



BHARATIYA SIKSHA BOARD
ECONOMICS
SYLLABUS (2026-27)
CLASS XI
SUBJECT CODE: 163

Arubal
22/7/2026

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 80 (Theory)

1. RATIONALE

Studying economics offers powerful insights into how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices under conditions of scarcity. Economics provides analytical tools and a rigorous framework of reasoning for addressing some of the world's most pressing challenges like poverty, inequality, unemployment, inflation, and climate change. The discipline equips individuals not just to interpret the world but to shape it - through policies, enterprises, and informed citizenship. It also helps us think systematically about trade-offs, sustainability, and inclusive growth to enhance human well-being and societal progress.

The Economics course at the senior secondary level is designed to bridge the gap between theory and practice. It combines quantitative skills such as data analysis, modelling, and statistics with qualitative understanding of institutions, human behaviour, and history. This cultivates critical thinking and problem-solving abilities that are valuable in diverse fields like public policy, finance, international relations and development.

The project work included in the course is expected to provide learners such an exposure. They would be able to research and understand the critical issues facing the economy while helping the students to develop critical thinking, analyzing and problem solving towards the larger aim of nation building.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The economics curriculum for the secondary level is designed to:

- Foster an understanding of the role of economics in analysing issues ranging from everyday concerns of workers and consumers to major global economic challenges.
- Provide learners with tools of economic analysis to develop economic reasoning and a well-rounded understanding of both theory and empirical realities for nation-building.
- Develop understanding of economic problems and processes through concepts, principles, assumptions, hypotheses, and observed trends.
- Expose students to alternative approaches and perspectives that have shaped and transformed the world economy.
- Foster understanding of the role of institutions in the functioning of an economy.
- Enable students to undertake comparative analysis of economic structures and performance across economies.

3. COURSE STRUCTURE

Theory: 80 Marks

Time allowed 3Hrs

Project: 20 Marks

UNITS	PARTICULARS	MARKS
PART A	STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS	
I	Understanding Economics	5
II	Understanding Economics Collection, Organization and Presentation of Data	10
III	Statistical Tools and Interpretation	25
	Sub-Total A	40
PART B	BHARAT'S DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE	
IV	State of the Economy of Bharat on the Eve of Independence	10
V	Changes in the Policy Landscape	12
VI	Current Challenges Facing Bharatiya Economy	18
	Sub-Total B	40
Part C	Project Work	20
	Grand Total	100

4. DETAILED COURSE CONTENT

Part A: Statistics for Economics

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Statistics: Explain the meaning and scope of Statistics in Economics. Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics. Analyse the importance and limitations of statistical methods in economic analysis. Examine the relevance of statistics in real-life economic decision-making.

Chapter 2 - Collection of Data: Explain the methods of data collection including primary and secondary sources. Differentiate between various techniques such as surveys, questionnaires, and interviews. Analyse the suitability of different methods in diverse contexts. Evaluate the reliability and accuracy of collected data.

Chapter 3 - Organisation of Data: Explain the need for organising raw data into meaningful forms. Classify data based on different criteria. Describe methods of data classification and coding. Analyse how organised data improves clarity and interpretation.

Chapter 4 - Tabular Presentation: Explain the concept and purpose of tabulation. Classify tables based on their structure and nature. Describe the components of a good statistical table. Interpret data presented in tabular form for meaningful analysis.

Chapter 5 - Diagrammatic Presentation: Explain the use of diagrams in presenting statistical data. Classify diagrams such as bar diagrams, pie charts, and pictograms. Analyse their effectiveness in simplifying complex data. Interpret diagrammatic representations for comparison and analysis.

Chapter 6 - Graphical Presentation: Explain the importance of graphical representation of data. Describe different types of graphs such as line graphs, histograms, and frequency polygons.

Analyse the advantages and limitations of graphical methods. Interpret data trends using graphs.

Chapter 7 – Arithmetic Mean: Explain the concept of central tendency and its importance. Describe the calculation of arithmetic mean for different types of data. Analyse the properties and limitations of mean. Apply the concept to interpret economic data.

Chapter 8 – Median and Partition Values: Explain the concept of median as a positional average. Describe methods of calculating median for different series. Analyse its advantages over mean in certain situations. Interpret data using median as a measure of central tendency.

Chapter 9 - Mode: Explain the concept of mode as the most frequently occurring value. Describe methods of determining mode in different datasets. Analyse its usefulness in practical situations. Compare mode with other measures of central tendency.

Chapter 10 - Understanding Dispersion: Explain the concept and need for measuring dispersion. Describe measures such as range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, and standard deviation. Analyse the significance of dispersion in understanding data variability. Interpret the consistency of datasets using dispersion measures.

Chapter 11 – Correlation and its Measurements: Explain the concept of correlation and its types. Analyse the degree and direction of relationship between variables. Describe methods of calculating correlation coefficients. Interpret correlation results in economic contexts.

Chapter 12 - Introduction to Index Numbers: Explain the concept and purpose of index numbers. Describe different types such as price index, quantity index, and value index. Analyse methods of constructing index numbers. Evaluate their significance and limitations in economic analysis.

Part B: Bharat's Development Experience

Chapter 1 - State of Bharatiya Economy on the Eve of Independence: Explain the structure and characteristics of the Bharatiya economy before Independence. Analyse the impact of colonial policies on agriculture, industry, and trade. Describe the demographic and occupational structure of the economy. Evaluate the overall level of economic development at the time of Independence.

Chapter 2 - Developmental Strategies from 1947–1990: Explain the need for a planned development strategy after Independence. Analyse the features of economic policies including industrial policy and land reforms. Describe the role of the public sector and planning in economic development. Evaluate the achievements and limitations of the development strategy.

Chapter 3 - Economic Reforms in Bharat since 1991: Explain the need for economic reforms in the context of the 1990–91 crisis. Analyse the key features of Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG). Describe sector-wise reforms in industry, agriculture, and services. Evaluate the outcomes of reforms along with emerging challenges, and examine policy measures to promote inclusive and sustainable growth.

Chapter 4 - Entitlements and Human Well-Being: Explain the concept of entitlements and their role in development. Analyse indicators of human well-being such as health, education, and

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living standards. Describe government initiatives aimed at improving human development. Evaluate the relationship between economic growth and human well-being.

Chapter 5 - Rural Development: Explain the importance of rural development in Bharat. Analyse key issues such as agricultural productivity, infrastructure, and rural poverty. Describe major government programmes and policies for rural development. Evaluate challenges and opportunities in rural transformation.

Chapter 6 - Human Capital Formation: Explain the concept and significance of human capital. Analyse the role of education, health, and skill development in economic growth. Describe trends and policies related to human capital formation in Bharat. Evaluate challenges in improving human capital.

Chapter 7 - Employment, Growth and Other Related Issues: Explain the relationship between economic growth and employment. Analyse different types of unemployment in Bharat. Describe the structure and trends of employment. Evaluate government policies aimed at employment generation and inclusive growth.

Chapter 8 - Environment and Sustainable Development: Explain the concept of sustainable development. Analyse environmental challenges associated with economic growth. Describe policies and initiatives for environmental protection in Bharat. Evaluate the balance between development and environmental sustainability.

5. PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

The teaching–learning process shall emphasise inquiry-based and experiential learning. Utilise data, case studies, charts, and digital tools to facilitate understanding. Promote project-based and collaborative activities. Integrate contemporary economic issues and policy contexts into learning. Incorporate perspectives on sustainability, inclusion, and responsible economic decision-making.

6. ASSESSMENT PHILOSOPHY

Assessment shall be competency-based and continuous, focusing on conceptual understanding. Evaluate analytical and critical thinking abilities. Assess the application of economic concepts in diverse contexts. Emphasise data interpretation, graphical analysis, and problem-solving skills. Include project work and application-based learning.

7. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of Class XI, learners will be able to understand basic economic concepts and processes. Apply analytical skills to interpret economic data and trends. Demonstrate awareness of economic issues such as growth, inequality, and sustainability. Use data, graphs, and charts effectively for economic analysis. Engage with local and global economic developments. Interpret economic patterns using evidence-based reasoning.

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