

# ECONOMICS (64)

## CLASS IX

There will be **one** paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The paper will be divided into **two** sections A and B.

**Section A** will consist of **compulsory** questions requiring short answers and will cover the entire syllabus.

**Section B** will consist of questions, which will require detailed answers. There will be a choice and candidates will be required to answer **four** questions from this section.

### 1. Understanding an Economy

- (i) *Meaning and definition of Economics; Concepts of Economics: Wealth, Welfare, Capital, Factors of production, Utility, Government, Household, Firm, Demand, Supply, Value, Price, Production, Consumption, Micro and Macro Economics.*

A basic understanding of economic problems. Definitions of economics (Marshall, Robbins, Samuelson) with reference to allocation of resources and scarcity of resources. Basic explanation of the concepts such as wealth, capital, factors of production and utility.

A basic understanding of concepts of consumption, production needs to be highlighted. Besides, the nature of economic entities like government and households needs to be emphasized. The concepts of demand, supply, value must be explained. A brief introduction of the concepts of micro and macro economics is to be given.

- (ii) *Basic problems of an economy: What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce? Efficient use of resources; economic growth; solution to the basic problems through Price-mechanism. The concept of production possibility curve.*

A brief introduction to economic problems of an economy - what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce, needs to be

emphasized as a set of basic problems in a given economy, irrespective of type of economy. An explanation of how economics as a subject helps us to allocate scarce resources in an efficient manner to be given. The concept of economic growth and economic development should be explained.

The explanation of the concept of price mechanization is a must in the context of solution of the basic problems of an economy.

Teachers may explain the concept of production possibility curve in this context.

- (iii) *Types of Economies: Capitalistic, Socialistic, Mixed, Developed and Developing economy. Characteristics of the Indian economy.*

A basic understanding of the features of capitalistic, socialistic and mixed economies is required. The meaning and classification of economies into developing and developed is to be explained. In this context, the characteristics of Indian economy must be explained.

### 2. Agriculture

*Causes of low agricultural productivity; measures to increase agricultural productivity: Green Revolution. Sources of agricultural finance: Institutional and Non-institutional sources; contribution of agriculture to national income, employment, state revenue, industry, food requirement, trade.*

A basic understanding of the causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture is a must. The long-term and short-term measures to increase productivity to be explained. A brief introduction to the green revolution is to be given. The sources of finance in the agricultural sector - institutional and non-institutional, their meaning, differences and importance to be emphasized (details of these institutions not required). Brief overview of the contribution of the agricultural sector at a macro level to be given.

### **3. Industry**

*Complementarity of agriculture and industry; need for rapid industrialization; small-scale and cottage industries; their importance, problems and measures taken to develop them; need for industrial development in India.*

The importance of industry and agriculture in terms of their complementarities for accomplishing the target rates of economic growth is to be emphasized. The need for rapid industrialization is to be explained with special reference to solving the problems of unemployment and poverty in India. The role and problems of cottage and small-scale industries need to be analyzed along with the measures taken to tackle such problems. The need for faster industrial development in India to be discussed in the light of globalization and liberalization.

### **4. Poverty and Unemployment**

*Meaning of Poverty-line. Causes of poverty; poverty-alleviation programmes; nature of unemployment; causes of unemployment, measures to check unemployment.*

Teachers should explain the poverty line in terms of calorie intake and give the latest statistical figure about the percentage of population in India living below poverty line. The causes of poverty and the government's poverty alleviation programs such as Rozgar Yojanas and Public Distribution System need to be highlighted.

Nature of the problem of unemployment; the causes. Meaning and importance of the long-term and short-term measures to solve the unemployment problem; emphasis on the role of government in realizing these measures. (Details of various policies and Yojnas not needed).

### **5. Population Problem**

*Size and growth rate, causes of the rapid growth of population; problem of over-population; Remedies for population explosion; Population Policy of the government; age, sex, composition and occupational distribution of population in India; trend in occupational distribution in recent times.*

The population problem - size and growth (give census - 2001 figures); explain the causes of population growth; its impact on economic growth. Discuss the measures that are needed as part of the government policy. Occupational distribution of population and the recent changes in it, especially as stated in the Census of India, 2001.

### **6. Transport**

*Role of transport in economic development; various means of transport: Road, Rail, Water and Air; their merits and demerits.*

The role of transport sector must be discussed in the framework of infrastructure that the Indian economy needs for its economic development.

## CLASS X

There will be one paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The paper will be divided into **two** sections A and B.

**Section A** will consist of questions requiring short answers and will cover the entire syllabus. There will be no choice of questions.

**Section B** will consist of questions which will require detailed answers. There will be a choice and candidates will be required to answer **four** questions from this section.

### 1. The Productive Mechanism

*Factors of production*

1. *Land: meaning and characteristics, functions and its importance; factors affecting productivity of land.*
2. *Labour: meaning and characteristics; division of labour: meaning, types, advantages and disadvantages; efficiency of labour; meaning, reasons for low efficiency of Indian labour.*
3. *Capital: meaning, types and characteristics; Capital Formation; meaning, factors affecting capital formation; reasons for slow growth rate of capital formation.*
4. *Entrepreneur: meaning, functions and role of entrepreneur in economic development.*

A basic understanding of the factors of production needs to be given. Land, labour, capital and entrepreneur as factors of production, having their impact on the production structure in an economy, to be discussed. The reasons for lower efficiency of Indian labour as a factor of production to be highlighted (in brief).

### 2. Theory of Demand and Supply

- (i) *Law of demand and supply: demand and supply schedule and curve (both individual and market); movement and shift of the demand and supply curve; determinants of demand and supply; exceptions to the law of demand.*

A basic understanding of the law of demand and supply in which demand and supply schedules are to be used to explain the demand and supply curves. The individual demand and supply curves must be distinguished from market demand and supply curves. Determinants of demand and supply to be specified. Exceptions to the law of demand to be discussed.

- (ii) *Elasticity of demand: meaning, types, methods of measuring elasticity of demand; factors affecting elasticity of demand; importance of the concept of the elasticity of demand.*

The concept of elasticity of demand to be explained along with the methods of measuring the elasticity of demand. Factors affecting the price elasticity of demand to be specified and analyzed along with the importance of the concept, especially in the business sector. Examples should be given to elaborate.

### 3. Public Finance

- (i) *Meaning and scope of Public Finance; Public Revenue; Taxes, types: direct and indirect taxes with their merits and demerits; Progressive, Proportional, Regressive and Degressive taxes (only meaning).*

Explanation of the concepts of direct and indirect taxes along with examples. Comparison of the direct and indirect taxes with reference to their respective merits and demerits. Only an introduction to the concepts of progressive, proportional, regressive and degressive taxes is to be given to the students.

- (ii) *Public Expenditure: meaning, types; reasons for growth of public expenditure in recent times.*

Explain this component using the latest data on public expenditure in India.

- (iii) *Public Debt: meaning, types, role of public debt in the context of Indian Economy.*

Explain this component using the latest data on public debt in India.

#### 4. Money And Banking

- (i) *Money: meaning, functions of Money; Inflation: meaning, types: cost-push, demand-pull, creeping, walking, running and hyperinflation: effects of these on the functioning of the economy (in brief).*

A basic understanding of the concept of money, its functions, meaning of inflation and its variants to be given. The impact of inflation, various economic entities such as borrowers, debtors, fixed income groups to be explained briefly.

- (ii) *Banking: Commercial Banks: functions; credit creation (in brief); Nationalisation vs. Privatisation of Banks. Central Bank: functions; Quantitative and Qualitative credit control measures adopted by RBI.*

An explanation of functions of a commercial bank and the process of credit creation is needed at a very simple plane along with the qualitative and quantitative controls used by the RBI as part of its credit control measures.

#### 5. Economic Planning

- (i) *Meaning, objectives of Economic Planning, need and strategies.*
- (ii) *Economic development under the Five Year Plans with special reference to the latest Five Year Plans (details of financial outlay not required - only broad policy issues need to be considered).*

The concept of economic planning and its objectives in the context of Indian economy need to be discussed. An analysis of various five year plans - up to the tenth five year plan - to be made, so as to give the students a broad idea of economic planning in India. Objectives of each plan to be done briefly. (Other details, including financial outlays not required). An evaluation of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> five-year plans to be done in terms of successes and failures.