

Class 11 Economics Syllabus

Mid-term

1. Understanding Economics (i) Definition of Economics: Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Lionel Robbins, Samuelson. Basic understanding of economics and economic phenomena to be explained especially in the context of the concept of scarcity and allocation of resources. Students may be introduced to the main points on which the various definitions of economics could be analyzed. Features of definitions and two-three criticisms.

(ii) Micro and Macro Economics – Meaning and Difference. Basic concepts: utility, price, value, wealth, welfare, money, market, capital, investment, income, production, consumption, saving, Business cycle, Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply. Meaning and difference between Micro and Macro Economics.

(iii) Basic problems of an economy.

(iv) Types of economies: developed and developing; Economic systems: capitalism, socialism and mixed economy; mechanism used to solve the basic problems faced by each economy. Characteristics of developed and developing economies; India: introducing regional and global economic grouping such as SAARC, European Union, ASEAN, G-8, G-20 (basic knowledge); different types of economic systems; definition, features.

2. Indian Economic Development

(i) Introduction. Indian economy post liberalization: Main features, problems and policies of agriculture, industry and foreign trade.

(ii) Parameters of Development. Parameters of development: per capita income (definition and limitations); meaning and construction of Human Development Index (HDI). India and HDI as per the UNDP report.

(iii) Planning and Economic Development in India. (iv) Structural Changes in the Indian Economy after liberalization.

Final term

(v) Current challenges facing the Indian Economy. Poverty – absolute and relative, vicious circle of poverty, main programmes for poverty alleviation: A critical assessment of PAPs (Poverty Alleviation Programmes) sector in India; Education – formal and informal (Meaning only); Unemployment- types of unemployment, causes for unemployment, Policy measures (after 2000).

(vi) Economic Growth and Development.

(vii) Sustainable Development.

3. Statistics

(i) Statistics: definition, scope and limitations of statistics. Special emphasis to be laid on importance of statistics in economics.

(ii) Collection, organization and presentation of data. Collection of data – Sources of data: primary, secondary. Methods of collecting data: Some important sources of collecting secondary data; ways of secondary.

collecting primary data; organization of data: meaning and types of variables, frequency; presentation of data: tabular and diagrammatic presentation

(iii) Measures of Central Value: average defined;

(iv) Measures of dispersion: definition, methods

(v) Correlation: introduction, scatter diagram;

(vi) Index numbers: simple and weighted - meaning, types and purpose. Problems involved in constructing a Price Index Number.

SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS 2026 CLASS 11

Mid Term

1. Origin and Development of Sociology
2. Research Methodology
3. Basic Concepts

Final Term

1. Social Structure
2. Social Problems
3. Indian Sociologists

Psychology

Class XI project

1. Project on attention to be submitted before the Mid-Term exam.
2. Project on memory to be submitted before the winter break.

SOCIOLOGY

CLASS XI PROJECT:

1. The problem of child labour in India.
2. Children and beggary.
3. Poverty and crime.
4. The population explosion and its impact on urban society.
5. The changing nature of culture and tradition.
6. Cultural fusion and Gen-X.
7. The urban family, the role of voluntary associations or the Urban Neighbourhood.
8. Rural society in India or the village in India (an example can be taken and elaborated upon, for e.g. Anna Hazare's village Ralegan Siddhi).
9. Biographical sketch of one of the thinkers – Weber, Comte, Srinivas, Ghurye, etc.
10. Gurus in the urban neighbourhood.
11. Problems of the aged in India.
12. Problems of the differently abled in India.