

**STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

**TNCF 2017 - DRAFT SYLLABUS**

**Subject :**Economics

**Class :** XI

<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
Unit 1 : Nature and Scope of Economics	Origin and meaning of the term 'Economics'; Branch of Social Science (Positive and Normative); Deductive and Inductive Methods; Inter - disciplinary nature of Economics; Definitions of Economics - (Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Lionel Robins, Paul Samuelson); Basic concepts in Economics - Necessaries (Wage goods), Comforts, Luxuries (Consumer good), Producer Good, (Investment / Capital good) Free goods, Economic, merit, social, Private and Public Goods - Traders and Investors; Cost and Revenue Concepts; Price, Value, Sales Revenue, Market, and Exchange; Income (Money and Real)
Unit 2 : Micro and Macro Economic concepts	Meaning of Micro and Macro Economics; Difference between Micro and Macro Economics; Basic Economic Problems; Basic Economic Problems; Production possibility frontier; Opportunity Cost
Unit 3 : Demand Analysis	Wants-Characters and its Classifications; Utility and Classifications (TU, MU and AU); Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility; Law of Equi-marginal Utility; Cardinal and Ordinal Utility Analysis; Consumer's Surplus; Indifference Curve and its Properties; Indifference curve

	analysis; Indifference map; Price/Budget line; Consumer equilibrium; Revealed preference (Samuelson); Law of Demand; Exceptional Demand Curve (Giffen paradox and Veblen Effect); Elasticity of Demand – Kinds and Types of Elasticity of Demand; Determinants of Demand – Price Demand – Income Demand and Cross Demand ; Measurement of Elasticity of Demand; Law of Supply – Elasticity of Supply
Unit 4 : Production Analysis	Theory of Production : Meaning of production; Factors of Production; Production Function
Unit 5 : Market Structures and Pricing	Meaning of Market Structure; Characters and Classifications; Nature and Derivation of Costs and Revenue (TC, AC and MC- TR, AR and MR); Perfect Competition; Imperfect Competition
Unit 6 : Modern Utility Analysis	Petersburg Paradox; Markovitz Hypothesis; N-M Utility Analysis; Friedman-Savage Hypothesis; Risk and Uncertainty; Game Theory (Nash-Equilibrium
Unit 7 : Indian Economy	Indian Economy- during the Pre-British period and Post-Independence era; Banking : Commercial Banking ; Functions of Commercial Banking ; Role of Commercial Banking in Economic Development; Co-operative Banking : Primary Co-operative Societies; Central Co-operative Societies; State Co-operative Societies; National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) - Micro Financial Institutions -Role of Public Sector Banks - Reserve Bank of India (RBI) -Role and functions of RBI in Economic Development; Industrial

	Policy Resolutions (1956 and 1991); Delicensing; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) (Skill India, Shine India and Startup India) ; Maharatna, Navaratna and Miniratna Industries in India : NITI AAYOG (National Institution for Transforming India) - Organization and Objectives
Unit 8 : Rural Development	Meaning of Rural Development; Credit and Marketing in Rural Areas; Agricultural Market System; Diversification into Productive Activity; Sustainable Development and Organic Farming; Micro Credit and Micro Finance; Self Help Groups (SHGs); Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA); Land Development Bank; Land Mortgage Bank (LMB)
Unit 9 : Infrastructure	Meaning of Infrastructure; Relevance of Infrastructure ; Social costs and benefits of Infrastructure; Classification of Infrastructure : Transport and Communication - Surface & Water Transport; Railways; Air ways; Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS); Rural, State and National High Ways; Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) - Cargo-Shipment & Logistics - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) - Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) - Postal and Insurance – Energy; Renewable energy - Non-renewable energy
Unit 10 : Human Development Indicators	Meaning and Importance ; Human Development Indicators; Education - Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Primary Education; GER in Upper Primary Education; GER in High School; GER in Higher Secondary School; Drop Out Ratio in Primary, Upper, High and Higher Secondary School; Transition Rate in Primary, Upper,

	<p>High and Higher Secondary School; Teacher Pupil Ratio; Literacy Rate; School &amp; College Infrastructure ; GER &amp; Drop out in Colleges &amp; Universities; Health - IMR; MMR; Sex Ratio; Life Expectancy; Low Birth Weight and Anemia; Reproductive health; Income - Per capita Income; Other sources of Income; Multi-Poverty Index (MPI) -BPL families; Access to LPG connections; Access to Drinking Water; Access to Toilets; Access to Electricity; Gender Empowerment : Women work participation Rate in Agriculture Sector; Women work participation rate in non-agricultural sector; Women participation rate in rural and urban electoral bodies; Gender gaps in Wage Structure</p>
<p>Unit 11 : Statistical Methods in Economics</p>	<p>Meaning, Definitions, Scope and Limitations of Statistics; Collection, Classification and Presentation of Statistical Data; Statistical techniques used in Economic analysis - Data; Primary and Secondary data; Distinguish between primary and secondary data; Method of Primary data collection; Method of Secondary data collection; Time- Series data; Cross-Section data; Pooled data; National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO); Central Statistical Organization (CSO); Census data; Sample Registration System (SRS) data</p>
<p>Unit 12 : Mathematical Methods in</p>	<p>Meaning, Definitions and Scope; Basic Mathematical tools for Economic Analysis - Straight line equations (Linear functions); Differential equations (addition,</p>

Economics	subtraction, division and multiplication) (Productivity measurements) ; Integral calculus (Production Function); Matrices – Cramer’s Rule; MS Word, Excel and Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) uses
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## TNCF 2017 - DRAFT SYLLABUS

**Subject :**Economics

**Class :** XII

<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
Unit 1 : Economic Growth and Economic Development	Meaning and Differences between Growth and Development; Conceptualization of Economic Growth; Characteristics of Developing and Developed Economy; Leibenstein's model of Economic Characteristics of Developing Countries; Indian Models of Economics Development - V.K.R.V. Rao; B.R. Ambedkar; C.N. Vakil; A.K. Sen; M.K. Gandhi
Unit 2 : Population and Human Resource Development	Malthusian devil of Population; Demographic dividend; Present Status of Population Growth - Census of India; Sex Ratio; Literacy Rate; Drop outs – Primary & Upper Primary; Life Expectancy; Standard of Living; Infant Mortality Rate; Child Mortality; Maternal Mortality Rate; Crude Birth Rate/Crude Death Rate; Neonatal Mortality and Postnatal Mortality; Meaning and Development of Human Resource; Source of Human Capital - Universalization of Education , Provision of Health Care, Social Infrastructure (Housing, Electricity, LPG, Drinking water and Toilets), Vocationalization of Education; Higher Education : University Grants Commission (UGC), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), Directorate of Collegiate Education (DCE), Ministry of Human Resource

	Development (MHRD), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT); Medical Council of India (MCI)
Unit 3 : Poverty and Unemployment Poverty and Unemployment	Meaning, Types of Poverty and Unemployment; Causes of Poverty and Unemployment; Various programmes for Generation of Employment and Alleviation of Poverty; Critical assessment of Poverty estimates; State initiatives for poverty reduction For example, AmmaUnavagam
Unit 4 : National Income	Meaning and Definitions of National Income; Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Net Domestic Product (NDP); Gross National Product (GNP); Net National Product (NNP); Per capita Income; Personal Income; Disposable Income; Features of National Income; Circular flow of National Income; Method of measuring National Income : Output method; Income method; Expenditure method; Difficulties in the measurement of National Income : Transfer payments; Income of foreign firms; Unpaid services; Income from illegal activities; Treatment of Government sector; Production of self-consumption; Changing price level; Practical difficulties of counting National Income : Double counting; Existence of non-monetized sector; Lack of occupational specialization; Inadequate and unreliable data; Capital gains or losses; Depreciation; Valuation of inventories; Illiteracy and ignorance; Sectoral contribution to National Income : Primary Sector; Secondary Sector; Tertiary Sector
Unit 5 : Theories of	Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution; Theories of Rent (Ricardian, Modern & Quasi-rent); Theories of Wages

Distribution	(Marginal Productivity Theory) Market, Bargaining, Wage and Residual Claimant theory) ; Theories of Interest (Classical, Neo-classical and Keynesian); Theories of Profit (Walker, MPT, Wage, Dynamic, Innovation, Risk-bearing and Uncertainty
Unit 6 : Theories of Employment	Classical Theory of Employment; Full Employment; Say's Law of Market; Aggregate Demand Function, Aggregate Supply Function; MPC and MPS, APC and APS concepts; Effective Demand; Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption; Keynesian Notion of Under Employment; Multiplier and Accelerator – Super; Multiplier; Investment Function; IS – LM Function; Classicalism versus; Keynesianism; Philips Curve; Lorenz Curve
Unit 7 : International Trade	Meaning and Significance; Why to Trade?; Economic Reforms -1991 : Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization; Trade Policy Developments : General Agreement on Trade & Tariff (GATT) & General agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), World Trade Organization (WTO), Tariff Reform Programs; Indian Economy During Reforms: An Assessment : Growth and Employment, Reforms in Agriculture, Reforms in Industry, Disinvestment, Reforms and Fiscal Policies; Balance of Payments and Investment Policy : Balance of Trade, Exchange Rate Determinations – Clean float Dirty float, Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), Foreign Exchange Reserves, Tariff and Non-tariff barriers
Unit 8 : Monetary and	Meaning and Definitions of Money; Kinds of Money; Functions of Money; Demand for Money; Supply of Money; Black Money and Demonetization ; Money Markets &

Fiscal Policies	<p>Capital Markets :Treasury Bill Markets, Call Money Markets, Mutual Funds, Stock Exchange (NSE, BSE and CSE), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); Banks and Credit Instruments; Monetary Tools : Bank Rate, Open Market Operations, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate, Selective Credit Control Measures, Cheap money policy and Dear money policy; Digital Transactions; Fiscal Policy : Meaning and Objectives, Budget :Components of Budget : Revenue Budget, Capital Budget, Budget Receipts; Revenue Receipts : Revenue Deficits, Capital Deficits, Fiscal Deficits and Budget Deficit, Tax Revenue : Direct Tax, Indirect Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST); Non-Tax Revenue : Interest and dividend on investments, Fees, License Fee, Fines and penalties, Escheats; Capital Receipts : Borrowings, Recovery of loans, Other Receipts; Budget Expenditure : Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure; Types of Government Budget : Balanced Budget, Surplus Budget, Deficit Budget ; Macroeconomic Policy : Meaning and Types of Inflation, Anti-inflationary measures, Deflation, Stagflation ; Macro Goals : Full employment, Price Stability, Exchange rate Stability, Balanced Economic Growth, Growth with social Justice, Inclusive Growth</p>
Unit 9 : Tamil nadu Economy and Resource Management	<p>Profiles of Resources : Land, Forests, Labour : Organized, Un-organized; Capital : Physical capital, Financial capital, Social capital, Foreign capital, Human capital; Organization : Public sector, Private sector, Public sector Disinvestment, Equity verses Efficiency; Disaster Management : Tsunami, Earth quake, Flood &amp; Fire, Drought, Famine, Cyclone;</p>

	Information Management : Information of competitive examinations, Awareness of TNPSC/UPSC and other Competitive examinations; Transparency and Good Governance : Economics of Corruption, Transparency in Natural Resource Utilization
Unit 10 : Environment and Sustainable Development with Special reference in Tamil Nadu	Meaning of Environment and Development Functions; Definition of Sustainable Development; Types of Pollution : Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution, Thermal pollution, Land pollution, Marine Pollution, Radioactive element; Land Degradation; Soil Degradation; Solid Waste Management; E-waste ; Linkages of Environment with Economy ; Significance to Environmental Valuation : Contingent Valuation Method (CVM), Hedonic Pricing Method, Travel cost Method, Production Function Approach, Cost-Benefit Analysis; Market Goods; Non-market Goods; Forest Resources :Direct use value : Timber Harvesting, Bird Watching and Hiking, Non-use value : Soil Stabilization, Climate Stabilization, Ground Water Stabilization; Water Resource Management : Kudimaramathumurai, Rain water harvesting, Recycling of waste water, Sprinkler Irrigation, Drip Irrigation, Ground water recharge Shaft, Watershed management- Check Dams Percolation ponds; Integrated Farming System; Environmental awareness Programmes; Global Warming and Climate Change Challenges; Green initiatives in Tamil Nadu; Preservation of Biodiversity
Unit 11 : Statistical Techniques in	Basic Statistical Tools for Economic Analysis : Mean, Median and Mode, Mean deviation, Quartile deviation, Standard deviation and Harmonic deviation , Co-variance ,

Economics	Simple correlation and Simple regression, Rank Correlation, Karl Pearson co-efficient of correlation, Laspeyres, Paasche and Fisher's Indices; Introduction to Probability : Binomial and Poisson Distribution
Unit 12 : Basic Econometrics	Meaning, Definitions and Objectives of Econometrics; Scope of Econometrics; Single Equation Regression Model : Nature of Regression Analysis, Two variable Regression Analysis : Some basic ideas, Ordinary Least Square Estimation (OLSE), Non-linear Regression, Panel data Analysis, Time-Series data Analysis, Graphical Method