

ECONOMICS (Subject Code 030)

Class XII (2025-26)

Rationale

Economics is one of the social sciences, which has great influence on every human being. As economic life and the economy go through changes, the need to ground education in children's own experience becomes essential. While doing so, it is imperative to provide them opportunities to acquire analytical skills to observe and understand the economic realities.

At senior secondary stage, the learners are in a position to understand abstract ideas, exercise the power of thinking and to develop their own perception. It is at this stage, the learners are exposed to the rigour of the discipline of economics in a systematic way.

The economics courses are introduced in such a way that in the initial stage, the learners are introduced to the economic realities that the nation is facing today along with some basic statistical tools to understand these broader economic realities. In the later stage, the learners are introduced to economics as a theory of abstraction.

The economics courses also contain many projects and activities. These will provide opportunities for the learners to explore various economic issues both from their day-to-day life and also from issues, which are broader and invisible in nature. The academic skills that they learn in these courses would help to develop the projects and activities. The syllabus is also expected to provide opportunities to use information and communication technologies to facilitate their learning process.

Objectives:

- Understanding of some basic economic concepts and development of economic reasoning which the learners can apply in their day-to-day life as citizens, workers and consumers.
- Realisation of learners' role in nation building and sensitivity to the economic issues that the nation is facing today.
- Equipment with basic tools of economics and statistics to analyse economic issues. This is pertinent for even those who may not pursue this course beyond senior secondary stage.
- Development of understanding that there can be more than one view on any economic issue and necessary skills to argue logically with reasoning.



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Theory: 80 Marks
Project: 20 Marks

3 Hours

Units		Marks
Part A	Introductory Macroeconomics	
	National Income and Related Aggregates	10
	Money and Banking	06
	Determination of Income and Employment	12
	Government Budget and the Economy	06
	Balance of Payments	06
		40
Part B	Indian Economic Development	
	Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991	12
	Current Challenges facing Indian Economy	20
	Development Experience of India – A Comparison with Neighbours	08
	Theory Paper (40+40 = 80 Marks)	40
Part C	Project Work	20

Part A: Introductory Macroeconomics

Unit 1: National Income and Related Aggregates

What is Macroeconomics?

Basic concepts in macroeconomics: consumption goods, capital goods, final goods, intermediate goods; stocks and flows; gross investment and depreciation.

Circular flow of income (two sector model); Methods of calculating National Income - Value Added or Product method, Expenditure method, Income method.

Aggregates related to National Income:

Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP) - at market price, at factor cost; Real and Nominal GDP

GDP Deflator, GDP and Welfare



Unit 2: Money and Banking

Money – meaning and functions, supply of money - Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.

Money creation by the commercial banking system.

Central bank and its functions (example of the Reserve Bank of India): Bank of issue, Govt. Bank, Banker's Bank, Control of Credit through Bank Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate, Open Market Operations, Margin requirement.

Unit 3: Determination of Income and Employment

Aggregate demand and its components.

Propensity to consume and propensity to save (average and marginal).

Short-run equilibrium output; investment multiplier and its mechanism.

Meaning of full employment and involuntary unemployment.

Problems of excess demand and deficient demand; measures to correct them - changes in government spending, taxes and money supply.

Unit 4: Government Budget and the Economy

Government budget - meaning, objectives and components.

Classification of receipts - revenue receipts and capital receipts;

Classification of expenditure – revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.

Balanced, Surplus and Deficit Budget – measures of government deficit.

Unit 5: Balance of Payments

Balance of payments account - meaning and components;

Balance of payments – Surplus and Deficit

Foreign exchange rate - meaning of fixed and flexible rates and managed floating.

Determination of exchange rate in a free market, Merits and demerits of flexible and fixed exchange rate.

Managed Floating exchange rate system

Part B: Indian Economic Development

Unit 6: Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991:

A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence.

Indian economic system and common goals of Five Year Plans.

Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy), industry (IPR 1956; SSI – role & importance) and foreign trade.

Economic Reforms since 1991:

Features and appraisals of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation (LPG policy);

Concepts of demonetization and GST

Unit 7: Current challenges facing Indian Economy

Human Capital Formation: How people become resource; Role of human capital in economic development; Growth of Education Sector in India

Rural development: Key issues - credit and marketing - role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification; alternative farming - organic farming

Employment: Growth and changes in work force participation rate in formal and informal sectors; problems and policies

Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment, including global warming

Unit 8: Development Experience of India:

A comparison with neighbours

India and Pakistan

India and China

Issues: economic growth, population, sectoral development and other Human Development Indicators

Part C: Project in Economics

Prescribed Books:

1. Statistics for Economics, NCERT
2. Indian Economic Development, NCERT
3. Introductory Microeconomics, NCERT
4. Macroeconomics, NCERT
5. Supplementary Reading Material in Economics, CBSE

Note: The above publications are also available in Hindi Medium.



Suggested Question Paper Design
Economics (Subject Code 030)
Class XII (2025-26)
March 2026 Examination

Marks: 80

Duration: 3 hrs.

SN	Typology of Questions	Marks	Percentage
1	Remembering and Understanding: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	32	40%
2	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	24	30%
3	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria. Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	24	30%
	Total	80	100%



Guidelines for Project Work in Economics (Class XII)

The **objectives** of the project work are to enable learners to:

- probe deeper into theoretical concepts learnt in class XII
- analyse and evaluate real world economic scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- demonstrate the learning of economic theory
- follow up aspects of economics in which learners have interest
- develop the communication skills to argue logically

The **expectations** of the project work are that:

- learners will complete only **ONE** project in each academic session
- project should be of 3,500-4,000 words (excluding diagrams & graphs), preferably hand-written
- it will be an independent, self-directed piece of study

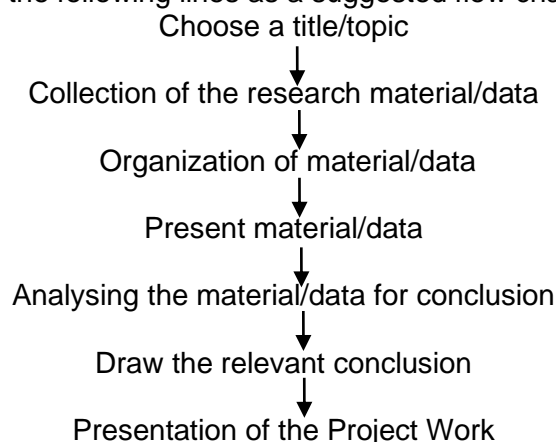
Role of the teacher:

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic based on recently published extracts from the news media, government policies, RBI bulletin, NITI Aayog reports, IMF/World Bank reports etc., after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic
- play the role of a facilitator and supervisor to monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data
- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work
- prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work
- arrange a presentation of the project file

Scope of the project:

Learners may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



Expected Checklist:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, consequences and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of economic strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- *Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.*

Mode of presentation/submission of the Project:

At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner. **The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner. The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.** In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

Marking Scheme:

Marks are suggested to be given as –

S. No.	Heading	Marks Allotted
1.	Relevance of the topic	3
2.	Knowledge Content/Research Work	6
3.	Presentation Technique	3
4.	Viva-voce	8
	Total	20 Marks

Class XII	
• Micro and Small Scale Industries	• Food Supply Channel in India
• Contemporary Employment situation in India	• Disinvestment policy of the government
• Goods and Services Tax Act and its Impact on GDP	• Health Expenditure (of any state)
• Human Development Index	• Inclusive Growth Strategy
• Self-help group	• Trends in Credit availability in India
• Monetary Policy Committee and its functions	• Role of RBI in Control of Credit
• Government Budget & its Components	• Trends in budgetary condition of India
• Exchange Rate determination – Methods and Techniques	• Currency War – reasons and repercussions
• Livestock – Backbone of Rural India	• Alternate fuel – types and importance
• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – Cost Ratio Benefits	• Golden Quadrilateral- Cost ratio benefit
• Minimum Support Prices	• Relation between Stock Price Index and Economic Health of a Nation
• Waste Management in India – Need of the hour	• Minimum Wage Rate – Approach and Application
• Digital India- Step towards the future	• Rain Water Harvesting – A solution to water crisis
• Vertical Farming – An alternate way	• Silk Route- Revival of the past
• Make in India – The way ahead	• Bumper Production- Boon or Bane for the farmer
• Rise of Concrete Jungle- Trend Analysis	• Organic Farming – Back to the Nature
• <i>Aatmanirbhar</i> Bharat	• e-Rupee (e- ₹)
• Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis	• Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)
• Environmental Crisis	• Comparative Study of Economies (Maximum three economies)
• New Education Policy (NEP) 2020: A Promise for a New Education System	• G-20: Inclusive and Action Oriented
• Amrit Kaal: Empowered and Inclusive Economy	• Cashless Economy
• Any other newspaper article and its evaluation on basis of economic principles	• Any other topic

