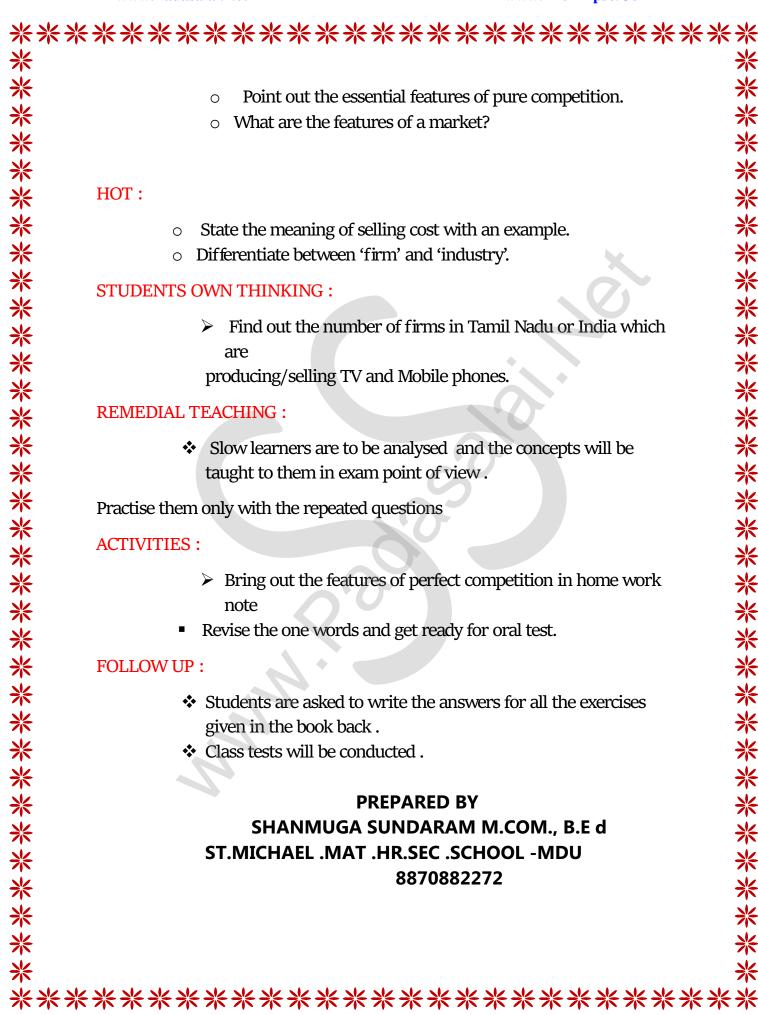
****************** ************** ************** Cost and revenue analysis refers to examining the cost of production and sales revenue of a production unit or firm under various conditions. Cost Analysis: Cost refers to the total expenses incurred in the production of a commodity. Cost Concepts: Money Cost Real cost Explicit cost Implicit cost Economic cost Opportunity cost Floating cost Sunk cost Prime cost Fixed cost Social cost Variable cost Short run Cost Curves: Total fixed cost Total variable cost Total cost Average fixed cost Average variable cost Average cost Marginal Cost (MC), relationship between average cost and marginal cost curve, revenue concepts must be explained with the help of the diagram. LONG RUN COST CURVE: ************



****************** 米 米 **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** ********************** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** > Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back .Class tests will be conducted . PREPARED BY SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 LESSON - 5 (WEEK -1) MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRICING **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** LESSON .NO: 5 **UNIT NAME: MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRICING** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the



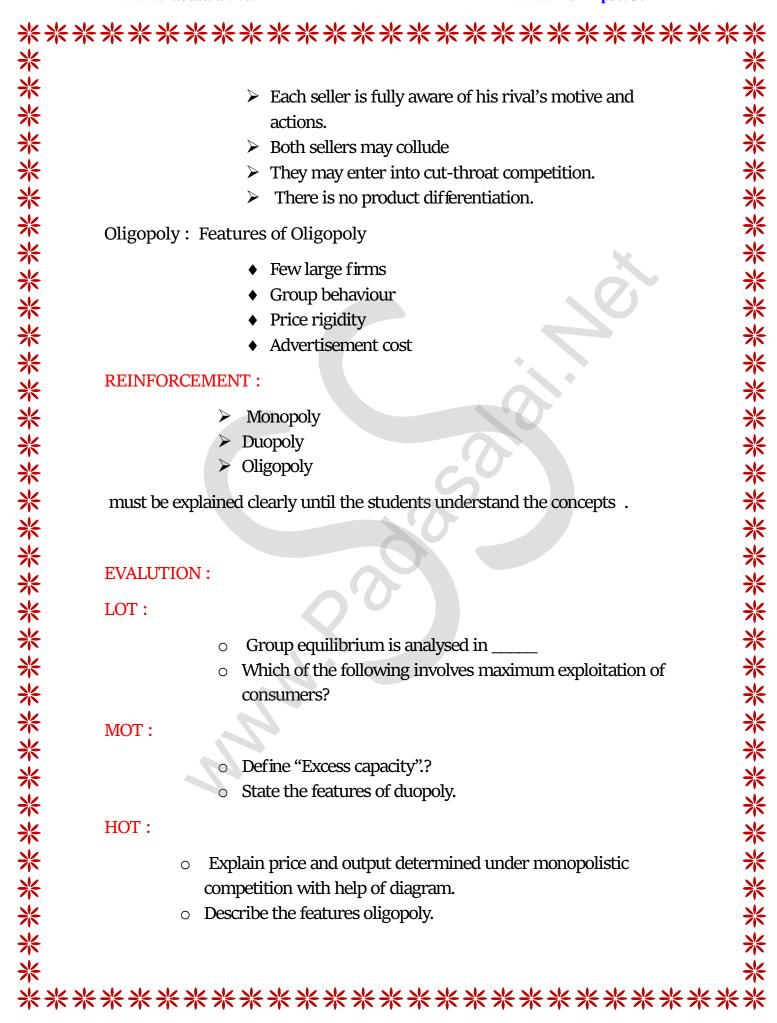




****************** ***************** LESSON - 5 (WEEK -2) MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRICING **CLASS** : XI SUBJECT : ECONOMICS **LESSON .NO: 5 UNIT NAME: MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRICING** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the To understand the characteristics of markets and how the price and output are determined under the several types of markets; and To study the nature of the profit obtained by a firm under different types of markets EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME: The students will get the clear vision on markets and how the price and output are determined and profit obtained by the firm under different markets. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: Long run short curve Short run cost curve Relationship between the AR & MR curve

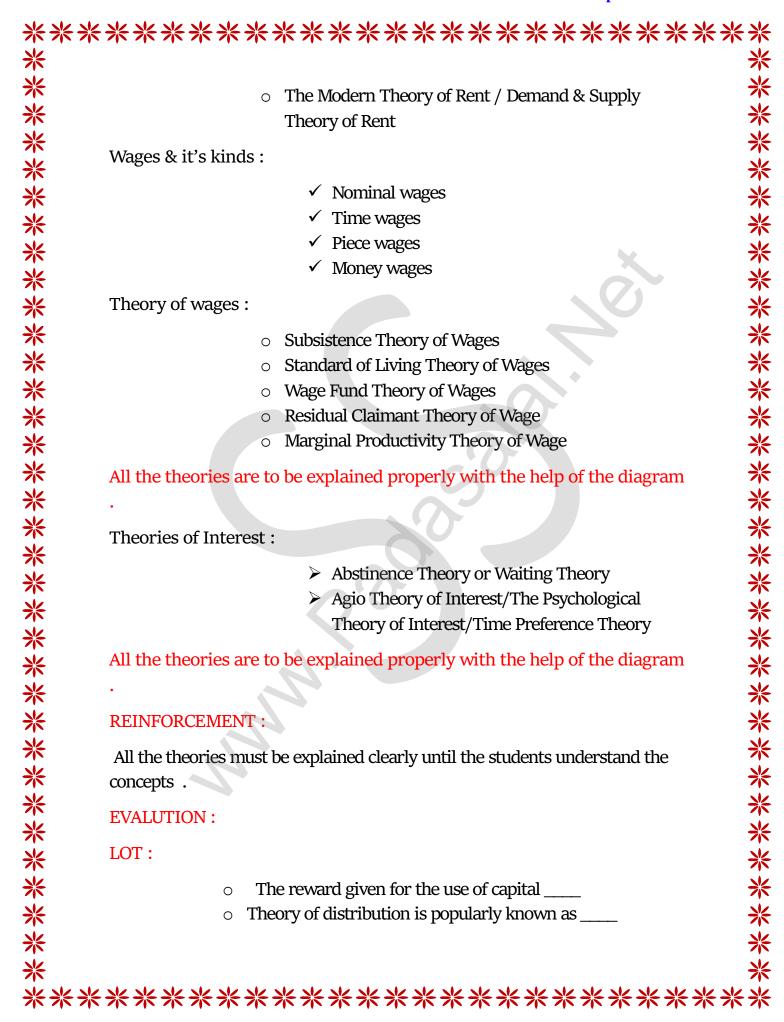
**************	INTRODUCTION: Imperfect Competition Monopoly:
*	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
*	INTRODUCTION:
*	Imperfect Competition **
*	Monopoly:
*	✓ Features of Monopoly
米	✓ Sources of Monopoly
*	Price & Output Determination Under Monopoly & Price Discrimination
*	under monopoly are to be explained briefly
*	Types of Price Discrimination :
*	• Personal
*	Geographical
*	On the basis of Use
*	Degrees of Price Discrimination :
※	❖ First degree price discrimination
*	❖ Second degree price discrimination
*	❖ Third degree price discrimination
	Monopolistic Competition :
*	■ Features of monopolistic competition **
*	 Price and Output Determination under Monopolistic
*	Competition
*	Wastes of Monopolistic Competition :
※	✓ Idle Capacity
水 火	✓ Unemployment
*	✓ Advertisement ✓ Too Money Varieties of Coods
*	✓ Too Many Varieties of Goods ✓ Inefficient firms

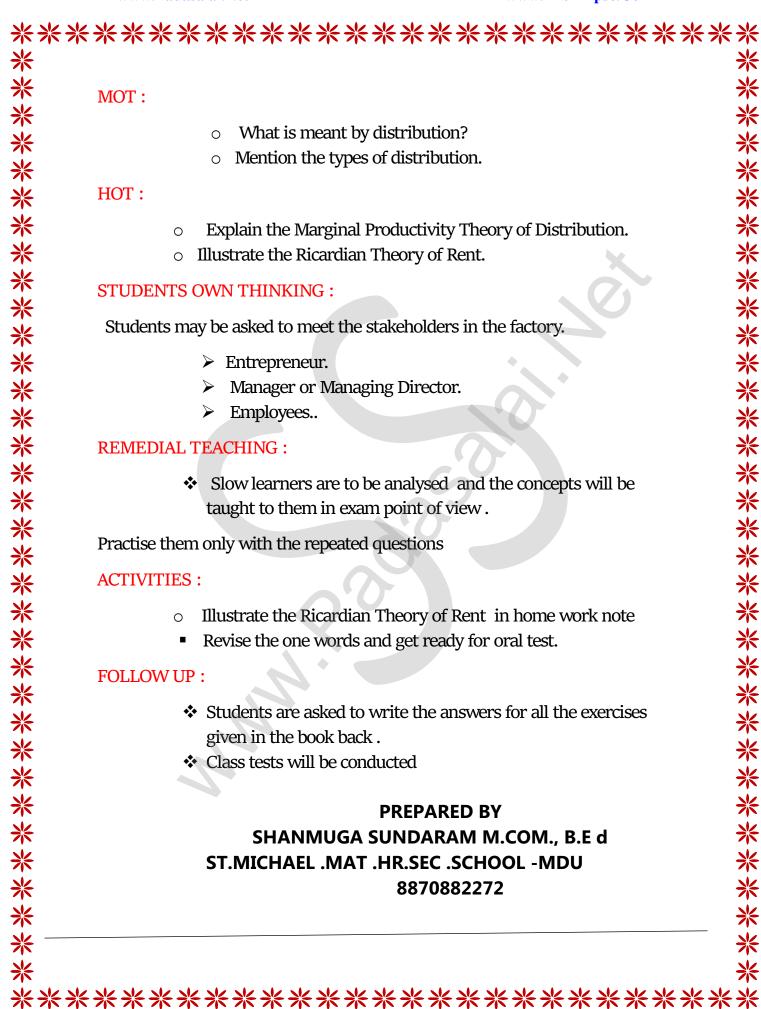
*	Duopoly: Characteristics of duopoly
*	*
*	
***	********************



****************** 米 米 STUDENTS OWN THINKING: *********************** Give your views on Monopsony and bilateral monopoly. **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view. Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** > Explain price and output determined under monopolistic competition with help of diagram in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted. **PREPARED BY** ********** SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 LESSON - 6 (WEEK -1) DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO: 6 UNIT NAME: DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

****************** 米 ************************ Students would be able to understand the To acquire knowledge about distribution of income among the factors of production. To enable the students to understand the theories of rent, wages, interest and Profit **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on acquire knowledge of distribution of factors of production, to understand the theories on rent, wages, interest and profit. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: Monopoly Duopoly oligopoly **INTRODUCTION:** The factors of production viz., Land, Labour, Capital and Entrepreneur or Organization are involved in production. Distribution and it's types: personal distribution functional distribution Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution to be explained clearly with the diagram, assumptions and the table Rent: Ricardian Theory of Rent to be explained with the help of the diagram Quasi-Rent: ******************





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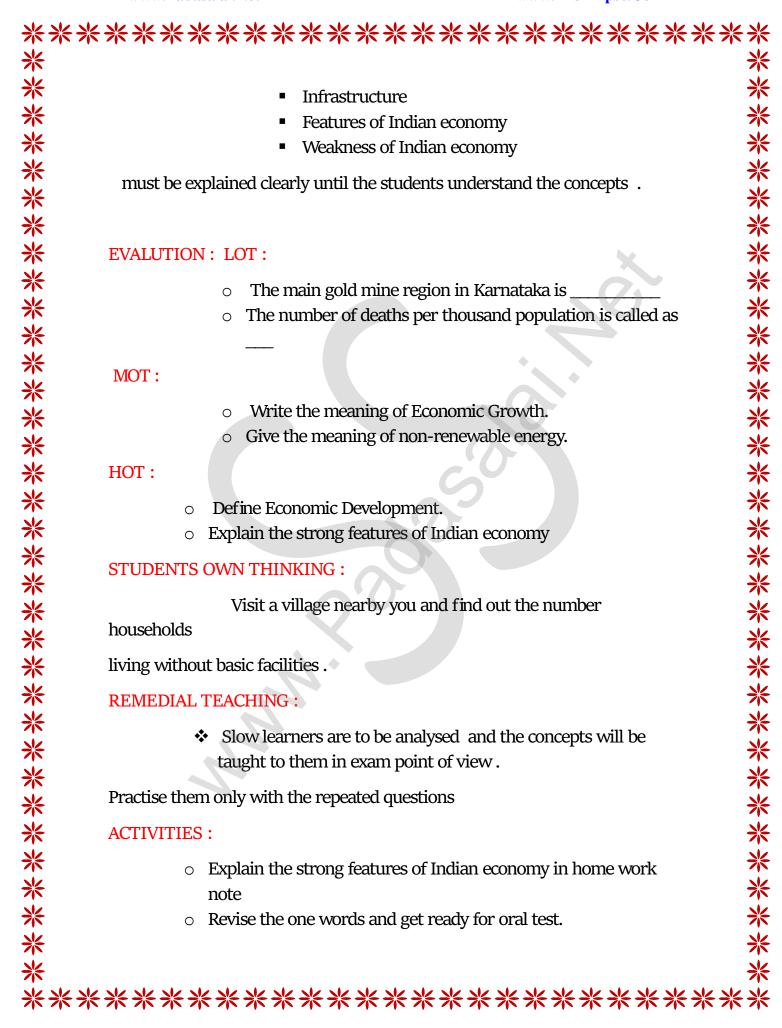
❖ Pro	fit
Dist	tribution
INTRODUCTION:	
Theories of Interest :	
>	Keynes' Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest or
	The Monetary Theory of Interest
>	Loanable Funds Theory/ The Neo Classical Theory
Concepts of profits :	
Gross profi	
o Net profit	
Normal pro	ofit
Super profi	
Theories of profit:	
	♦ Dynamic Theory of Profit
	◆ Innovation Theory of Profit
	 Risk Bearing Theory of Profit
	Uncertainty Bearing Theory of Profit
	 Insurable risks
	 Non- insurable risks
REINFORCEMENT:	
All the theories must be	explained clearly until the students understand the
concepts .	
EVALUTION: LOT:	
o Profit	is the reward for
o Loana	ble Funds Theory of Interest is called
MOT:	

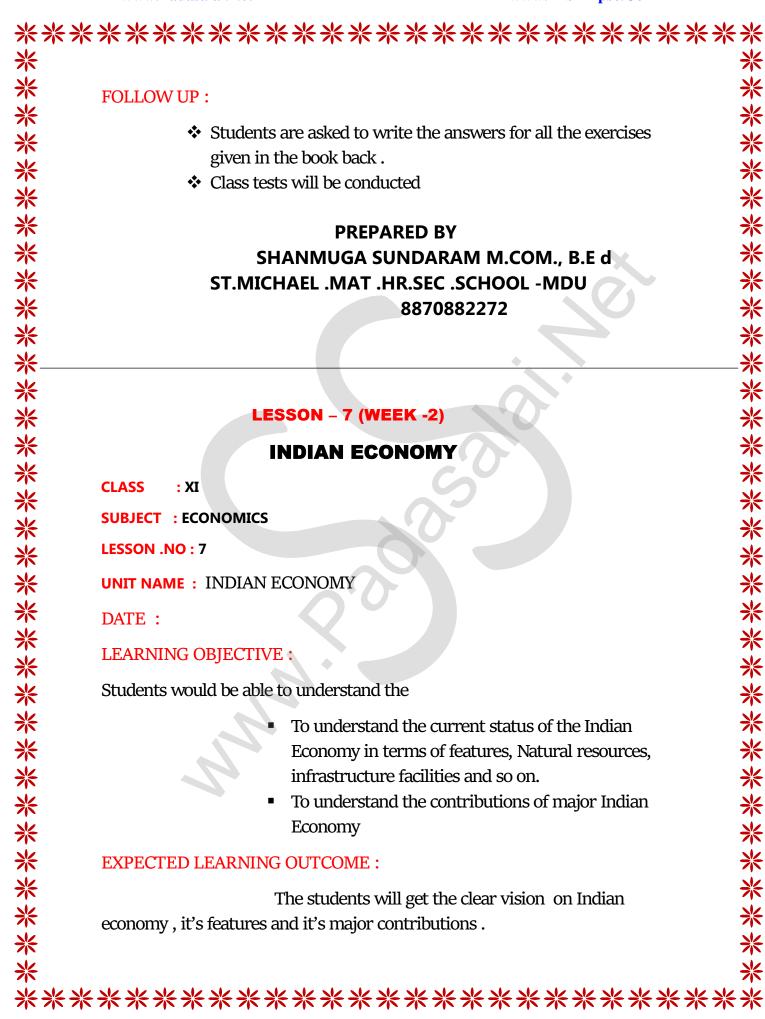
****************** 米 ************************ List out the kinds of wages. . Write a note on Risk-bearing Theory of Profit. HOT: Elucidate the Loanable Funds Theory of Interest. o Explain the Keynesian Theory of Interest. STUDENTS OWN THINKING: You are an entrepreneur of the business. Dicuss some ways to earn profit in short period. **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view. Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** o Elucidate the Loanable Funds Theory of Interest in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted **PREPARED BY** SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 LESSON - 7 (WEEK -1)

INDIAN ECONOMY
** CLASS : XI
* CLASS . AI
* SUBJECT : ECONOMICS ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
X LESSON .NO : 7
UNIT NAME: INDIAN ECONOMY
* DATE:
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
** Students would be able to understand the
* Students would be able to understand the
To understand the current status of the Indian
Economy in terms of features, Natural resources, infrastructure facilities and so on.
To understand the contributions of major Indian
Economy **
** EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:
* EXPECTED LEARINING OUTCOME.
The students will get the clear vision on Indian
economy, it's features and it's major contributions.
* TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:
Power point presentation (PPT)
• QR code, internet (or) you tube videos
• Oral quiz conducted
• Online test for one words
RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:
* Rent ★ Rent
↑ Distribution
* TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: Rent Distribution ** INTRODUCTION: ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
* * *
** **

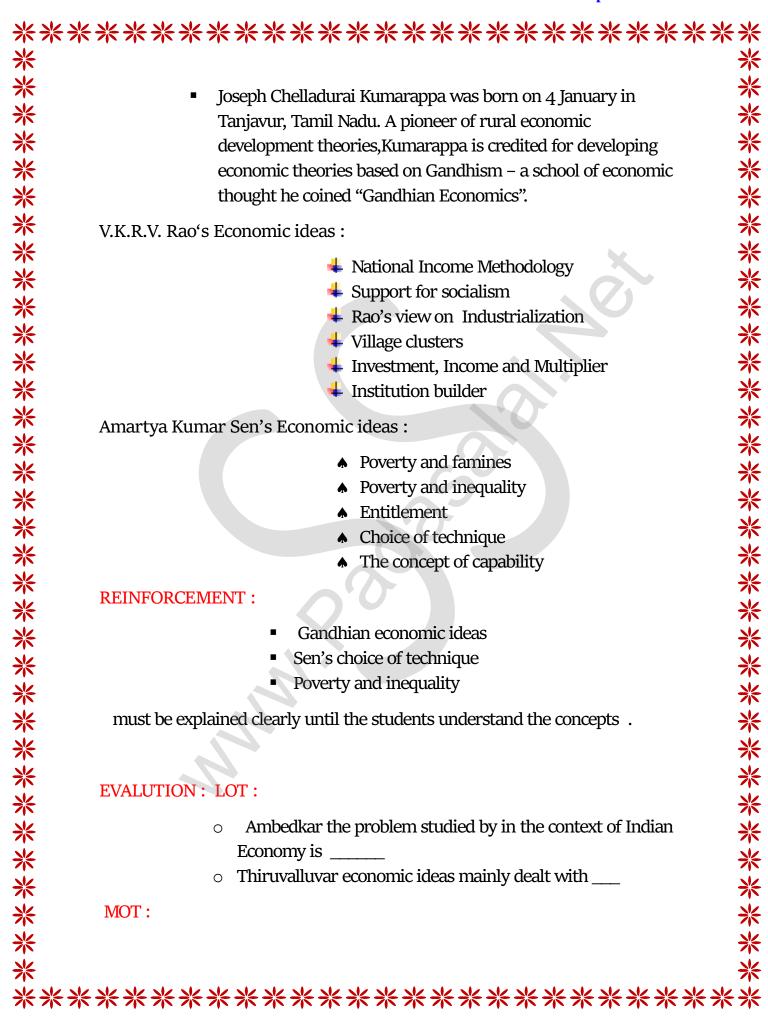
***	********************	米
*		米
*	A country's economic growth is usually measured by National	米
*	Income, indicated by Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	米
**************	Indian Economy and it's features :	************
*	■ India has a mixed economy	外終
**	 Agriculture plays the key role 	米
*	■ Fast Growing Economy	%
*	 Fast growing Service Sector 	%
*	Emerging Economy	が 終
*	 Large Domestic consumption 	火火
*	Weakness of Indian Economy :	%
*	♣ Inequality and poverty	%
*	♣ Large population	%
*	 Increasing price for essential goods 	%
*	 Weak infrastructure 	%
*	♣ Outdated technology	%
*	Demographic trends in India :	%
*	♦ Size of population	※
*	♦ Rate of growth	米
*	♦ Density of population	米
*	Size of population	※
*	◆ Rate of growth	*
*	Birth and death rates	※
*	◆ Density of population	米
*	a) Size of Population b) Pirth rate and death rate	※
*	b) Birth rate and death ratec) Density of population	※
*	d) Sex ratio	%
*	e) Literacy ratio	米
*	f) Life expectancy at birth	米
*	NATURAL RESOURES :	%
*	 Land Resources 	%
***********		**********
*	· ************************************	•

***************	O Forest Resources Important Mineral Resources: Ocal and Lignite Iron ore Bauxite Mica Crude oil Gold Diamond Infrastructure: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE: Transport Energy Transport and energy are to be explained clearly and in detail to the students in the class hours.
※	 Forest Resources
*	Important Mineral Resources :
*	■ Coal and Lignite **
*	■ Iron ore **
*	■ Bauxite **
*	MicaCrude oil
*	Gold **
*	■ Diamond
*	Infrastructure:
※	 ❖ Economic Infrastructure
*	Social Infrastructure
*	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE:
*	Transport *
*	
*	Transport and energy are to be explained clearly and in detail to the students
*	in the class hours.
※	Tichle
*	➢ Health➢ Education
*	Health and education are to be explained clearly and in detail to the students
*	Health and education are to be explained clearly and in detail to the students in the class hours
*	Thiruvalluvar economic ideas :
*	* Fortune of two destricts
*	Factors of productionAgriculture
※	♣ Public expenditure
ボン	♣ Public finance
*	♣ Poverty and begging ★
**********	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE: > Health > Education ** Health and education are to be explained clearly and in detail to the students in the class hours Thiruvalluvar economic ideas: * Factors of production * Agriculture * Public expenditure * Public finance * Poverty and begging ** REINFORCEMENT:
*	*





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*	*	-
*	TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:	
*************	TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: Weakness of Indian economy Renewable energy resource Infrastructure INTRODUCTION: Mahatma Gandhi 's economic ideas: Village Republics On machinery Decentralization On population On prohibition On food problem	こここと
※	RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:	
** ** **	 Weakness of Indian economy Renewable energy resource Infrastructure 	こくこく
*	INTRODUCTION:	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
*	Mahatma Gandhi 's economic ideas :	
*	Wallatila Galidili S'economic ideas.	+
*	✓ Village Republics ✓ On machinery ✓ Decentralization	くく
*	✓ On population	-
米 火	✓ On bread labour	\ _
*	✓ On prohibition ✓ On food problem	_
*	Jawanana Nemu S Economic Ideas.	-
*	Democracy and secularismPlanning	-
*	Democratic Socialism	
ボンと	B .R. Ambedkar 's Economic ideas :	\ _
*	♦ Financial economics	
*	♦ Agricultural economies	\ {-
*	• Economies of caste	-
*	◆ Economies of socialism	=
***********	Jawaharlal Nehru's Economic ideas : Democracy and secularism Planning Democratic Socialism B.R. Ambedkar 's Economic ideas : Financial economics Agricultural economies Economies of caste Economies of socialism J. C. Kumarappa 's Economic ideas :	-
** **		
*		こと
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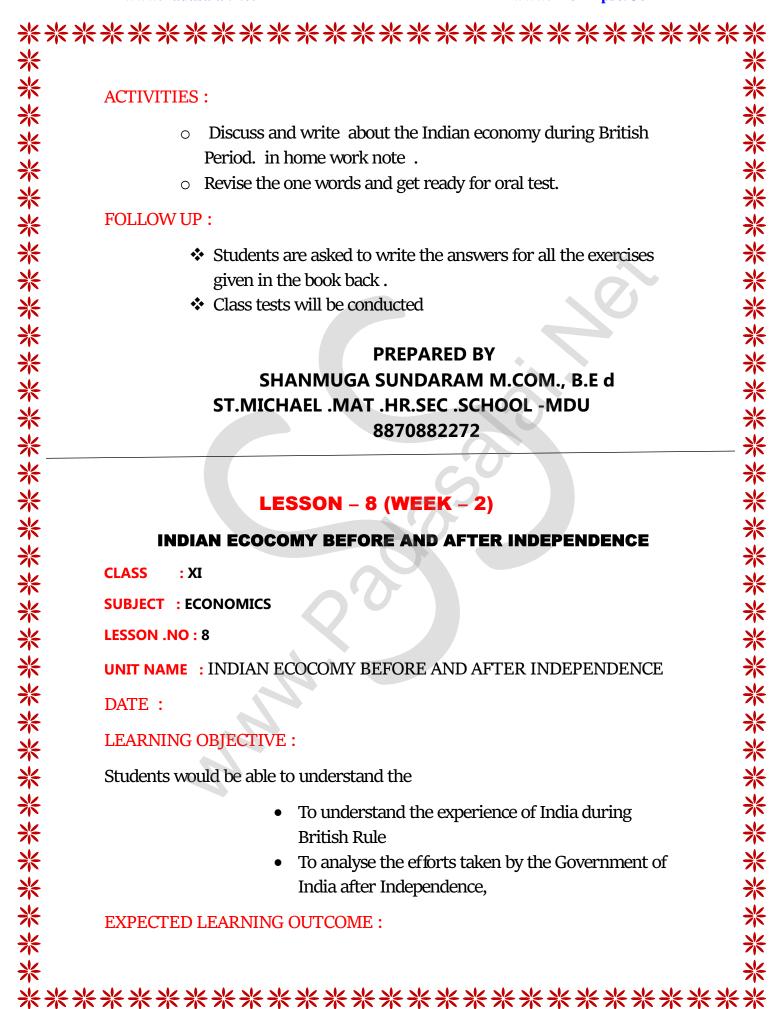


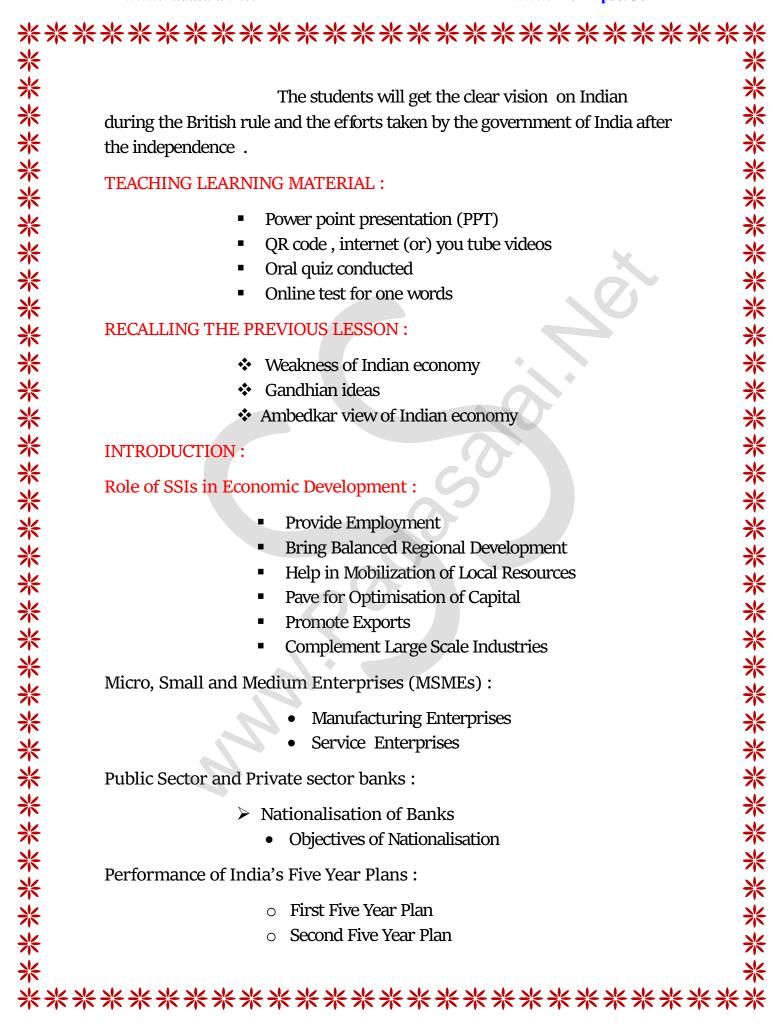
****************** 米 ************* List out the reasons for low per capita income as given by V.K.R.V. Rao. Give a short note on Sen's 'Choice of Technique'. HOT: Write a short note on Welfare Economics given by Amartya Sen. o Write a brief note on the Gandhian economic ideas. STUDENTS OWN THINKING: How to you develop the under developed economies into the well developed economies . give your to make the rural areas well developed . **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view. Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** o Explain the gandhian economic ideas in home work note Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted PREPARED BY SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272

****************** 米 ************************ LESSON - 8 (WEEK -1) **INDIAN ECOCOMY BEFORE AND AFTER INDEPENDENCE CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO:8 UNIT NAME: INDIAN ECOCOMY BEFORE AND AFTER INDEPENDENCE** DATE: LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Students would be able to understand the • To understand the experience of India during British Rule To analyse the efforts taken by the Government of India after Independence **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on Indian during the British rule and the efforts taken by the government of india after the independence. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** ❖ Weakness of Indian economy Gandhian ideas

*		米火
米	Ambedkar view of Indian economy	》 火
*	INTRODUCTION:	※
** **	 This chapter discusses the major events that took place in India before and after Independence. Indian's sea route trade to Europe started only after the arrival of 	八米米火
** **	Vasco da Gama in Calicut, India on May 20 , 1498 . ✓ Period of Merchant Capital ✓ Period of finance Capital	7米米
*	✓ Period of industrial Capital	米
* *	The Land Tenure Systems in India :	米米
* *	Three different types of land tenure existed in India before Independence. They were	· · · · ·
*************	 Zamindari system Mahalwari system and Ryotwari system. 	***********
*	Process of Industrial Transition and Colonial Capitalism :	*
*		
	➤ Industrial growth during the 20 th century	米火
※	Problems of British Rule :	彩 ※
***********	 Important Industrial Policies Prior to 1991 Industrial Policy Resolutions 1948 	***********
米	➤ Industrial Policy Resolution 1956	※
米	Green Revolution:	※ 火
** **	 Weakness of green revolution Achievements of green revolution Second green revolution 	不米米
*	Large Scale Industries :	**
*	 Iron and steel industry 	米
小 ※	Jute industry	涂
*		※
	·*****************	米

***	**************************************	K
*)	K
**********	 Cotton and textile industry 	*****
米	 Silk industry 	K
米	 Petroleum and natural gas 	K
米	 Sugar industry 	K
米	Fertiliser industry	K
米	 Paper industry 	K
米	REINFORCEMENT:	ドレ
米	 Large scale industry 	ドレ
ボン	 Industrial revolution 	ドレ
がと	must be explained clearly until the students understand the concepts .	ドレ
	EVALUTION: LOT:	トと
*		トと
*	o In 1614 Sir Thomas Roe was successful in getting	い と
*	permission from o Ryotwari system was initially introduced in	い
****	NOT.	ド
*	MOT:	K
*	 List out the weaknesses on Green Revolution. 	K
*	 What are the Phases of colonial exploitation of India? 	K
*	HOT:	K
*	India.	K
*	 Explain about the Period of Merchant Capital. 	K
*	STUDENTS OWN THINKING:	K
*	To know the value of freedom, students can collect pictures	K
*	To know the value of freedom, students can collect pictures	K
*	of places like Jalian Walapak, Meerut, Thandi and photos of freedom fighters.	K
*	REMEDIAL TEACHING:	K
*	Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be	K
*	taught to them in exam point of view.	K
******	Practise them only with the repeated questions	**********
米	,	ド
•		•
米米米	*****************	٢





******	************
*	 Third Five Year Plan
*	Plan Holiday
*	o Fourth Five Year Plan
*	o Fifth Five Year Plan
*	o Rolling Plan
*	o Sixth Five Year Plan
*	 Seventh Five Year Plan
*	o Annual Plans
*	 Eighth Five Year Plan
*	Ninth Five Year Plan
*	o Tenth Five Year Plan
*	Eleventh Five Year Plan The Plan Year Plan
<u> </u>	Twelfth Five Year Plan
Development of In	idicators:
<u> </u>	♦ Human Development Index (HDI)
**	♦ Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)
** ** ** ** ** ** Development of In ** ** REINFORCEMENT ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	 Third Five Year Plan Plan Holiday Fourth Five Year Plan Fifth Five Year Plan Rolling Plan Sixth Five Year Plan Seventh Five Year Plan Annual Plans Eighth Five Year Plan Ninth Five Year Plan Ninth Five Year Plan Tenth Five Year Plan Eleventh Five Year Plan Twelfth Five Year Plan Human Development Index (HDI) Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) Large scale industry Industrial revolution
* REIN ORGENIEN	
水 坐	 Large scale industry
must be explained	d clearly until the students understand the concepts .
** EVALUTION:	
EVALUTION.	
LOT:	
*	First World War started in the year
	Tenth Five year plan period was
₩ MOT:	*
WOI.	*
※ ○	What are the objectives of Tenth five year plan
· ·	Give a note on Twelfth Five Year Plan.
<pre># must be explained # EVALUTION: LOT: MOT: HOT: HOT:</pre>	it clearly until the students understand the concepts . ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
*	*
•	·
*****	***********

****************** 米 米 Write any three objectives of Industrial Policy. ********************** State the reasons for nationalization of commercial banks. STUDENTS OWN THINKING: Display the demonstration effect of present Indians in culture, dressing and life style to emphasize the Swadhesi.. **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view. Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** Explain the role of SSIs in economic development in home work note. o Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted PREPARED BY SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 **LESSON - 9 (WEEK - 1) DEVELOPMENT EXPERINECES IN INDIA CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** LESSON .NO: 9

****************** ************** **UNIT NAME**: DEVELOPMENT EXPERINECES IN INDIA DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the ♦ To understand the reforms introduced in the recent years. **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on the reforms introduced in the recent years. **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** ********** SSIs importance Small scale industries Five year plans **INTRODUCTION:** Indian economy responded to the crisis by introducing a set of policies known as Structural Reforms. These policies were aimed at correcting the weaknesses and rigidities in the various sectors of the economy such as Industry, Trade, Fiscal and Agriculture. Meaning of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG): Liberalization Privatization ♠ Globalisation Arguments in favour of LPG: *****************

Arguments against LPG:
Relative Position of on Indian Economy :
 Important Initiatives by the Government towards Industrial Policy
Industrial Sector Reforms :
✓ Industrial delicensing policy
✓ De reservation of the industrial sector
✓ Reforms related to the Public sector enterprises
✓ Abolition of MRTP Act
✓ Foreign investment policy
Impact of LPG on Agricultural Sector Reforms:
♣ Crop Insurance
♣ Post Harvest measures
♣ Cold Storage
Agricultural Produce Market Committee :
 Functions of APMC
 Agrarian Crisis after Reforms
Trade Reforms:
 Trade Policy Reforms
 Free imports and exports
 Rationalization of tariff structure and removal of
quantitative restrictions
Export and Import Policy:
❖ Salient Features of "EXIM POLICY
 ❖ Special Economic Zones
 ❖ Major Objectives of SEZs
❖ Main Characteristics of SEZ
Fiscal Reforms:

***	*************
	Goods and Services Tax (GST)Current GST Rates in IndiaAdvantages of GST
Monetary a	and Financial Sector Reforms
REINFORC	EMENT:
	 Trade reforms Fiscal reforms SEZs EXIM policy
must be e	xplained clearly until the students understand the concepts .
EVALUTIO	N:
LOT:	 Agricultural Produce Market Committee is a The New Foreign Trade Policy was announced in the year
MOT:	
	State the meaning of Privatization.Mention the functions of APMC.
HOT:	
0	What is GST? Write its advantages Describe the salient features of EXIM policy
STUDENTS	S OWN THINKING:
out the Natı	Collect various bills from the neighbouring store and find are of Product sold and GST rate.
REMEDIAL	TEACHING:
	Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view.

****************** 米 米 ******************** Practise them only with the repeated questions ********************** **ACTIVITIES:** o Explain the objectives and characteristics of SEZs in home work note. o Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted PREPARED BY SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 **LESSON - 10 (WEEK -1) RURAL ECONOMY CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO : 10** RURAL ECONOMY **UNIT NAME** DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand the features of rural economy and to highlight the need to develop rural areas,

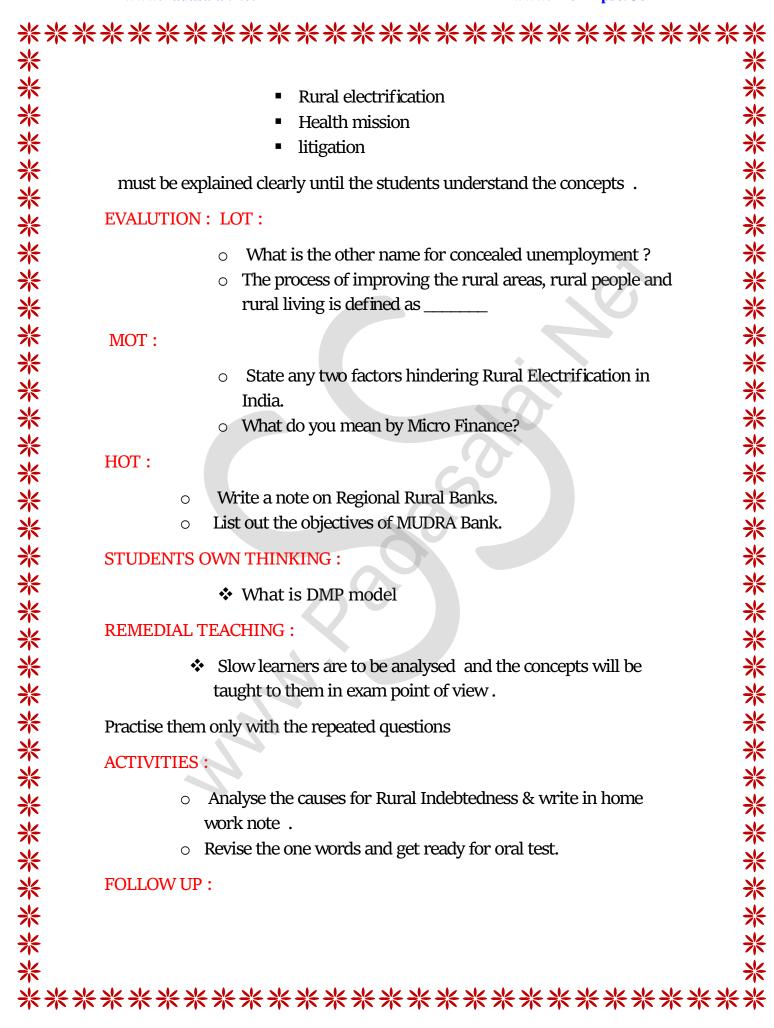
****************** ************* > To bring into the light the problems of rural villages and to familiarise the initiatives undertaken **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on features, highlights the development of rural areas and the problems faced by them **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: EXIM Policy** SEZS **❖** GST **INTRODUCTION:** Rural Economics deals with the application of economic principles in understanding and developing rural areas. FEATURES OF RURAL ECONOMY: √ Village is an Institution Dependence on Agriculture Life of rural people Population Density Rural income **Indebtedness** Meaning of Rural Development & Need for rural development must be explained during the class hours. Problems of Rural Economy:

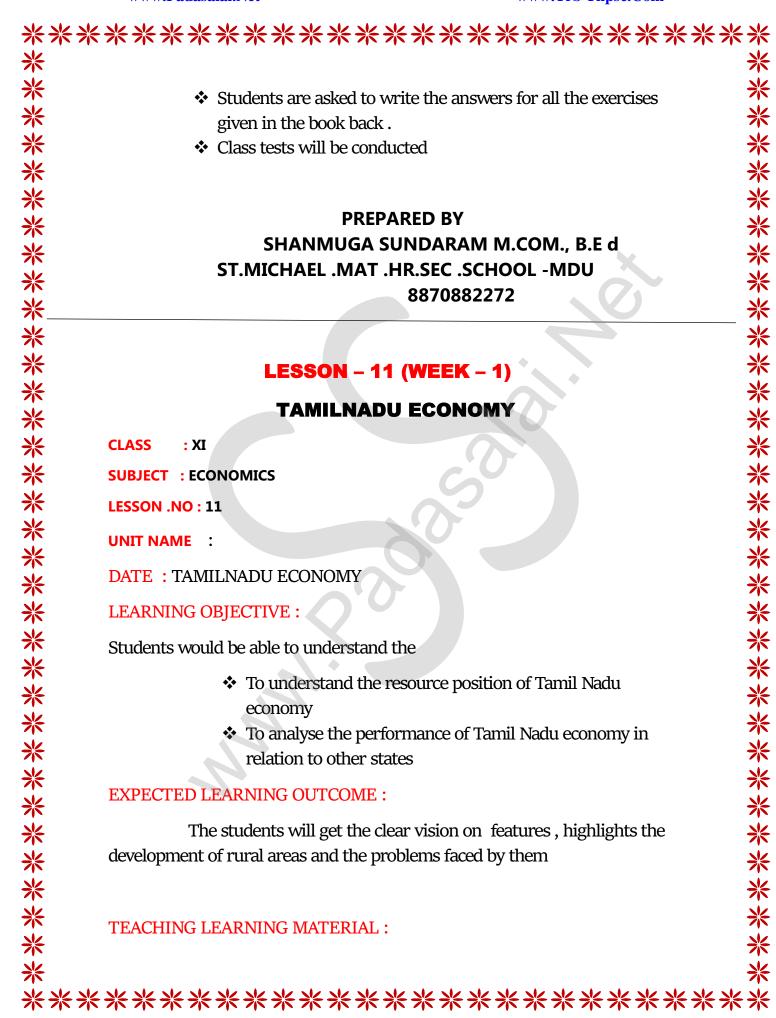
***	·*********************	+
*		+
**************	People Related Problems Problems related to agriculture Political problems Socio-cultural problems Economic problems Administrative problems Infrastructure problems Leadership problems Leadership problems Leack of Non-farm Employment Lack of Public Sector Investment Unequal Benefit of Growth Inflation Low productivity Remedial Measures to Rural Poverty & the rural unemployment must be explained in the class. Remedies for Rural Unemployment:	+
*	◆ Problems related to agriculture	+
*	◆ Political problems	+
米	◆ Socio-cultural problems →	+
米	◆ Economic problems →	+
*	◆ Administrative problems	+
*	◆ Infrastructure problems ◆ Leadership maklana	+
*	◆ Leadership problems	-
*	Rural Poverty & Causes :	+
*	■ Lack of Non-farm Employment	+
*	■ Lack of Public Sector Investment	+
*	 Unequal Benefit of Growth 	+
*	■ Inflation →	+
*	 Low productivity 	+
*	Remedial Measures to Rural Poverty & the rural unemployment must be	-
*	explained in the class.	+
*	Remedies for Rural Unemployment:	-
*	Cubaidiant Occupation	+
米	Subsidiary OccupationRural Works Programme	+
*	 Irrigation Facilities 	+
*	Rural Industrialization	+
米	 Technical Education 	+
*	REINFORCEMENT:	+
米	ACTIVI ORCEIVIETT.	+
*	Rural areas	+
*	 Rural development 	+
*	 Remedies for rural unemployment 	+
*	must be explained clearly until the students understand the concepts \cdot	+
*	EVALUTION: LOT:	-
*	 How do you term people employed in excess over and 	+
***********	 Irrigation Facilities Rural Industrialization Technical Education Reinforcement: Rural areas Rural development Remedies for rural unemployment must be explained clearly until the students understand the concepts. EVALUTION: LOT: How do you term people employed in excess over and above the requirements? 	+
*	**************************************	+
	ullet	
***	**************************************	+

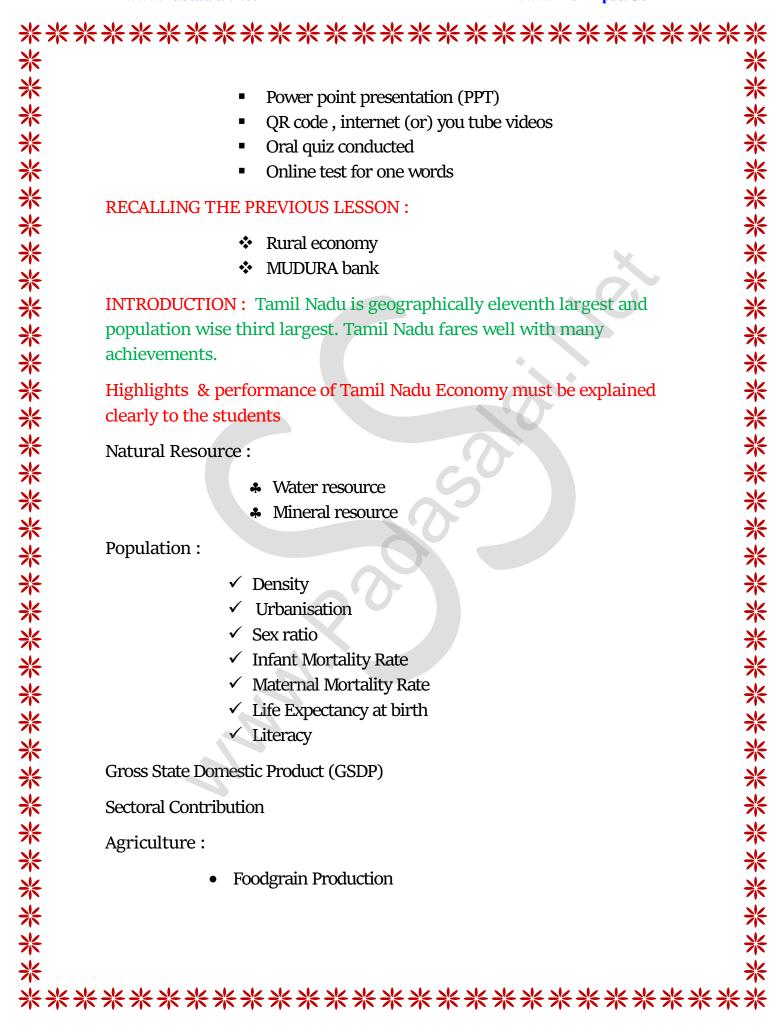
****************** ************* What is the term used to denote the coexistence of two different features in an economy? MOT: Rural Poverty – Define. What do you mean by Rural Development? HOT: Enumerate the remedial measures to Rural Poverty. 0 What are the remedial measures for Rural Unemployment? STUDENTS OWN THINKING: Take a case of a village where you or nearby you live. Collect the basic information such as, geographical area, boundary areas, population, number of houses, area under cultivation, major crops cultivated, type of infrastructure etc., with the collected information, prepare a report about the village... **REMEDIAL TEACHING:** Slow learners are to be analysed and the concepts will be taught to them in exam point of view. Practise them only with the repeated questions **ACTIVITIES:** o What are the remedial measures for Rural Unemployment in home work note. o Revise the one words and get ready for oral test. FOLLOW UP: Students are asked to write the answers for all the exercises given in the book back. Class tests will be conducted PREPARED BY

****************** 米 米 SHANMUGA SUNDARAM M.COM., B.E d ******************** ST.MICHAEL .MAT .HR.SEC .SCHOOL -MDU 8870882272 **LESSON - 10 (WEEK - 2) RURAL ECONOMY CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS LESSON .NO : 10 UNIT NAME**: RURAL ECONOMY DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand the features of rural economy and to highlight the need to develop rural areas, > To bring into the light the problems of rural villages and to familiarise the initiatives undertaken **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on features, highlights the development of rural areas and the problems faced by them **TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL:** Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words **RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON:** *****************

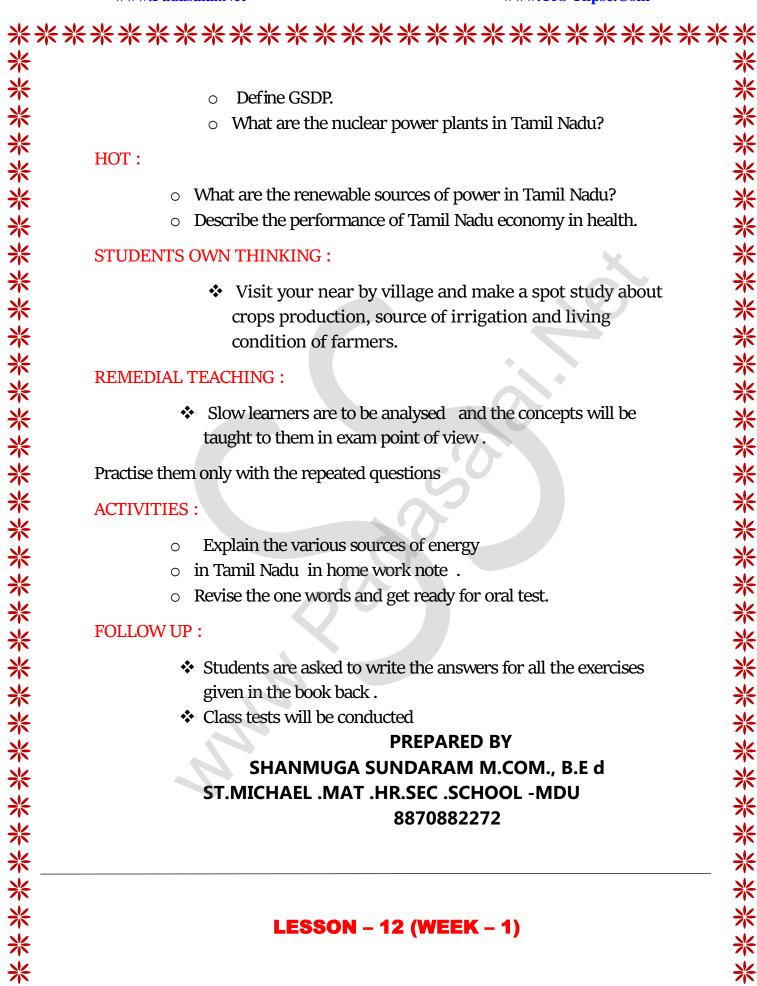
A	**************************************
*	❖ Rural economy
*	Rural economyCauses of un employment
**************	 Rural economy Causes of un employment X INTRODUCTION: Rural Industries: ✓ Cottage Industries ✓ Village Industries ✓ Small Scale Industries ✓ Small Scale Industries Causes for Rural Indebtedness: ♣ Poverty of Farmers ♣ Failure of Monsoon ♣ Litigation ♣ Money Lenders and High Rate of Interest X Measures to Remove Rural Indebtedness: ♣ Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) ♠ Self-Help Groups (SHGs) ♠ Micro Finance ★ Major Features of SHGs, Micro Units Development and Refinance
※	Rural Industries :
ネン	Rurai muusures .
デ <u> </u>	✓ Cottage Industries **
派 丛	✓ Village Industries ✓ Small Scale Industries ※
** **	Sitial Scale filidustries
*	Causes for Rural Indebtedness :
*	♣ Poverty of Farmers
*	Failure of Monsoon
*	↓ Litigation↓ Money Lenders and High Rate of Interest
*	* Worley Lenders and riight Rate of interest
*	Measures to Remove Rural Indebtedness :
*	Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
*	• Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
*	Micro Finance ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
*	
*	Agency Bank (MUDRA Bank), The principal objectives of the MUDRA
*	Bank must be explained properly
*	Rural Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:
*	❖ National Rural Health Mission
米	Rural Infrastructure :
※	Rarai initabi detare .
ボン	➤ Rural Housing ➤ Rural Market ➤ **
派 と	Rural Electrification
** **	> Rural Roads
*********	Rural Health, Nutrition and Sanitation: National Rural Health Mission ** ** National Rural Health Mission ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
*	Requirements for Kurar Development
*	REINFORCEMENT:
*	**************************************







•	xtiles, leather, electronics, automotives, cement industry, ad other industries and MSMEs are to be explained carefully
Energy:	
	 Nuclear energy
	Hydel energy
	 Solar energy
	Thermal energy
	Wind energy
SERVICES:	
	Banking
	Education
	Communication
	> Transport
	> Tourism
TRANSPORT	
	Road *
	Water
	♣ Rail
	* Air
REINFORCE	MENT:
	 Services
	■ Transport
	Agriculture
must be exr	plained clearly until the students understand the concepts .
EVALUTION	
	Tamil Nadu is rich in The maximum of invitation in Them; I Nathair
	The main source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu is
MOT:	



****************** 米 米 MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS **CLASS** : XI **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS** ****************** **LESSON .NO : 11** MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS UNIT NAME : DATE: **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Students would be able to understand the > To understand why mathematics is required for economics > To learn the knowledge of mathematical methods, as a facility for self-expression not only in descriptive economics, but also in quantitative economics. **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOME:** The students will get the clear vision on features, highlights the development of rural areas and the problems faced by them TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL: Power point presentation (PPT) QR code, internet (or) you tube videos Oral quiz conducted Online test for one words RECALLING THE PREVIOUS LESSON: Agriculture Transport Sex ratio

INTRODUCTION:	
❖ Why Study Mathematics ?	
 Mathematics in Economics 	
Uses of Mathematical Methods in Economics	
FUNCTIONS:	
♣ Definition	
♣ Linear equation	
Application in Economics :	
✓ Demand function	
✓ Supply functionMatrices	
Determinants	
Differential calculus	
Some Standard Forms of Differentiation	
Application of Differential Calculus :	
Marginal conceptsMarginal Product	
♦ Marginal Cost	
♦ Marginal Revenue	
Elasticity of Demand	
Integral Calculus :	
 Meaning 	
Basic Rule of Integration Application of Integration	
Application of IntegrationConsumer's Surplus	
Producer's surplus	
- -	
Information and Communication Technology (ICT):	

