

ECONOMICS (64)

Aims:

1. To acquire the knowledge of terms, facts, concepts, trends, principles, assumptions, etc. in Economics.
2. To develop familiarity with the basic terminology and elementary ideas of Economics.
3. To acquire knowledge of contemporary economic problems and to appreciate the efforts being made to solve these problems.
4. To develop an understanding of the Nation's physical and human resources and how to avoid their misuse.
5. To understand the various economic processes that help in improving our standard of living.
6. To acquire skills in interpreting simple statistical data.

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, Value, Price, Production, Consumption, Micro and Macro Economics.

A basic understanding of economic problems. Definitions of economics - Marshall, Robbins, Samuelson (No characteristics and comparisons). An understanding of the following concepts: wealth, capital, value, price, utility, production, consumption, factors of production, micro and macro economics (meaning of terms with examples)

- (ii) Basic problems of an economy: What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce? Efficient use of resources; economic

growth. The concept of production possibility curve.

A brief introduction to basic problems of an economy - what to produce? how to produce? For whom to produce? Needs to be emphasized, irrespective of types 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 to be explained through production possibility curve. Comparison between economic growth and economic development should be dealt with briefly.

- (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. Role of Public Distribution System:

What is food security? Who are food insecure people? Efforts of the Government in resolving food problem– Public Distribution System, buffer stock – role of Co-operative societies in Public Distribution System.

Meaning of Food security, causes of Food shortage, solutions for food shortage by Government and Co-operatives (Role of Food

Corporation of India, minimum support price, issue price, buffer stock, PDS, RPDS and TPDS – a brief introduction only).

New schemes of PDS – 2000 onwards (to be mentioned only).

Critical appraisal of Public Distribution System.

Role of co-operatives in Food Distribution System to be explained with examples.

3. Industry

Interdependence 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 solve 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 is 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.

Meaning of Poverty line should be explained in terms of calorie intake and with reference to the latest statistical figure about the percentage of population in India living below poverty line. Meaning of Absolute and Relative Poverty to be explained with examples. The causes of poverty and the government's poverty alleviation programs (2000 onwards) to be highlighted.

Meaning, types and causes of unemployment; Measures taken by the government to solve unemployment problem after 2000.

5. Improvement in Human Capital- Health and Education.

Advantages and disadvantages of a large population – Improvement in human capital – changes in the structure of the society due to health and education (literacy rate and life expectancy since 1971).

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

The minimum number of assignments:

Three assignments as prescribed by the teacher.

Suggested Assignments

- Study a local firm/industry or any economic institution like a bank, a telephone exchange, transport corporation. Visit the same and explain its size, mode of functioning and importance to the local or national economy.
- Conduct a survey of the locality to find out the working and non-working population and the extent of unemployment.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN ECONOMICS - GUIDELINES FOR MARKING WITH GRADES

Grade	Preparation/ Research	Information	Observation	Inference	Presentation	Marks
I	Follows instructions with understanding. Masters research techniques easily. Reference work is orderly.	A good deal of relevant matter. Uses wide range of sources.	Systematic record of data; good arrangement of data; creative representation.	Work indicates understanding, good comprehension of subject.	Methodical, precise and clear expression; neat and tidy presentation; optimum utilisation of skills.	4
II	Follows instructions but needs a little help in research techniques. Reference notes quite orderly.	Selects matter relevant to context. Limited use of references/ sources.	Able to record data correctly.	Can judge and grasp information correctly; conclusion quantitatively evaluated.	Work neat and tidy and clearly presented; methodical and appropriate techniques used.	3
III	Follows instructions but needs constant guidance. Reference notes at times disorderly.	Relevant matter but limited reference work. Matter is sketchy.	Assistance required in recording and arranging data.	Requires some assistance to grasp the relevance and validity of information; able to relate to economic scenario.	Reasonably clear but work disorganised in places; writing untidy in places.	2
IV	Struggles with research methods and needs constant guidance. Reference notes copied without reference to keywords.	Hardly any reference material. Use of irrelevant matter. Matter is quite sketchy.	Tends to make mistakes in organising data.	Assistance required in order to grasp the relevance and validity of information; tends to make errors.	Sequence of work acceptable but not very neat; poor presentation.	1
V	Cannot follow instructions. Works 'blindly' without reference to keywords.	No reference work/copied from other textbooks/ sketchy matter.	Makes mistakes in organizing data; not able to proceed even with assistance.	Cannot process results; faulty conclusions in spite of assistance provided.	Data presentation untidy and disorganised; effort and initiative lacking.	0